Highlights

To date, UNICEF has provided humanitarian assistance in the areas of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Nutrition, Health and Education to 180,539 children and their families in the most affected districts of Piura.

- UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS), launched an emergency water supply network to optimize water supply to shelters in Km. 980 in Cura Mori District. The network will supply water to 5,000 people.
- UNICEF and COOPI installed two temporary hybrid lighting systems that use wind and solar power in the shelters. The goal is to provide lighting to the main streets, 4 public meal centres, 3 management offices and 87 latrines, benefitting 3,500 people.
- Psychosocial screening has been administered to 4,858 children and adolescents, of whom 1,113 are receiving services from the mobile mental health teams from the Community Mental Health Centre of Catacaos.
- UNICEF and the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status (RENIEC) in Piura have registered 33,939 children and adolescents so they can access their National Identity Document (DNI).
- UNICEF promoted coordination actions with the institutions involved in the continuity and sustainability of the Regional Education Working Group in Piura.
- To ensure the continuity and sustainability of education in temporary classrooms, UNICEF is working to establish an agreement between the National University of Piura and the Cura Mori district for students in the final year of the early education speciality to work as teachers in the classrooms.
- UNICEF provided 23 cooking kits to food preparation centres located in the shelters in the Catacaos and Cura Mori districts and 43 cooking kits to other prioritized communities.
- UNICEF, in coordination with the District Municipalities of Cura Mori and Catacaos and the national Cuna Mas programme, started working to implement food services that will provide hot and nutritious meals to 240 children under the age of three. This intervention targets children who participate in the national Cuna Mas programme in shelter 980 in Cura Mori and the communities of Pedregal Chico, Narihualá and La Campiña in Catacaos.

Situation in Numbers

614,708 children affected
1,886,186 people affected
169 deaths

65,485 collapsed/uninhabitable houses
377,798 affected houses
455 collapsed/uninhabitable schools
3,687 affected schools
70 collapsed/uninhabitable health facilities
1,155 affected health facilities

(INDECI, 17 Oct 2017)

Urgent funding needs
$3.5 million
According to the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), as of 17 October 2017 the coastal El Niño phenomenon has affected 1,886,186 people in Peru, with 29% in Piura, 25% in La Libertad, 8% in Lambayeque, 8% in Ancash, 4% in Lima and 4% in Tumbes. INDECI reports that, as of the same date, 614,708 children and adolescents have been affected or seriously affected by the emergency, including 201,822 children under the age of five.

INDECI also reports that, as of the same date, 65,485 dwellings have collapsed or are uninhabitable, 377,798 dwellings have been affected, 455 schools have collapsed or are uninhabitable, 3,687 schools are affected, 70 health centres have collapsed or are uninhabitable and 1,155 health centres are affected.

In August 2017, the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) – through Ministerial Resolution Nº 304-2017-VIVIENDA and its amending Ministerial Resolution Nº 390-2017-VIVIENDA – established procedures to grant the family housing subsidy (Bono Familiar Habitacional in Spanish) for construction on owned land (Construcción en Sitio Propio\(^1\) in Spanish) to people whose homes have collapsed or are uninhabitable due to flooding and associated risks in areas where emergency has been declared. The subsidy amount is 22,072.50 soles. In the first round of grants, which took place on 23 August 2017, 5,238 family housing subsidies were granted. In the second round, there were a further 3,101 subsidies granted, including 1,781 in Piura Region (300 in the province of Paita, 1,440 in Piura and 41 in Sechura), 470 in La Libertad Region and 850 in Lambayeque Region.

According to the text of the Comprehensive Reconstruction Plan with Changes (Plan Integral de Reconstrucción con Cambios in Spanish), the emergencies caused by the 2017 coastal El Niño phenomenon have demonstrated Peru’s lack of territorial and urban planning and unsustainable urban growth in cities. It is worth noting that the plan aims to promote the adoption of sustainable and healthy urban development and disaster risk management related to climate change through a key prevention element – the formulation of urban development plans in the main population centres of affected areas.

The Executive Director of the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes (ARCC), who was responsible for developing and implementing a reconstruction plan in coordination with the central government, resigned after six months in the position. In local media, people in areas affected by the coastal El Niño phenomenon have expressed their frustration and concerns. Perceiving a lack of concrete reconstruction and risk mitigation efforts to date, they feel vulnerable and fear the serious consequences of the new rainy season.

The government, humanitarian organizations and local NGOs are making great efforts to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of people affected by the emergencies by providing potable water, sanitation and hygiene, education and protection of children and adolescents, and health and nutrition monitoring of vulnerable populations. They are also contributing in one way or another to finding solutions for people living in shelters. This work involves strengthening coordination and supervision to support operations and maintain temporary water supply and toilet systems in a sustainable way.

The Ministry of Health (MINSA) has many activities underway to prevent dengue and Zika, given that the number of dengue cases reported has been much higher than reported in previous years over a similar time period. The Department of Epidemiology of MINSA reported that, as of 23 September 2017, there were 72,831 confirmed and probable cases of dengue, which is 3.1 times more case cases than in the same period of 2016 (23,580 cases). Just 33.7% (24,580) are confirmed cases and 66.3% (48,251) are probable cases. The cumulative incidence at the national level is 228.8 cases per 100,000 people. Piura is the region with highest number of cases with 47,938 (65.8%) of probable and confirmed cases and 42 confirmed deaths,

\(^1\) This programme is aimed at families who own property entered in public registries, without charges or encumbrances, to undertake home construction.
MINSA has also reported a total of 6,411 cases of Zika, including 88.6% suspected and 11.4% confirmed. Compared to the same period in 2016, this year has seen 58 times more cases. Up to 87.8% of cases were reported in the regions of Ica and Loreto.²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population</th>
<th>Affected*</th>
<th>Severely Affected**</th>
<th>Total Affected</th>
<th>Total Males Affected</th>
<th>Total Females Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>1,604,311</td>
<td>281,875</td>
<td>1,886,186</td>
<td>941,207</td>
<td>944,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>522,845</td>
<td>91,863</td>
<td>614,708</td>
<td>306,739</td>
<td>307,969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>171,661</td>
<td>30,161</td>
<td>201,822</td>
<td>100,709</td>
<td>101,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Two</td>
<td>56,793</td>
<td>9,978</td>
<td>66,771</td>
<td>33,319</td>
<td>33,452</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>29,840</td>
<td>5,243</td>
<td>35,083</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35,083</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 is leading the emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. The National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), together with the Prime Minister’s Office, is coordinating national efforts at the central (regional) and sub-national (local levels). Regional governments are also taking action within their responsibility to support and respond to the needs of the population, which requires continuous technical assistance.

Below is a summary of the measures taken by the government and UNICEF during the reporting period:

Government

- Ministries continue to provide assistance in the areas of health, education, water and protection in affected zones.
- The Prime Minister’s Office continues to coordinate and direct the government’s emergency response and early recovery actions.

UNICEF

- UNICEF is leading, at the national and local levels (Piura), the WASH Cluster and the intersectoral Protection and Education clusters. Since October, UNICEF has also been the focal point for coordinating Piura’s intersectoral group.
- UNICEF actively participates in intersectoral groups on health, food security and nutrition, and early recovery. Key partners periodically share information and develop joint response plans to ensure the implementation of complementary actions and the use of shared methodologies.
- UNICEF works with the government to guarantee that basic commitments for children during emergencies are fulfilled.

Humanitarian Strategy:

Humanitarian strategy: the government has mobilized resources to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected zones. After having declared a national emergency, the government is accepting help from the humanitarian network to complement rebuilding efforts. UNICEF, together with partners, has established a support strategy based on two main areas of work:

1) The implementation of urgent measures to help affected children and families, focusing on the most affected regions of Peru in the following areas:

² Information taken from the Epidemiological Bulletin of Peru –Epidemiological Week 38, from 17 to 23 of September 2017 –MINSA.
The most affected areas of Piura: focus on child protection and violence prevention, particularly related to violence that affects children and women. The Ministry of Health (MINSA), the Ministry of Education (MINEDU), and other relevant ministries, with the goal of ensuring that humanitarian assistance reaches children, adolescents and families in the affected zones. The Women’s Emergency Centre has registered 15 cases of violence (2 physical, 9 psychological and 4 sexual), 35 requests for food and 45 cases of rights violations (4 education, 1 health, 4 identity and 37 child labour).

PROTECTION
In Piura:
- 3,820 children and adolescents received services in six fixed location and two mobile child friendly socio-emotional recovery spaces.
- UNICEF helped RENIEC register 33,939 children and adolescents so that they can obtain a National Identity Document (DNI). Work is being done to determine remaining gaps in DNI registration.
- 10 protection mechanisms are being implemented: 6 protection committees at the community level (in the shelters of San Pablo I, II and III, San Pedro, Ciudad de Dios and Pedregal Grande), 2 protection committees at the meal centres in Pedregal Grande (Nuevo Pedregal and Molino Azul – Catacaos) and 2 school self-protection teams.
- To date, the mobile mental health teams from the Community Mental Centre of Catacaos have screened 4,858 children and adolescents: 2,482 boys and 2,376 girls. 1,113 of the children have identified mental health needs (related to domestic violence, depression, anxiety, acute stress, school drop-out, behavioural issues and adjustment disorder) and are receiving services from the mobile mental health teams.
- Piura’s Municipal Defense Office for Children and Adolescents (DEMUNA) has registered 15 cases of violence (2 physical, 9 psychological and 4 sexual), 35 requests for food and 45 cases of rights violations (4 education, 1 health, 4 identity and 37 child labour).
- The Women’s Emergency Centre reported 55 cases of violence, bringing the total cases as of October 2017 to 405.
- Two workshops were delivered on: “Responding to the coastal El Niño emergency from a rights-based and child protection approach – disaster risk management, shelter management, minimum standards for humanitarian assistance, “Project Sphere” and the child protection system.” One workshop targeted community leaders and the other targeted municipal authorities and public servants.
- 155 home kits and 80 shelter kits were distributed.
- Members of protection committees have received training to take on promoter/advocate roles, deliver engaging sessions for children and adolescents and disseminate violence prevention messages.
- 523 families were informed about child protection and violence prevention, particularly related to violence that affects children and women. This intervention strengthened organization in the shelters, especially for the protection committees, whose members are replicating the child protection and violence prevention training.

Summary Analysis of Programme response (28 September to 31 October 2017)
UNICEF is focusing its intervention on the most affected areas of Piura and has strengthened its interventions in Lambayeque and La Libertad. There is constant coordination between colleagues in Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad and Lima to ensure that UNICEF can respond to the needs in the field.

WASH
- An emergency water supply network was launched to supply water to the shelters in Km. 980 in Cura Mori District. The network will supply safe water to 5,000 people.
- A test of the well’s pumping system in San Pablo, Catacaos District, was conducted to better understand its hydraulic characteristics with the aim of supplying safe water to the shelter in San Pablo.
- The water quality monitoring system, run by local committees in shelters, was strengthened.
- 75 latrines were installed in shelters, providing 1,500 people with access to adequate sanitation infrastructure.
- Two temporary hybrid lighting systems that use wind and solar power were installed in shelters. The goal is to provide lighting to the main streets, 4 public meal centres, 3 management offices and 87 latrines, benefitting 3,500 people.
- Educational sessions were offered to promote hygiene in shelters, using educational material developed by the Regional Department of Health and other institutions.
- 1,200 hygiene kits were distributed in shelters, benefiting 6,000 people.
- 40 waste collection stations and 32 recycling containers were installed, providing 5,000 people with adequate infrastructure for household solid waste management.
- 2,548 people have received socio-emotional support in child-friendly spaces through engaging sessions for children and families.

In Lambayeque:
- Eight RENIEC registration workers have been stationed in the city of Chiclayo to register and provide DNIs to 5,000 children and adolescents and 3,000 adults.

In La Libertad:
- Under the agreement signed with the Provincial Municipality of Trujillo, two workshops were provided to local authorities and DEMUNA representatives from Trujillo, El Porvenir, Buenos Aires and Victor Larco on minimum protection standards in emergency contexts and development of service pathways. The Director of Local Systems from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations provided technical assistance.

EDUCATION
- UNICEF promoted coordination actions with the institutions involved in the continuity and sustainability of the Regional Education Working Group in Piura.
- UNICEF is working to ensure continuity and sustainability of education in 6 reinforced temporary classrooms and 19 new temporary classrooms in Catacaos and Cura Mori districts by promoting an agreement between the National University of Piura and Municipality of Cura Mori for students in the final year of the early education speciality to work as teachers in the classrooms. This programme will benefit children living in shelters in Cristo Viene, Jesús de Nazaret and San Pablo.
- UNICEF is working with UNESCO to support implementation of the Education Cannot Wait project.
- UNICEF will support documentation of the education sector’s response to the El Niño phenomenon.

HEALTH & NUTRITION
- 23 cooking kits were provided to food preparation centres located in the shelters in Catacaos and Cura Mori districts and 43 cooking kits to other prioritized communities. These kits aim to strengthen healthy food preparation for children under the age of three and pregnant women.
- Replicas on administration of zinc and management of acute diarrhoea were carried out with staff from the 403 health centres of the Regional Department of Health in Piura. The 10,500 packs of zinc donated by UNICEF were distributed and the first monitoring visit was conducted.
- After health staff received training, the Regional Department of Health in La Libertad started administering Plumpy’ Nut to treat acute malnutrition in children affected by flooding in the Sanchez Carrión, Virú and Trujillo regional health networks. To date, 175 cases have been treated in the region.
- UNICEF, in coordination with the District Municipalities of Cura Mori and Catacaos and the national Cuna Mas programme, started work to implement food services that will provide hot and nutritious meals to 240 children under the age of three. This intervention targets children who participate in the national Cuna Mas programme in shelter 980 in Cura Mori and the communities of Pedregal Chico, Narihualá and La Campiña in Catacaos.

Communication for Development (C4D)
- LACRO colleagues shared C4D experiences in the context of the emergency caused by the coastal El Niño phenomenon at a webinar on 31 October 2017. The webinar discussed in detail the C4D strategy and its relation to the protection component, as well as lessons learned.
- The C4D strategy was informed by the identification of communication issues related to protection. The strategy established goals related to identification of protective practices, intersectoral communication coordination to define key messages, practices and protective environments and promotion of community participation. Applying the socio-ecological model, activities at the individual, interpersonal, community and organizational levels were emphasized.
- Lessons learned from the implementation of the strategy included the importance of reaching an early consensus on basic content for each sector, which streamlines organization and saves time during the response. Also, the experience demonstrated that taking a 360 degree approach – i.e. putting the family at the centre and examining all protective behaviours in education, health, protection etc. – can provide strategic guidance to all sectors involved in the response.
- Another lesson learned was that transferring the practices and knowledge generated from the implementation of humanitarian actions to the organized population and government organizations is central to the transition phase between the response and reconstruction, to build capacity and support sustainability.

Staffing
- UNICEF has staff and consultants who are exclusively dedicated to supporting the response at the local and national levels, including coordination and monitoring actions in the field.
Currently there are eight (8) staff members and consultants from the UNICEF team who are deployed in Piura. Five (5) are national and three (3) are international. These staff members are specialists in different areas including coordination, WASH, protection, nutrition, communication and health.

Media and External Communication

- UNICEF continues to disseminate videos that highlight support received from international cooperation. In recent weeks, UNICEF has disseminated two videos in UNICEF’s social media networks – one on play spaces (European Union – Save the Children and UNICEF) and the other on meal centres (Action Against Hunger and UNICEF). There are also videos on water and sanitation and lighting in shelters published on UNICEF’s website.
- UNICEF’s emergency-related social media reach in October was: 223,329 people; 2,831 interactions, and 57,337 video plays.
- In terms of media coverage, UNICEF produced 8 press releases and 6 human interest stories that were disseminated in regional media. The themes were: emotional recovery, rehabilitation of water systems, training workshops for leaders of the JASS (Sanitation Management Community Committee), installation of latrines, delivery of hygiene kits, nutrition workshops and installation of electricity in Cura Mori.
- Three local radio stations that reach wide audiences are running UNICEF-supported radio spots with protection-related messages for affected families. In October, the spots promoted the themes of hygiene, handwashing and management of solid waste: dry and wet waste.
- UNICEF continues to coordinate with counterparts to develop communication materials: with Save the Children, COOPI and Action Against Hunger on work funded by the European Union; and with COOPI and Save the Children on work funded by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. UNICEF is also working with regional and local governments on activities funded by the Government of Canada.

Security

- The UNICEF Peru office continues to take preventive measures to reduce the risks associated with field visits and for staff based in Piura

Next SitRep: November 30, 2017

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