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Emergency Plan of Action

Peru: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation no. MDRPE012	Glide No: FL-2017-000018-PER
Date of issue: 22 February 2017	Date of the disaster: 1 February 2017.
Head of operation (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles, Regional Disaster Management Coordinator – IFRC; email: pabel.angeles@ifrc.org	Contact person at the National Society: Maria Josefina Garcia Roca – President of the Peruvian Red Cross
Start date for the operation: 07 February 2017	Implementation time: 3 months (22 May 2017)
Overall operations budget: 238,054 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 376,562 people (nationwide)	No. of families to be assisted: 700 families (3,500 people)
National Society Presence (No. of volunteers, staff, branches): one headquarters, 42 branches, and 2,030 volunteers country-wide.	
Red Cross Red Crescent partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Partner National Societies present in the country are the American Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross; all of which have offered their support if required.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI for its acronym in Spanish), Lambayeque Regional and Provincial Government, Ministry of Health (MINSa for its acronym in Spanish), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, municipalities, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA).	

<Click [here](#) to view a map of affected areas, [here](#) for the DREF budget, and [here](#) for contact details>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster:

There has been nationwide flooding in Peru, which has affected 376,562 people, left 46,384 homeless, damaged 81,263 dwellings, rendered 5,541 dwellings uninhabitable and caused 4,393 dwellings to collapse throughout the country, according to INDECI's National Emergency Operations Centre (COEN for its acronym in Spanish)'s report from 21 February 2017. Currently, strong rainfall and electrical storms are being registered in the departments of Huánuco, Pasco, Junín, Ucayali and Cusco (La Convención). Similarly, moderate to strong rainfall and lightning are being recorded in the provinces of Sullana, Talara, Paita and Piura in the department of Piura; however, the intensity of the storm activity's intensity has begun to diminish.



House destroyed by flooding in Lambayeque. Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

On 1 to 2 February 2017, there was heavy rainfall (115 litres per meter²) for approximately 14 consecutive hours in the Province of Chiclayo, which produced a total of 510,000 cubic meters of rainfall. The magnitude of the rainfall can only be compared to that caused by the El Niño phenomenon on 14 February 1998¹. The intense rains have affected a total of 32 districts in the provinces of Lambayeque, Ferreñafe and Chiclayo, causing outages in electrical service and the water system and many sections of the sewer system to collapse; moreover, the collection of solid waste has been halted, causing contamination and the appearance of vectors in the areas most affected by the flooding.

Due to the intense rainfall, an increase in the volume and flow of the La Leche River was registered on 3 February 2017, flooding houses and roads. The National Police reported that after the river overflowed, an inter-provincial bus rolled over at the District of Mórrope toll post².

More than 12,000 houses in the department of Lambayeque have been affected due to their construction style, which by and large were adobe (mud with straw) or due to the partial infiltration of water in houses built with more solid construction materials (concrete, cement and brick). Families have been forced to take refuge in the homes of relatives and rescue the few belongings that remain; other families are living outdoors as they do not have anywhere to take refuge. To date, no deaths nor disappearances have been reported.



Map of affected area and its distance from Peru's capital, Lima.
Source: PRC

By means of *Supreme Decree # 011-2017-PCM in the departments of Tumbes, Piura and Lambayeque*, which is valid for 6 calendar days, the Peruvian government declared a state of emergency due to the intense rainfall; this allowed for the implementation of immediate and necessary actions, response measures and the corresponding rehabilitation. Through the Joint Command, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Defence staff at the emergency operations centres (EOCs) are currently coordinating the sub-regional offices with the goal of carrying out response actions. The head of the Provincial Municipality of Lambayeque's Civil Defence Office reported that the inhabitants of the impacted dwellings and members of the Peruvian Army are continuing to clean and remove water from the affected houses and roads in the districts of Pacora, Jayanca, Illimo, Mochumi and Túcume. In addition, the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) is ongoing in the affected districts.

On 4 February 2017, staff from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' EOC reported that flooding caused a partial collapse of the Pan-American Highway North section of Lambayeque – Piura (sector km 835); repairs are still being carried out.

Table 1: PRELIMINARY DAMAGES AND IMPACT

Source: Regional Emergency Operations Centre of Lambayeque. INDECI Decentralized Office-Lambayeque. Date: 9 February 2017

LOCATION:		LIFE AND HEALTH			HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS		
DEPT.	LAMBAYEQUE	HOMELESS PEOPLE	AFFECTED PEOPLE	DEATHS	COLLAPSED HOMES	UNINHABITABLE HOMES	AFFECTED HOMES
DIST.	LAMBAYEQUE	400	1,500		30	50	300
DIST.	MORROPE	4,800	12,515		600	600	2,360
DIST.	TUCUME	600	700		70	50	140
DIST.	ILLIMO	100	3,000		25	40	600
DIST.	PACORA	325	2,500		15	50	500
DIST.	JAYANCA	3,735	1,100		327	420	220
DIST.	OLMOS	325	3,000		35	30	600
DIST.	MOTUPE	50	435		6	4	87
DIST.	SALAS	10	900			2	180
DIST.	SAN JOSE	1,745	2,065		49	300	466
DIST.	MOCHUMI	750			100	200	0
LAMBAYEQUE PROVINCE		12,840	27,715	0	1,257	1,746	5,453

¹ Source: Puémape Water Authority

² Source: Emergency Report N° 142 - 09/02/2017/COEN - INDECI).

DIST.	CHICLAYO	7,510	3,000		503	999	600
DIST.	ORTIZ	1,955	15,000	1	66	325	3,000
DIST.	LA VICTORIA	1,500	3,000		70	230	60
DIST.	PIMENTEL	175	400		20	15	80
DIST.	MONSEFÚ	350	1,500		15	55	300
DIST.	SANTA ROSA	5	475		1	0	95
DIST.	PUERTO ETÉN	45	365		1	8	73
DIST.	LAGUNAS	25	75		2	3	101
DIST.	CHONGOYAP E	45	250		2	7	50
DIST.	PATAPO	40	250		3	5	50
DIST.	POMALCA	25	75		22	8	70
DIST.	CAYALTI	35	225		2	5	45
DIST.	ZAÑA	5	100			1	20
DIST.	ETEN	200	850		7	33	170
DIST.	TUMAN	35	251		9		73
DIST.	PICSI	305	3,750		35	26	750
DIST.	PUCALA	315	65		6	47	13
DIST.	REQUE	885	1,880		17	160	360
CHICLAYO PROVINCE		13,455	31,511	1	781	1,927	5,910
TOTAL	GENERAL	27,260	66,261	1	2,085	3,819	12,770

Summary of the current response

The National Society is also responding to flooding in the department of Ica. However, it is using its own resources. Despite the presence of flooding nationwide, the National Society is only unable to mount a response in additional areas due to its limited response capacity; consequently, the National Society made the operational decision to focus its limited resources on Lambayeque, which is one of the most affected departments, and this operation could be scaled up depending upon the assessments' results.

Through the National Society's provincial branch in Chiclayo, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) has responded by coordinating with civil defence technical offices the identification of families affected by the flood in the target regions.

As access routes were opened on 7, 8, and 9 February, a local evaluation and first response team travelled to the affected areas to carry out damage assessment and needs analysis with support from the Peruvian Red Cross's Risk Management Department.

The Peruvian Red Cross is promoting campaigns to collect food and deliver standardized kits of collected goods to previously identified families. Furthermore, the PRC is informing the IFRC and the Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country on its progress. In addition, the PRC is participating in the United Nations-led Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and providing and compiling information, which it is uploaded onto the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) through its risk management office. Lastly, the PRC has a strategic warehouse located in the capital, Lima, which is stocked with humanitarian aid items that are ready to be deployed in an emergency.

Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

Since the beginning of the emergency, there has been contact and communication with IFRC through the disasters management coordinator for South America, who is based in Lima. In parallel, the IFRC' Country Cluster Support Office in Lima coordinates with the disaster management delegate for South America. The offices of the American Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, which are also located in Lima, are kept informed about the situation and coordinate with the National Society. The IFRC is monitoring the situation and coordinating with the National Society, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Humanitarian Network. Thus, Movement stakeholders are monitoring from their delegation offices and headquarters, and they are attentive to the National Society's needs.

Summary of the current response from institutions

In conjunction with local authorities and response bodies, the National Institute for Civil Defence has been coordinating the response and assistance actions for the area; it has also deployed aid from its decentralized warehouses. To date, it has provided a total of 56.42 tons of humanitarian aid, including zinc roofing (1,362 units); tents (141 units); plywood (908 units); polypropylene sacks (5,550 units); rolls of plastic (77 units); as well as coats, household items and sundry tools.

Table 2: COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN CHICLAYO PROVINCE - Jose Leonardo Ortiz and Pimentel Districts.

Source: National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI)

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SECTOR	NUMBER OF TENTS INSTALLED	NUMBER OF COLLECTIVE CENTRES
CHICLAYO	JOSE LEONARDO ORTIZ	Edén Jesús Nazareno-Paráiso del Norte	30	2
	PIMENTEL	Los Arenales de la Pradería	40	
TOTAL			70	2

In addition to the state response, the Peruvian Armed Forces are providing support on cleaning and rubbish removal in the districts of Chiclayo, Pícsi, Santa Rosa and San José in the province of Chiclayo. Thirty-five members of the Peruvian Army are helping with the cleaning and water removal efforts in the affected homes and urban roads in Pacora, Jayanca, Illimo, Mochumi and Túcume in the Lambayeque province.

Chiclayo province has 36 water pumps, and Lambayeque province has 23 water pumps to remove water and clean affected houses. The Sanitation Provider of Lambayeque company (EPSEL for its acronym in Spanish) is cleaning the affected areas with 4 hydro jets. Since 4 February, staff from Lima's Potable Water and Sewage Service (SEDAPAL for its acronym in Spanish) has offered support with heavy machinery to re-establish sanitation services in the affected areas. In response to potential public health issues the Regional Health Management (GERESA for its acronym in Spanish) in Lambayeque has intensified actions in at-risk areas through the deployment of its national defence brigades.

According to information from the Humanitarian Network, the actions taken by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) present in the country are:

- ADRA is helping distribute 3,500 litres of water in tanks in Medio Mundo, José Leonardo Ortiz district in the Chiclayo Province.
- Save the Children is supporting 100 families in Chiclayo with hygiene kits.
- In coordination with the Municipal District and inhabitants, World Vision is helping in José Leonardo Ortiz district by providing a space to take care of 43 children each day, and they are currently evaluating conditions in order to expand this support to other camps in the district.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment, and scenario planning.

Health

The floods caused large section of the water and sewage system network in Lambayeque department's provinces of Chiclayo and Lambayeque to collapse; this is generating health risks with potential outbreaks of diseases such as diarrhoea, dermatitis and conjunctivitis due to water stored in unsafe conditions and/or water shortages. Also, wet roads and the conditions in the affected homes and the collective centres could generate an outbreak of acute respiratory infections; in addition, these conditions are favourable to the propagation of the *aedes aegypti* mosquito, which is highly concerning since the area is endemic to dengue and prone to chikungunya and Zika. However, the sanitary monitoring system is operational, and it has reported that no epidemic outbreaks have occurred to date despite the presence of the mosquito vector.

Seventy percent of health establishments have been affected either by floodwater entering the buildings or water leaking through the roofs due to intense rainfall, which is affecting the provision of care to people that are being treated in these facilities. Moreover, some health establishments were affected by an overflow of the waste water collection systems; work is being carried out to remove this water.

The partial or total loss of family homes and/or household items has generated major turmoil, and the suddenness of this event generated fear in adults and children.

Priority needs:

- ✓ Informational activities related to acute diarrhoeal diseases, dengue, Zika, acute respiratory infections, conjunctivitis and dermatitis.
- ✓ Psychosocial support (PSS), carry out psycho-emotional support activities for children, adults, and PRC volunteers.
- ✓ Support for epidemiological monitoring.

Water and sanitation

The floods severely damaged the water and sewage system networks. The Municipality's waste collection services have been restricted as a large part of its work force was affected by the event; in addition, travel to some districts is not possible as sections of the roads were damaged and have yet to be repaired. Access to water is restricted; in some areas, homes only have water to last for a few hours, while others only have it through the use of water tankers due to the collapse of the water network. It has been observed that water storage is improvised and relying upon the use of unsuitable containers, which do not even have covers in some cases. Also, there are areas where pools of waste water have appeared due to the overflow of some waste water collection systems.



Streets flooded by the intense rains in province of Chiclayo. Source: PRC.

Priority needs:

- ✓ Supply the affected population with potable water.
- ✓ Safe water storage containers
- ✓ Tablets for water chlorination in affected homes.
- ✓ Informational activities on adequate water management and the promotion of hygiene (informative modules).
- ✓ Distribution of hygiene kits.
- ✓ Establishment of water storage reservoirs for sites that do not have access to water

Shelter and settlements

There are an estimated 12,770 affected homes, 2,085 collapsed homes, and 3,819 uninhabitable homes. In some cases, water entered the affected homes due to flooding, while in others, it has leaked into the houses through the roof or walls due to the intense rains; the adobe houses (mud and reeds) are uninhabitable or have collapsed since the excess water caused by the rainfall has weakened the construction materials and the walls and roof have collapsed or are about to collapse in some homes. Because the floodwaters entered the affected houses, furniture, clothes, household items and appliances were damaged or rendered unusable, leaving these families without a change of clothes or a place to cook or eat.



Collapsed house in the community of Jose Leonardo Ortiz in the province of Chiclayo due to flooding. Source: PRC

Priority needs:

- ✓ Temporary shelter for affected families.
- ✓ Distribution of plastic sheets to reinforce ceilings.
- ✓ Repair of the affected homes.
- ✓ Distribution of kitchen kits.
- ✓ Programme for a non-conditional cash transfer to cover diverse needs.

Target population:

A total of 700 affected families in the affected provinces of Lambayeque and Chiclayo in the Lambayeque department are assisted through health care and promotion, water, sanitation and shelter and settlements. Despite the flooding throughout

the country, the Peruvian Red Cross chose to specifically focus on Lambayeque because the Peruvian government is not covering this area. Please see the table below for the distribution of the beneficiaries:

Department	Province	Families	People
Lambayeque	Lambayeque	350	1,750
	Chiclayo	350	1,750
Total		700	3,500

Community selection:

- Areas where 90% of home have been impacted
- Communities with more than 20% of homes destroyed or affected
- Rural or semi-rural zones
- Loss of materials, domestic goods and impact on homes greater than 40%
- Low human development index
- Psycho-emotional impact
- Affected water and sanitation system
- Gap in uncovered humanitarian needs on the part of the government and other authorities

Beneficiary selection:

The following criteria will be used to select the beneficiaries:

- Affected families in the most critical areas (structural damage to or uninhabitable housing and lack of access to basic services.
- Families with children under 5 years of age, elderly members, pregnant women and/or persons with disabilities.
- Exposure to risks to their wellbeing.
- Low socio-economic level.

Risk Assessment

SENAMHI has predicted that the rainfall could last until March 2017, and Lambayeque is not only exposed to rainfall in the region, but also to precipitation from in the high Andean region, which flows into the area's river basins, thereby threatening infrastructure. Currently, 60 percent of the selected families have lost everything, have insufficient access to safe water or suitable sanitation conditions, which increases their vulnerability to health problems. SENAMHI is forecasting moderate precipitation and lightning from the morning of 21 February to 24 February 2017 for Lambayeque.

B. Operational strategy and plan

General Objective

Provide humanitarian assistance to 700 families (3,500 people) affected by flooding in the provinces of Lambayeque and Chiclayo in Lambayeque department through health, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion, and shelter and settlement actions for 3 months.

Proposed strategy

Coordination between the Peruvian Red Cross and different entities is essential to enhancing the impact of actions and thus guaranteeing the delivery of optimal assistance for the affected population. The plan of action is being coordinated with the emergency operations centres (regional, provincial and municipal), thereby ensuring relevance, the fulfilment of the community needs and the involvement of its volunteer network and technical team in order to provide the operation with greater security and effectiveness. The National Society has already begun distributing relief items, which will be replenished through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).

The following actions are including within the detailed operational plan:

Health

The focus is primarily on the prevention of diseases such as acute diarrhoea, respiratory infections, dermatitis and conjunctivitis, and the promotion of good health practices for disease prevention in coordination with the Ministry of Health; additionally, the activities are focused on the provision of psychosocial support to the affected population, as medical

assistance is covered by the Ministry of Health. Lastly, 40 volunteers will be mobilized for the community sensitization activities.

- Psychosocial support workshops for volunteers to implement different PSS tools.
- Workshops and home visits to raise awareness and reduce the perception of risk, anxiety, grief and stress in the community for at least 700 families.
- Design and printing of communications, information and educational materials.
- Training workshop for volunteers on epidemic control.
- Informational talks and home visits on the prevention of diseases and health promotion with a focus on the most frequent preventable diseases caused by floods.
- Workshop on the promotion of health and epidemic control for volunteers.
- Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) for communities.

Water and sanitation

Actions are focused on supporting the need for safe water for the population affected by sources of potable water and sewage system networks as well as improving health conditions resulting from contamination that originates from a lack of environmental sanitation and the pooling of wastewater; there are latrines in the communities in which the interventions are being staged; however, since these communities are either rural or semi-rural, the rehabilitation of services has been slow and the government has been not conducting actions in them.

- Distribution of 700 buckets with a 20-litre capacity, with a lid and a dispenser
- Installation of 3 10,000 litre water bladders; safe drinking water is being provided by local companies, which have prior agreements in place with the PRC to distribute water, and the municipalities are helping to mobilize clean drinking water
- Distribution of 700 hygiene kits.
- Distribution of 1,400 bottles of chlorine tablets (30 U/Bottle) (2 per family); the bottles will treat 20 litres of water per tablet for a 60-day period
- Workshop to train volunteers in Participatory Hygiene, Water and Sanitation Transformation - Emergency Response (PHASTER).
- Workshops, talks and informative spots on water management, care and waste removal for benefited families.
- Mobilization of a water and sanitation Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member for 1 month

Emergency shelter

Actions include distribution of provisions to improve the affected families' daily conditions, for food preparation and will support emergency shelter needs; additionally, the PRC will establish temporary collective centres for families with collapsed or uninhabitable homes. Unlike the Arequipa region, which was also plagued by flooding, the Lambayeque's rural setting has endowed it with raw material that can be used to help with materials for emergency shelters.

- Distribution of 700 kitchen kits to 700 affected families.
- Delivery of 1,400 tarpaulins for emergency shelter needs (2 per family)
- Distribution of 6,300 units of zinc roofing (9 per family)
- Emergency shelter workshops
- Distribution of 700 emergency shelter assistance packages (nails, hammer and galvanized wire)

Operational Support Services

Human resources:

The operation requires the hiring of an operations coordinator, who will be a full time National Intervention Team (NIT) member, and a logistics and administrative staff member in the Chiclayo department to provide administrative, financial and logistical support locally. The team at headquarters will carry out technical support throughout the operation.

The operation will cover the IFRC's insurance costs for volunteers who participate in the activities.

The required human resources for the operation are as follows:

- 1 National operations coordinator for 3 months
 - 1 Logistics and administrative staff field coordinator for 3 months.
 - 1 PSS/health coordinator for 3 months
 - 1 RIT member with a focus on water and sanitation for 1 month
- Volunteers (40 personal protective kits will be covered by the operation as well as insurance for 100 volunteers).

Logistics and supply chain

The Regional Logistics Unit in Panama will support the National Society's mobilization of aid items; the Disasters and Crisis team will direct the coordination, and the IFRC's regional office in Peru will also provide in order to guarantee the rapid arrival of supplies from Panama. The initial strategy will be to deploy the National Society's present stock as a first response and replenish it through the DREF. The Regional Logistics Unit will provide technical advice and support on the supply chain and the regional or local purchase of aid supplies during the operation; all of the goods will be procured locally, except for the tarpaulins, the kitchen kits and the bladders, which will be procured internationally. The procurement procedure will be in accordance with the IFRC's procedures, with the aim of guaranteeing the standards, quality, and efficiency of these processes for the beneficiaries.

The Peruvian Red Cross has a storage warehouse in Lima and trained staff to manage the reception and distribution of goods; the PRC also has a pick-up truck to carry out the planned activities in the intervention areas. Additionally, in order to transport volunteers, a minivan will be rented to carry out the activities, and a van will be used to move provisions from the National Society to the intervention area. Lastly, the port and airport are operational, thus aid items will be transported according to normal procedures.

Information Technology (IT)

Due to the intervention area's location and the required field work, a laptop will be needed to produce the necessary monitoring reports on project activities and development; moreover, volunteers from the PRC's Chiclayo branch will be trained to collect information and identify beneficiary families through the Open ODK system, which will require tablets for this task. Mega V distribution software will be used, which means that it will be necessary to have an electronic distribution kit and multimedia equipment will be needed for the volunteers' training.

Communications

The Peruvian Red Cross is disseminating information about the actions it is carrying out through the central headquarters' and Chiclayo branch's social networks. It will be necessary to issue a press release to increase visibility and write an operational report for distribution. Also, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be carried out at the end of the intervention.

Operations information will be disseminated mainly through virtual channels such as the PRC's various social networks, which currently have more than 20,000 people following the Peruvian Red Cross' actions; The dissemination of actions through these channels will give increased visibility to the PRC's actions and improve its positioning nationally and internationally. Lastly, interviews will be given by a person authorized by the branch at the local level, which will further enhance the PRC's positioning in this department.

Security

The PRC will develop a security plan that will adequately assess the risks in the intervention area. Insurance will be provided for volunteers participating in the operation, and other elements to protect volunteers have been taken into account such as an identification card, pants, institutional shirts, hats, backpacks, sun screen, alcohol gel and masks. The volunteers will also receive training on Stay Safe, which will reinforce the National Society's Code of Conduct.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reports

The PRC's national coordinator for health, volunteers, administration, finance and executive director will provide support and monitoring of the plan of action, and they will be in communication and coordinate with the IFRC's disaster management coordinator for South America.

The operations coordinator will issue monthly reports as required by central headquarters' Risk Management Department and its executive director. The deployed national intervention team (NIT) will write a report for each activity, whether they



Accumulation of residual waste leftover from the flooding in the district of Jose Leonardo Ortiz in Chiclayo. Source: PRC

are workshops for volunteers, local population or other activities, and they will carry out an assessment of the conducted activities carried out and recommendations for future missions and develop the final report.

Beneficiaries, volunteers and others involved in the plan's implementation will be interviewed in order to track progress, goal fulfilment or needed adjustments. The intervention will be evaluated with a beneficiary satisfaction survey, and a lessons learned workshop and a report on the activities conducted with the community leaders will be issued as part of the exit strategy.

Administration and finances

There is an accounting and financial team at the PRC's headquarters to support the field administrator, who will coordinate all of the necessary activities to ensure the appropriate use of financial resources; the administrator will always coordinate with the operations coordinator in the field on all purchases and costs that are incurred during the operation. Resources will be used according to the National Society's and DREF's procedures.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health and Care

The floods have led to a collapse of a large part of the water and sewage system network in Lambayeque Department's provinces of Chiclayo and Lambayeque; this is generating health risks such as potential outbreaks of diarrhoea, dermatitis and conjunctivitis due to water stored improperly, water shortages and wet conditions on the access routes.

The partial or total loss of family homes and/or household items has generated major turmoil and the sudden appearance of this event has caused fear in both adults and children.

Population to be assisted: At least 700 families in the Chiclayo and Lambayeque provinces through health, psychosocial support and prevention of epidemics. The main actions established within the plan of action are:

- Implement informational and educational (IEC) activities on post-flood disease prevention through:
 - Home visits using support materials such as educational flipcharts and the provision of informational materials, which will be supplemented by follow-up visits.
 - Home visits and health promotion activities conducted by volunteers and community health agents, with support from MINSA. These activities will include using a methodology that emphasizes play for the children's prevention and health promotion activities.
 - Informational talks focused on the prevention of diseases, with support from community health stakeholders in the intervention areas, and the provision of informational materials.
- A workshop will be held to train volunteers on PSS, CBHFA, and epidemics control since the main health issues in the area are dengue, acute respiratory infections, acute diarrhoeal diseases, dermatitis, and problems related to water sanitation and inadequate hygiene, etc.

Objectives	Indicators
Outcome 1: The adverse effects on the affected population's health are reduced.	# of people assisted and benefited by the implemented health component's activities.
Output 1.1: Families affected by flooding and the volunteers involved in the operation receive emotional support.	# of informational materials distributed # of people participating in PSS activities in the affected districts. # of volunteers trained in PSS participating in informational modules
Output 1.2: The families affected by flooding carry out community-based illness prevention activities and are provided with key messages related to health promotion.	# of people reached by community-based health activities for dengue, acute respiratory infections, acute diarrhoeal diseases, dermatitis. # of informational materials distributed # of volunteers trained in the Epidemics Control course (with participation in informational modules)
Output 1.3: Volunteers are trained in PSS, CBHFA and Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV).	# of participants from each implemented brigade. # of lists of materials and/or equipment received by each community brigade.
Activities	Week
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Coordination meetings and workshops; presentation of actions and planning; PRC and MINSA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Community PSS workshop for volunteers	x	x	x										
Epidemic control workshop for volunteers with MINSA support.		x	x										
CBHFA workshop for communities				x	x								
Design, printing and purchase of materials	x	x	x										
Informative PSS talks for the affected population			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Informational talks and home visits with affected families in the target districts			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Carry out group actions with volunteers to reduce the risk of adverse effects on their mental health due to this experience		x		x		x		x		x			x

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The floods have collapsed the water and sewage system networks, and waste collection services have been restricted as a large part of the work force has been affected by this event and travel to some districts is not possible as sections of the roads were damaged and have yet to be repaired.

Population to be assisted: At least 700 families in the Chiclayo and Lambayeque provinces affected by the floods are assisted through water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The principle actions in the plan of action are as follows:

- Improve access to safe water by installing water bladders in strategically important points in small villages in the affected provinces of Chiclayo and Lambayeque, in coordination with the municipality of these provinces. Coordinate quality control of local water with the Ministry of Health and the filling of bladders with the local water company.
- Delivery of 20-litre buckets with lids and dispensers and 30-tablet bottles of chlorine (2 bottles per family) to 700 families.
- Delivery of hygiene kits to 700 families to improve hygiene practices, along with informational sessions on their use; each kit contains: 4 units of detergent for clothes, 4 rolls of toilet paper, 4 bars of soap, 3 tubes of toothpaste, 5 toothbrushes (3 adults and 2 children), 10 packets of shampoo, 2 razors, 4 hand towels, 2 sanitary pads and 3 combs.
- Informational activities about adequate water management, hygiene promotion, adequate collection and disposal of solid waste, which will be included in the health activities based on PHASTER methodology and epidemic control as well as based on the ECV methodology.

Objectives	Indicators
Outcome 2: Improve health and restore dignity by providing an adequate supply of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.	% of target population that has access to safe water and sanitation.
Output 2.1: Daily access to safe water, which fulfils the World Health Organization (WHO)'s standards in terms of quantity, quality and storage, is provided to the target population.	# of families receiving water that meets WHO standards. # of litres of safe water distributed per person per day. # of buckets distributed to affected families. # of water distribution points. % of people implementing good water management practices that include the use of sufficient water storage containers.
Output 2.2: Hygiene related goods (non-food items [NFIs]) which fulfil the Sphere standards, are provided to the target population.	# of families that receive an essential hygiene items.
Output 2.3: Hygiene promotion activities, which fulfil the Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items, are distributed to the target population.	# of people reached by the hygiene promotion activities. # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities. % of increase in knowledge of 3 to 5 aspects of hygiene.
Activities	Week
Acquisition and set up of 3 10,000-litre water bladders	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Installation and training on the use of the water bladders with volunteers and community members.	x x

Acquisition and delivery of 700 hygiene kits	x	x	x	x									
PHASTER workshop for volunteers, in coordination with the Ministry of Health	x	x	x										
Acquisition and delivery of 700 20-litre buckets with lids and dispensers, as well as 1,400 bottles of chlorine tablets with Mega V		x	x	x	x								
Design, development and distribution of informational material on hygiene and safe water, in coordination with the Ministry of Health		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Informational talks on the use of hygiene kits and safe water storage.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Informational talks using the PHASTER methodology for beneficiaries			x	x	x	x	x						

Shelter and settlements (and non-food items)

Needs Analysis: There are an estimated 12,770 affected houses, 2,085 collapsed houses and 3,819 uninhabitable houses; many adobe houses (mud and reeds) in the affected areas are uninhabitable or have collapsed because excess water from the flooding weakened construction materials and caused walls and roofs to collapse in some cases or are about to collapse. Additionally, the flooding damaged household items and appliances or rendered them unusable, leaving families without a change of clothes or a place to cook or eat.

Population to be assisted: A total of 700 families in the Chiclayo and Lambayeque provinces affected by the floods are assisted through the provision of kitchen kits and provision of basic materials for emergency shelter. The actions established within the plan will be carried out under the following criteria:

- Distribution of kitchen kits: The distribution of kitchen kits with kitchenware will help families have safe conditions when eating, as a major part of the population has lost household items due to the collapse of houses or flooding that swept away household items.
- Provision of basic materials for emergency shelter: The emergency shelter assistance packages will include the following: 9 zinc roofing sheets, 2 tarpaulins and 1 kit of basic materials such as a hammer, nails and galvanized wire, taking into account that people have access to extra resources to complement it.

Objectives	Indicators												
Outcome 3: The target population's immediate need for shelter and settlements is satisfied.	% of families who improve their life conditions according to standards for emergency shelter												
Output 3.1: Kitchen kits are provided to 700 families.	N° of families who receive kitchen kits that fulfil the operation's evaluation standards.												
Output 3.2: Basic materials for emergency shelters for 700 affected families.	N° of families who have their emergency shelter needs met with the provision of basic material. N° of trained volunteers who participate in activities to support emergency shelter needs. N° of people who participate in emergency shelter workshops												
Activities	Week												
Distribution of 700 kitchen kits	x	x											
Distribution of 700 emergency shelter assistance packages (nails, hammer and wire)	x	x	x	x									
Delivery of 1,400 tarpaulins (2 per house)		x	x	x									
Delivery of 6,300 zinc roofing sheets (9 per house)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Workshop on emergency shelter for volunteers		x											
Workshop on emergency shelter for communities		x	x	x									

Quality programming /common areas for all sectors

Objectives	Indicators
Outcome 4: Ongoing and detailed assessment and analysis of the operation's design and implementation	# of general and/or specific evaluations conducted
Output 4.1: Evaluation of initial needs carried out in consultation with beneficiaries and authorities	Evaluation reports account for the number of beneficiaries
Output 4.2: Monitoring, reporting, and comprehensive evaluation of the plan of action	# of monitoring visit reports # of progress reports

Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rapid emergency assessment		x											
Detailed assessment		x	x										
Coordination meetings with the regional EOC and authorities		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IFRC monitoring and follow up		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beneficiary satisfaction survey												x	x
ODK and Mega V workshop for volunteers			x	x									
Identification of vulnerable zones and possible beneficiaries using ODK		x	x	x									

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.



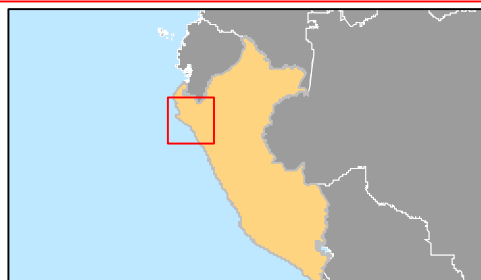
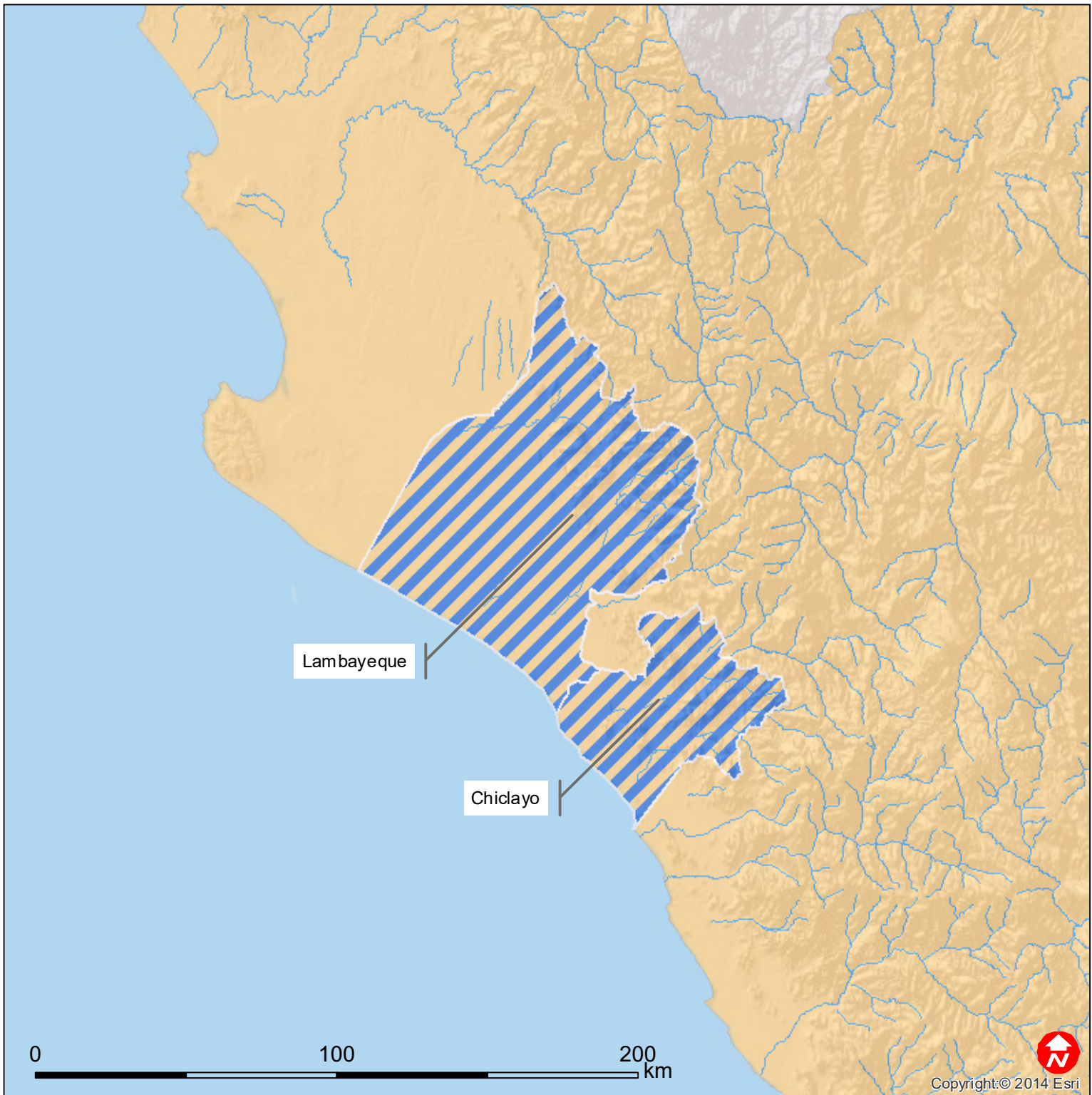
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.




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



Peru: Floods



 Affected Provinces

DREF OPERATION

MDRPE012 - Peru

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	64,191
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	40,970
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	25,817
Ustensils & Tools	23,583
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	154,562
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	1,589
Distribution & Monitoring	1,489
Transport & Vehicle Costs	14,498
Logistics Services	3,178
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	20,753
International Staff	0
Regionally Deployed Staff	4,965
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	13,107
Volunteers	10,585
Other Staff Benefits	1,390
Total PERSONNEL	30,048
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	7,249
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	7,249
Travel	3,575
Information & Public Relations	4,270
Office Costs	1,192
Communications	1,480
Financial Charges	397
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	10,913
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	14,529
Total INDIRECT COSTS	14,529
TOTAL BUDGET	238,054