Peru: Rainy Season
Situation Report No. 11 (as of 26 de mayo 2017)

This report was prepared by the OCHA team in collaboration with the partners of the National Humanitarian Network (RHN). It covers the period from 11 to 26 May 2017. The next report will be published around 19 June 2017.

Highlights

- More than 1.6 million people remain affected and affected in the country as a result of rains and floods. More than 440,000 are children and adolescents (NNA).
- The departments with the largest number of people affected and severely affected are Piura (32% of the total), La Libertad (25%), Lambayeque (18%) and Ancash (9%).
- Dengue cases continue to increase and have already exceeded 44,000 cases. Piura, with 26,958 cases is the most affected department, accounting for 60% of the total.
- About 31,600 collapsed houses and 28,000 uninhabitable houses. More than 19,212 people continue to live in formal and informal camps nationwide.
- The Declaration of National State of Emergency in the Piura region has been extended for 45 days, and the Emergency Declarations for the regions of Tumbes, Lambayeque, Ancash, Cajamarca and La Libertad have also been extended for 45 days.
- The government is initiating the reconstruction process led by the National Authority for Reconstruction with Changes.

Incidence of people affected in May 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected people (1’372,519) and Severely affected people (288,584) at national level</th>
<th>Severe affected (358,982) and affected people (93,004) in Piura</th>
<th>People in 82 formal and informal camps</th>
<th>Affected and severely affected children and adolescents</th>
<th>People in food insecurity in the departments of Piura, Lambayeque, Ancash and Tumbes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1’661,103</td>
<td>451,986</td>
<td>19,212</td>
<td>447,925</td>
<td>435,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: INDECI, 26 may 2017. Food Security and Nutrition; and Protection Sectoral Groups.

Situation Overview

The Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly in the Niño 1 + 2 region to May 2017 has been decreasing, which influences in the normalization of rainfall in the north coast of the country.

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1 Fuente: INDECI, al 17 de mayo. Información correspondiente a Piura, Lambayeque, Áncash, La Libertad y Lima.
Damage assessments by local and regional governments, consolidated by INDECI, have increased by 94% until May 26, the figures of 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>93,004</td>
<td>358,982</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Libertad</td>
<td>72,448</td>
<td>375,984</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambayeque</td>
<td>52,776</td>
<td>127,741</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancash</td>
<td>33,308</td>
<td>97,218</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otros</td>
<td>37,048</td>
<td>412,594</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>288,584</td>
<td>1'372,519</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To date 510 districts of 9 departments are maintained with Declaratory State of Emergency by disaster as a result of heavy rains: Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Ancash, Cajamarca and La Libertad, in all districts; Ayacucho, 5 districts; Junín, 1 district; Ica, 12 districts.
On May 5, the Government appointed through the Supreme Decree No. 055-2017-PCM the Executive Director of the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes (RCC), since 11 May meetings with the authorities of Piura were held, followed by meetings in Chiclayo, Trujillo, Lima Provinces, Tumbes, and Chimbote. The Comprehensive Reconstruction Plan is in the process of being developed.

**Situation in Piura**

The numbers of people affected and affected in Piura from 12 to date have increased, the INDECI damage assessments to 94% report 93,004 people severely affected and 358,982 people affected (on May 12, there were 41,090 people severely affected and 342,023 people affected). Piata is the province with the highest number of affected people with 155,105 people, while Piura has the largest number of people severely affected with 50,627, 63% of the total.

![Severely affected and affected persons by province in Piura.](image)

In the province of Piura, the districts with greater number of severely affected persons are: Catacaos, 37,068; Tambogrande, 5,713; 26 de Octubre, 3,349. In the province of Piura, 2,459 houses collapsed, 2,712 houses are uninhabitable and 18,821 houses are affected. To date, 2,885 tents have been installed in 33 shelters are still functioning in Piura, 17 shelters are in the district of Catacaos and 16 in Curamori, which shelter 4,460 and 6,859 people respectively.

Piura concentrates the largest number of dengue cases with 26,958 cases (60% of the national total); Chikungunya, 466 cases (53.2% of the total) and the health services system are overloaded, the INDECI National Emergency Operations Center reported 192 affected health facilities.

**Humanitarian Response**

**National response:**

As of May 26, INDECI reports that the Regional Governments have delivered 62,291 calamines, 4,288 tents, 13,593 triplay slabs, 292 plastics for ceilings, 169,729 polypropylene sacks, 7,835 mosquito nets, 14,222 blankets, more than 48,500 items of equipment, more than 9,000 Tools, among other humanitarian aid goods.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has allocated S/. 256 million (approximately US$ 77.5 million) for the rehabilitation of the agrarian infrastructure and 19,857 small producers have been registered in Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Tumbes and Ancash that will be benefitted from the agricultural bonus, covering a total of 19,929 hectares. With the experience of the emergencies occurred, it has been arranged to extend Catastrophic Agrarian Insurance to the coastal regions to protect the crops of about 570,000 farmers.
The Ministry of Health is continuing its efforts to eradicate the mosquito Aedes aegypti, a dengue transmitter, with a spraying campaign in 900 houses in Cañete (Lima) and more than 8,000 houses in the districts of 26 de Octubre and Catacaos (Piura). In the face of damage to the infrastructure of health facilities, MINSA authorized the financial transfer to the GORE de Ancash (S/. 11’995,000, approximately US$ 3.6 million) and Huancavelica (S/. 1’161,108, approximately US$ 350,000) for the maintenance of the establishments affected by the rainfall and more than S/. 5,000,000 (approximately US$ 1.5 million) to Ica, Cajamarca, Ancash and La Libertad to face the health emergency. It also implements a Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan for mental health for the population affected by the emergency in Piura, the intervention is carried out in formal and informal camps, with the participation of 9 trained psychologists in community mental health.

The Ministry of Education has arranged the transfer of S/. 13,676,702 (approximately US$ 4.14 million) for the rehabilitation of public universities in Piura, Lambayeque, Tumbes, La Libertad and Lima, which suffered serious damage to infrastructure due to the events that occurred during the rainy season. Continuing with the “Let’s Play” program, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations will provide care for children at the “Brisas de Carapongo” shelter (Lima) where, in a first intervention, influenza vaccines were given to children. Delivery of non-perishable food and was mobilized through more than 200 volunteers.

The Vice Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation - MVCS) reported that the process of cadastre of damages of the affected dwellings is about to culminate in the coming weeks and as part of the rehabilitation process has begun with the installation of UVI (Initial Housing Units), starting in Tumbes and Piura with the installation of 41 and 25 UVIS, respectively. It is planned to install 4,000 more in the affected areas of Piura and around 13,000 modules nationwide.

**International Response:**

The joint response plan of the National Humanitarian Network (Flash Appeal) is receiving 20.29% of financial support from the proposed budget.

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

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

The sectoral group of Education is collaborating with the implementation of the initiative “nearby schools” of MINEDU in the department of Piura.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) carried out the second round of follow-up to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) for populations in Piura and Lambayeque.

As of May 23rd, the Peruvian Red Cross (CRP), with the support of the International Federation (IFRC), has assisted 20,203 families with non-food relief items and distributed over 850,000 liters of safe water in affected areas of Lambayeque, Piura and Ancash.

**Temporary Shelter**

**Needs and damages:**

- As of May 19, INDECI reports that 25,817 homes have collapsed, 23,806 homes are uninhabitable and another 260,522 have been affected.
- Discrimination against census data of displaced persons is becoming a complex task, given the mobility of some families or some members of the family.
- The affected population conveys the need to know the criteria for assignment of temporary housing modules (MTV), or Initial Housing Units (UVI) of the MVCS, as well as definitive housing plans.
- The temporary housing sector group in Piura has initiated coordination with the MVCS to know the planning of the MTVs, the locations and schedules with which they plan to work, in order to complete the hosting response in the most efficient way possible.
Response:

- INDECI reports that as of May 17, 4,348 tents have been installed in 82 shelters where 19,212 people live.
- The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) has installed the first 15 MTVs in the San Pablo shelter. Ministry reports that it has already acquired 2,000 MTV out of 12,000 that will be installed in Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad, both on the own ground as well as in groups of 15 with a module of shared hygienic services.
- In addition, NGO members of RHN are also beginning to build modules. More 50 have been built between Lima East and Lambayeque, in suburban and rural areas.
- The members of the temporary housing sector group have assisted more than 12,000 people with response to emergency accommodation and non-food inputs in the regions of Piura, Lambayeque, Lima, La Libertad and Ancash.
- The sector group has agreed on a construction kit and a housing repair kit to provide a homogenized response to affected families
- INDECI reports on May 26 that 31,645 houses have collapsed, 28,087 houses are uninhabitable and another 327,394 have resulted affected.
- The discrimination of the data of the displaced is resulting a complex task, given the mobility of some families or some members of the family.
- The affected population transmits the need to know the assignment criteria of the temporary housing modules (MTVs) or Initial Housing Units (UVI) of the MVCS, as well as plans of definitive housing.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- Temporary housing actions towards the population in rural areas are still limited. There are some MTV interventions planned by members of the temporary housing sector group, but this would not cover the gap. The sanitation conditions in these areas are also very worrying.
- The affected population living in a non-mitigated risk area requires accurate information on resettlement options.
- Detailed information on areas of non-mitigated risk is a key and necessary element for the sectoral group of temporary accommodation; with it, the installation of MTV and even the construction of progressive and definitive houses, will be possible.
- Strengthen corrective and prospective risk management to prevent the creation of new risk scenarios, or re-configuration of those prior to the emergency, during the response in temporary housing.
- The MVCS's MTV sanitation solution is only planned - to date - for the modules to be installed in group. It is still necessary to specify the solution for those that are going to be installed in lands of the MVCS.
- The National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS) is trying to implement a census of people with disabilities affected and injured; however, it has limited resources.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs and Damages:

- The water, basic sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector continues to be a priority in the emergency response.
- In Piura, there are still some difficulties that still need to be resolved in the provision of water in the camps and its correct handling. In addition, some technical solutions are needed in the rural area, for which the sectoral group has identified the critical areas and the predisposition of the actors to complement actions. It is urgent to re-order the camps and implement rapid solutions in latrines, or adapted alternatives, which is also required in shelters and in rural areas.
- In Piura the lack of re-ordering of camps is a key factor in the sanitation response constraints.
- It is necessary to improve accessibility within camps (roads), especially for access to water points and latrines by persons with disabilities, children and the elderly.
- The amount of water remains insufficient to supply all the needs of the population, including water for personal hygiene.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene standards within the camps have not yet been reached, and more than 200
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- Although water from the camps that arrives through the network has an acceptable residual free-chlorine level, absence of residual chlorine has been detected in the cisterns that provide water in many of the camps, such as Tupac Amaru, Pueblo New, Santa Rosa, New San Pedro or New Buenos Aires.
- Chemical baths are still not located at a suitable and accessible distance to all people in a camp. This fact, together with the intermittence of its maintenance by the company in charge, forces people to continue practicing defecation in open air, with the health and safety risk that this entails.

Response:

- In Piura, UNICEF, through coordination of the WASH Cluster, has facilitated the implementation of a joint plan between the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MSCV), the Regional Directorate for Housing, Construction and Sanitation (DRVCS) (DIRESA), the Regional Executive Agency for Health Inspection (DERFS) and various humanitarian organizations, to map together 210 water systems reported as affected in rural areas and prioritize interventions based on various indicators of vulnerability. The objective is to complement the actions of the different actors and to begin imminently with the rehabilitation plan.
- UNICEF has delivered 466 waste chlorine comparators and 14,000 DPD to Piura’s DERFS to control Residual Free Chlorine in various water points and 24,000 water purification tablets.
- UNICEF along with the NGO COOPI, is in the process of purchasing materials for the installation of 50 latrines in the hostels of Piura. After a pilot test, it has been possible to obtain a design adequate to the limitations of stability that the terrain presents in some of the camps. In addition, 6 new water systems have been identified for rehabilitation in the rural area (Villa Pacchas-San Francisco, Villa Batanes, Narihuala, Chato Chico, El Carmen and Nuevo Santa Rosa)
- Plan Internacional, through CERF funds, is in the process of purchasing ceramic filters to supply water to 980 families in 4 rural communities in Tambogrande.
- Through coordination with the Regional Government, COOPI has identified 2 new water systems with problems in its operation in the rural areas of Piura. Together they will carry out actions to enable these water systems.
- COPPI is planning to carry out an awareness campaign around the hygiene and maintenance of WASH services. Also in the coming weeks they will distribute hygiene kits in hostels in Piura.
- FIRC in the district of Chato Chico (Piura) is planning the construction of housing units for families located in that area, currently there are 250 families registered.
- Americas, will deliver, in the first week of June, to the families who are in the shelters in Piura, 7000 water purification sachets.
- The NGO Alternativa is working in 8 villages in the sierra area of Piura, in the coming weeks will deliver water and sanitation kits to which mosquito netting is added for 200 families. The construction of a sanitary ditch for the waste management and final disposal of the garbage will be carried out; this work will be carried out jointly with the municipalities and the population.
- Peruvian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, has distributed 245,000 liters of water to 1,500 families in Piura (Monte Castillo and Chato Chico) from 16 to 23 May. As a complementary part of the process, community discussions are held to promote hygiene.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- It is necessary to establish water, sanitation and hygiene committees within the camps to ensure the maintenance of water and sanitation facilities, the cleaning of latrines and the proper management of environmental sanitation.
- Municipal solid waste management services operate intermittently and without the necessary frequency to maintain wholesome spaces.
- There is a need to strengthen water quality monitoring in camps and in rural areas.
- There is a need to strengthen and streamline the coordination and flow of information among the actors and institutions working on the response to dengue and other vector cases.
- Provision of appropriate hygiene kits for the population with disabilities.
- Monitoring the quality of the water being distributed, either through the distribution network, tankers or wells.
- Maintenance of water supply through tanks to shelters and communities that do not yet have water supply.
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- Strengthening institutional capacity for monitoring water quality: inputs and equipment.
- Reinforcement of water treatment: filtration and disinfection.
- Provision of water storage facilities at the community and household level.
- Strengthening institutional capacity for monitoring water quality: inputs and equipment.
- Reinforcement of information and communication for the promotion of hygiene.

Food Security and Nutrition

Needs and Damages:

- As of May 26, INDECI reports 33,737 hectares of lost crops and 81,686 hectares of affected crops in 22 departments.
- The Piura region concentrates the largest number of cultivated areas affected by heavy rains, according to the INDECI National Emergency Operations Center (COEN). According to the INDECI report on May 26, 13,960 hectares of crops were affected and another 7,822 hectares were lost due to flooding, flooding of rivers, among other phenomena. Meanwhile, 10,092 hectares of crops were affected in Tumbes, 9,349 in Lima; And 8,543 in Huancavelica. Likewise, in Piura, 7,822 hectares of crops were lost, while in La Libertad, 4,095 hectares were lost; Ica, 3,574, and in Tumbes, 3,438 hectares.

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 provided technical assistance in logistics and ration programming.
- INDECI will continue to provide food assistance for approximately two months to meet the needs of those affected by shelters, and in coordination with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion in emergency kitchens. According to Supreme Decree 047, MIDIS will continue to provide food aid in shelters and soup kitchens for around 85,000 people through social programs.
- In Piura, the Regional Health Directorate of Piura (DIRESA), with the support of MINSA and UNICEF, will initiate the implementation of the Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Care Plan. This plan includes the use of Plumpy Nut for a temporary period of 3 months.
- A total of 256 million soles (approximately US $ 75 million) will be allocated for support in agrarian revival: agricultural infrastructure; Emergency bonds; Temporary and fruit crops; And short maturing seeds.
- The agricultural bonus strategy will mobilize 20 million soles (approximately US $ 6 million), delivering 1,000 soles per hectare (up to 4 hectares per owner).
- The Regional Agrarian Directorate of Piura in coordination with FAO and Caritas, within the framework of the CERF fund, prepare the cleaning of mud and weedy channels, as well as the support with inputs, tools and technical assistance, to enable the cultivation lands In the District of Tambo Grande, in the valley of San Lorenzo.
- MINSA and DIRESA Piura with the support of UNICEF provided training to 21 workers at the Catacaos Health Center to conduct the nutritional and health assessment of children under 36 months of age in the districts of Catacaos, Curamori and Tambogrande.
- The World Food Program (WFP) continues to support the functioning of the Sectoral Groups on Food Security and Nutrition in Emergencies in the departments of Piura, La Libertad and Lambayeque to support information management actions and articulation between state actors and civil society.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- It is necessary to extend the delivery of the food package to families of places where popular kitchens are not working or do not arrive, at least 30 days to all the severely affected persons, paying special attention to rural and isolated populations (the package must be standardized and balanced).
- Likewise, it is advisable to implement cash transfers to the enumerated population that does not receive food aid from popular kitchens, for the purchase of food equivalent to the basic food basket.
- Ensure the delivery of non-food goods to popular kitchens, to ensure the preparation and consumption of food with hygienic conditions.
• Rapid identification of children under five, pregnant mothers and nursing mothers at nutritional risk in shelters and affected districts.
• Mobilize budgets from local governments to activate the preparation of nutritious meals for children under 3 years in shelters.
• Promote the practice of the recipe book valid and validated by the Ministry of Health - MINSA (25 nutritional recipes with local products).
• Guarantee production and food safety for self-consumption and / or commercialization, enabling the irrigation infrastructure.
• Ensure liquidity in producing families for access to food, through credit facilities and reprogramming of debts.
• Provide technical assistance and support with inputs for the reactivation of agricultural production of families that will not access bonds.
• Implement temporary employment actions that allow the generation of immediate income to the families of farmers through food systems or money for work.
• Streamline the registration and delivery of Agricultural Emergency Bonus.

Camp Management & Camp Coordination (CCCM)

Needs and damages:

• INDECI, with information from regional governments, reports to May 19 a population of 19,212 people, distributed in 82 formal and informal camps in 5 departments, in 4,348 tents, including Metropolitan Lima and Lima Provinces. These numbers have decreased by more than 10,000 people in shelters. There have been closures of hostels in Huancavelica, Junín and Ica. The DTM (Round Tracking Matrix) Round 2 implemented by IOM in the Piura and Lambayeque Region identifies 35 sites (shelters, camps and spontaneous sites) still in operation, 30 in the Region of Piura with an estimated population of 3,361 Families 13,197 people, and 5 in the Region of Lambayeque with an estimated population of 166 families and 497 people.
• It is necessary to strengthen the mechanisms for coordination and management of these sites with the local, regional and national authorities.
• Also, interventions articulated in coordination with the sector group of CCCM.
• Establish exit strategies for shelter and resettlement families with durable solutions.
• It is necessary to implement measures to improve housing conditions and implement sanitation alternatives in shelters that do not yet have it incorporated.
• In sites located in the desert, the population conveys the need for shade spaces, especially for children and the elderly.

Response:

• The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) is coordinating with District Municipalities activities and identification of needs. Also, the CCCM sector group is coordinating activities with MIDIS to improve conditions in the sites,
• INDECI is systematizing the census carried out in the sites. The CCCM sector group will support the updating of the census through the implementation of the Family DTM.
• IOM, has completed the second round of the DTM Tracking Matrix, this time including Piura and Lambayeque. IOM plans to conduct this information collection periodically.
• IOM, Save the Children, Aid in Action, CARE and COOPI provide technical support to the Municipalities of Catacaos and Cura Mori to improve the information management of sites in the Cura Mori and Catacaos districts. Together with the District Municipalities and community leaders, they will start the establishment of Camp Management Committees.
• The CCCM sectoral group, through coordination between IOM and OCHA, is promoting dialogues with affected communities to strengthen community participation in the sites.
• The CCCM sector group, through COOPI, CARE, Save the Children and Aid in Action, will install spaces for Camp Management Committees, and the affected population is identifying the places where these spaces will be installed.
Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- It is important to support the implementation and strengthening of Management Committees in sites where they do not yet exist.
- Strategies for durable solutions should be clearly established and communicated to families in shelters.
- Improve community participation and communication in shelters, in all sectors and not only in the CCCM sector.
- Ensure the monitoring of services provided and the impact of actions on shelters.
- Articulating the shelter management mechanisms with the CCCM sector group can avoid multiple information surveys and saturation of interviews with affected families.

**Education**

Needs and damages:

- As of May 26, INDECI reports that 2,759 educational institutions are affected and 258 are collapsed and uninhabitable throughout the country ².

Response:

- The Education Sector Thematic Table has been reactivated in Piura with the participation of the following institutions: Ministry of Education, Regional Government, Regional Directorate of Education of Piura, Regional Directorate of Health (DIRESA), UNICEF, UNESCO, Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children, National Registry of Identification and Civil Registry (RENIEC), Poverty Reduction Roundtable (MCLCP), COOPI, Progreso, CEPESER, Techo Piura and Alternativa.
- The Regional Directorate of Education (DRE) of Piura is conducting a census of children in the schools affected: a) those who did not start classes on the defined date; B) the "Nearby Schools"; C) receiving schools for displaced girls and boys; D) private schools that are not functioning. This census aims to know the needs of the children, as well as their assistance and to identify those that are out of school.
- The Ministry of Education (MINEDU) has sent to the DRE of Piura a set of school furniture consisting of 220 tables and 1,100 chairs for the initial level; 455 tables and 455 chairs for the primary; And 312 tables and 312 high school chairs. This furniture is expected to close the gap in affected schools and temporary educational spaces in the camps.
- MINEDU has delivered 5,000 individual student kits, 282 play kits and 282 social-emotional kits to the Piura DRE. The Piura DRE is distributing these kits to affected schools.
- World Vision has implemented 16 child-friendly spaces and has delivered backpacks with educational materials in Piura and in 4 other affected regions.
- Save The Children trained 64 teachers in Lambayeque on how to provide socio-emotional support to children and adolescents. In addition, they have supported the return of students to school in Colán and Paita, in Piura.
- UNICEF, in coordination with the Regional Education Directorate of Piura, has culminated the habilitation of the Genaro Martínez Silva school, which was the most affected in the district of Pedregal Grande, this has allowed 1257 students to return to school.
- In Piura, a commission has been set up to prepare the response plan for the education sector focused on girls and boys. This committee is integrated by the Regional Government, the DRE, Regional Directorate for Health (DIRESA), UNICEF, UNESCO, Plan International, RENIEC and the Poverty Reduction Coordination Roundtable (MCLCP).

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- Once the temporary educational spaces are installed in the affected areas, the respective teachers will be required. Coordination between MINEDU, DRE and the sectoral group will be strategic.
- Families in camps in Piura request more support to have educational spaces to facilitate access to education for children and adolescents.

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² Fuente: Boletín INDECI al 26 de mayo.
Needs and damages:

- According to official INDECI data as of May 19, it is estimated that 447,925 children and adolescents have been affected and affected by the rains and floods in Peru; The departments with the largest number are Piura (155,263), Lambayeque (58,269) and La Libertad (57,322).

Response:

- The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), with the support of UNFPA and in coordination with local governments in Piura, has delivered approximately 500 protection kits to women and adolescents of childbearing age to promote safety measures in shelters and Camps, an estimated 6,500 additional kits are expected to be delivered in the coming weeks.
- Through the sectoral group of protection, led by MIMP, the route of attention to violence in Piura has been validated, as well as the design of communication material aimed at children and adolescents and adults.
- Likewise, the protocol for the implementation of local protection networks in camps is being elaborated. To date, 71 people at risk of violence reported by the Emergency Women's Centers (CEM) in the area of the camps have been identified, 37 people at risk of violence identified by the Piura and Catacaos district DEMUNAS. 3 cases of family deprivation attended by the Tutelary Investigation Unit and 116 cases of family deprivation were attended by DEMUNA Piura.
- In Piura, UNICEF, in coordination with Save the Children, will implement 4 friendly spaces in the camps in Nuevo Chato Chico, Nuevo Chato Grande, Nuevo San Pedro and Eleuterio. DIRESA with the members of the psychosocial support subgroup develops the psychosocial support intervention protocol, which will serve to homogenize the intervention of all the actors working in emergency areas. To date, 6,586 people have been assisted with socio-emotional or psychosocial support, of which approximately 3,741 are children and adolescents.
- In Piura, the MIMP and all the members of the sectorial protection table disseminate in the camps and in the communities most affected the route to report and report cases of violence against children and adolescents.
- RENIEC with support of UNICEF, in Piura, makes the itinerant registration for the National Identity Document. To date, 105 campaigns have been carried out, and 8,270 people have been registered, of which 4,832 are children and adolescents.
- The National Program against Family and Sexual Violence has carried out the registration in the sites of Santa Rosa and San Pablo in Piura. With support from UNFPA, it has installed three tents.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- It is necessary to improve the register of cases of violence and other violations of the rights of children and adolescents that have occurred during the emergency.
- It is necessary to update the information of the intervention areas of the institutions, both the State and international cooperation organizations, and NGOs in order to provide psychosocial support and response to violence cases in a more efficient way, considering that the affected population is displaced and It is necessary to give continuity to the protection services that are provided.
- Accurate data on the number of camps and the number of ages and sex are required in order to establish the best protection strategies.
- More data on the register of violence and data on psychosocial care and related needs is required in order to have a clear understanding of the situation in the sector.
- Likewise, a mapping of the institutions that are working on psychosocial care, the standardization of assistance criteria and intervention areas is required, since not all the organizations working in the sector are articulated in the sectorial group.
Office of the Economic Development Management of the regional government, it has not yet been possible to quantify the damages and the impact caused at the economic level, mainly of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs affected by the floods. The initiatives undertaken in this regard are not known to quantify these impacts.

- The existing information at the departmental and municipal level does not facilitate the process of defining priorities or the development of a plan for the decision making in the short, medium and long term and a definition on the subject is urgently needed.
- The relocation of affected families, the cleaning of mud and debris in houses, access to water and sanitation and the management of information for decision-making are pending challenges for which cooperation is being offered from the United Nations.

Response:

- The National Authority for Reconstruction with Changes reported that a liaison office will be created in the department of Piura to coordinate and coordinate planned activities with the mayors and the regional government Piura (GORE).
- The agencies of the United Nations System in Peru are considering establishing an office near the GORE to coordinate efforts and support the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction with changes, linking with national authorities, civil society organizations and agencies National and international cooperation.
- The UNDP project, financed with CERF funds, has the support of CARE and Practical Solutions for its implementation in the affected municipalities in Piura, for the removal of mud through the cash-for-work strategy, has already carried out the spatial identification of the prioritized areas and the census of the beneficiary population.
- An international expert from UNDP works in support of the Regional Government of Piura and local authorities on recovery, coordination and advice for the development of reconstruction planning, who also collaborates with the sectoral group for early recovery and with the other GORE offices during three months.
- On May 23 and 24, in Piura, a workshop to start of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment process for Reconstruction with Changes was held. It was attended by GORE authorities, mayors and main officials of the affected municipalities, representatives of national organizations present in the area and of national and international cooperation, which started the tasks to develop the proposals to be prioritized in the reconstruction plan.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- The productive infrastructure of various economic activities is still disabled, making it difficult for the population to return to their livelihoods; Meanwhile, the affected public infrastructures (schools, health centers) are in the process of being rehabilitated.
- Performing the update of the damage assessment and needs analysis of the affected population is necessary to update the census of the affected and affected population, in order to guide the activities to assist them.
- Land access to some sectors of the Middle Piura and the sierra is very difficult, and requires urgent actions for its rehabilitation.

Salud

Needs and damages:

- INDECI reports that on May 26 there are 889 affected health facilities, while 25 have collapsed and 39 are uninhabitable at the national level.
- The sanitary emergency has been extended in the region of Piura through DS No. 013-2017-SA until August 7.
- There are active dengue, Chikungunya and leptospirosis outbreaks in several districts of the Piura region. According to the National Center for Epidemiology, Prevention and Control of Diseases of MINSA (Epidemiological Week No. 20, to May 20) there are reports of 466 cases of Chikungunya, 31 of Zika. 26,958 of dengue (28 died) and 369 of leptospirosis (1 deceased).
Response:

- DIRESA Piura continues to implement dengue prevention and control actions at a regional level; as well as strengthening their care in their health facilities. DIRESA has produced a Communication Plan in which the institutions collaborating in health, water, sanitation and hygiene work together.
- EsSalud in Piura has reinforced the hospital Cayetano Heredia and its health facilities for the care of febrile cases.
- Ministry of Health supporting the operation of the field hospital in Piura, and the deployment of brigades is maintained.
- PAHO / WHO is implementing health projects with funding from CERF and OFDA / USAID.
- The Peruvian Red Cross has carried out training on dengue prevention, Chikungunya and community first aid in urban and rural areas of the province of Piura (district Catacaos) from May 16 to May 23, to a total of 50 families.

Gaps and Restrictions / Limitations:

- It will be crucial to maintain sanitary surveillance in shelters and camps, and the affected population that remains in their homes and flooded areas.
- Also, reinforce the epidemiological surveillance and the capacities of the health personnel for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of the main identified risks, especially dengue.
- It will be strategic to increase and strengthen community mobilization and promotion activities in hygiene and sanitation, as well as the prevention of waterborne diseases and contaminated food.
- It is necessary to ensure vector control actions focused on establishing and organizing the community mobilization and health promotion component for vector control.
- It is important to increase and strengthen mental health actions on the ground.
- Also, strengthen social communication through local and community media strategies.

General Coordination

The coordination mechanisms foreseen in the National Humanitarian Network (RHN) continue to work 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 is presence with response operations from RHN institutions. Likewise, the Sectoral Intergroup Groups / Clusters mechanisms are activated at the national level and in the Piura region.

Communication with Communities activities is being initiated by OCHA. At the central level, its coordination is promoted through a Forum in which RHN organizations will exchange experiences. In Piura, 3 dialogue processes have been initiated in the context of shelters in coordination with IOM, Save the Children, CARE, COOPI and Aid in Action to strengthen dialogue and participation of the affected populations in coordination with the authorities.

The articulation around the assistance in the context of the shelters, mainly in the districts of Cura Mori and Catacaos is being dynamized with the participation of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the Regional Government of Piura through the Social Development Management, The Poverty Reduction Roundtable, District Municipalities and RHN organizations working in shelters in these districts with support from IOM and OCHA.

To contact the Sector Groups/Cluster Coordinators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectoral Group / Cluster</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</td>
<td>Richard Arana</td>
<td>Tel: 982451504 Correo: <a href="mailto:rarana@iom.int">rarana@iom.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rolando Benavides</td>
<td>Tel: 955934268 Correo: <a href="mailto:robenavides@iom.int">robenavides@iom.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition</td>
<td>Ivan Bottger</td>
<td>Tel: 995591613 Correo: <a href="mailto:ivan.bottger@wfp.org">ivan.bottger@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | Elisa Giménez | Tel: +51 993526943  
Correo: egimez@unicef.org |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Education                    | Fernando Bolaños | Tel: 979637551  
Correo: fbolanos@outlook.com |
| Protection                   | Mayda Ramos, Zilda Cárcamo | Tel: 998882900  
Correo: mayda.ramos@gmail.com  
Tel: 997371167  
Correo: carcamo@unfpa.org |
| Early Recovery and Livelihoods | Massimiliano Tozzi | Tel: 997548614  
Correo: massimiliano.tozzi@undp.org |
| Shelter                      | Mamen Sancha | Tel: 934718904  
Correo: Coord1.Peru@sheltercluster.org |
| Health                       | Celso Bambarén | Tel: 999040762  
Correo: bambarec@paho.org |
| Coordination in Piura – OCHA | Camilo Vega | Tel: 943923839, 997163044  
Correo: peru@redhum.org |

To report activities send information to: peru_2017@undac.org

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 have access to more information products on this emergency please consult: [http://www.redhum.org/mapas](http://www.redhum.org/mapas)

For more information, please contact:

Ana María Rebaza, National Disaster Response Adviser, [ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org](mailto:ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org), Mobile: +51889581862
Camilo Vega, Information Assistant, [peru@redhum.org](mailto:peru@redhum.org), Mobile +51997163044

To be added or removed from the mailing list in this Situation Report, please write to: [ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org](mailto:ana.maria.rebaza@undp.org)

To access additional information products for the emergency consult the following links:

Sit Rep 6: [https://goo.gl/QdhwvU](https://goo.gl/QdhwvU)
Sit Rep 7: [https://goo.gl/JnOxnv](https://goo.gl/JnOxnv)
Sit Rep 8: [https://goo.gl/MiVknD](https://goo.gl/MiVknD)
Sit Rep 9: [https://goo.gl/oV9nze](https://goo.gl/oV9nze)