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# Peru: Extreme cold and snowfall

## Early Action Protocol summary

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAP approved **June 2018**

Population to be assisted **3,125 people**

EAP timeframe **5 Years**

EAP number **EAP2018PE01**

Budget **249,743 Swiss francs**

Early action timeframe **2 Months**

The IFRC's Programme and Operations Division has approved the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for **Peru: Extreme cold and snowfall** with a timeframe of 5 years and a budget of CHF 249,743; consisting of CHF 142,267 for readiness and pre-positioning and CHF 106,978 for early action.

The EAP shall be funded from the IFRC's Forecast-based Action Fund (by the DREF), from which allocations shall be drawn on annual basis to cover readiness and pre-positioning cost, and as a one-off upon trigger to implement early actions.

## SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Peru, exposed to multiple hazards, ranks among the most disaster-prone countries in the Southern Andes. Within the country, cold waves and snowfalls are the third most frequent hazard, causing health problems for the vulnerable population and severe losses and damages to livelihoods. In general, the temperature starts dropping in Peru in April and extreme low temperatures occur between June and August. Disasters can occur due to isolated events of cold or snowfall; however, these are generally produced when both extreme cold and snowfall coincide.

In order to reduce the impact of these extreme events of cold waves/snowfall on the population, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) has developed this Early Action Protocol using the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) approach. The EAP foresees a timely and effective implementation of early actions as soon as weather forecasts combined with other risk data indicate a high probability of a cold wave/snowfall event that will severely affect people, their assets and/or their livelihoods.



Snowfall in St. Lucia district in Puno region in June 2018. Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

The population most affected by cold waves and snowfall lives in the High Andes. The part of the population that lives 3,600 meters above sea level is economically dependent on agriculture and livestock farming, while the population that resides 4,000 meters above sea level and higher depends entirely on alpaca farming. Access to areas of cultivation and pastures is crucial for these Andean families as it determines the success of their livelihoods. The scarce possibility of diversifying their livelihoods makes these families even more vulnerable to extreme weather events. In years of extreme events of cold waves and snowfalls, alpaca herders can have 20 per cent of their herd die while up to 27 per cent fall ill.

In terms of people's health, cold waves and snowfall increase the frequency of acute respiratory infections (ARIs) and pneumonia. The main risk groups for these illnesses are children under the age of five, the elderly, pregnant

women and people with chronic (diabetes and high blood pressure) and infectious (tuberculosis) diseases. In order to reduce these impacts, the EAP foresees early actions in the livelihoods and basic needs, shelter and health areas of focus.

This EAP is focused on cold waves and snowfalls that tend to occur in the southern Andean region of Peru during the winter months (between May and October). The early actions will be activated based on five-day climate forecast, which will give the Peruvian Red Cross a period of four days to act before the start of an extreme climate event. Actions have been selected considering this preparation time. The climate forecasts come from Peru's National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (SENAMHI) with which the PRC team continuously works to improve the estimated lead time to activate the EAP.

## The operational strategy – How the EAP will be implemented

### 1) Who will implement the EAP – The National Society

The Peruvian Red Cross has 11 local branches in the targeted provinces of Apurimac, Arequipa, Cusco, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna, with at least 30 registered volunteers each. In the context of an EAP activation the volunteers of the branches concerned will be supported by members of the National Intervention Team (NIT). There are approximately 20 NIT volunteers for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, 18 general NIT volunteers, and an NIT volunteer who is in the extreme North of the country. All NIT volunteers have been trained in FbF; in April of each year, a general call will be made to identify which NITs will be available for deployment to the target areas. Additionally, in the event of activation operations can be supported by volunteers from other branches in the country. The branches of Abancay, Arequipa, Castilla, Cusco, Huancané, Ilo, Islay, Juliaca, Puno, San Antonio de Putina and Tacna will be on standby to provide humanitarian assistance in their respective zones. The PRC branch in Arequipa will make available their warehouses as well as its qualified volunteers, vehicles, ambulances and communication materials.

In previous years, the PRC has responded to disasters caused by cold waves and snowfall (2007, 2013, 2015, 2016) through the IFRC DREF and other response mechanisms and humanitarian financing. Thus, the PRC is familiar with the situations faced by communities during extreme cold waves and snowfalls and the ensuing humanitarian needs. The PRC has the necessary experience to assist in these difficult to reach areas. Between 2015 and 2017, the FbF team of the PRC has also implemented EAPs following the FbF methodology in the Puno region, where the mechanism was activated on two occasions. On both occasions, the PRC demonstrated its capacity to implement the early actions within the narrow timeframe offered by the forecast (5 days).

Through the Implementation of this EAP and its intervention protocol, the PRC will strengthen its capacity for timely implementation of early actions, thus reducing the potential impact for communities most at risk. The PRC is an institution in permanent development. By applying the FbF methodology and with the support of the German Red Cross (GRC) and the financing of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany (FFO), the PRC will also be improving its institutional capacity for early action, preparedness and response to extreme cold waves and snowfall.

### Partner National Society support

The PRC will implement the established protocol. The German Red Cross will provide technical assistance and support to PRC in terms of development and updating of the EAP, logistics, strategic relationships, monitoring and evaluation and financial accountability. The IFRC Climate Centre provides technical assistance to PRC on climate risk management, forecast awareness, FbF trigger methodology analysis, monitoring and evaluation and institutional relationships with SENAMHI and the scientific sector. The IFRC provides coordination and facilitation to enable the activation of the FbF system according to this EAP community. Additionally, its Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) office in Lima will provide assistance to ensure that there is support (disaster management; logistics; humanitarian diplomacy; financial; and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting- PMER; among others) and an operational financial mechanism that allows the PRC to access funds to activate the EAP. The Disaster and Crisis unit in the Americas Regional Office (ARO), including logistics services, also will support as needed.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

This EAP for frosts and snowfalls has been designed to be implemented by the Peruvian Red Cross. The PRC will coordinate and work with SENAMHI, National Institute for Civil Defence (INDECI), as well as pertinent regional and municipal governments and the regional agricultural departments, Agrorural, regional health departments and other

State entities. All the actors that participate in this EAP have a fundamental role during the coordination and activation of the forecast-based preparation mechanism.

**SENAMHI:** Each climatological forecast will come from SENAMHI. The forecast may be provided in numerical data or in analytical reports. The FbF programme will coordinate with the SENAMHI through the climatic advisor of the RCCC to obtain the best estimated lead time for the activation of the FbF as well as resolutions and verifications. The CRP FbF team will maintain regular contact with the regional offices of SENAMHI in Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna.

**CENEPRED:** The EAP uses a control panel that has the key information at risk level (vulnerabilities, exposure, historical impact, attention capacity, etc.). This tool serves both for the systematization of risk information and for rapid decision making. An important part of this information has been collected by CENEPRED and as an authority for prevention and information on risks, this tool will be shared and used jointly.

**COEN and COER:** Each activation of the EAP will be communicated immediately to the COEN and COER of the corresponding region. In turn, these entities will coordinate actions with the Civil Defence focal points of the provincial and municipal levels in order to provide the necessary support to the communities. These activities will be linked to the strategies and plans of the regional government (GORE), including its contingency plan for frost and snowfall.

The COER of the southern areas of the Andes (COER of the GORE of Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna) will be involved and contacted previously, before each winter season, in order to align the protocols at the regional level with the contingency plans for frost and snowfall that may exist.

**INDECI and the DDI :** The Preparation Department and the Early Warning Sub-Directorate of INDECI are the first focal points for the FbF programme and to link their early actions to the early warning system. The FbF programme will work jointly with the INDECI to improve the early warning systems in the country and to facilitate early actions. The FbF programme and the INDECI will seek to reduce warning / warning times by using appropriate technologies and applications for the emission of warning messages. The Decentralized INDECI Directorates (DID) in Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna have an important role in the collection and analysis of historical information of disasters and in the identification of pertinent early actions. Communication on early actions and post-disaster evaluations (Damage and Needs Assessment - DANA) are also key to response actions that will reduce the suffering of people not served through early action.

**The Regional Directorates of Agricultural (DRA) and the Regional Directorates of Health (DIRESA) and the provincial Agrarian Agency:** The DRA and DIRESA have an important role in identifying early actions relevant to the regions and, above all, in defining how to complement the existing strategies and actions of other regional authorities. In that sense, these entities will also be informed of the early actions to be implemented according to Red Cross protocol. The PRC also will validate its community awareness materials and its radio messages with the regional offices.

For its part, at the provincial level, the Agrarian Agency will provide technical support to the National Society so that during the deployment its volunteers can provide explanations and raise awareness at the community level on the use of the veterinary kit.

**Provincial and District Municipalities:** The Provincial and District Municipalities, through their Civil Defence focal points, have a crucial role. Taking into account that the forecast and risk analysis will identify the areas to be most impacted up to the district level, the municipalities' Civil Defence focal points together with the PRC FbF coordinator will identify the vulnerable communities for intervention. Eventually, there will be additional support from the district municipality for transport, communication or implementation.

**Community Leaders and Health and Farming Promoters:** The leaders of the community will convene the population and the health and agricultural promoters to organize and coordinate awareness-raising activities, demonstrations and distributions. In addition, the leaders will identify the permanent residents of the community for the distributions and will be the liaison with the promoters for the identification of the cases of acute respiratory infections (ARIs), pneumonia and other health complications in the community.

## 2) How will the EAP be activated - The Trigger

The EAP will be activated once forecasts combined with risk data indicate a certain level of impact will be exceeded. The activations for the cases of cold waves and snowfalls are done separately.

The forecasts used for snowfall will be based on a snow-intensity model that is issued five days prior to the event by SENAMHI. The forecasts used are deterministic forecasts. The EAP will be activated when SENAMHI's advisory issues a level 4 warning, which corresponds to a 60 – 80% probability of having a high impact snowfall event.

For cold waves, the EAP will only be activated when the forecast model indicates an area with four consecutive days of minimum temperatures exceeding the 5th percentile (extremely low temperatures that correspond to the annual absolute extreme).

The defined levels for both events snowfall and cold wave are associated with return periods of approximately 10 years. The identified levels correspond to the strength of the cold wave/snowfall events of 2013 and 2015, which caused severe humanitarian impact in which international humanitarian assistance was necessary.

In the Early Action Protocol, there is a mechanism for the confirmation of the forecast (Stop Mechanism) for both snowfall and cold wave. This means that if the forecasts issued in the 48 hours following the activation of the EAP do not confirm the first trigger forecast, then all the actions described in the protocol should be stopped. If the later forecasts confirm that the thresholds will be exceeded, then the activities described in the protocol should continue as indicated.

### **3) How will the EAP reduce the impact on the population – The early actions**

#### **Selection of target groups**

The selection of early action intervention areas is based on an impact-based forecasting analysis that combines the above-mentioned forecast data and a risk map. Overlaying this data above will result in an intervention map that provides information of where and when the predefined early action should be implemented.

The following is an example of how the intervention map will be determined, based on information from a forecast combined with a risk map that includes risk elements such as: the presence of branches and volunteers in the area (capacity for action), the poverty rate, acute respiratory infection index, pneumonia index, distance to medical care, distance to the city, physical and geographical vulnerability (altitude), exposure of alpacas, historical impact by district, as well as the infant mortality rate, malnutrition and access to drinking water. These maps have been developed with the support and tools (dashboard) of the 510 initiative of the Netherlands Red Cross, are produced in QGIS and descend to the district level.

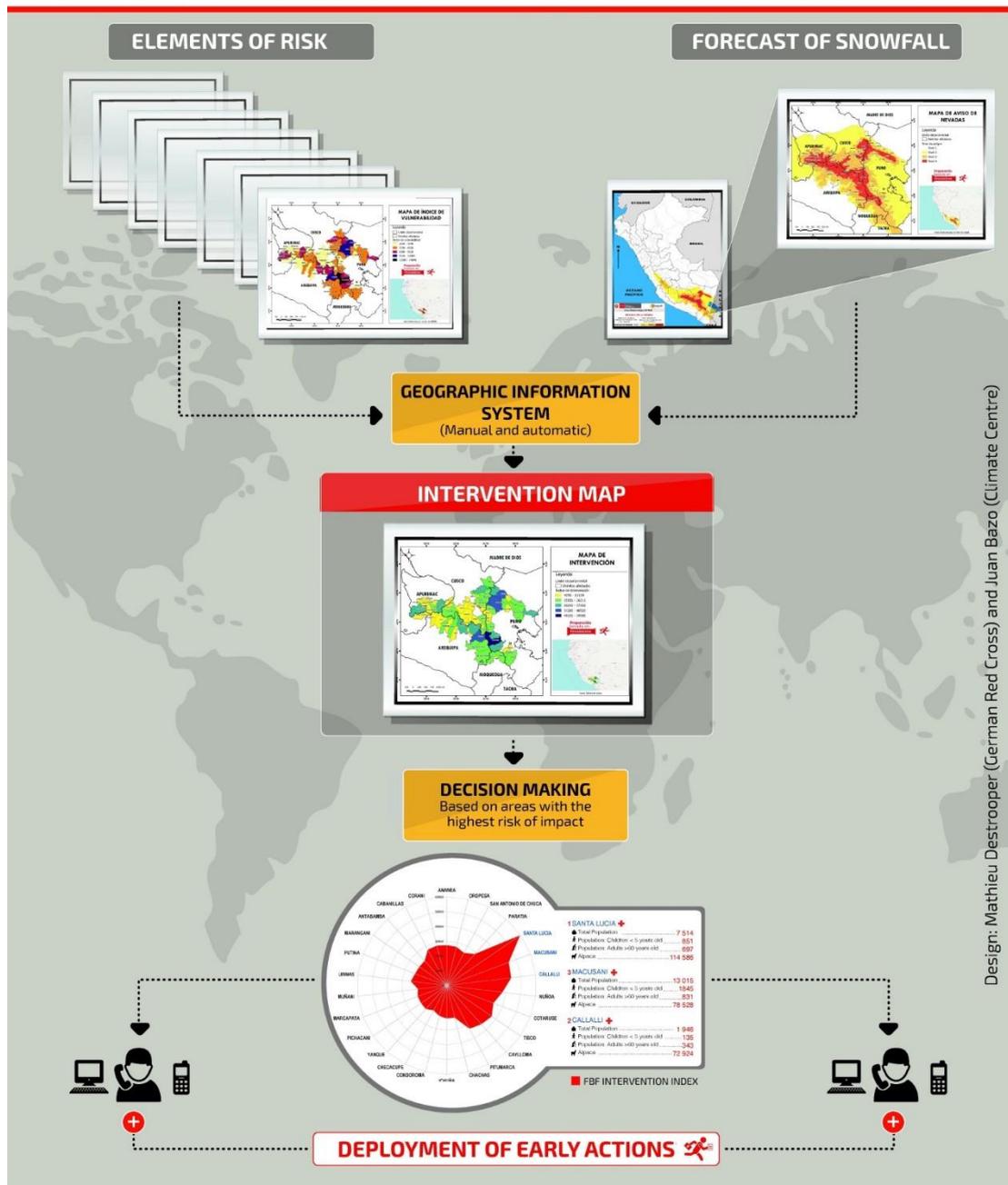
The infographic below shows the selection of the intervention area. The risk map is superimposed on the forecast map and based on this the intervention map is created. For greater clarity in decision-making, the information is also presented in the form of a 'wind rose' indicating the possible total impact on the priority districts. It shows the districts with the likelihood of the highest impact rates.

Once the intervention districts have been identified, the FbF team in coordination with the municipal mayor and the civil defence focal point determines the communities of intervention within these districts and activates the early actions of the Red Cross.

Preparación  
basada en  
**Pronósticos**  
Forecast based financing (FbF)

**ACTIVATION MECHANISM FOR  
COLD WAVES AND SNOWFALL**

Based on a real case: June 1st, 2018



The assistance provided through the FbF by the DREF comes earlier than the classical response. This added value will also define the actions. FbF provides support that populations at risk can use before and during the event itself to protect their families and livelihoods, while the 'classic' response systems provide humanitarian early recovery support

Assessments of past events show that the greatest impact of extreme events of snowfall and cold waves is on people's health and livelihoods (mainly livestock).

- Health: During extreme cold waves and snowfall the risk of bronchi-pulmonary diseases increases. If acute respiratory infections are not treated promptly, they can become complicated and develop into pneumonias, which can lead to death, especially in children under five and the elderly.
- Livelihood: Pastures are suffering different adverse processes such as overgrazing and desertification, which are exacerbated by climate change. As a result, alpaca herds are forced to seek pasture at higher altitudes where they are most exposed to cold and snow. Studies show that extreme weather events are responsible for 21.5% of sick animals and 16.9% of dead animals in the most affected regions of the Andean highlands.

The FbF team selected those early actions that are likely to reduce the impact of cold waves and snowfalls on the local population and can be implemented within the five days prior to the occurrence of the extreme event. The selection of early actions also considered the following aspects: available capacities for implementation by the PRC, expiration dates of relief goods and access conditions to distant communities.

In general, the early action selection process considered all actions suggested by experts and key stakeholders. Then, based on the evidence, actions were retained or excluded. The selection process was carried out in several stages from 2016 to 2018. It included analysis of historical impact and past response operations, outcomes of multi-sectoral workshops, interviews with authorities and sector specialists and focus group discussions in the communities. For some of the possible early actions additional research was carried out (e.g. market studies, cost benefit analysis). The identification of actions took into account the opinions of potential people to be reached in the communities, as well as the Peruvian Red Cross branches in the area, the agriculture and health agencies, and the Sphere minimum standards.

The following early actions have been selected for this EAP:

#### Livelihood

1. Distribution of veterinary kits (for 50 head of cattle per family): Families with small herds are the poorest and most vulnerable. The kit contains an antibiotic (combination of penicillin and streptomycin), a complex vitamin (with B12 and minerals), and syringes for rapid injection of herds. Specialists were consulted to identify the correct amounts and types of medicine in the kits to address the main causes of morbidity and mortality in alpacas during cold waves and snowfall.
2. Distribution of two tarpaulins (4 x 6 metre waterproof canvas) with tool kit (hammer, nails, ropes, saw, multipurpose gloves, etc.) to install a temporary awning for alpacas to protect them from cold wind and snow. Families can install it in different ways using also local materials (such as available poles). During the distribution, there will be a presentation on the installation and leaflets will be prepared with suggestions for use and installation.
3. Distribution of a protection kit for alpaca herders (rubber poncho, sunglasses, cut-resistant gloves, boots) for snowfall and/or hailstorms. The kit should allow the alpaca herder to safely care for the herd in extreme snowfall conditions. The kit is only distributed when snowfall is forecast.

#### Health protection

4. Distribution of warm clothing for children under five years of age, pregnant women, the elderly and people with chronic and infectious diseases (jackets, gloves and socks).
5. Distribution of one tarpaulin (4 x 6 metre waterproof canvas) to improve the insulation of the house. Families can install it in different ways using local materials as well. During the distribution there will be an exhibition about the installation and additional brochures with suggestions for use and installation will be handed out.
6. Awareness-raising of communities through the dissemination of radio messages and community meetings for disease prevention and health promotion, mainly on the care of people at risk and identification of warning signs for complications of ARIs, pneumonia, pregnancy, etc. Awareness raising activities will be conducted during distribution and on provincial radio stations.

7. First aid and referral via coordination with health facilities, community leaders and community members. This is focused on referring and transferring community members with complications of ARIs, pneumonia, pregnancy, new-borns, etc. to health facilities, if needed. Transfer may seem like a simple action, but in cases of people with pneumonia or pregnant women with complications, it can save their lives. The PRC will assist the community health promoter in identifying and coordinating with health centres for eventual transportation or preventive care.

The EAP includes a detailed description of roles and responsibilities for each day after activation to ensure timely implementation of the early actions. It further contains a section on how the implementation of the EAP will be monitored and its impact evaluated.

## Intervention Sectors

**Overall objective:** Prevent and protect 625 families that are vulnerable to the impact of frosts and snow in the departments of Apurímac, Arequipa, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna through pre-positioning, preparations and activation of humanitarian actions in the areas of shelter, livelihoods and health.

## Priority Sectors



### Shelter

**People targeted: 3,125 people**

Male: 1563

Female: 1562

**Requirements (CHF): 106,761**

**Risk analysis:** Houses in the target communities are made of mud and adobe, while a very small number of houses are made from stone. The roofs of the houses are either thatched with straw or are zinc sheets, while the floors are made of compacted dirt. These factors contribute to poor isolation which becomes problematic in extreme weather events. It is necessary to provide items that will allow the targeted population to improve isolation of their house. Improving the shelter of vulnerable people and the insulation of homes significantly helps to reduce the rate of morbidity and mortality caused by ARIs and pneumonias.

**Population to be assisted:** 625 families that are vulnerable to the impact of cold wave and snow in the departments of Apurímac, Arequipa, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna have materials for shelter and protection against the cold.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** *Sphere Project*

Output Code	<b>Shelter Outcome 1: Communities that are vulnerable to frosts and snow strengthen their safety, wellbeing and recovery through shelter solutions for housing and animal sheds.</b>	# of houses assisted with shelter materials # of animal shelters protected
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Vulnerable communities receive assistance in the area of shelter from the National Society.</b>	# of plastic tarpaulins distributed # of families reached # of volunteers mobilized # of NS staff mobilized # of shelter materials distributed

	Readiness <sup>1</sup> phase	Timeframe
AP005	Pre-position kits that include materials and tools for the protection of housing / shelters (hammer, saw, pliers, nail and wire).	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
AP005	Pre-position clothing kits for children and adults.	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
AP005	Pre-position kits for alpaca farmers (rubber poncho, sunglasses, cut-resistant gloves, boots).	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
AP005	Transport of pre-positioned materials.	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
AP005	Pre-position shelter materials (tarpaulins).	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
AP005	Creation and printing of home protection brochures and home protection posters	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
	Early actions phase <sup>2</sup>	Timeframe
AP005	Replenishment of shelter materials (tarpaulins)	<i>Implementation after early activation.</i>
AP005	Activation and mobilization of the intervention team of FbF Lima and NIT to the area, to prepare and protect the community before the impact.	<i>Entire implementation period and 5 days before forecasted impact.</i>
AP005	Transport of supplies in the case of activation.	<i>Entire implementation period and 5 days before forecasted impact.</i>



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 3,125 people**

Male: 1563

Female: 1562

**Requirements (CHF): 49,154**

#### Risk analysis:

The morbidity and mortality of alpacas are two of the most critical situations that effect livelihoods in the southern Andean region of Peru when extreme weather events of cold wave and snowfall occur.

<sup>1</sup> The readiness phase refers to the timeframe between the EAP having been approved (disbursement of readiness funds) and the forecast being issued, it includes the pre-positioning of stock.

<sup>2</sup> The early action phase refers to the timeframe between the trigger and event's impact (lead time).

**Population to be assisted:** 625 families that are vulnerable to the impact of cold waves and snowfall in the departments of Apurímac, Arequipa, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna having the need to protect their livelihoods.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Regulations of the Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Arequipa and livelihood of the IFRC.

Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities in areas particularly affected by snow and frosts strengthen and protect their livelihoods.	# of small-scale producers reached
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1 The National Society strengthens the security of the livelihoods of the vulnerable population through activities to protect their sources of income and agricultural capital.	# of veterinary kits distributed # of informative materials distributed to targeted communities # of volunteers mobilized # of staff mobilized
	Readiness phase <sup>1</sup>	Timeframe
AP008	Pre-position 625 bags for the distribution of veterinary medicine kits for alpacas (First part, non-perishable element).	First semester after approval.
AP008	Pre-position awareness raising materials regarding livelihoods.	First semester after approval.
	Early action phase <sup>2</sup>	Timeframe
AP008	Purchase of perishable veterinary kit materials (second part)	Entire implementation period and 5 days before forecasted impact.
AP008	Activation and mobilization of the intervention team of FbF Lima and NIT to the area, to prepare and protect the community before the impact.	Entire implementation period and 5 days before forecasted impact.
AP008	Transport of supplies in the case of activation.	Entire implementation period and 5 days before forecasted impact.



## Health

**People targeted: 3,125 people**

Male: 1563

Female: 1562

**Requirements (CHF) 1,506**

### Risk analysis:

Morbidity and mortality caused by acute respiratory infections and pneumonia among children under the age of 5, pregnant women and the elderly caused by extreme climate conditions such as snow and cold waves are the major risks during these extreme events. Mortality caused by pneumonia can be produced by the lack of timely transport to a health clinic, missing the opportunity to receive necessary treatment.

Community awareness-raising and the dissemination of radio messages are effective methods to increase public awareness of public health issues. Improving knowledge and skills for the early identification and treatment of ARIs and pneumonia can also contribute to reduced mortality.

**Population to be assisted:** At least 625 vulnerable families receive first aid services and referrals related to the impact of frosts and snow in the departments of Apurímac, Arequipa, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** *Regulations on the provision of first aid assistance from Peruvian Red Cross*

<b>Output Code</b>	<b>Health Outcome 1: Immediate risks are reduced for the health of affected populations.</b>	<i># of people reached with first aid</i>
	<b>Health Output 1.1: Emergency first aid is provided to people with injuries and illnesses from the target population.</b>	<i># of first aid kits prepositioned # of people evacuated for emergency medical assistance</i>
	<b>Readiness phase<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP022	Pre-position first aid kits.	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
	<b>Early action phase<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP022	Assistance and transfer of sick people who require emergency medical assistance.	<i>Entire implementation period and 5 days before forecasted impact.</i>
<b>Output Code</b>	<b>Health Output 1.2: Health promotion and prevention activities are provided based on the needs of communities in the target population.</b>	<i>#of health dissemination materials distributed</i>
	<b>Readiness phase<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP011	Pre-position awareness-raising materials about health.	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
	<b>Early action phase<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP011	Distribution of awareness raising materials about health.	<i>Entire implementation period and 5 days before forecasted impact.</i>

**Strategies for Implementation**  
Requirements (CHF): 77,080

<b>Output Code</b>	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform</b>	
	<b>Output S1.1.1: The National Society has the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>	
	<b>Readiness phase<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP039	Communication and the preparation of reports.	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>
AP039	Storage during the preparation phase (including security)	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>
AP039	Communication during the preparation phase.	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>
AP039	NS monitoring missions	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>
AP039	EAP review workshop and annual contingency plans	<i>Once a year</i>
AP039	Pre-activation annual technical meetings	<i>Annually from year 3 to 5</i>
AP039	Communication staff	<i>8-month period after approval.</i>
	<b>Early action phase<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP039	Communication during the activation process (communication, photographs and video recordings).	<i>5 days before forecasted impact.</i>
AP039	Evaluation of the intervention during the activation	<i>Between Day 30 and 60 after impact.</i>
AP039	Monitoring of activation activities	<i>During activation</i>
AP039	Lessons learned workshop	<i>Between Day 15 and 45 after impact.</i>
<b>Output Code</b>	<b>Output S1.1.2: The National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.</b>	
	<b>Readiness phase<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP040	Pre-position personal protection equipment for volunteers.	<i>First semester after approval.</i>
AP040	Insurance for volunteers	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>
AP040	NS staff responsible for the early action intervention	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>
	<b>Early action phase<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP040	Evaluation of the intervention during the activation	<i>During activation</i>
AP040	Monitoring of activities during the activation	<i>During activation</i>
	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	

Output Code	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	
	Readiness and Early action phases	Timeframe
AP046	Operational support and monitoring missions	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>
AP046	Financial support	<i>Entire implementation period.</i>

## Budget & Allocation schedule

To implement the Early Action Protocol (EAP) amounts CHF 249.743 split by readiness, pre-positioning of stock and early action as per below summary by area of intervention.

<b>Budget by Area of Intervention</b>		READINESS	PRE-POSITION STOCK	EARLY ACTION	EAP Budget CHF
AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction				0
AOF2	Shelter		65,372	48,328	113,700
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs		16,042	36,307	52,348
AOF4	Health		1,338	266	1,604
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				0
AOF6	Inclusion, Gender and Protection				0
AOF7	Migration				0
SFI1	Strengthen NS Capacities	51,227	3,994	22,077	77,298
SFI2	Ensure effective int'l disaster mgmt	4,793			4,793
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partn				0
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC				0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56,019</b>	<b>86,745</b>	<b>106,978</b>	<b>249,743</b>

## Contact information

### Additional documentation:

[Full Early Action Protocol](#)

For further information, specifically related to this Early Action Protocol please contact:

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

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