Highlights

The floods caused by the coastal El Niño phenomenon between January and March 2017 affected 1.9 million people in Peru, nearly a third of them children. Thousands of families lost their homes and sources of income, leaving many children in need of urgent assistance.

In 2017, UNICEF provided humanitarian assistance in the sectors of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Nutrition, Health and Education, reaching nearly 194,000 people in the most affected districts of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad regions.

In 2018, UNICEF completed work to improve access to WASH services in shelters and affected communities in Catacaos and Cura Mori districts in Piura, including:

Water
- UNICEF transferred two temporary water networks to the district Municipality of Cura Mori that will benefit 2,600 people in seven community shelters.
- UNICEF supported water quality monitoring, benefitting 1,727 families.
- UNICEF distributed 733 water containers and installed 1,634 showers.

Sanitation
- UNICEF installed gender and disability-sensitive latrines, reaching 799 families.

Hygiene
- UNICEF disseminated information on hygiene and vector control best practices through capacity-building for community-based hygiene committees and promoters, benefiting 1,969 families.
- UNICEF complemented the information with distribution of 760 hygiene kits.
- UNICEF strengthened solid waste management systems and distributed waste bags, reaching 432 families.

To mark the one-year anniversary of the emergency, UNICEF released a video of singer-songwriter and national UNICEF Ambassador Gian Marco, visiting affected areas of Piura. The video reached over 105,000 hits and nearly 30,000 video plays on social media.

Situation in Numbers

- **628,340** children affected
- **1,928,016** people affected
- **169** deaths
- **65,942** collapsed/uninhabitable houses
- **381,076** affected houses
- **456** collapsed/uninhabitable schools
- **3,703** affected schools
- **71** collapsed/uninhabitable health facilities
- **1,159** affected health facilities

(INDECI, 24 Jan 2018)

Funding status*

- **Funding requirements**: US$7.75M
- **Funds received to date**: US$4.6M (60%)
- **Funding gap**: US$3.1M (40%)

*Funds received as of 31 March 2018. The total includes Other Regular Resources (ORR) funding received from the Government of Russia.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs (02 January to 31 March 2018)

According to the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), as of 24 January 2018, the coastal El Niño phenomenon has affected more than 1.9 million people, with 35% of them living in Piura, 29% in La Libertad, 10% in Lambayeque, 10% in Ancash, 5% in Lima and another 5% in Tumbes. An estimated 628,340 children are among the affected population, including 206,298 children under the age of five. INDECI also reports that 65,942 houses have collapsed or are uninhabitable, 381,076 houses have been affected, 456 schools have collapsed or are uninhabitable, 3,703 schools have been affected, 71 health centres have collapsed or are uninhabitable and 1,159 health centres have been affected.

The Government of Peru extended the National State of Emergency in Piura Region for a period of 45 calendar days starting on 8 February 2017. This extension facilitated the continued implementation of response and recovery actions. At the request of Piura’s regional health office, the Ministry of Health declared a new health emergency in Piura region on 24 February 2018 for 90 days, allocating approximately US$ 2.5 million to strengthen efforts to eradicate the Aedes Aegypti mosquito and prevent an epidemic outbreak of dengue. The Ministry approved an action plan to address the health emergency in the provinces of Piura, Sullana, Talara, Paita, Sechura, Morropón, Huancabamba and Ayabaca. The plan aims to reduce dengue, Zika and chikungunya infections through epidemiological monitoring, research and vector control, providing health services, strengthening community participation in disease prevention and control, among other actions.

On 23 March 2018, Martin Vizcarra – who had been serving as Peru’s Vice President and Ambassador to Canada – was sworn in as the new President of Peru following Pedro Pablo Kuczynski’s resignation. President Vizcarra visited Piura on 27 March 2018 to monitor the state of reconstruction a year after the emergency was declared in the region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population</th>
<th>(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI); 24 Jan 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>1,644,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>536,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>176,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Two</td>
<td>58,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>30,595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* INDECI considers an ‘affected’ person to be someone who has suffered a disturbance in his or her surroundings due to a natural phenomenon and who 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 an affected person who has suffered harm or damage to his or her health or belongings, especially to their dwelling and who does not have the capacity to recover his or her belongings and property and therefore receives refuge and humanitarian aid.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Peru continues to lead reconstruction actions, primarily through the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes, in coordination with sub-national authorities. UNICEF supported the government’s coordination efforts in Piura until the emergency declaration ended in late March 2018. UNICEF continues to participate in the national-level coordination groups of the WASH, health, education and protection sectors. While these groups are no longer emergency response-driven, they serve as spaces to coordinate reconstruction and disaster risk reduction for future emergencies.

Humanitarian Strategy

To support the Government of Peru’s response, UNICEF and partners focused on two main areas of work:

1) Implementation of urgent measures to help affected children and families, focusing on the most affected regions of Peru, in the following areas:
   - **Protection**: Includes prevention, detection and response to violence and exploitation, psycho-emotional support and facilitating provision of identity documents.
   - **Water**: Includes portable water tanks, water storage, and domestic (home) water storage and quality assurance.
   - **Sanitation**: Includes portable toilets, sanitation facilities and waste management.

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1 Supreme Decree No. 014-2018-PCM, 6 February 2018
2 Supreme Decree No. 002-2018-SA, 24 February 2018
• **Hygiene**: Includes provision of cleaning kits, hygiene kits and promotion of healthy practices through Communication for Development (C4D) activities.
• **Health and Nutrition**: includes nutritional monitoring, supplementary food supplies and nutritional supplements, and primary healthcare, with a focus on pregnant women and children under the age of five.
• **Education**: includes the re-establishment of flexible and relevant educational services and an education in emergencies programme.

2) Provision of technical assistance and support to the Ministry of Housing Construction and Sanitation, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and other relevant public entities to strengthen their coordination and response capacity, with the goal of ensuring humanitarian assistance reaches children, adolescents and their families in affected areas. At the same time, UNICEF carried out promotion and communication work to guarantee that resources allocated by the government reach affected children.

**Summary Analysis of Programme response (02 January to 31 March 2018)**

In 2018, UNICEF and implementing partners focused on the completion of works to improve access to WASH services for children, adolescents and their families living in shelters and affected communities, in Catacaos and Cura Mori districts in Piura.

**WASH**

**Water**
• UNICEF transferred two temporary water networks to the district Municipality of Cura Mori that will benefit 2,600 people in seven shelter communities.
• UNICEF supported water quality monitoring, benefiting 1,727 families.
• UNICEF distributed 733 water containers and installed 1,634 showers.

**Sanitation**
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**Hygiene**
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• UNICEF complemented the information with distribution of 760 hygiene kits.
• UNICEF strengthened solid waste management systems and distributed waste bags, reaching 432 families.

**Staffing**
• UNICEF deployed three staff dedicated to supporting the implementation of WASH interventions in Piura in 2018.

**Media and External Communication**
• In December 2017, UNICEF facilitated a final workshop with 12 journalists from the most important radio, print and television media in Piura. The workshop included sharing an assessment of the impact of UNICEF’s humanitarian actions in the region.
• UNICEF released a total of 13 press releases in December 2017, gaining regional media coverage of UNICEF’s interventions. UNICEF also secured a 4-page feature in the Sunday edition of the El Tiempo newspaper which highlighted the stories of three women community health promoters in Piura who had received training from the Ministry of Health, Cuna Más and UNICEF.
• UNICEF and implementing partners produced various emergency-related communication materials in late 2017, including: notebooks, posters and calendars with information on protection service pathways; posters on cleaning latrines; and banners for the community health worker training with the Regional Health Office.
• On 27 March 2018, one year after the emergency was declared in Piura, UNICEF posted a video of singer-songwriter and national UNICEF Ambassador Gian Marco visiting affected areas in the region. Through Facebook and Twitter, the video reached 105,140 hits and 29,499 video plays.

**Security**
• UNICEF Peru continued to take preventive measures to reduce the risks associated with field visits and for staff based in Piura.
Funding
UNICEF received a total of US$ 4.6 million* for the humanitarian response to the 2017 coastal El Niño phenomenon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector*</th>
<th>Requirements (as defined in the Flash Appeal)</th>
<th>Funds available (as of 31 March 2018)**</th>
<th>Carry-Over</th>
<th>Funding gap US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>4,450,000</td>
<td>2,599,699</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,850,301</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
<td>230,416</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>819,584</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>283,150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>916,850</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>258,669</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>391,331</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>402,107</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Not Specified</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>469,932</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7,750,000</td>
<td>4,243,973</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,978,066</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cluster coordination costs are considered under sector requirements, including in WASH, Child Protection and Education.
**In addition to the US$ 4.2 million reflected in the table, UNICEF received US$ 0.4 million in Other Regular Resources (ORR) funding from the Government of Russia to promote the rights of children and adolescents by improving access to WASH services in Peru. Some of this funding has been used towards the humanitarian response in agreement with the Government of Russia. Local fundraising in the amount of US$ 123,570 also contributed to the humanitarian response.

Unless any significant changes in the situation occur, this serves as UNICEF Peru’s final Situation Report on the emergency caused by the 2017 coastal El Niño phenomenon.

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