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PERU

Humanitarian Situation Report #2

27 March 2017

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Highlights

The floods in Peru continue to put the lives of thousands of children in danger. UNICEF Peru is responding to the crisis and is actively supporting the Government to protect those affected.

- With heavy rains continuing in Peru the extent of the emergency is still unfolding, affecting directly at least 285,000 children.
- Urban areas are reported to be more severely impacted by the disaster, with the northern town of Piura suffering severe flooding.
- Whilst many of Peru's schoolchildren return to school on 27 March more than 2 million remain affected by school closures due to damage caused by the disaster.
- The National Civil Defence Institute with the Prime Minister's Office is coordinating the humanitarian action allocating \$750 million for the emergency response.
- UNICEF is responding to the crisis and is leading the inter-sectoral coordination groups on WASH, Protection and Education. UNICEF is urgently requesting US\$3 million for its emergency response to the crisis.

Situation in Numbers

284,790 children affected

863,000 people affected

90 deaths (estimates)

28,975 collapsed/uninhabitable houses

134,290 affected houses

489 collapsed/uninhabitable schools

1391 affected schools

35 collapsed/uninhabitable health facilities

(INDECI, 25 March 2017)

**Urgent funding needs:
US\$ 3million**

SITUATION OVERVIEW & HUMANITARIAN NEEDS (reporting 21-26 March)

In the past few days, "El Niño Costero" has continued to cause heavy rains and flooding across large parts of Peru. The disaster has claimed already lives of 90 people, while it is affecting an estimated 863,000 people of whom 285,000 are children. The most severely affected districts are Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad and Lima Metropolitana. The Government has added Tumbes on the northern border of Peru with Ecuador to the areas where needs assessments are taking place.

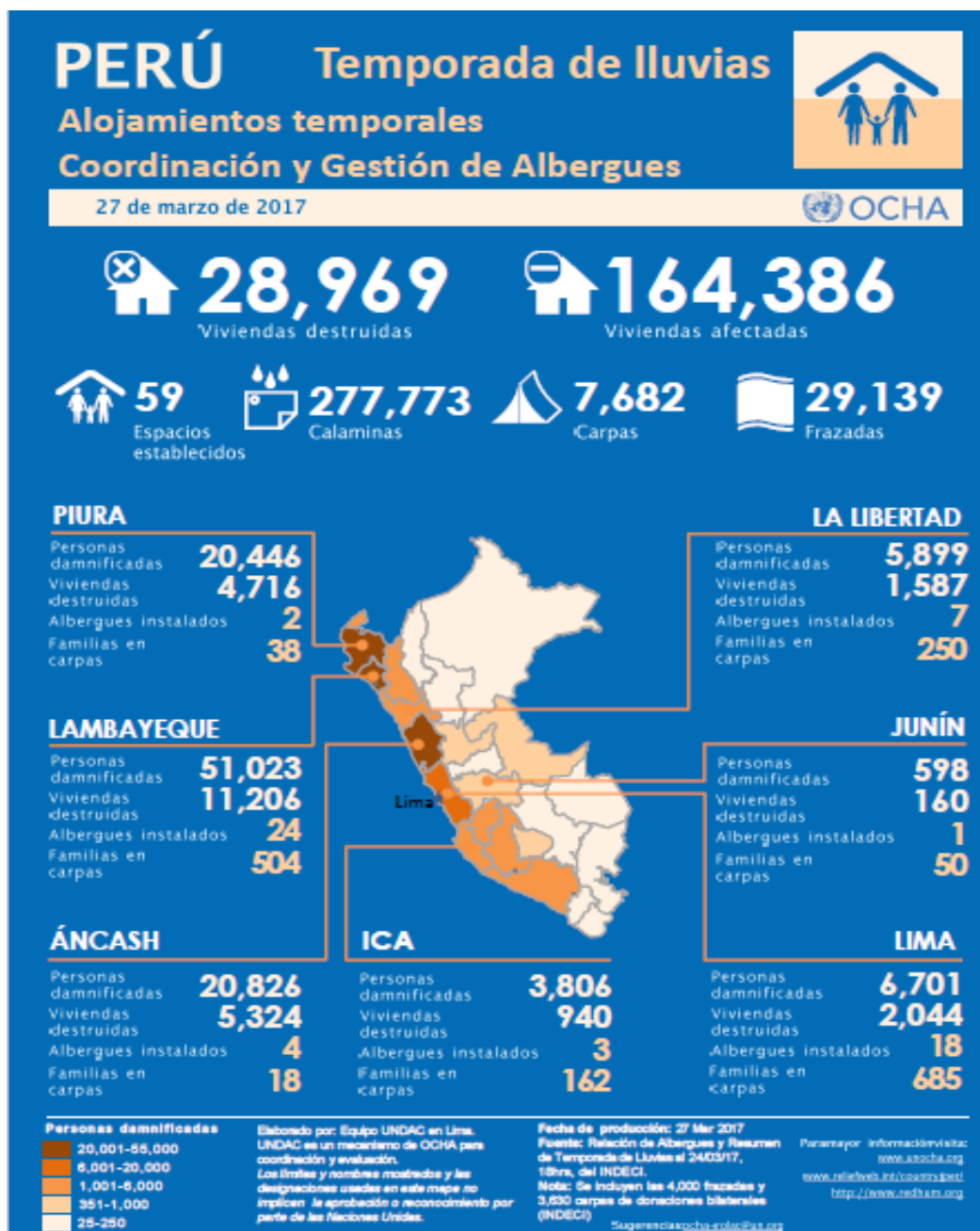
Humanitarian needs are wide-ranging. Thus far it is estimated that 29,000 houses and dwellings have been destroyed or collapsed, affecting at least 120,000 people who are in immediate need for alternative shelter and other types of assistance, especially as many of them also have lost personal belongings, including

personal documents. There are reports of many children and families living in unofficial shelters which are unlikely to meet basic needs, including water, sanitation and hygiene as well as protection.

Many more people in the affected areas have no access to clean water and there is concern that levels of personal hygiene and sanitation are low, increasing risks of disease outbreaks, including acute diarrhea, dengue and Zika virus. There is also a concern for the health and nutrition of those affected, in particular vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, young mothers and children. 14,000 schools have been directly affected. The official start of the school year was delayed by a week. Classes in much of the country resumed on 27 March, but it is estimated that over 2 million children will continue to be out of school as they remain closed either due to sustained damages or as a preventative measure. The large number of children temporarily out of school raises also other child protection concerns.

The State of Emergency is in effect in 11 of the country's 24 departments and one constitutional province, and a Health Emergency has been declared in 8 departments, affecting 655 districts. According to the National Office of Meteorology and Hydrography (SENAMHI, Spanish acronym) the emergency situation is expected to continue until the end of April. In the town of Piura, in Piura region, which is one of the most affected areas of Peru, the river has continued to rise over the weekend and has flooded the city. Rains are expected to continue until at least the end of March and it is predicted that parts of the Amazonian area of the country will also be affected.

Map of Affected Area (OCHA: 27 March 2017)



Estimated Affected Population (Estimates calculated based on initial figures from National Civil Defense Institute (INDECI); March 24, 2017)					
	Affected*	Severely Affected**	Total Affected	Total Males Affected	Total Females Affected
Total Affected Population	742,101	120,899	863,000	430,637	432,363
Children Affected (Under 18)	244,893	39,897	284,790	142,110	142,680
Children Under Five	81,631	13,299	94,930	47,370	47,560
Children Under Two	32,652	5,320	37,972	18,948	19,024
Pregnant women	13,803	2,249	16,052	-	16,052

* INDECI considers an 'affected' person to be someone who has suffered a disturbance in their surroundings due to a natural phenomenon and that may, or may not, require immediate support to eliminate or reduce the impact of this disturbance to return to normal activity.

**INDECI considers a 'severely affected' person as an affected person who has suffered harm or damage to their health or belongings, especially with regards to their dwelling and does not have the capacity to recover their belongings and property, and therefore receives refuge and humanitarian aid.

Departamentos	Damnificados	Afectados	Muertos	Viviendas destruidas	Escuelas destruidas	Hectáreas afectadas	Establecimientos de salud inoperativos
Lambayeque	51.023	145.078	3	11.206	79	717,1	15
Ancash	20.826	38.302	7	5.324	30	1.253,5	6
Piura	20.446	240.936	8	4.716	116	3.144,9	
Lima	6.701	22.191	8	2.044	23	3.089,82	11
Libertad	5.899	19.641	13	1.587	35	4.587,25	
Otros ⁵	16.004	275.953	51	4.092	206	27.468,54	5
Total	120.899	742.101	90	28.969	489	40.261,11	37

Table from UNDAC Peru Rains Situation Report of 26 March 2017

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The National Government is leading the emergency response. The National Civil Defence Institute along with the Prime Minister Office is coordinating national efforts at central and at sub-national level (regional and local). A summary of the actions taken by the government and UNICEF are shown as follows:

Government

- The Government has declared 11 departments and one constitutional province in a state of emergency.
- In the last few days, the State has adopted financial methods and mechanisms to respond to the emergencies, allocating S/2,500 million (approximately \$750 million) and channeling resources towards emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including the allocations to local governments for the emergency phase (estimated S/81.8 million soles) [1]. S/5,500 million soles (approximately \$1,600 million) have also been estimated as needed for economic reactivation, post disaster.
- The Prime Minister's Office is coordinating the emergency response, and has designated responsibilities at the level of different Ministers to coordinate and support the most affected departments in the country. At the same time there have been daily meetings of the COEN (Centre of National Emergency

[1] Supreme Decree N° 059-2017-EF published Wednesday 22 March 2017. Supreme Decree N° 057-2017-EF published Sunday 19 March 2017. Ministerial Resolution N° 115-2017-EF/41 published Sunday 19 March 2017. Urgent Decree N° 004-2017 published Friday 17 March 2017. Supreme Decree N° 043-2017-EF published Monday 6 March 2017. Supreme Decree N° 042-2017-EF published Saturday 4 March 2017. Supreme Decree N° 017-2017-EF published 8 February 2017. Urgent Decree N° 002-2017 published Saturday 4 February 2017. Law N° 30458 that regulates diverse ways of financing the execution of public inversion projects to support regional and local governments, the Pan-American Games and Pan-Americans and the occurrence of natural disasters.

Operations) with the presence of the President of the Republic, all the ministers and the Head of the National Institute of the Civil Defense. Information flow between different State sectors is maintained and overseen through the COEN.

- The Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIDIS) plans to send US\$180 to each affected family via its Cash Transfer programme. This will be coordinated with municipalities in order to adequately identify affected families.
- The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) is developing humanitarian aid actions including delivery of water, food and the organization of shelters, taking into consideration the Ministry's capacity to utilize its expertise in the sector, including psycho-emotional support for affected families, reunification of separated families, prevention and response to violence that can increase in an emergency context and the humanitarian response to the most vulnerable groups such as the elderly, young and those with a disability.
- The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MINVI) in coordination with local and regional governments is undertaking actions to offer water to affected populations and to reestablish services where necessary. However, at present, the Government does not have a specific coordination mechanism for attending people in shelters.

UNICEF

- Within the national coordination framework UNICEF has taken lead in activating the three inter-sectoral groups: WASH, Protection and Education. At the same time UNICEF is taking active part in inter-sectoral groups focusing on Health, Food Security and Nutrition, as well as Early Recovery.
- International experts with a high technical level of expertise in WASH, Education, C4D, Communications and Monitoring and Reporting have been deployed to UNICEF Peru Country Office to support the coordination of the response. Together, with the team from the CO, this group is offering technical assistance to the State to ensure that Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) are upheld during this emergency.
- As part of this coordination work, UNICEF continues to participate in the national COEN with three specialists (WASH, Protection and Education) permanently present on the committee.
- UNICEF's participation in the inter-agency rapid assessment missions continue in La Libertad, Lambayeque, Piura and Lima Metropolitana.

Humanitarian Strategy:

UNICEF will concentrate its response to the needs of children in the most affected areas. Efforts will be focused on the creation of safe spaces for girls, boys and adolescents who have no possibilities to return to classes, as their schools became inoperable. Girls, boys and adolescents living in shelters or in temporal spaces will also be targeted by UNICEF's intervention. An integrated approach will be conducted, providing:

- **Protection:** including prevention, detection and response to violence and exploitation, psycho-emotional support and identity documents.
- **Water:** including cisterns, safe water storage, home storage and final quality surveillance.
- **Sanitation:** including portable toilets, sanitary batteries and waste management.
- **Hygiene:** including cleaning kits, hygiene kits and promotion of healthy practices through C4D.
- **Nutrition and Health:** including nutritional surveillance, supplementary feeding and nutritional supplements, Primary health care, with a focus on pregnant women and children under 5 years old.
- **Education:** including the re-establishment of flexible and relevant educational services, and a programme on education in emergencies.

Technical assistance will be provided to the line Ministries involved, and to regional and local governments in order to strengthen their coordination and response capacities targeting children and adolescents. Direct assistance, through implementing partners, to affected girls, boys and adolescents in the targeted areas will also be supplied.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

UNICEF is offering technical assistance and support to MIMP, MINSA, MINEDU and other relevant ministries in order to ensure humanitarian assistance reaches children, adolescents and families in affected areas. At the same time UNICEF is directly responding to the emergency with actions in WASH, Protection, Education, Health and Nutrition as described below in more detail. Much of the response is focused on children and

families who are living in shelters, which is a matter of concern that needs to be covered with a multi-sectoral approach.

WASH

- UNICEF is leading the WASH section and is represented on the COEN.
- UNICEF started with the distribution of water purification tablets, as well as kits of plates, glasses and cutlery in La Libertad.
- To ensure families and children adopt desired behaviours with regards to basic sanitation and hygiene, UNICEF has been developing key messages to disseminate to affected people and is partnering with public company SEDAPAL specialized in the provision of safe water.

PROTECTION

- UNICEF is leading the Protection section and is represented on the COEN.
- UNICEF is coordinating with MIMP (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations) to strengthen work between the social protection system and the humanitarian response. UNICEF has offered technical assistance to the sector to ensure that child protection risks, including exposure to violence, are taken into consideration in the response, especially in the context of shelters.
- In order to provide psychological and emotional support to affected children and adolescents, UNICEF is promoting the expansion of the existing 'Jugemos sonrie' (Play smile) programme in the most affected areas. In addition, UNICEF is supporting work between the sectors of MINSA, MINEDU and MIMP alongside NGOs to define a joint strategy for psychological and emotional recovery of those affected, focusing on children who have been displaced or otherwise severely affected by the emergency.

EDUCATION

- UNICEF is leading the Education section and is represented on the COEN.
- Following the coordination framework for the Education Sectorial Group it is developing a mapping exercise of all the interventions that are being undertaken in education as part of the emergency response.
- UNICEF is supporting MINEDU (Ministry of Education) in guaranteeing that the information received, including reports of damaged and affected schools, is as consistent as possible, in order to ensure precise identification of number of affected students and teachers as well as generation of disaggregated data to the maximum extent possible.
- UNICEF is coordinating closely with MINEDU to ensure joint minimum standards are in place in all schools and education spaces including safe infrastructure, hygiene services, safe water, prepared teachers, education materials and adapting the curriculum as necessary.
- UNICEF is closely coordinating with MINEDU and regional and local governments to avoid using schools as shelters, explaining the risks of doing so.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

In order to incorporate nutritional protection and psycho-social support for pregnant women and children under five years old UNICEF is planning the following actions:

- providing technical assistance to MINSA to ensure children under 2 years old are specifically catered for in food distribution, with provision of Vitamin A, iron and micronutrient powder and zinc supplements (as part of the treatments for acute diarrheal diseases);
- providing psychosocial support sessions for pregnant women and children under 5 years old and their caregivers, with the aim to reinforce and protect their emotional state;
- using C4D to promote key maternal health and nutrition practices, including breastfeeding, food supplements, psychosocial support, hygiene and other appropriate behaviours to protect the development of children under five years old.
- providing monitoring of nutritional status of children as well as their overall wellbeing.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- UNICEF Peru is reaching out to bilateral donors, UNICEF National Committees and the private sector.
- UNICEF Mexico has launched an appeal for Peru on its social media channels. It is anticipated that other UNICEF Country Offices in the region will also launch similar appeals.

Communications for Development (C4D)

- UNICEF is developing C4D strategic guidelines to support the emergency response in health, nutrition, water and sanitation, vector-transmitted diseases (including Zika), early childhood development and protection. As part of this document, UNICEF has prepared a matrix of desired protective behaviours

and key messages for affected children and families, and the desired environment to realize these behaviours. This document will be used as a framework to orientate and focus communication efforts of public institutions, civil society organizations, NGOs and volunteers amongst other actors.

- At the same time existing UNICEF communication materials used in emergencies that can be quickly adapted with C4D messages for the current emergency have been identified. These materials are being updated, and will be shared with partners across the country in due course.
- An initial rapid diagnosis of the messages shared digitally and on social media by public institutions is underway, in order to identify gaps that need to be filled in the immediate term.

Supply and Logistics

- Initial supplies have been sent to Trujillo including plastic cutlery, cups, plates, water purification tables, rehydration salts and hygiene items, while thorough assessments of needed supplies in other affected areas are being finalized.

Media and External Communication

The following actions and products have been initiated:

- Dissemination of materials related to the campaign for emergency assistance continues through social networks giving visibility to those affected as well as to support fundraising activity.
- Social Media pack in Spanish and English have been prepared, including contents from the field and one human interest story.
- Series of photos demonstrating the impact of the floods have been produced and are being used in the communication campaign.
- Visit to the affected communities by Country Representative, Maria Luisa Fornara has been documented and a short video produced in French, Italian, Spanish and English.

Security

- UNICEF Peru office will take preventive measures to reduce all risk associated to the field visits, especially with regards to staff currently deployed in areas where further rains are anticipated. With thousands of roads and hundreds of bridges damaged, transportation of supplies needs to be carefully planned.

Next SitRep: 4 April 2017

Who to contact for further information:

Maria Luisa Fornara
Peru Country Office
Tel: 51 - 986629702
Fax: 511 - 4470370
Email: mlfornara@unicef.org

Olga Isaza
Peru Country Office
Tel: 51 - 997573214
Fax: 511 - 4470370
Email: oiisaza@unicef.org

Rafahela Garcia
Peru Country Office
Tel: 51 - 974633403
Fax: 511 - 4470370
Email: rgarcia@unicef.org