

# Perú. Rainy season Situation Report No. 04 (march 30, 2017)

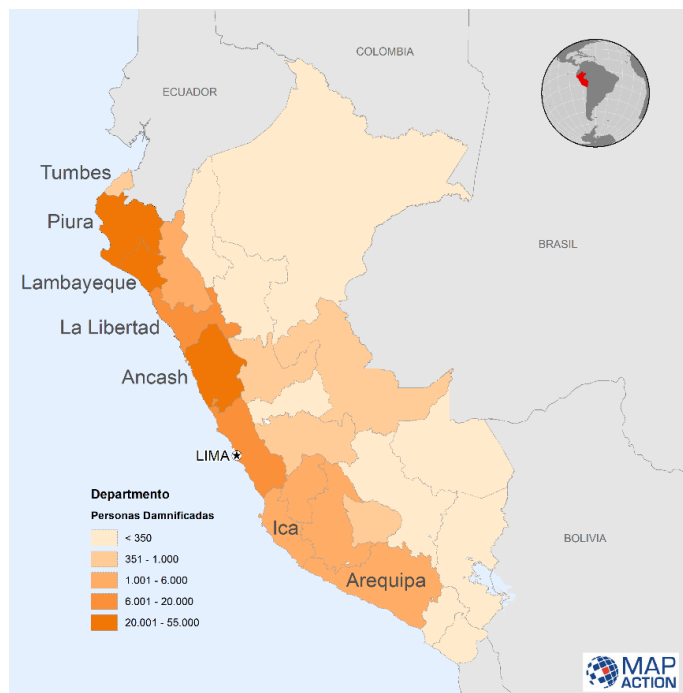


This report is produced by the UNDAC Team in Lima. It is developed in collaboration with the partners of the National Humanitarian Network (RHN). It covers the period from 27 to 30 March 2017. The next report will be issued around April 3, 2017.

## Summary

- More than one million people have been affected. More than 132.000 people are severely affected<sup>1</sup>.
- More than 300.000 children and adolescents are affected<sup>2</sup>.
- 11 departments<sup>3</sup> and 1 constitutional province continue under a state of emergency. 11 departments<sup>4</sup> have been declared under health emergency for 90 days.
- 299.109 people are affected and severely affected in Piura, the most affected department in the country.
- The national government declared the State of National Emergency in the department of Piura, by disaster of great magnitude.
- 280.000 people with limited access to health services.
- About 1.9 million children have not restarted classes

### Map of affected population



**1.027.182**

Affected and severely affected..

**299.109**

People affected and severely affected in Piura

**280.000**

Persons with limitations on access to health services

**300.000**

Affected children and adolescents

**1.9**

**Millones**

Boys and girls who have not restarted classes

## Situation overview

Since the end of January, the El Niño coastal phenomenon has been configured due to the abrupt increase in sea surface temperature. It is expected to extend until the month of April with moderate magnitude as reported by the Multisectoral Committee in Charge of the National Study of the El Niño Phenomenon (ENFEN).

<sup>1</sup> Source: INDECI due march 30. INDECI ide

<sup>2</sup> Source: UNICEF due march 29

<sup>3</sup> La provincia constitucional de El Callao. Perú is divided geographically in 24 and one provincia constitucional.

<sup>4</sup> Lima, Piura, Tumbes, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Huancavelica, Junín, Ica, Áncash, Ayacucho y Arequipa. Fuente: Boletín COEN N° 096, corte 28 de marzo <https://www.mindef.gob.pe/informacion/documentos/BOLETININFORMATIVON96.pdf>

As a consequence of the continuation of the intense rains, during February and March, emergencies related to floods and landslides have occurred, mainly on the north coast of the country. According to official figures at the date of this report, at least 894.403 people are reported as affected and 132.779 are severely affected.

The latest report from the National Civil Defense Institute (INDECI) identifies that the damage has been reported in the departments, as shown below:

Departamentos	Severely affected	Affected	Dead	Disappeared
Piura	25.266	273.843	8	0
Lambayeque	52.212	145.156	3	0
La Libertad	8.634	96.864	13	4
Ancash	20.578	47.349	8	4
Tumbes	948	35.370	0	0
Lima	8.679	25.405	10	1
Others <sup>5</sup>	16.462	270.416	56	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.779</b>	<b>894.403</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>20</b>

According to information from the COEN (National Emergency Operations Center), the rivers Chira (Piura) and Tumbes (Tumbes) are on red alert; situation that could generate more emergencies, in areas that did not present the same levels of affectation. The government extended the state of emergency for 45 days for the departments of Tumbes and Lambayeque<sup>6</sup>.

According to information from COEN, with reports from the National Meteorological and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI), the rains will continue in the north of the country, with more intense rainfall from March 29 to April 1, affecting mainly the departments of Ancash, Cajamarca, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Piura and Tumbes.

The National Center for Estimating, Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risk (CENEPRED) has estimated the potential risk in the population, in areas where the occurrence of heavy rains - until April 2 - can trigger landslides, debris flows or other type of mass movements. Districts with very high risk levels are located in Cajamarca, Piura and La Libertad. About 1.5 million people and more than 400 homes in these departments could be affected.

By the date of this report, the initial Multi-sectoral Rapid Assessments (MIRA methodology) were completed in the departments of Piura, Lambayeque, Tumbes, and Lima in coordination between the UNDAC (United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team) and members of the National Humanitarian Network. In La Libertad an assessment was conducted with the participation of members of the NHW. The principal findings of the assessment were reported in the NHW meeting on March 29.

### **Piura:**

On March 26, the Piura River overflowed in Morropon province, east of Piura, after approximately 24 hours of uninterrupted rain. On March 27, the Piura River reached its maximum limit in the city of Piura and flooded the streets of the capital and surrounding districts. According to official information, 299.109<sup>7</sup> are have been affected in Piura (more than 91.400 are children), corresponding to 29% of all affected and victims nationwide. 50% of the population has limitations on access to safe water<sup>8</sup>.

The Armed Forces mobilized a total of 3.600 troops and assisted more than 5.000 people in the Piura region during the first 48 hours after the floods. The President reported the transfer of some 10.000 people affected in the Catacaos district to safe havens in Piura. 24 shelters and 621 tents have been established there, which already serve 4.000 people.

More than 536.000 school-age children have not been able to restart school calendar activities.

<sup>5</sup> It includes consolidated data of the affected population in: Amazonas, Apurímac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Ica, Junín, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Puno, San Martín, Tacna. Source: INDECI, due: 29 de marzo.

<sup>6</sup> Source: <http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-prorroga-el-estado-de-emergencia-en-los-decreto-supremo-n-034-2017-pcm-1503315-1/>

<sup>7</sup> Source INDECI, due: March 30

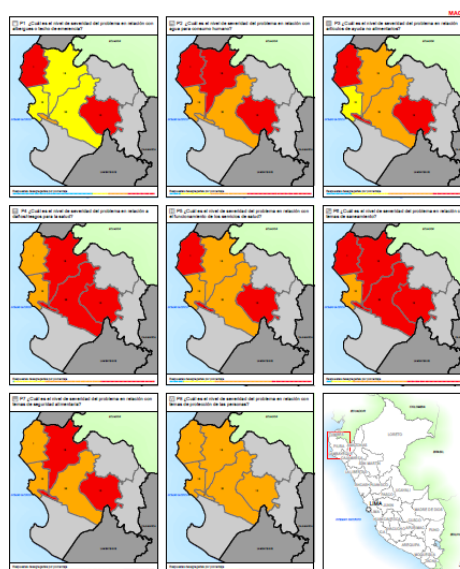
<sup>8</sup> Source health cluster group

On March 29, the national government declared a national state of emergency in the department<sup>9</sup> of Piura, for disaster of great magnitude because of heavy rains after the overflowing of the Piura and Tumbogrande Rivers, which occurred since March 26. The emergency measure shall last for 60 days and during that period, the immediate and necessary response and rehabilitation measures and actions may be carried out, using the national capacity (INDECI, Armed Forces and Regional Government) and the support of international assistance if necessary.

The goods whose donation is included in this Emergency Declaration are: medical equipment and material, food and beverages, clothing, personal hygiene and cleaning supplies, electric batteries and generators, communication tools, fuels, construction materials, water purification plants, tents, motor pumps, temporary bridges and sewers, mainly.

Members of the UNDAC mission have established a coordination center in Piura to support coordination efforts of humanitarian actors in the field. According to preliminary information, which is in the process of validation, the following population is estimated in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>10</sup>:

Preliminary estimate of affected population by sector	# of people <sup>11</sup>
housing reconstruction	33.184
housing rehabilitation	366.000
Shelter	15.000
Protection	20.000
Water	350.000
Sanitation	300.000
Health	30.000
Food security	160.000
Agricultural livelihoods	5.000
Other livelihoods	12.000



## Access

The situation of access to areas with affected population continues with difficulties, as a consequence of the damages in roads infrastructure. INDECI has reported 18.841 km of affected road infrastructure, of which 10.360 km are rural roads. While efforts have been made to repair roads and air bridges have been put in place to coordinate the delivery of humanitarian response, road damage also hampers and isolates communities, particularly in rural areas, which increases their difficulty in accessing aid.

One of the major findings of the MIRA assessments was the difficulty of access for rural populations, particularly in isolated areas where humanitarian aid has not yet arrived. Difficulties are also identified for the populations with harvests that cannot transport their products out of the fields and thus reactivate their livelihoods, initially.

Until April 4 transit through the main road from Km. 38 (Puente Ricardo Palma) to Km. 175 (Distribution La Oroya) is restricted. Only access for freight vehicles over 3.5 tonnes and interprovincial transport buses duly authorized is permitted for the provision of regular transport service of persons.

<sup>9</sup> <http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/declaran-estado-de-emergencia-nacional-en-el-departamento-de-decreto-supremo-n-035-2017-pcm-1503315-2/>

<sup>10</sup> The information refers to estimated preliminary data of affection, which have been calculated with a joint analysis between the field teams and the COER. This information is being validated and may vary as more analysis is done on the situation.

## Humanitarian Response

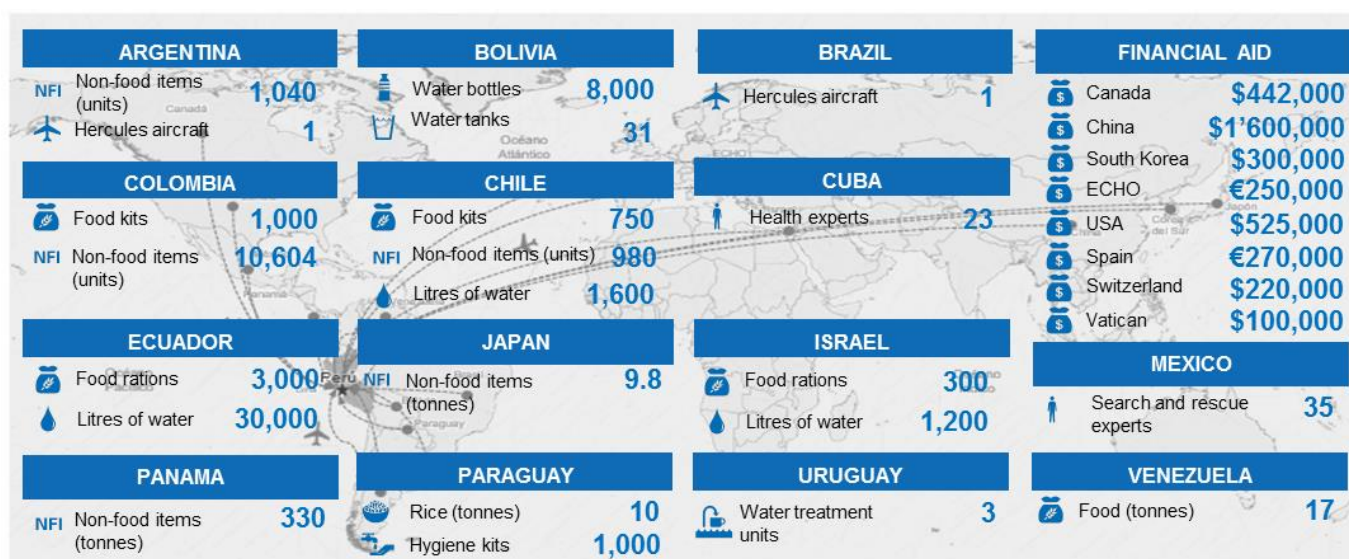
**National Response:** The national response is led by the Presidency of the Republic and the Prime Minister, who chairs meetings of the National Council for Disaster Risk Management (CONAGERD). The Ministry of Defense leads the National Emergency Operations Center (COEN) and conducts, through INDECI, emergency care in coordination with regional and local governments.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance has implemented measures for regional and local governments to deal with emergencies, providing S/. 100.000 to each municipality in the affected areas, declared in a state of emergency. Resources should be used for immediate response activities. An additional S/. 1.500 million have been added to the national budget for 2017 for financing expenditures associated with the impact of natural disasters.

As of March 28, INDECI has reported that more than 1.900 metric tons of humanitarian goods have been delivered in emergency zones. Within the delivered, there are 395 TM of food, 344 TM of shelter, 75 TM of utensils, 54 TM of tools, 1,199 TM of ceiling.

The National Industry Society (SNI), in partnership with the Navy and in collaboration with INDECI, has sent 500 tonnes of food, beverages and other goods to the northern part of the country. The mining company Antamina has made available a fleet of 150 units of equipment (backhoes and dump trucks) in Ancash, and the bottler Coca-Cola Peru has announced the donation of one million liters of water.

**International response:** While no international appeal has been launched by the state, several countries have offered humanitarian aid bilaterally. According to official information, as of March 29, more than 27 tons of food, more than three million dollars, and 520.000 euros have been donated by cooperating countries:



### Emergency Accommodation, Shelters / Collection Centers

#### Damage and needs:

- INDECI reports 16.941 collapsed homes, 15.686 uninhabitable homes and 197.690 affected homes.
- Save the Children has identified up to 72.115 people in shelters, of which 24.038 are children.
- Identify all shelters and camps established, report their conditions (sanitary, endowment, available services, etc.) and register the population that is using them. Specifically, information about the people being housed is required, disaggregated by sex and age.
- Identify and establish safe spaces for children and adolescents - including spaces for leisure and play - with psycho-emotional support activities.

## 32.627

Houses collapsed and uninhabitable

- Guarantee health conditions, in spaces designed as shelters to prevent the increase of diseases transmitted by vectors and Acute Diarrheal Disease and Acute Respiratory Infection.
- Identify people with psychosocial care needs, who are in the appropriate spaces as shelters.
- Solid waste management and basic sanitation actions are required in the places that have been designated as shelters. Ensure that the spaces where the population is housed have adequate, separate and gender-specific bathrooms, showers and hygiene implements.

#### Response:

- INDECI has implemented 67 hostels in Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash, Lima Provinces, Metropolitan Lima, Callao, Ica and Junín, sheltering a total of 1,806 <sup>12</sup>affected families.
- The national government reports the delivery of shelter implements and non-food items, as well as construction elements distributed in the most affected departments (see table).

Department	Beds	Mattresses	Blanket	Tents	Calamine	Triplay	Plastic Coils	Pallas	Peak	Wheelbarrow	Others	Terrarium bags
Piura	23.314	11.589	19.139	140	102.901	63.605	574	964	492	530	1.036	24.9580
Lambayeque	3.000	21.291		1.912	56.332	43.736	625	200	100		100	
La Libertad	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000								
Ancash		5.000	5.000	1.000	10.000			480	240		240	
Arequipa												37.750
Ica												40.000
Lima Province												20.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.314</b>	<b>38.880</b>	<b>25.139</b>	<b>4.052</b>	<b>169.233</b>	<b>107.341</b>	<b>1.199</b>	<b>2.144</b>	<b>1.382</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1.676</b>	<b>347.330</b>

#### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

- The conditions of people who live in the hostels, currently installed, should be evaluated, as well as the management of shelters. The limited sanitary conditions can constitute a risk for the emergence of diseases among the most vulnerable populations
- It requires information disaggregated by gender, age and condition to focus the response according to the particular needs..



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Damage and needs:

- As a result of field needs assessments, it was identified that the water, basic sanitation and hygiene sector should be addressed as a priority.
- The restoration of water, sanitation and hygiene systems in the regions of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad is urgent. At present water is supplied through cisterns, in some cases provided by the municipality, private enterprise, organized civil society and donations; however, this is not sufficient to meet the needs of the affected populations. Save the Children reports collapsed latrines in the affected areas of Piura, Tumbes and Lambayeque.
- It is necessary to strengthen the institutional capacity, with trained personnel, supplies and equipment to monitor the quality of the water consumed, including water that is distributed through the distribution network, tankers or wells.
- Water treatment actions should be promoted through filtration and disinfection mechanisms.
- It is urgent to provide safe water storage at community and household level. Conduct training on use and good storage practices
- It is necessary to specify the diagnosis in health facilities, in relation to access, quality and storage of water. Some health centers still report discontinuity in service.
- Actions and training on solid waste management should be promoted at community and home levels and messages on actions, good practices and safe behaviors for the promotion of hygiene should be reinforced.

<sup>12</sup> Source: COEN 93, due: march 27

- Water and basic sanitation actions should be coordinated and promoted in places established as shelters, which take into account minimum quality standards according to the number of people housed.
- Action needs to be taken and the capacities of affected communities for excreta management to reduce the risk of environmental contamination and disease spread.
- Clean-up of the sewage system is required before a water supply is restored to prevent further emergencies.

#### Response:

- The national government established the emergency health plan, which will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health (Minsa), and the Regional Health Directorates of Lima, Piura, Tumbes, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Huancavelica, Junín, Ica, Áncash, Ayacucho and Arequipa.
- OXFAM will mobilize resources for the emergency response to complement the government's response in Lambayeque, particularly in four districts.
- Delivery of material to promote actions for chlorination and water quality control (water treatment tablets, chlorine comparators with their respective reagents).
- Mobilizing of bladders for water storage and installation of chemical baths in various areas where tents with affected population are located. Likewise, the installation of showers is still being made in limited quantities.
- PAHO/WHO and MINSA are providing technical assistance to strengthen control and monitoring of water quality in affected areas of La Libertad, Piura, Lambayeque.
- MINEDU has arranged the allocation of resources through transfers to the directors of educational institutions to ensure water and sanitation services and to ensure the resumption of classes under appropriate conditions.
- Local governments are using part of the resources transferred from the central level to cover fuel costs to mobilize tankers, purchase and lease water pumping equipment and fumigation.

#### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

- More water transport and distribution units are required as it has been identified that they are not sufficient to respond to the emergency.
- It is necessary to reestablish water distribution services to impact health services in hospitals and other health centers, as well as in educational institutions.
- Tracks, particularly in rural areas, need to be repaired to improve access to water distribution facilities.
- Disaggregated information by gender, age and condition is required to focus the response according to the particular needs.
- Installation of personal hygiene equipment (showers, chemical baths) is needed in sheltered areas and affected communities, which meet minimum requirements according to the total number of people housed.



## Agriculture and Food Security

#### Damage and Needs:

- MINAGRI reports up to 7.000 affected agricultural producers: 80% of them are small farmers, because larger producers are usually located in safer areas and in irrigation areas with greater protection.
- INDECI reports 38.971 hectares of crops affected and 13.470 hectares lost.
- MINAGRI reported that the estimated value of crop and infrastructure losses amounts to approximately S/. 176 million (approximately USD 54 million).
- Reconstruction of 4.404 km of irrigation canals and repair of 8.823 km of partially affected irrigation canals.
- The main problem for the affected farmers is the impossibility they have to transfer their products to the markets and to the nearest ports, due to the affectation in roads and rural roads.
- 1.219 affected farmers, in Lambayeque, with the loss of rice, sugar cane, onion, sweet potato, corn, carrot, tomato, cucumber, watermelon, among other vegetables and fruits.
- It is urgent to drain the water in the Lower Piura and reinforce the embankments to prevent further flooding and damage to the growing areas with the occurrence of more rain expected for the following days.

**aprox 7.000**  
Farmers have lost their  
crops

#### Response:

- The National Agrarian Health Service (SENASA) is carrying out the technical evaluation of Animal Health in the affected areas to determine the risk of disease presentation.
- SENASA is carrying out information and awareness actions with the affected cattle population for the early detection of potential cases of anthrax in animals. A vaccination campaign against this disease is being prepared for the first week of April in cattle, sheep and goats in affected areas.

- MINAGRI, the Armed Forces and the Regional Government of Piura have designed the procedure to drain the waters from the fields.
- FAO reports that MINAGRI is finalizing its registration mechanism for affected farmers, with the participation of irrigation commissions, user boards and mayors, to adjust its S/. 1,000 (USD 300) Emergency Bonus.
- MINAGRI reported that, in coordination with AGROBANCO, they are taking to ease the debts of affected farmers: reprogram payments, provide extensions, refinance and even grant working capital.
- In Piura, AGRORURAL coordinated the transfer of 10 tractors of 272 tons of food, in particular organic bananas, rice and lemons, from the cultivation centers to the port, bound for Lima.

#### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

- Information disaggregated by gender, age and condition is required to focus the response according to the particular needs.
- MINAGRI pointed out that the approximate cost of the interventions for rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and support to the installation of crops amounts to S/. 13 million (about USD 4 million).



## Food Aid and Nutrition

#### Damage and Needs:

- According to the Food Security Assessment in Emergencies conducted by WFP, deterioration in the food security of families is evident: 59% of families affected are food insecure and 9% are in severe food insecurity<sup>13</sup>.
- Poor food consumption (61%), high economic vulnerability to increased food expenditure (66%) and emergency survival strategies (31%) are the causes of this food insecurity.
- Families are applying survival strategies related to food consumption such as reducing the quantity and quality of food consumed (86%), decreasing the number of portions they are consuming (75%), and giving up their portions to boys and girls (71%). It is also identified the consumption of less preferred or cheaper foods (81%).
- Households affected by the emergency have a very low consumption of iron-containing foods (22%), and low or no food consumption that provides Vitamin A (18%) and protein (3.8%). This reveals problems in the consumption of foods that provide basic micronutrients for health, especially in homes with children, pregnant or lactating women and the elderly or chronically ill.
- It is necessary to attend to the families with the food aid properly programmed, standardized in the food baskets and flexible documentary requirements for the distribution.
- Other mechanisms, such as cash transfers in places where markets function, need to be addressed to meet needs.

59%

Of the total families affected, in four departments, have food insecurity

#### Response:

- As of March 30, INDECI has mobilized 395 tons of food for its storages in Lambayeque, Ancash, La Libertad and Piura. In addition, 14.455 buckets, 9.783 water bottles, 3.774 pots and 74.011 items for food consumption such as dishes, wells and spoons have been delivered.
- INDECI has a food delivery plan for the next 15 days of approximately 600.000 daily personal rations, equivalent to approx. 300 MT of food consisting of canned fish, sugar, oil, noodles, rice and mints.
- ADRA has a donated food delivery program of approximately 58 MT for Lambayeque, Ancash and Lima.
- The National Red Cross Society has a food delivery program for 500 families in Piura, and is managing other deliveries in Huarmey, Casma, La Libertad and Chosica.

#### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

- 120.000 families of Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad and Lima with food insecurity. About 10.000 families in these four departments are in a situation of severe food insecurity.
- The food that is provided in shelters does not include the minimum nutritional needs of food for girls and boys, or minimum frequency and type of preparation, particularly for groups of girls and boys under two years of age. A multisectoral strategy is required to ensure the provision of food with the requirements to serve this age group.

<sup>13</sup> More information on the definition of food insecurity: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4671e/y4671e06.htm>

- A coordinated, structured and standardized food aid plan is demanded, preferably with local purchases, and with flexible procedures for families in terms of documentary requirements.
- New food aid mechanisms, such as cash transfers, are necessary in view of logistical constraints to delivering food aid from the central or regional level to the local level.

## Education

### Damage and Needs:

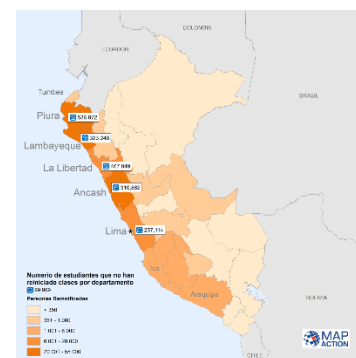
- 1'977.463 students<sup>14</sup> have not resumed classes due to the emergency (see map)
- 1.579 educational institutions<sup>15</sup> are affected across the country. From Those, 451 are in serious condition. The regions with the highest number of educational institutions affected are Piura (464), Ancash (271), Lambayeque (174), La Libertad (123), Ica (123).
- Actions to clean the access roads to schools to facilitate the access of NNA to the education service. The start of classes is being interrupted due to access situations and the level of infrastructure damage.
- Intervention of schools that are being used as shelter for the adaptation of the space and restart of activities.
- Maintain the school as a protective space that allows the dissemination of key messages to affected communities.

**1.900.000**  
Boys and girls who  
have not restarted  
classes

### Response:

- The MINEDU deployed 216 prefabricated classrooms and is organizing the purchase of an additional stock to meet the needs. The sector group technically supports the Ministry to take into account minimum standards and ensure that educational spaces have safe infrastructure, hygiene services, safe water, prepared teachers, educational materials and adapted curriculum.
- MINEDU, in coordination with the Regional Education Directorates and the Local Educational Management Units, is making assessments of the impact of educational institutions, with technical support to identify and make the number of students and teachers affected visible in the most disaggregated as possible.
- MINEDU has transferred resources for the maintenance and habilitation of the infrastructure of institutions with slight impairment.
- MINEDU is designing a psycho-emotional care strategy in schools. In addition, a welcome note has been issued to the educational community for the resumption of classes with key orientations on socio-emotional support.
- At the request of MINEDU, UNICEF and UNESCO will provide technical assistance for the identification of educational alternatives relevant to the housing contexts and relocation areas of affected populations.
- Of the 1.579 schools affected in the emergency zones, MINEDU has attended 59%.
- A timetable for returning to class has been developed for the affected areas; classes should be reinstated in April at the national level.
- Specific training is required for teachers to implement psychosocial support during the first weeks of school.

### Students with lack of access to school facilities



### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

- The poverty condition of the families affected negatively affects the school enrollment and the possibility of having school supplies.
- More information is needed on the situation and level of involvement of teachers. It is necessary to carry out a census to know how many of them are affected, and to do a mapping to know how many may be ready for the restart of classes in the regions most affected.
- A more detailed knowledge of the specific needs of the younger children is required.

<sup>14</sup> Source: Education in emergencies cluster, with data from the national ministry of education due march 29

<sup>15</sup> Source: Education in emergencies cluster, with data from the national ministry of education due march





## Logistics y telecomunicaciones

### Damage and Needs:

- INDECI<sup>16</sup> reported 242 bridges destroyed, who have temporarily interrupted the transit of vehicles carrying humanitarian aid and agricultural products. Another 397 bridges are affected.
- 10 roads remain blocked and another 18 are restricted to vehicular traffic by flood of road, or collapsed platforms.

### Response:

- Establishment of 38 air bridges, by the national government, to manage the transport of humanitarian aid.
- COER Piura enables telephone line to coordinate actions of emergency response and search and rescue.
- The SIGRID application has been updated by the National Center for Estimating, Preventing and Reducing Disaster Risk (Cenepred). The application allows residents of affected areas to collect and make photos available, record and integrate quantitative and qualitative geo-referenced information.

### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

- The storage capacity of humanitarian goods is limited in emergency areas, especially in Piura.
- The need to improve the processes of coordination and management of information on logistic issues persists.
- Repair of bridges and roads for access to the interior of the affected regions.



## Protection

### Damage and Needs:

- It is estimated that more than 300.000<sup>17</sup> children have been affected by the floods. The departments with the largest numbers of children affected are Piura (91.465), Lambayeque (61.763), La Libertad (26.958).
- Existing Information does not reflect sufficient differentiation among the needs of the most vulnerable groups: girls, children, adolescents, people with disabilities and seniors.
- UNFPA estimates that at least 239 women in gestation require urgent interventions during the next 30 days as a direct result of the emergency. It is also envisaged that 2.148 other women will develop complications during pregnancy in the next 9 months.
- UNFPA estimated that 4.672 women of reproductive age are at risk of sexual assault as a result of the lack of protection generated in the affected areas.
- MIMP warns that cases of sexual abuse of minors could increase up to 40% in emergency situations.
- It is urgent to identify potential protection risks by increasing incidents of physical and sexual violence in particular against girls and women in the family and in the community and especially in the contexts of shelters or temporary roofs. Save the Children reports that local protective services (police, security) are not properly articulated in the response.
- Immediate psycho-emotional attention must be implemented to those affected, particularly children and adolescents, developing a coordinated strategy between the Ministries of Women, Education and Health to address the mental health issues.
- Safe play spaces for children need to be planned and implemented in communities and shelters.
- Those who have lost their identity card (DNI) must be identified within the affected area and affected population, so that the National Register of Identity and Civil Status (RENIEC) assess needs and responds appropriately.
- The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) expressed the need to expand the psycho-emotional program "Juguemos, Sonríe<sup>18</sup>" in the most affected areas.

**300.000**  
Children affected

### Response:

<sup>16</sup> Due: march 29

<sup>17</sup> Source: UNICEF, due march 29

<sup>18</sup> National programme of the MIMP

- Cluster members implemented response actions to restore the rights of the affected population. World Vision is working in five regions<sup>19</sup> to implement child - friendly spaces and strengthen child protection committees.
- Plan International will develop psycho-emotional strategies to support children in Piura<sup>20</sup>.
- MIMP, supported by UNICEF and UNFPA, promotes strengthening actions for joint protection system and humanitarian response.
- Save the Children will implement 10 Child Friendly Spaces in partnership with communities and local governments, administered by trained promoters.

#### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

- The need for statistical information on specific effect of the emergency on the most vulnerable groups remain: girls, children, adolescents, people with disabilities and seniors.
- Limited protection mechanisms for children, elderly, disabled and others in areas affected by emergencies.
- It is necessary to strengthen the functions of ombudsmen to protect humanitarian goods or engage in other activities.
- Some areas affected by the emergency have increased their risk levels by incidents of violence, mechanisms of protection must be ensured so that those affected receive a timely response.
- Some grassroots organizations of women are involved in the response, but there are opportunities for participation to make its contribution more effective



## Early Recovery

#### Damage and Needs:

- According to the number of affected and damaged, it is estimated that the loss of livelihoods and homes will increase in the medium term taking into account weather forecasts.
- The effects and impacts of the emergency have been concentrated in major urban areas of the country (Lima, Tumbes, Trujillo, Chiclayo, La Libertad, Ica, Cajamarca, Huarmey, etc.)
- A high percentage of the affected families have lost their livelihoods, income and sources thereof (shops, farmland, workshops, etc.).
- An important contribution to livelihoods generated through informal economy is estimated to have been affected.
- Small and medium enterprises have been affected in their physical facilities but data have not yet been validated.
- It is estimated that a large number of artisans have been affected, negatively impacting the tangible and intangible heritage.
- Important tourist destinations in the north have been affected, which are the main income of local people.
- It is estimated that GDP loss caused by El Niño Costero<sup>21</sup> would be 0.7 points of GDP nationwide. Only in Piura, the collapsed, disabled and damaged infrastructure would involve a loss of S/. 5,600 million, while it would be approximately S/. 4,000 million in Lima, and from S/. 7,700 million in the rest of Peru, for a total of S/. 17,300 million (US \$ 5,088 million).

**180.000**

Families with affected livelihoods

#### Response:

- Two international experts have arrived in the country to support the early recovery cluster coordination and to provide technical advice for early recovery planning.
- Cluster members support the development of an early recovery strategy that complements the Government's strategy and ensures the recovery of the territory and livelihoods of affected populations.
- The Ministry of Labor is creating Peru Work Program, which seeks to identify community projects to generate 20,650 temporary jobs in 74 provinces and 238 districts with 335 projects. A daily wage of S/. 30 soles (\$10) will be offered for 8 hours. The program will begin in April in 11 regions affected.

#### Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:

<sup>19</sup> Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash y Lima

<sup>20</sup> Distritos de Castilla, Tambogrande, La Arena y Piura.

<sup>21</sup> Due: February 2016

- Any intervention that takes place within the framework of sectorial emergency response must include important elements of livelihood recovery.
- There needs to be a sectorial assessment in areas prioritized for early recovery.
- Information gaps persist to identify humanitarian needs of the affected population disaggregated by gender, age and condition to focus the response according to the particular needs.



### Damage and Needs:

**280.000**

People at risk for health care

- 280.000 people in affected areas would be potentially limited in their health care, especially in preventive - promotional programs
- According to official data, 38 health facilities remain non-operational.
- 82 districts in several regions such as Loreto, Ucayali, Ica, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Piura and Ayacucho report outbreaks of dengue. Extension of outbreaks of dengue, chikungunya and leptospirosis to other affected areas is expected due to climatic and environmental health conditions.
- 280 cases of dengue and 1.000 likely in the Ica region. Outbreaks of leptospirosis in La Libertad, Tumbes, Lambayeque and Cajamarca.
- Piura has reported 3 cases of malaria, which would evidence the risk of reintroduction. There's a warning about this reemergence of malaria, and the probability, though minor, of plague and cholera considering epidemiological history of El Niño 1998.
- Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and capabilities of health personnel for diagnosis and treatment of cases of the main risks identified.
- Support health facilities in the management of essential inputs and maintain operational continuity
- Promote community mobilization and hygiene promotion and sanitation, and prevention of waterborne diseases and contaminated food.
- Actions targeted to vector control are required and community mobilization should be organized for health promotion and vector control.
- Information management on health risks and measures to prevent these risks (mass and interpersonal) are needed.
- Epidemic Diarrheal Disease and Acute Respiratory Infections in Piura.
- Immediate intervention in water supply systems that were impacted by the emergency is required, as it has a direct impact on the health conditions of the population.
- Cases of skin diseases, conjunctivitis and respiratory problems are expected for the presence of sludge and dust. It has been identified increasing airborne dust due to the presence of high temperatures and sunlight in some areas.
- Evacuation of patients in Piura, through air transport.
- Unsanitary conditions are reported in markets and food collection sites, and in areas of handling and preparation of food, due to increased airborne dust, water accumulation and high temperatures.

### Response:

- The Ministry of Health (MINSa) reports a total of 22.982 attentions so far this season in 11 regions and 523 districts affected. It has also mobilized 2.694 brigadiers and referred 112 patients.
- EsSalud (Social Health Insurance) has deployed and mobilized Hospital Peru in the departments of Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Ica and Lima where there have been a total of 21.675 and 15.400 medical attentions. The most frequent diagnoses are acute pharyngitis, hypertension, nasopharyngitis and urinary tract infections.
- MINSa and EsSalud have installed 379 hospitals and medical clinics campaign and outposts.
- The Ministry of Health issued an emergency decree to ensure the provision of health services free of charge at health facilities in the affected areas.
- The Ministry of Health manages a contingency plan that includes the distribution and supply of medicines, provision of medical equipment, trained personnel, transfer of patients and vector control activities.
- The COE is in constant communication with local health care levels and mobilized 2.694 brigadiers.
- Mobilization of an international expert in vector control to support the actions of MINSa
- PAHO is supporting MINSa in designing the training plan for vector control in the region of Ica and others, with the participation of an international expert.

- COE has been strengthened by providing computer equipment, hiring a management expert in geo-referenced systems and an expert in evaluation of health.
- PAHO is providing support and coordination with the Directorate of Health at the Ministry of Health, through a communications specialist for the validation of protective behaviors and key messages for families affected.
- At the request of the Ministry of Health, UNFPA made a donation of 240 devices for emergency obstetric care that will be distributed at health facilities in the affected areas.
- The Ministry of Health has installed two hospitals, 39 clinics campaign, and 17 medical outposts.

#### **Gaps/Restrictions/Limitations:**

- It is necessary to continue and strengthen epidemiological surveillance and capabilities of health personnel for the diagnosis and treatment of the main risks identified, especially those related to integrated control of *Aedes Aegypti*.
- There remains a need to promote community mobilization actions to promote hygiene and sanitation, and prevention of waterborne diseases and contaminated food.
- There remains a need to develop actions targeted at vector control.
- It is urgent to define immediate actions related to the mental health of the affected population.
- There remain gaps in terms of information to identify humanitarian needs of the affected population disaggregated by gender, age and condition to focus the response according to the particular needs.

## General Coordination

The National Civil Defense Institute, the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Peru and the United Nations System in Peru are active, leading the National Humanitarian Network (RHN) under the umbrella of sectorial groups and in coordination with national authorities to complement response efforts.

OCHA supports coordination actions with the National Humanitarian Network (RHN), as well as intersectoral coordination actions of network members and their government counterparts. It supports the development of information products, systematization and analysis of data, promotes the intersectoral nature of actions and the application of humanitarian principles.

RHN is working on developing an intersectoral response plan to complement the response of the national government.

Due to the increased rainfall in Piura and the new floods that have occurred since 26 March, members of the UNDAC team have set up a local coordination center (Sub-OSOCC<sup>22</sup>) in the department, where they support the response actions with local authorities.

#### **Sectorial groups:**

The UNDAC team, supported by OCHA, has accompanied the meetings of the sectorial groups of Education, Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection and Food Safety and Nutrition.

So far the coordinators of the sectorial groups have reported the following activities:

Members of the WASH sector group have initiated actions to complement the response, in coordination with the national government and regional governments.

The Health sector group holds meetings coordinated by PAHO/WHO and EsSalud, with the participation of more than 10 specialized institutions, members of the RHN.

The sectorial group of temporary shelters, management and shelter management is developing a document of recommendations on the installation and management of shelters and is working on identifying gaps to support government response actions. Coordination meetings between local partners have been implemented.

---

<sup>22</sup> On site operation and coordination center, for more information: <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/osocc-rdc/overview>

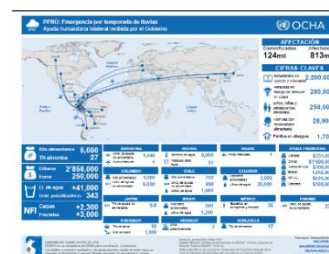
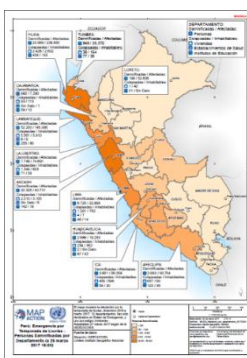
The sectorial group on Education is advancing a mapping of all sector interventions implemented in response to the emergency and supports the MINEDU communication team to share key messages on child protection for affected families and provide technical support in Communication For Development (C4D). Work is being done in coordination with the national government to identify alternatives for the recovery of schools being used as shelters.

Meeting of the members of the sectorial protection group in coordination with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations to address actions in socio-emotional support.

Meeting of the sectorial group of early recovery have initiated actions of complementarity to the response, in coordination with the national government and regional governments.

To facilitate access to population and housing information in affected areas, UNFPA coordinated with the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), which provided statistical information on the subject.

To Access more information products on the emergency, please go to [link](#)



For more information, please contact:  
 Rogerio Mobilia, Head of UNDAC mission, [peru\\_2017@undac.org](mailto:peru_2017@undac.org)

Ana Maria Rebaza, National Disaster Response Advisor, [ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org](mailto:ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org) , Cel: +51889581862  
 Camilo Vega, Information Assistant, [peru@redhum.org](mailto:peru@redhum.org) , Cel +51997163044

For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org), [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int), [www.redhum.org](http://www.redhum.org).  
 To be added or deleted from the mailing list This Situation Report, please write to: [ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org](mailto:ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org)