



PERU: FLOODS

**Final Report for
DREF Bulletin
no. MDRPE001
29 October 2006**

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

In Brief

Period covered by this Final Report: 6 March to 29 May 2006.

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 50,000 allocated from the Federation's DREF on 5 March 2006 to respond to the needs of this operation.
- This operation was expected to be implemented in 3 months, and completed by 5 June 2006. In line with Federation reporting standards, the DREF Bulletin Final Report (narrative and financial) was due 90 days after the end of the operation (by 5 September 2006).

(Click here to go to the attached Financial Report)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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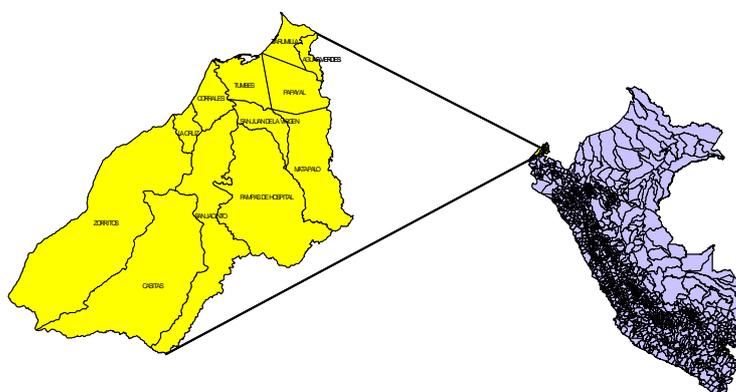
All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Background and Summary

Between January and April 2006 torrential rains, electric storms, thunderstorms and strong winds affected more than 3,000 families and displaced 325 people in Tumbes - north of Peru - according to the national Civil Defence. The storms destroyed 65 houses and damaged 466. In addition, five schools, one health centre, one bridge, 41 kilometres of road and large areas of farmland suffered damages. These more accurate figures have replaced the initial statistics announced by local authorities which had, at the outset, stated that more than 180,000 people were affected by the emergency. The most affected areas were Puerto Pizarro, Aguas Verdes, El Triunfo and Los Galvines. The population in these areas has fishing as their main source of income and has very little capacity to cope with disasters of this kind.

Location of the Tumbes region in northern Peru



Also during this time period, torrential rains affected the Andean departments of Huancavelica, Arequipa, Cuzco and Puno. Several mudslides blocked a number of roads, interrupted transport and raised river levels, threatening to devastate crops in farm lands.

In the initial days of the emergency, the national relief director of the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), supported by the Pan American Disaster Response Unit's (PADRU) disaster management delegate, went to the field to coordinate joint actions with the Tumbes Branch of the PRC and conduct surveys of the affected communities. The following were identified as the most seriously affected:



Members of the PRC and PADRU conducted surveys to identify the most affected communities and put together a plan of action to respond to the needs of the beneficiaries.

Community	No. families
Aguas Verdes	145
Puerto Pizarro	596
El Triunfo	372
Total	1,113

Based on the assessments, the PRC, in coordination with the Tumbes Branch, put together a plan of action to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable, for which CHF 50,000 were allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF). A total of 12 volunteers were mobilized to support the activities. Families were selected based upon the level of damages they suffered, with a particular emphasis on elderly persons, single mothers and persons with disabilities.

To support the relief efforts of the PRC, a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RITs) from the Honduran Red Cross was sent to the field, supported by PADRU. Together with members of the Tumbes Branch, the RITs member assisted with the selection of beneficiary families, logistics for the preparation, coordination, and distribution of the relief items, and training of volunteers in community-based education for the prevention of dengue fever, malaria, and personal and community hygiene.

Distributions of relief items to the affected families began on 25 March 2006 and reached all 1,113 families that had been identified as the most seriously affected, as follows:

Community	No. families
Aguas Verdes (25 March)	145
Puerto Pizarro (25 and 26 March)	596
El Triunfo (26 March)	372
Total	1,113

It should be mentioned that the PRC is currently going through a difficult period of institutional change: the president of the National Society has been suspended since November 2005 and a temporary judiciary administrator has assumed this function until the election of a new administrator. There have also been significant staff changes, both within the National Society headquarters and within the Branches, which complicated the relief effort.

Coordination

The relief operations were coordinated by the Civil Defence at the municipal, regional and national levels, and the municipalities of Puerto Pizarro, Aguas Verdes and El Triunfo were actively involved. This helped ensure a better response to the needs of the affected population.



The Tumbes Regional Committee of the Civil Defence and the municipality had offered to provide logistics support to the PRC for the transport of volunteers and the distribution of humanitarian aid. However, due to modifications in the timetable initially established, the dates of the distributions coincided with other activities carried out by the municipality and Civil Defence; it was therefore necessary to rent a bus and a truck for the transportation of volunteers and relief items.

The Peruvian Civil Defence supported the affected communities with donations of corrugated roofing, plastic sheeting, sandbags, housing modules and food. Moreover,

Beneficiaries receiving training on the proper use of chlorine tablets

they supported road rehabilitation, and provided logistics and further rehabilitation support to the affected areas. The Peruvian army carried out activities to repair roads, provide basic health care and assist in the distribution of humanitarian aid provided by the Peruvian government. No other humanitarian organizations were present in the areas affected.

Analysis of the operation – achievements and impact

Volunteers and beneficiaries training

Volunteers received training in group techniques and dynamics in order to prepare them to lead community training sessions. Volunteers also received training in the Sphere Project, particularly with regards to minimum standards for all sectors of relief work and minimum standards in the provision of water and sanitation as well as hygiene promotion. In addition, volunteers were trained in security standards for Red Cross personnel during relief operations.

Training sessions were conducted for the beneficiary families (654 heads of family and community leaders) on hygiene and the prevention of dengue and malaria. People who received training have been disseminating the information to the rest of the beneficiary families. A special emphasis was given to training on the appropriate use of chlorine tablets to avoid accidents.



Community	No. people trained
Aguas Verdes	83
Puerto Pizarro	451
El Triunfo	120
Total	654

Distribution of relief items

Mosquito nets

931 mosquito nets were distributed to the families living in communities close to stagnant waters and most vulnerable to infections. Families that had children less than five years of age were prioritized. The distributions were carried out after awareness-raising campaigns and community training sessions on diseases associated to vectors were carried out. In addition, 3,000 calendars containing information on dengue and malaria prevention were distributed to the participants taking part in this training and to the population in general.

Water buckets & chlorine tablets

Community-based education for the prevention of dengue fever, malaria, and personal and community hygiene was carried out for beneficiary families.

A total of 1,196 20-litre water buckets for storage and treatment of water were distributed. In addition, 12,082 chlorine tablets were distributed among the targeted families, which provided a total of 241,640 litres of drinkable water. Stickers were created containing instructions on the use of the chlorine tablets. These stickers were placed on the buckets in order to diminish the risk of accidents in chlorinating water. During training sessions, volunteers explained the proper use and dosage of chlorine tablets; however the training sessions have not reached 100 percent of the beneficiaries. Therefore, these stickers are meant to assist those who have not received training and reinforce the information received by those that did participate in the trainings.



Impact

- The lives of 1,196 affected families have improved through the distribution of humanitarian relief as well as through training provided to help diminish risks associated with poor hygiene and sanitation practices.
- The Tumbes Branch of the PRC, especially its volunteers, has been recognized as an important relief organization among authorities and the population of Aguas Verdes, Puerto Pizarro and El Triunfo, not only for the provision of relief items, but also for the emotional support provided to the affected population.
- The Tumbes Branch has improved its capacities in disaster management thanks to the experience exchange and joint work with a RITs member present in the field.
- Coordination has improved between government organizations and municipal institutions as a result of the operations carried out.
- Despite the difficult situation within the PRC, the temporary administrator, the new staff and the Branch volunteers were able to work in a coordinated manner, with support from the Federation's Lima Regional Delegation.

Constraints

- It was originally planned to purchase 3,000 individual treated mosquito nets (three per family). However, due to difficulties in purchasing treated mosquito nets of the appropriate size, it was decided to redesign the available nets and distribute a smaller number of family-sized mosquito nets.
- Due to delays in the purchase and distribution of relief items, it was decided to distribute only part of the chlorine tablets. This decision was also made because much of the water was found to be of high quality. Therefore, 5,918 chlorine tablets remained, which will be donated to the Puerto Pizarro municipality to be distributed later, should the need arise.
- During the distribution process in the community of Puerto Pizarro, the fact that a number of families had not been included in the initial survey, combined with the slow delivery process and absence of national or international help, contributed to a situation in which people crowded around the PRC volunteers, threatening to loot the relief items and prevent the volunteers and vehicles from leaving the community. In order to ensure the safety of the volunteers, it was decided to deliver these relief items to the crowd. Because of this, 95 buckets were distributed without beneficiary signatures. The mayor of Puerto Pizarro agreed to sign a document certifying that these items were, in fact, distributed to the affected families.
- Due to changes in the chronogram, the Tumbes municipality was not able to lend the trucks they had offered at beginning of the operation because the dates of the distributions coincided with other activities the municipality and Civil Defence had planned. For this reason, the PRC had to rent a van to mobilize the volunteers and a truck to move the relief items.
- Because of difficulties in finding time and space to hold training in dengue and malaria prevention, personal and community hygiene, and the use of chlorine tablets, it was only possible to train 654 beneficiaries. Those beneficiaries that did receive training then went back to their families and communities to replicate this training.

[*Click here to return to the title page or contact information*](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE001 - PERU - FLOODS

Financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRPE001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		53'299				53'299
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		53'299				53'299
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		53'299				53'299
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		53'299				53'299
D. Total Funding = B + C		53'299				53'299

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		53'299				53'299
E. Expenditure		-53'299				-53'299
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE001 - PERU - FLOODS

Financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRPE001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		53'299					53'299	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles	20'668		20'668				20'668	0
Water & Sanitation	15'630		15'630				15'630	0
Medical & First Aid	62		62				62	0
Teaching Materials	107		107				107	0
Total Supplies	36'468		36'468				36'468	0
Transport & Storage								
Storage	60		60				60	0
Distribution & Monitoring	121		121				121	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1'458		1'458				1'458	0
Total Transport & Storage	1'640		1'640				1'640	0
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegate Benefits	1'650		1'650				1'650	0
National Society Staff	3'509		3'509				3'509	0
Total Personnel Expenditures	5'159		5'159				5'159	0
General Expenditure								
Travel	4'096		4'096				4'096	0
Information & Public Relation	2'204		2'204				2'204	0
Communications	240		240				240	0
Financial Charges	28		28				28	0
Total General Expenditure	6'568		6'568				6'568	0
Program Support								
Program Support	3'464		3'464				3'464	-0
Total Program Support	3'464		3'464				3'464	-0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	53'299		53'299				53'299	-0
VARIANCE (C - D)			-0				-0	