Highlights

- INDECI report to date indicates that more than 1.7 million people have been affected and severely affected in the country as a result of rains and floods.
- The departments with the largest number of people affected and severely affected are La Libertad (26.4% of the total), Piura (24.9%), Lambayeque (11%) and Ancash (8%).
- Approximately 31,339 houses were reported collapsed and 25,684 houses are uninhabitable.
- 62,000 cases of dengue are reported at national level. Piura, with 41,873 cases, is the most affected department.
- In Piura, about 12,000 people continue to live in collective sites or camps.
- The State of Emergency is in force for the regions of Tumbes, Lambayeque, Ancash, Cajamarca, La Libertad, and the National State of Emergency remains in effect in Piura.
- The government is planning the reconstruction process, led by the National Authority for Reconstruction with Changes.

**Map:** Number of affected and severely affected persons

Source: INDECI Damages assessment at 95%.

### National Overview

Damage assessments by local and regional governments, consolidated by INDECI, are up to 95.2% at June 23, the figures for the departments most affected are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Severely affected</th>
<th>Affected</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piura</td>
<td>92,896</td>
<td>335,449</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Libertad</td>
<td>75,028</td>
<td>379,815</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambayeque</td>
<td>50,041</td>
<td>137,381</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancash</td>
<td>33,447</td>
<td>106,190</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>40,166</td>
<td>467,868</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>291,578</td>
<td>1,426,753</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Sources:
INDECI Summary Report for Rainy Season - 23/06/17.
Epidemiological 25 Week Data provided by PAHO/WHO.
The consolidated report of INDECI informs that since December 2016 to date, 3,964 emergencies have been registered nationwide due to the rainy season in the country, 70% of which correspond to emergencies due to heavy rains. As a result of emergencies, 1,223 districts in 184 provinces nationwide have been affected. To date the regions of Cajamarca, Ancash, Lambayeque and La Libertad are maintained with Declaratory State of Emergency by disaster as a result of heavy rains and the region Piura is maintained with Declaration of State of National Emergency.

The Government, through its three levels, is in the process of gathering information and assessing damages. Technical assessments of the Informal Property Formalization Agency (COFOPRI) and identification of risk areas by the National Center for Estimation, Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction (CENEPRED) are key to the reconstruction process.

The Authority for Reconstruction with Changes (RCC) is developing the Integral Reconstruction Plan, which will be presented to the country in August.

The Multisectoral Commission in charge of the National Study of the "El Niño" Phenomenon - ENFEN, through the Official Communication ENFEN N° 10 - 2017, concluded that the El Niño Coastal event ended in May and considered more likely the development of neutral conditions in the remainder of the year.

The trend of the flow rate of the rivers of the coast of the country is decreasing, typical of the period of transition to the dry season. The reservoirs of the northern and southern coasts mostly have reserves close to 100% of their hydraulic capacity, the Jequetepeque and Zarumilla Water Management Authority (AAA) reports to June 21 that the reservoirs of Gallito Ciego and Tinajones have reached its maximum capacity of volume, while the reservoirs of Poechos and San Lorenzo are at of 98% and 97% of their useful volume, respectively.

**Situation in Piura**

217 emergencies were registered in the Piura region since the beginning of the rainy season, its 65 districts were affected and the State of National Emergency Declaration is maintained.

The damage assessments of the INDECI up to 95.2% show a decrease in the number of people affected in the Piura region, as of June 23, 92,896 persons affected and 335,499 people affected were reported. Piata is the province with the highest number of affected persons with 99,385, while Piura has the largest number of severely affected persons, 63,6523, 68.5% of the total.
Regarding infrastructure damage, as of June 23, the report indicates that 5,957 houses were destroyed, 8,545 are uninhabitable, 75,607 are affected, 788 educational institutions were affected, 210 health facilities were affected, 329 km. roads were destroyed and 26,715 km. were affected. In the agricultural sector, damage assessments indicate that 14,866 hectares of crops were affected, 8,733 hectares of crops were lost, 3,800 km. of irrigation canals were affected and 6,331 km. were destroyed, directly affecting the livelihoods of the people of those areas.

In the province of Piura, the districts with the highest number of victims are: Catacaos, 37,079; Castile, 14,400; Tambogrande, 5,713; Paita, 4,300. Likewise, in the province of Piura, 5,957 houses were destroyed, 8,545 are uninhabitable and 75,607 are affected. To date, 1,985 tents installed in 34 collective sites or camps continue to be established in Piura, 18 are in the district of Catacaos and 16 in Curamori, which shelter a total of 11,964 people.

According to the National Center for Epidemiology, Prevention and Control of Diseases of the Ministry of Health (MINSA), active outbreaks of dengue, Chikungunya and leptospirosis are maintained in the districts of the Piura region, with a total of 747 cases of Chikungunya, 68 cases of Zika (5 in pregnant women); 41,873 of dengue (35 deaths) and 334 cases of leptospirosis (1 deceased). There is a trend toward case reduction.

**Humanitarian Response**

**National Response**

The State Declarations of Emergency are still in force for the most affected departments of the country.

As of June 23, INDECI reports that the Regional Governments have delivered 61,928 corrugated iron sheets, 1,379 tents, 13,743 plywood sheets, 160,214 polypropylene sacks, 7,879 mosquito nets, 13,580 blankets, 50,020 domestic items, more than 9,600 tools, among other humanitarian items.

The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) will invest about 3,800 million soles for reconstruction in what concerns the sector. One of the core actions for the continuity of response actions is the planning and implementation of temporary housing modules for the population that continues in collective sites or camps, as well as the one that took refuge in the homes of relatives.

About 1,600 million soles (approximately US$ 485 million) will be used for the reconstruction of water and drainage systems; More than 1,500 million soles (approximately US$ 455 million) for the 41 thousand homes that will be built in the north and other areas; And about 700 million (approximately US$ 212 million) for the construction of roads.
and sidewalks.

In order to accelerate the rehabilitation and reconstruction of agricultural infrastructure damaged by coastal El Niño, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) set up the "Sectorial Commission for Agricultural Reconstruction", of a temporary nature.

From the beginning of the interventions, through the removal of debris and cleaning streets, avenues, passages, parks and plazas, more than 37 thousand cubic meters of debris material were removed and has leveled and outlined more than 196 thousand Square meters to improve the transit of people and vehicles in urban and rural areas.

**International response**

The joint response plan of the National Humanitarian Network (Flash Appeal) is receiving about 38% of financial support from the proposed budget. Various response projects are being implemented. Coordination is carried out under the scheme of sectoral groups (clusters).

The sector group on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene continues to work in affected areas with concrete actions in latrine construction, distribution of hygiene kits, training and health promotion.

The Shelter cluster coordinates with the Ministry of Housing Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) for the articulation of actions of the cluster complementing the state actions in the provision of temporary housing modules.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster, coordinated by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), carried out a new round of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) at family level in Piura.

The sectoral group on Food Security and Nutrition conducted a second round of food security assessment in emergencies (ESAE), in coordination with INDECI.

The Thematic Table (Sector Group) of Education in Piura has approved a Response Plan, which has begun to be implemented.

The Protection Sector Group articulates socio-emotional support interventions in Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad.

The Early Recovery sector group has carried out an evaluation under the guidelines of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology and holds articulation and planning meetings.

ADRA Peru publicly presented the report of their humanitarian response in all the regions where they worked. They conducted 6 public campaigns in partnership with the private business sector, mobilized 4,300 volunteers nationwide, and adding donations with resources of the international network of the Adventist Church, mobilized 441.14 tons of humanitarian aid, raise about US $ 750,000, in addition to other goods and services that have served to assist more than 71,000 families in 6 regions. Currently, they continue to work on the construction of temporary housing modules and support activities to generate income for women artisans.

**Temporary Shelter**

**Needs and Damages:**

- INDECI reports to June 15 that 31,339 homes have collapsed, 25,684 homes are uninhabitable and another 344,696 have been affected.
- The affected population conveys the need to know the criteria for the allocation of temporary housing modules to be provided by the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS), as well as permanent housing and relocation plans.
Response:

- At least 35,710 people have emergency housing (tents and emergency shelter kits) provided by government and cooperation organizations.
- The MVCS reports that it has already acquired 2,300 modules out of a total of 29,000 that are in the process of being purchased for installation in the departments affected by the emergency. Installation has begun on plots with title deeds or possession certificates only in La Libertad and Lambayeque, and also in temporary settlements by groups of 15, with two modules of shared hygiene services.
- 535 people are already living in a temporary housing module provided by RHN organizations.
- At least 14,705 people have benefited from the non-food items distributions of RHN organizations.
- The distribution of standardized materials and tools housing repair kits, and of collective sites and camps improvement kits is beginning by RHN organizations.
- The National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS) is implementing a census of people with disabilities affected and severely affected, however, it has limited resources and requests collaboration from other agencies.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- There is a high percentage of the population living in affected areas considered to be at high risk where emergency Shelter support is not being provided nor will be provided with temporary housing modules. There are great difficulties in dealing with weather conditions, especially in places where it is raining and starting to get cold. Many have lost the mattresses, blankets and other non-food items that they have been given because the water have damaged them.
- The accuracy of census data of displaced persons is proving to be a complex task. There is a lack of a centralized register of victims.
- The MVCS response with temporary housing modules in their own plots - the largest alternative - does not include a sanitation solution.
- In relation to all response actions in the sector, accompaniment with sanitation solutions, whether temporary or definitive, is necessary.
- Information on the delimitation of non-mitigable risk areas, as well as mitigation projects in other areas, is urgent for the multisectoral articulation in response actions.
- Likewise, there is a constant demand of information about the planning for the installation of temporary housing modules by the MVCS, especially in the responses to families living in an area of non-mitigable risk and particularly in the case of the department of Piura.
- It is necessary to know and disseminate the MVCS options to which people without title deeds or possession certificates can apply.
- Legal accompaniment to affected municipalities in the management of land ownership will be decisive for the implementation of temporary or durable solutions.
- It is necessary to strengthen the corrective and prospective disaster risk management to avoid the generation of new disaster scenarios or the reconfiguration of previous ones.
- The long time involved in planning the resettlement processes that may need to be established raises fears that families coming from areas of non-mitigable risk will remain in precarious conditions for a long time.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs and Damages:

- Although there is progress in the provision of water and sanitation services by the government, there is still a significant gap in the minimum standards of these services for families affected by floods.
- Two months after the emergency began, international humanitarian assistance continues to be provided but needs are not met. The planning of actions with a greater degree of sustainability to improve long-term resilience is a major challenge to be addressed, partly because of the scarce information about the relocation, the temporality and the problems of land ownership in the collective sites/camps.
- Both the provision of water and the provision of latrines, although in number of units approaching the minimum standards, when compared with the number of population in shelters, does not reach all people equitably. There are potable water access problems and also problems dealing with solid waste. Also, the number of cisterns provided by MVCS changes from week to week.
- As for access to sanitation, there are access problems to chemical toilets, lack of roads and lack of lighting, which directly affects the safety of people. This is a problem linked to the health, protection and dignity of the people living in the camps.
- Although there have been improvements with the frequency of the collection of solid waste, it is still not sufficient or always dependable.
- Handwashing stations are still insufficient with irregular water supply.
- It is still unknown which locations will be declared non-mitigable.
- Communicating with communities is a gap. The lack of clear and concise information on the future of people sheltered in camps, and information received in some cases is contradictory. The existence of uncontested rumors causes uncertainty, making it difficult for informed decision making by the populations. This fact makes the families occupy more than one space, in their zones of origin and in the collective sites/camps, critically affecting their living conditions.

**Response:**

- Work is being done to improve access to basic sanitation and safe water in shelters and affected communities, to complement the actions of the MVCS, as well as in hygiene promotion and distribution of kits (hygiene, vector control, female hygiene and for children) complementing the hygiene and health promotion activities of DIRESA.
- UNICEF and COOPI have installed 19 latrines (of the 26 planned adapted for children) which will improve Access in schools and colleges. Temporary classrooms have been developed by Plan International, where Plan will be outfitting with hand washing stations in 5 shelters in the Curamori and Catacaos districts. In addition, the construction of another 50 latrines (1000 people) are being completed to complement the chemical toilets of the MVCS in these same shelters. CARE has installed a water systems with a capacity of 45m$^3$ to supply 2,500 people from the shelters of Santa Rosa, Cristo Viene, Tupac Amaru 1 and Tupac Amaru 2 in Cura Mor District.
- UNICEF and Action Against Hunger have formed 3 Management Boards for Sanitation Services (JASS) in the districts of Catacaos and Tallán, where they are working on the rehabilitation of 3 water systems to supply 7050 people. In addition, they are planning the construction of 150 latrines in affected areas of Catacaos (Pedregal Chico and Narihualá) and in community management centers set up by Save the Children.
- IOM and Action Aid have installed 4 storage systems (50 m$^3$) and water distribution by gravity in 4 collective sites/camps of Cura Mor District (San Pedro, Pozo de los Ramos, San José and Buenos Aires) to supply water to 2,852 people. In the same shelters, they are planning the installation of 50 latrines to complement the chemical toilets provided by the MVCS, which will give access to sanitation to 1,000 people.
- PAHO / WHO is supporting the DIRESA Regional Executive for Health Oversight in its Water Surveillance Plan. Training has been provided to drivers of cisterns that provide water in the shelters and have been provided with HTH 65% granulated chlorine.
- Regarding waste management, MINAM is in the process of improving garbage collection on a weekly basis, and is working in coordination with the organizations (ACH, COOPI) for the distribution of containers to improve the management of waste in collective sites/camps.
- A methodology for the coordination of these activities has been worked out and agreed between DIRESA and the organizations working in hygiene promotion through the Reference Health Centers, community promoters and camp management committees to ensure a process of continuous promotion and thus reinforce the system of community promoters existing in the region.
- Diaconía is working in Ancash and La Libertad in cleaning and removal of stagnated water, hygiene promotion, distribution of hygiene kits and vector control, distribution of water filters in the districts of Casma, Malvas, Quillo and Santa (Ancash).
- In Lambayeque and La Libertad, Save the Children will install 500 dry pit latrines in addition to the Temporary Housing Modules that will benefit approximately 2,500 people.
- Since the beginning of the emergency, the distribution of 4,946 family kits related to safe water, hygiene, feminine hygiene and vector control (ACH, Aid in Action, COOPI, DIACONIA, OXFAM, PREDES, International Plan, Peru Red Cross) And the distribution of 6,900 additional kits is planned.

**Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:**

- Urgency to reduce gaps in water, sanitation and hygiene services in collective sites/camps and affected areas and the provision of services as sustainable as possible.
Need to strengthen community structures for the use and maintenance of water services and improvement of hygiene practices, as well as reinforcement of JASSs in the maintenance and supply of water in shelters and affected areas is necessary.

Handwashing stations with soap availability and showers are still a gap in collective sites/camps.

Urgency to have the MVCS exit strategy for water and sanitation services in collective sites/camps and affected areas when the Emergency declarations are over.

To plan the relocation of people from high or very high risk areas and/or without title deeds or certificate of ownership remains to be a core need, as well as identifying areas of non-mitigable risk and clear mitigation plans for mitigable areas of high or very high risk.

The right to information of the people affected for decision-making and planning in the medium to long term is not guaranteed.

### Food Security and Nutrition

#### Needs and Damages:

- As of June 23, INDECI reports 42,135 hectares of crops lost and 94,341 hectares of affected crops in 22 departments.
- La Libertad region concentrates the largest number of cultivated areas affected by heavy rains, according to INDECI's National Emergency Operations Center (COEN). According to the INDECI report on June 15, 16,919 hectares of crops were affected and another 11,539 hectares were lost due to heavy rains, flooding of rivers, among other phenomena. Meanwhile, 14,866 hectares of crops were affected in Piura, 10,142 in Tumbes, 9,390 in Lima; and 8,573 in Huancavelica. Likewise, in Piura 8,733 hectares of crops were lost while in La Libertad 4,095 hectares were lost; in Ica, 3,610 hectares, and in Tumbes, 3,438 hectares.
- INDECI reported that approximately 130,000 people will require food aid during the months of June and July (those who are considered to have more food insecurity are families in collective sites/camps and in places where they are being served through Emergency Communal Soup kitchens).

#### Response:

- INDECI and the Regional Governments of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad have provided food aid to approximately 120,000 people. The World Food Program provides technical assistance in logistics and ration programming.
- INDECI will continue the attend to the needs of the severely affected persons in collective sites/camps, and in coordination with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion in community soup kitchens.
- MIDIS reported that through the Food Complementation Program, 85,402 people in 12 regions (82 provinces) were identified as having emergency food assistance capacity, with Piura (24,095), Lambayeque (26,181) and La Libertad (11,442). 85% of the Municipalities have already fulfilled their requirements to implement this assistance.
- The World Food Program (WFP) continues to support the functioning of the Sectorial Group on Food Security and Nutrition in Emergencies. They are carrying out the second Food Security Assessment in Emergencies with the participation of INDECI, WFP, Action Aid, Piura, in La Libertad and Lambayeque.
- Two WFP temporary warehouses serve the Regional Governments of Lambayeque and Piura for the storage of humanitarian aid.
- INDECI and WFP are implementing 64 emergency communal soup kitchens for groups of families affected in the collective sites/camps of Piura (34) Lambayeque (18) and La Libertad (12) in order to improve the conditions of the food service.
- DIRESA Piura, with the support of MINSA and UNICEF, is evaluating the situation of acute malnutrition and the elimination of anemia in Piura in partnership with Save the Children and Action Against Hunger with CERF funds. Children diagnosed with acute malnutrition receive treatment with a therapeutic food (Plumpy Nut).
- UNICEF and Action Against Hunger are training women in soup kitchens to prepare nutritious foods for young children and pregnant women.
- FAO is making progress in the recovery of emergency farming areas with CERF funds in the Tambogrande...
In collaboration with:

district, through the cleaning of canals and the planting of short-term crops.

- FAO is preparing an intervention in the districts of La Matanza, Cura Mori and Catacaos, to support the recovery of plantings and technical assistance with a disaster risk management approach, aimed at farmers and local governments.
- FAO is supporting short-term crop planting interventions to ensure the provision of rapid income to farmers and their families.
- The International Federation of the Red Cross is supporting the implementation of five projects of the Peruvian Red Cross with Cash Transfers to the families affected - around US $ 300 thousand so that approximately 1,000 families that do not receive other assistance can guarantee their food and basic needs.
- The German Red Cross supported the implementation of projects of the Peruvian Red Cross of cash transfers for 2,500 people in Piura (Morropón, Sechura, Palta, Sullana and Piura) complemented by hygiene kits, mosquito nets and kitchen kits.
- ADRA Peru reported on the delivery of 15,776 hot food rations in Ica, La Libertad and Lambayeque for 4,024 families. Through donations, they delivered 16,600 food packages enough for one week per family in 4 regions (Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash). In addition, they distributed food donated in the 6 public campaigns carried out that reached 21,535 families. They also distributed 613 gas stoves and are in the process of finishing the delivery of the 25,000 gas charges donated by a private company.

Gaps/Limitations/Restrictions:

- Information on food insecurity due to the emergency and its effects on the nutrition of the affected families, especially the most vulnerable, is necessary. In this regard, INDECI and WFP conducting Food Security Assessments in Emergency in shelters in the affected localities.
- It is also advisable to implement cash transfers to the registered population that does not receive food aid from popular kitchens, for the purchase of food equivalent to the basic food basket.
- Quick identification of children under five, pregnant mothers and nursing mothers at nutritional risk in collective sites/camps and affected districts of the departments of La Libertad, Lambayeque and Piura is needed.
- Irrigation problems persist in agricultural areas in the department of Piura, which, although water is available, the canals are filled with sand and weeds.
- There are crops that need urgent irrigation attention such as lemon and mango, in which in some cases a crop has been lost and there is a possibility of total loss of plants.
- The Government is preparing support for farmers through cleaning of main channels, as well as through the delivery of a voucher, for which beneficiary standards have been developed.
- To implement temporary employment actions that allow the generation of immediate income to the families of farmers through food systems or money for work.
- To accelerate the registration and delivery of the Agricultural Emergency Bonds.

Camp Coordination/Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs and damages:

- While improvements have been made to collective sites/camps assistance and services, there is still a need to improve the living conditions of families.
- There is a high percentage of boys and girls who walk barefoot because sandals break or deteriorate easily in the sand, with the consequent risk of being cut with cans, glass, pieces of wood, etc. Likewise, in workshops with children, they have identified that there are too many plants with thorns that hurt them when they are playing or when they walk.
- It is necessary to establish a strategy that identifies the improvement of spaces, maintenance phases and shelter life time.
- It is also necessary to establish exit strategies for shelter and resettlement families with durable solutions.
- It is crucial that municipalities identify the mobility trends of displaced families considering the legal use of land.
- Need to strengthen protection monitoring in shelters (cases of families that still share the same tent have
Response:

- Partners in the CCCM sector group (IOM, Save the Children, Aid in Action and COOPI), in coordination with MIDIS and District Municipalities, formed Camp Management Committees.
- The sector group set up management offices in hostels in Piura in coordination with MIDIS and sheltered communities.
- Action Aid is implementing improvements in water access shelters in Cura Mori, within the framework of CCCM Sector strategies.
- The Poverty Reduction Roundtable (MCLCP) conducts citizen consultations with support from IOM and partners in the CCCM Sector.
- CCCM Sector partners with MIDIS, District Municipalities, MVCS, are planning information dialogues on government aid programs to strengthen community participation and communication with communities.
- In the Region of Piura, the CCCM Sector established Coordination and Management of Shelters at the regional level and in the municipalities of Cura Mori and Catacaos, are now fully operational.
- CCCM sector started supporting MIDIS and District Municipalities of Cura Mori and Catacaos in the elaboration of the strategy of durable solutions, returning families.
- The Family DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) implemented by the IOM CCCM Sector and the partners Action Aid, Save the Children and COOPI partners in the Piura Region is in the process of being implemented in coordination with MIDIS, INDECI, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) and District Municipalities of Cura Mori and Catacaos.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- The implementation of measures to improve housing conditions and implement sanitation alternatives in collective sites/camps which have not incorporated it represent a pending task.
- There is a worrying information gap regarding shelter closure strategies and government plans (schedules) for the allocation of temporary housing modules, as well as the implementation criteria. All this limits the planning of the temporality in each action of the management of shelters or camps.

Education

Needs and Damates:

- As of June 23, INDECI reports that 2,868 educational institutions are affected and 296 are collapsed and uninhabitable throughout the country.
- Educational institutions are already working. However, there is not enough information to determine whether all the children go to school or a group of them persist that does not attend them, which is complicated by the existing mobility.
- The exceptional provisions for the development of the 2017 school year in the context of rehabilitation (Ministerial Resolution 264 of the Ministry of Education - MINEDU) have given specific guidelines and a legal framework for the implementation of the curriculum in emergency situations. However, many teachers in the affected areas do not know them or have difficulties implementing them.

Response:

- The Ministry of Education (MINEDU), with technical assistance from UNICEF and UNESCO, have formulated the Education National Plan which includes various components: sectoral planning, policy formulation, development of tools and materials. The Plan will be presented at an extended meeting to all humanitarian partners on 28 June.
- The Thematic Table (Sectorial Group) of Education in Piura has approved a Response Plan, which has begun to be implemented. The Plan comprises 4 lines of action: 1) Strengthening of management; 2) Protection and health at school including the promotion of healthy practices; 3) Infrastructure, which (identifying needs of schools to be rebuilt and places where pre-fabricated classrooms should be installed; 4) Pedagogical support, centered on the emergency curriculum, strengthening of teachers' capacities, socio-

3,172
Affected educational institutions
emotional support, etc.

- One of the key actions of this plan is the enumeration of children in situations of vulnerability. To this end, with the contribution of UNICEF and UNESCO have contracted 8 specialists who are visiting priority areas and schools. Priority areas in Piura include: a) 88 schools that did not start school on April 17; b) “nearby schools” established in the camps and in community spaces; c) “receiving schools” which have increased their enrollment due to additional demand with affected children attending such IIEEs; d) private schools that have suspended the service.

- In the framework of the UNICEF/CERF project, Plan International has begun the installation of 19 temporary classrooms in the camp area (Nuevo Santa Rosa, Cristo Viene, Jesús de Nazareth, Tupac Amaru and IIEE Razuri in Almirante Grau). Other 6 classrooms built by the DREP in San Pablo will be reinforced and improved (floor installation, doors and windows). 1,470 girls and boys will be served in this line of action. Similarly, after-school reinforcement sessions have been started in 6 camp areas. To date, 622 children have been assisted.

- Save the Children has trained 180 teachers from 12 IIEE of Piura to collaborate in the management of stress and socio-emotional support to children affected in the Catacaos and Curamori areas in Piura.

- UNESCO has provided technical assistance to the Education Directorate in Piura in order to systemize the education response in Piura.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- It is urgent to define the future of the Piura camps. The strategy could change if the boys and girls will remain there for 2-3 more months, until the end of the school year or more definitely.

- Frequent mobility of students persists in the affected areas. It is therefore difficult to define the exact number of children attending schools in the affected areas and in the camps. Neither the Local Management Units (UGELs) nor the directors have accurate information.

- In several cases, teachers have been reported to be more interested in "retrieving" classes than in applying socio-emotional support tools and curriculum adaptation in emergency situations.

Protection Needs and Damages:

- According to official INDECI data as of June 23, it is estimated that 560,004 children and adolescents have been affected and affected by rains and floods in Peru; The departments with the largest number are Piura (150,709), La Libertad (148,825) and Lambayeque (59,769).

- In the workshops on participatory diagnosis with community leaders, members of the protection subcommittees in Nuevo Chato Chico and Nuevo Eleuterio have identified that there are children who are left alone in the tents, generates a situation of vulnerability to them.

- In the same way, in individual, group and participatory workshops it has been pointed out that there are children who have returned to their areas of origin where they are also left alone or cared for by relatives or neighbors because mobilizing involves a cost or Because in the shelters there is no light so that they can study.

- The precarious conditions condition the increase in the level of violence against women.

- The lack of public lighting, in several of the camps, creates situations of insecurity in the accesses for the women when they return at night of their work.

- Women report attempts by strangers to enter their tents at night, especially those left on the edges of the camp.

- In relation to the degree of psychological affectation, especially children and adolescents living in Pedregal Chico in Piura, have stated that they are still very afraid that a new flood may occur.

- The lack of sanitation services obliges children to make their needs in the open, in remote places without the accompaniment of an adult person.

- The increase of conflicts between communities in the presence of children exposes them to violent situations.

- There is a high level of neglect of children and adolescents at times when they do not attend school, they have free time that they do not use it properly.

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• Plan International has identified in the areas where Piura, Cristo Viene, Jesus of Nazareth, Tupac Amaru I and II, Santa Rosa, Ciudad de Dios and San Pablo intervene, that there is no surveillance inside and entrance of the camps, as well as services Basic for children and adolescents.

Response:

• The Regional Directorate of Piura inaugurated the Catacaos community mental health center. At the moment, this establishment has started to work with a psychiatrist financed by PAHO, 2 psychologists and 3 nurses contracted with the support of UNICEF (6 psychologists, 5 nurses and 4 nursing techniques are planned). The health center, whose priority will be itinerant care, will be a reference for the psycho-emotional care of the population that lives in the area of Bajo Piura with special emphasis on the care of children and adolescents.

• The MIMP identified the places where the program Juguemos Sonrie will be implemented: San Pablo and Pozo de los Ramos. For this purpose, a rights promoter, a recreational promoter and an entertainer have been hired.

• On 19 and 20 June, the MIMP held a training workshop in Piura, aimed at 20 entertainers and promoters in rights and recreational activities in the framework of the implementation of the strategy we play.

• The MINSA through DIRESA Piura and with the support of PAHO have formed 87 promoters in mental health whose work will be to strengthen the community strategy: responsible council; Identify cases; Strengthen references of positive cases in mental health problems.

• UNFPA has supported the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) in the implementation of 3 Mobile Emergency Centers (CEM) Mobile and their respective tents that have multidisciplinary teams that provide social-emotional support, community talks on prevention of Violence and in recording of cases of domestic and sexual violence. These tents are installed in San Pablo (Catacaos), Santa Rosa (Cura Mori) and Las Malingas (Tambogrande).

• The MIMP, supported by UNFPA and in coordination with local governments, has provided awareness-raising and informative talks on care routes and types of violence, delivering to date more than 5,000 protection kits (a whistle, flashlight, padlock) To women and adolescents of childbearing age, to promote safety measures in affected camps and communities. Two Radio spots have been developed and radio Cutivalú and Radio Corazón have been produced to strengthen the concept of the whistle as a protection measure.

• 10 Educational Institutions have been identified with affected and affected children and adolescents where socio-emotional support actions have been initiated through the training of teachers in the framework of the Emergency Education Plan.

• The camp management committees have been established with the sub-committees for protection and recreation in 5 shelters: Nuevo Chato Chico, Eleuterio and San Pablo and the Community Protection Committee in Pedregal Grande.

• Assistance plans for family violence, sexual violence, lack of protection and mental health in emergency settings for shelters have been enacted, and are being validated.

• Plan International together with CEM Piura (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population – Women Emergency Center) has held informative talks about care routes and indicators of violence in the camps of Cristo Viene, San Pablo and Jesus de Nazaret, benefiting 65 children and adolescents.

• Identity and Civil Status National Registry (RENIEC), with the support of UNICEF, has been carrying out the registration of national identity documents. To date, 258 campaigns have been carried out, collecting 22,880 records, of which 14,045 correspond to children and 8,835 correspond to adults.

• There is a regional framework of actors working to ensure the protection of children and adolescents in emergency areas.

• There is a Emergency Route for cases of violence in camps: case identification, call reception (telephone number MIMP Line 100 and Women's Commissioner of Piura), care for traveling teams and follow-up.

• Communication material was developed for children, adolescents and adults who may face violence. (with promotional banners and stickers).

• It has a directory of representatives of the communities and grassroots social organizations, as well as the mapping of existing protection services.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

• Greater accuracy is required in the registration and attention of cases due to various effects on the rights of children and adolescents.

• Security levels should be improved or implemented at the entrance and inside the camps, as well as ensuring proper lighting at night.
• Different latrines for boys and girls should be considered.
• Access to basic services for people with disabilities needs to be considered, especially for children and adolescents.
• Accurate data on the number of camps and the number of ages and sex are required in order to establish the best protection strategies.
• It is necessary to ensure the participation of the family court and prosecutor's office, in addition to the social programs Juntos, Cuna Más and Pensión 65 in the Protection Bureau in Piura.

Early Recovery

Damages and Needs:

• In Piura region, there is a need to have the information collected by the Sectors in order to evaluate and validate them so that the information provided to the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes is accurate and correct. That the basis for the elaboration of the Reconstruction Plan, will be the cadastre of damages raised by the sectors.
• There is a requirement to evaluate the Early Warning System of the basin in Piura, in order to establish the needs for improvement or expansion of the same and request funding for it.
• According to the information provided by the Piura Recovery Thematic Group, there is a need to develop protocols for the Regional Government of Piura, so that they can improve their capacity to respond to situations of equal or greater magnitude such as the past flood caused For the 2017 Coastal Child Phenomenon.
• It is necessary to create a space within the elaboration of the Plan of reconstruction for Piura, which links the private sector, organized civil society and the humanitarian network, through a mechanism that must be built, to support the elaboration and validation of the Plan de Reconstruction in development.
• At the local and regional level, there is a request for clarification by the authorities responsible for the National Reconstruction Plan, what the mechanisms will be and how the reconstruction process will be carried out, which gives rise to some uncertainty as to how the Process at local and regional level.
• At the municipal and provincial level in the Piura Region, a meeting was held with the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes, where they have requested the provision of funds that are necessary to carry out rehabilitation tasks in the municipalities.
• To date, sectoral and/or local strategies aimed at reactivating livelihoods and employment in areas affected by floods and affected by the declaration of emergency have not been defined and implemented.

Response:

• UNDP, in coordination with the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes, has arranged for an expert at the international level to support the work of developing the Reconstruction Plan at the national level, starting July 4, and also to articulate national initiatives.
• Coordination has been established with the Lambayeque Regional Government to receive UNDP technical support in the ongoing process of rehabilitation and reconstruction.
• In the Piura region, the Commission and the technical team responsible for the elaboration of the Comprehensive Plan for the Reconstruction of the Piura Region have been formed, where GORE leads the process and progress was made in formulating the Work Plan, the timetable and The tools to collect and standardize the information about the projects that must be presented and prioritized. The process is in the process of training and gathering information at the level of provincial and district municipalities, providing UNDP technical assistance and accompanying the process.
• The Regional Government of Piura, together with UNDP, is carrying out the post-disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) analysis, with priority being given to: Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Health, and Housing. Information related to the effects of the disaster (damages, losses and consequences on governance and increase of risks), the probable impact of the disaster (or disasters) have been identified and raised; Which serves as input for the identification and prioritization of recovery needs and for the prioritization of its strategic lines, projects and activities of the Comprehensive Regional Reconstruction Plan (PIR).
• Development of pilot projects aimed at outlining strategies to revive handicraft livelihoods such as the Toquilla Straw, Silver and Ceramics in Piura are being implemented by UNDP.
• In the affected neighborhoods of Castilla, Piura, Chulucanas, Morropón and Catacaos, the cleaning of mud and dust has been carried out, as well as the cleaning of debris, in the houses and public spaces selected. The work is carried out by affected vulnerable families, previously selected and trained, under the modality of employment by work to reactivate the family economy. These activities are carried out by UNDP in
conjunction with Practical Solutions and CARE, in coordination with the Local Governments involved.

- In the Lima Region, a Technical Committee for reconstruction with changes chaired by the General Manager, has been formed, initially with the assistance of the Social Development, Economic Development and Natural Resources and Environment Management Offices. This will be the basis for an organizational structure in charge of the planning and management of reconstruction, linked to processes of management of regional development.

- The Authority for Reconstruction with Changes has provided the transfer to the Regional Government of Lima Provinces the sum of S / 42.5 million soles for the execution of cleaning activities, removal of river beds and rivers, as well as maintenance of physical structures and drainage and others; And the Regional Government of Piura the sum of S / 64.65 million for the execution of several investment projects related to the rehabilitation of public services.

- On June 27th, the meeting of the Early Recovery Thematic Group was held, attended by the Executive Director of the Reconstruction with Change Authority, and this was attended by representatives of NGOs, UN agencies, the head of INDECI, Director of International Cooperation of CENEPRED, and representatives of the sectors, who provided information on the process they are developing in each area of their response and expertise. Participating in the meeting were representatives of the regional governments of Piura and Lima Provinces, who presented advances in the process they develop in each GORE to advance in the elaboration of their respective contributions to the Recovery Plan, which should be ready by the end of the month Next August.

- The Authority for Reconstruction with Changes informed that it wishes to carry out an Anti-Corruption Shield through the implementation of an online platform, a citizen observatory and other measures, which are in the process of being made feasible and may be encouraged to collaborate To achieve the success of the initiative where institutions such as Transparency International, Universidad del Pacífico, PUCP, Proética, and with the support of BIF are committed.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- It is necessary to establish dialogue, coordination and negotiation links between the Reconstruction and Change Authority and the subnational and civil society authorities, which defines the appropriate channels for formulating and implementing the Reconstruction Change Plan in a participatory manner, with mechanisms for Efficient and effective execution and control.

- Although the Emergency Declaration has been extended, for many state institutions "there is no longer an emergency".

- It is convenient to specify that the needs and damages assessment (EDAN) and the SINPAD code are essential requirements to be considered in the Reconstruction Plan. However, neither the EDAN nor the SINPAD collect information on reconstruction needs, as long as they focus on the damage and not the actions necessary for the reconstruction process itself.

- The diagnoses and assessments being carried out by different national government sectors are not necessarily coordinated with local level institutions. Results are still pending.

Health

Needs and Damages:

- The INDECI report up to June 23 registers 927 affected health facilities, of which 25 are kept collapsed and 36 are uninhabitable at the national level.

- According to the Epidemiology, Prevention and Control of Diseases National Center of MINSA (Epidemiological Week No. 25, June 26), active outbreaks of dengue, Chikungunya and leptospirosis are maintained in the districts of the Piura region, with a total of 747 Cases of Chikungunya, 68 cases of Zika (5 in pregnant women); 41,873 of dengue (35 deaths) and 334 cases of leptospirosis (1 deceased). There is a trend toward case reduction.

Response:

- The Ministry of Health through the National Institute of Health maintains specialists in the field for the application of specific diagnostic tests (PCR), as well as nine (9) psychologists to support mental health work in shelters.
The regional government of Piura has received 27 million soles (approximately US$ 8.2 million) for the recovery of health facilities.

Sectorial table of health led by DIRESA Piura coordinates the actions of prevention and control of diseases and vector control in the affected areas: Reinforcing the entomological surveillance, vector control, health surveillance and strengthening communication and information campaigns to the community, for a better control of dengue, Chikungunya, Zika and leptospirosis, where other organizations working in health and also in water, sanitation and hygiene are collaborating.

Daily monitoring of health facilities (I-3, I-4) to strengthen the epidemiological surveillance system.

The emergency projects managed by PAHO / WHO in Peru (CERF, OFDA-USAID) continue to support DIRESA Piura in laboratory, entomological, vector control, as well as in facilitating communication and public information to prevent diseases and on health care in collective sites and affected communities. It also supports interventions in collective sites/camps with mental health staff to assist people with disorders and associated problems, finding multiple cases of anxiety and depression.

UNICEF and Save the Children in close coordination with DIRESA Piura have identified 117 health promoters who are being trained to provide counseling to families in child care, hygiene practices and dengue prevention. They also maintain a team of 22 health professionals in the process of identifying pregnant women and children with health risks and who do not attend services for maternal and child care.

UNFPA has facilitated the distribution of institutional sexual and reproductive health kits in 4 hospitals, 20 referral centers and 40 community health centers. Training has been facilitated for 90 people in Piura (3 PIMS packages) obstetricians and community agents and the mobilization of the mobile brigade with 4 obstetricians to strategic health facilities in Piura. The Guide for the service continuity of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Management of the PIMS Kits, based on the technical standard developed by the Ministry of Health has been launched. The recruitment of mobile brigades for the identification and care of pregnant women and women of childbearing age has reinforced the health assistance, and dengue prevention kits have been distributed (repellent and sunscreen) to the health staff of the most affected establishments.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- To strengthen sector coordination at the regional level, with the leadership of the new DIRESA Piura authorities in coordination with all partners working in health.
- To continue strengthening health surveillance, vector and disease-transmitting animals control in collective sites/camps and affected communities.
- To maintain and reinforce communication campaigns and community participation campaigns for the vector and rodents control, as well as the control of other animals which can transmit diseases.
- To strengthen community hygiene and basic sanitation actions to minimize cases of diseases associated with contaminated food and contaminated water intake or difficulties in proper storage or preparation.
- To maintain and strengthen health assistance capacities through mental health staff in collective sites/camps and affected communities.
- To maintain and reinforce community interventions for the identification of pregnant women and women of childbearing age.

General Coordination

The coordination mechanisms foreseen in the National Humanitarian Network (RHN) are maintained at national level and in the Piura region. Sectoral Groups and Clusters at the national level coordinate and articulate information from other regions where there are response operations from RHN institutions. Likewise, the inter-cluster groups / Clusters mechanisms are activated at national level and in the Piura region.

INDECI is promoting a Lessons Learned process in order to identify and analyze good practices and opportunities to improve the processes of disaster risk management with the aim to provide evidence and information for the process of strengthening the Disaster Risk Management National System (SINAGERD). This is supported by OFDA / USAID, PMA, Save the Children, and the activity has been coordinated with RHN, with the contribution of OCHA and other member institutions of RHN.

OCHA is supporting the implementation of Communication with Communities / Community Engagement approach through dialogue processes and videos that facilitate the voice of affected and severely affected communities in the process of response and transition towards reconstruction in alliance with the Poverty Reduction Round Table (MCLCP), IOM, Aid in Action, CARE Peru, COOPI and other organizations of RHN. A Forum of good practices and
exchange of experiences at national level is being articulated in coordination with INDECI.

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TO UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION SINCE THE BEGINNING:

The El Niño Coastal phenomenon has generated since January by the sudden increase in the sea surface temperature. The Multisectoral Committee in Charge of the National Study of the El Niño Phenomenon (ENFEN) estimated that it was expected to extend until May with a moderate magnitude.

The continuation of intense rains during February and March has resulted in emergencies related to floods and landslides, mainly on the north coast of the country, with an emphasis on the department of Piura. This has caused damage to people's lives and health, as well as damage to housing, educational institutions, health establishments, cultivation areas and roads, among others.

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

To access additional information products for the emergency consult the following link:
http://www.redhum.org/mapas
For additional information, please contact:

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To Access previous Situation Reports use the following links:
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Sit Rep 7: https://goo.gl/JnOxnv
Sit Rep 8: https://goo.gl/MiVknD
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