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Six months update

Peru: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal: MDRPE012 6 months operation update	GLIDE n°: FL-2017-000014-PER
Date of issue: 19 November 2017	Timeframe covered by this update: 24 March 2017 to 15 October 2017
Operation start date: 24 March 2017	Operation timeframe: 12 months (23 March 2018)
Overall operation budget: 2.28 million Swiss francs Appeal coverage to date: 70%	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: 399,768 Swiss francs
Number of people to be assisted: 35,000 people	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners involved in the operation: American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
The Ecuadorian Red Cross, German Red Cross (GRC) and Spanish Red Cross (SRC) have provided bilateral support to the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC).	
Other donors to this operation: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross (from Australian government), British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (with own funds and funds from the Canadian government), China Red Cross (Hong Kong branch), European Investment Bank Institute, Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation, ILO Staff Union, Intercontinental Hotels Groups (IHG), Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Marriott International Inc., Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society (own funds and from Canadian government), The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, UN Staff Council/ UNOG, VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief fund, WTO-World Trade Organization and an individual donor.	
Bilateral contributions through the IFRC: Ecuadorian Red Cross	
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<Click [here](#) for the contact information. Click [here](#) for the interim financial report.>

Summary

December 2016: Impacts of El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) begin to be reported in Peru.

- **31 February 2017:** Heavy rain storms and flooding affect several coastal departments. Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) volunteers, with the support of International Movement components in country, are activated to provide emergency humanitarian aid.
- **22 February 2017:** [DREF operation](#) launched for 238,054 Swiss francs to reach 3,500 people.
- **16 March 2017:** In response to the increase in flooding and landslides, the Peruvian government declares a state of emergency in 11 departments.
- **24 March 2017:** [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for 3,997,679 Swiss francs to support 50,000 people for 12 months.
- **25 March 2017:** First charter plane sent by the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Panama with 34 tonnes of humanitarian aid arrives in Peru.
- **6 April 2017:** [Emergency Appeal Revision](#) issued for 4,740,589 Swiss francs to support 50,000 people for 12 months.
- **27 April 2017 and 10 July 2017:** [Operations update no. 1](#) and [Operations update no. 2](#) published.
- **26 September 2017:** [Emergency Appeal Revision 2](#) published

Summary:

This 6-month update reports on the progress towards the achievement of outcomes and outputs established in the second revised Emergency Appeal in the areas of health; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter and settlements (and household non-food items [NFIs]); shelter coordination; food security; livelihoods; restoring family links (RFL); disaster risk reduction (DRR); National Society organizational capacity building and institutional preparedness; and quality programming/ areas common to all sectors.

During the emergency phase of this operation, humanitarian response activities were implemented in six departments. In the current recovery and reconstruction phase, this operation is targeting communities in the departments of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Six months have passed since the heavy rainfall, floods and landslides that severely affected coastal departments (Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash, Lima and Ica) and the mountainous department of Cajamarca. As of 23 September 2017, the National Institute for Civil Defence (INDECI) reported that 1.8 million people were affected by these manifestations of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The rains began in November 2016, but the heaviest impact was from January to March 2017, and led to 164 deaths and 505 people injured; 20 people remain missing.

INDECI reports that 554,784 people have been affected in Piura. The level of affectation in other departments is: La Libertad 476,584; Lambayeque: 156,569; and Ancash 151,894. A total of 442,400 homes have some level of damage, which includes 377,372 affected homes, 37,108 collapsed homes and 27,920 that were left uninhabitable. Of the total number of dwellings that are uninhabitable and/or collapsed, 35% are in Lambayeque, 33% are in Piura and 10% in La Libertad.

With the aim of ensuring that integrated assistance and humanitarian aid reach the affected population and support in their recovery, the central government declared a state of emergency in 11 departments in March. Piura is the only department where the state of emergency remains in place; it is scheduled to end in November.

In the first six months of this emergency, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), the IFRC and other Movement components provided essential humanitarian support that entailed the distribution of non-food items (NFIs), supporting access to water, promotion of healthy practices, first aid and psychosocial support.

While the recovery and reconstruction phase is underway, multiple challenges remain for the affected population. The organizations and institutions supporting the response efforts have also encountered challenges.

On 6 September, the Government of Peru approved a modified Integrated Reconstruction Plan, which includes assistance to the affected population to rebuild and repair their homes, provide basic services, rebuild and repair local

schools and health facilities, as well as create jobs in the affected areas. The government decided to shift efforts from the construction of temporary housing to the building of more permanent housing. The plan foresees the construction of 5,238 housing units, located in 23 districts of 6 regions (Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash and Lima). A portion of the affected population continue to live in tents, which are rapidly deteriorating. Few short-term solutions exist. In some collective centres, access to appropriate levels of water and sanitation remain deficient. The process by authorities to identify and designate areas suitable (or not) for reconstruction has yet to be finalized. While INDECI reports the figures of affectation, a detailed registry with the names and locations of the affected population has not been created.

The Ministry of Health has implemented actions to prevent the spread of dengue and Zika. Nevertheless, dengue transmission has been significantly higher than the figures reported in a similar period in previous years. According to the most recent epidemiological bulletin (epidemiological week 38: 17 to 23 September 2017) from the Ministry of Health, the rate of incidence for dengue is above that of the rest of the country in Piura, Tumbes, Ica, La Libertad and Ayacucho departments. Nearly 66 per cent of the reported 72,831 dengue cases in Peru are in the Piura department (47,257 confirmed cases) with three other coastal departments following: La Libertad: 6,817; Tumbes: 4,444; and Ica: 4,358.

Within this challenging context, many families have been unable to re-establish their livelihoods, and food insecurity remains a concern. The flooding and landslides devastated livelihoods, particularly subsistence farming and other agriculture-related activities. As of 17 August, INDECI reports that in the current rainy season 50,154 hectares of crops were lost and 107,827 hectares were affected. Small-scale business activities including commerce, labour and production were also affected and overall, a greater proportion of earned income is required to purchase food.

Community kitchens and micronutrient supplements—advocated by the World Food Programme (WFP)—have been used to bring relief to urban and peri-urban populations, but their reach and supply is limited. While livelihood recovery has reduced the number of households requiring food assistance, only 30 per cent of the population currently deemed to be in danger of food insecurity is receiving assistance. Because many of those affected have received little or no aid, many remote populations reliant on subsistence farming have become more vulnerable. The WFP is advocating for increased support of community kitchens located in collective centres and food distributions or cash transfers to remote communities.

Summary of current response

The Peruvian Red Cross, with IFRC support, distributed non-food items to 13,324 families in the departments of Ancash, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Tumbes and Piura. The following are among the significant highlights of this NFI distribution:

- Over 850,000 litres of water (with Kits 2 and 5)
- 7,541 jerry cans
- 4,807 water filters
- 965 buckets
- 5,013 kitchen kits
- 7,715 tarpaulins
- 2,443 blankets

Peruvian Red Cross volunteers were fundamental to the emergency phase actions and particularly essential to the success of the large-scale NFI distributions. The PRC also received local donations from individuals, organizations and the private sector, which were distributed to the affected areas. Consequently, the PRC distributed 2,664 food packs and 6,253 clothing packs along with the standard NFIs.

With support from the Participating National Societies, the ICRC and the IFRC, the PRC conducted damage and needs assessments in the targeted areas, distributed NFIs, provided water, first aid, and implemented activities in health promotion, psychosocial support and restoring family links.

Late in the emergency phase, the PRC and IFRC worked together to develop a strategy and operational plan for the recovery and reconstruction phase. The operation currently targets selected communities in the departments of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad with a focus on strengthening household and community recovery and resilience, as well as contributing to the improvement of National Society disaster preparation and response capacities.

The various components of the current phase include building temporary shelters and latrines, extending water systems, improving community health and disaster risk reduction, providing psychosocial support and granting unconditional cash distributions to selected families in a cash transfer programme (CTP).

Ten communities in the departments of Piura and Lambayeque have begun to receive temporary shelters, with latrines and specific community-based risk reduction and health activities. The map below details the location of these targeted communities:



As an integral part of this operation, 1,000 households will receive unconditional cash transfers (in two instalments) in the departments of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad. The CTP contributes to the improvement of food security and livelihoods recovery.

Psychosocial support is also being provided to communities in La Libertad.

This operation continues to support capacity strengthening actions with the National Society. Peruvian Red Cross volunteers have been trained in psychosocial support, first aid, health, water and sanitation and disaster risk reduction. Funds from this Emergency Appeal additional to provide support to the National Society's human resources that are dedicated to the recovery and reconstruction response.

Coordination and partnerships

Overview of Host National Society

The Peruvian Red Cross has 2,030 volunteers and 70 staff members in its 42 recognized branches. Before this Emergency Appeal operation was launched, the Peruvian Red Cross had mobilized its volunteers, staff and leadership to respond to the evolving crisis in the country's coastal regions. The branch-level volunteers in the affected region were among the first responders to the evolving disaster. Since the start of this Emergency Appeal operation, more than 400 PRC volunteers in the affected departments and the capital city of Lima have participated in the response efforts.

The floods caused damage to four PRC branches in Huarney (Ancash), Trujillo (La Libertad) and Piura and Paita (Piura).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) office for the Andean countries, located in Lima, has provided support to the National Society in its response efforts. Technical guidance was provided by the disaster management coordinator for South America and the Programme Manager in Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Excellence.

In March, the IFRC activated its regional and global disaster response mechanisms to support the National Society's response. In addition to the CCST office in Lima, the Americas Regional Office (ARO), particularly the disaster and crisis department and the Global Logistics Service for the Americas (GLSAM) were fundamental to the emergency

phase response. A Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps) was deployed to coordinate this Emergency Appeal operation. In July, the current operations manager arrived in country to work with the National Society to launch the recovery and response phase actions.

In the first six months of this operation, 26 people were deployed to Peru:

Position	Home Office/ National Society	Quantity
Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps)	IFRC- Geneva	1
Operations Manager	IFRC	1
External coordination	IFRC- Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Guatemala and El Salvador	1
Humanitarian Diplomacy	IFRC-Americas Regional Office (ARO)	2
Global Shelter Coordinator	IFRC- Geneva	2
Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) Shelter	German Red Cross	1
FACT Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Spanish Red Cross	1
Regional Intervention Team (RIT) Communications	Ecuadorian Red Cross	1
RIT Health & Psychosocial support	Colombian Red Cross Society	2
Public Health in Emergencies	IFRC-ARO	1
Logistics	IFRC-ARO	1
Emergency Response Unit (ERU) Logistics Team Leader	Danish Red Cross	1
RIT Emergency Communications	Ecuadorian Red Cross	1
RIT Logistics	Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) and Argentine Red Cross	2
RIT General	Honduran Red Cross, Paraguayan Red Cross and Peruvian Red Cross (seconded from American Red Cross regional office)	3
RIT WASH	Guatemalan Red Cross (2) and CRCS	3
WASH in Emergencies Senior Officer	IFRC-ARO	1
RIT Information Management	Bolivian Red Cross	1
Cash Transfer delegate	American Red Cross/ IFRC	1

Additionally, this Emergency Appeal supported an Information Management delegate for one month to create the dashboard for this operation.

During the emergency phase, this operation supported the National Society to increase its staff with an operations coordinator, resource mobilization consultant, communications consultant and volunteer coordinator. In the current recovery and reconstruction phase, the IFRC continues to support the operations coordinator, and a health coordinator. A water and sanitation engineer will be hired in November. The volunteer coordinator is now directly employed by the PRC.

In addition to the activities supported by the IFRC, the Peruvian Red Cross carried out additional activities with support from the German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Following the initial heavy rains, the American Red Cross, German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, all with presence in Peru, coordinated with the National Society.

The American Red Cross supported the PRC with the preparation of situational reports and its technical staff provided operational guidance to the National Society.

The German Red Cross completed two bilateral emergency response projects in early August. With a 380,000-euro budget, both projects were implemented in Piura department to distribute 2,500 buckets and chlorine bleach; 2,500 hygiene kits; 3,600 long-lasting insect-treated nets; 1,230 mattresses; 650 kitchen kits; community first aid equipment; and 5 water bladders. These distributions were complemented with health promotion activities and a cash transfer programme for 420 families.

The Spanish Red Cross supports the PRC through two bilateral projects. The first, located in Huarney (Ancash department), has a 93,469-euro budget to distribute 500 cold weather kits and 1,200 hygiene kits, and build 12 temporary shelter modules. The SRC project in Lambayeque department, with a 150,000-euro budget, supported 400 households with cash transfers, distributed buckets for the treatment of safe water and cleaning kits, in addition to health promotion activities.

During the early emergency phase, the International Committee of the Red Cross supported the restoring of family links (RFL) and costs related to the deployment of PRC volunteers to the affected areas. RFL support was provided for 88 cases, which entailed telephone calls, hotline calls, messages and search requests. The ICRC also provided communication support for the Movement response to this emergency, as well as coordination in protection and health issues.


Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Peruvian Red Cross, as an auxiliary to the state for humanitarian issues and in line with the Fundamental Principles, works closely with the authorities at both national and local levels and coordinates with other humanitarian actors. The National Society is the Movement lead for bilateral and multilateral actions and coordination with other humanitarian actors. The PRC, with IFRC support, participates in government-led national and department level meetings, as well as those with non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Since the emergency phase, the IFRC operational staff and the PRC attend United Nations-led coordination meetings, including that of the Humanitarian Coordination Country Team (HCT) at the national and regional levels. Upon activation of the cluster system, the IFRC assumed its designated role as shelter cluster lead agency. As will be detailed in the shelter coordination section below, the secretariat deployed a shelter cluster coordinator to support the government in the cluster coordination. The IFRC also regularly participated in other sector meetings, particularly in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, but also in other sectors such as health, protection, and food security.

During the recovery and reconstruction phase, the PRC has been working closely in the field with non-governmental organizations and local state institutions, particularly regional health directorates. This coordination enables the sharing of technical advice on shelter and latrine construction, better planning for community health activities, as well as avoiding duplication of humanitarian support.

Detailed progress on operational plan

 Health					
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of at least 15,000 people in the targeted affected departments are reduced.	Outputs			% of achievement	
	Output 1.1: First aid and health promotion is provided to at least 15,000 people in the targeted affected departments				50%
	Output 1.2: Affected children, adolescents and other groups in situation of extreme vulnerability and people involved in operation receive psychosocial support				50%
Activities	On time?		Details	% progress	
	Yes	No			
Provision of first aid	X		This activity was completed in emergency phase.	100%	
2 first aid workshops per community (brigades and community teams)		X	Brigades in 3 of 6 communities formed and currently being trained. First aid equipment for these	30%	

			brigades has been purchased.	
Provide pre-hospital health care, and referral (if needed), for people in extreme vulnerability	X		34 people were referred. This activity is now completed.	100%
2 combined training workshops for volunteers (community-based health and first aid- CBHFA, first aid, Epidemic Control for Volunteers- ECV, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation- PHAST)	X		2 workshops completed (a second workshop on CBHFA, epidemic control is pending).	80%
2 community-based disease prevention (CBHFA, EVC and PHAST health strategies) events for each of the 8 target communities	X		Activities have begun in 5 of the 8 communities and will soon start in the remaining 3.	35%
Psychosocial workshops for volunteers	X		Various workshops were held during the emergency phase and 1 has been held in the recovery phase.	100%
Psychosocial support for children and adolescents	X		At the halfway point of the project, 6,381 people have been reached with psychosocial actions.	50%
Psychosocial support for persons in situation of extreme vulnerability				
Psychosocial workshops for people involved in the operation	X		79 people reached. No further activities planned.	100%
Purchase, design and printing of psychosocial materials	X		3 psychosocial kits purchased. No further purchases planned.	100%

Achievements to date:

During the first months of the operation, PRC volunteers with IFRC support, engaged in a multi-pronged community-based health approach that offered first aid; psychological first aid and psychosocial support; and health promotion activities to the affected populations.

During the recovery and reconstruction phase, efforts are focused on supporting community health promotion and prevention activities in the ten target communities in Piura and Lambayeque departments. In six of these communities, community brigades will be formed and this brigade will receive training and equipment; these will be composed of at least six people per community and be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health's regional offices. As of 15 October, three of these brigades have been formed.

First aid – In the first weeks of the emergency, PRC provided first aid to those in need, as well as provided pre-hospital care and referral to 34 people in extreme vulnerability. A total of 68 PRC volunteers and 60 community members were trained during the emergency phase. During the recovery and reconstruction phase, an additional 20 volunteers were trained. First aid equipment for six communities has been purchased; trainings in the communities of San Luis, Santa Isabel and Jayanca (Lambayeque) have begun.

Community health promotion and prevention activities

Emergency phase - During the emergency phase, the Peruvian Red Cross and IFRC identified the need to focus on dengue prevention. Actions were implemented based on the epidemic control methodology for dengue, chikungunya and Zika, leptospirosis, yellow fever, diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections. A total of 30 volunteers were trained in this methodology and 113 volunteers were trained in messages related to dengue, diarrhoea and leptospirosis prevention in Piura, Lambayeque and Ancash departments. In coordination with the distributions of water and sanitation non-food items, community-based activities were organized to disseminate information on the prevention of dengue, diarrhoea disease and leptospirosis, which reached 3,786 people.



The PRC, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, produced information material for the prevention of vector-borne diseases. Source: PRC.

Furthermore, 11,161 household repellents (cream and spray) were distributed and an additional 10,524 spiral repellents (PRC bilateral donation). The following table details the repellent distribution:

Department	Repellent	Spiral repellent
Ancash	2400	2388
La Libertad	1216	1224
Lambayeque	1772	2760
Piura	5773	4152
Total	11,161	10,524

Recovery and reconstruction phase - Community health promotion and prevention activities during the recovery and reconstruction phase are focused in the ten communities in Lambayeque and Piura where the temporary shelters and latrines are being built. Activities to date have focused on the five communities in Lambayeque, where activities began with a survey on health knowledge and practices (KAP) survey. This information will be used to evaluate changes at the end of the intervention. Survey results indicated that very few of those affected by the floods in these communities have participated in activities related to the prevention of vector-borne diseases, psychosocial support, first aid and hygiene promotion.

To date, 937 individuals in 8 communities in Lambayeque participated in workshops on clean water, hygiene promotion and prevention of vector-borne diseases (dengue, chikungunya and zika). Materials on these topics, including posters and brochures, were designed and are being distributed during the training sessions.

Surveys and workshops began in Piura in mid-October.

Psychosocial support

Emergency phase – At the start of the operation, this appeal supported the psychosocial training and/or refresher courses for 136 PRC branch-level volunteers from the branches in Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad and Ancash. In addition, in response to different manifestations of violence identified in the aftermath of the floods, 30 PRC volunteers from Piura (Piura), Trujillo (La Libertad) and Chiclayo (Lambayeque) were trained in the community-based health and first aid violence prevention module that is being implemented as a strategy within psychosocial support actions.

During the emergency phase, 2,967 children and adolescents and 2,346 adults living in a situation of extreme vulnerability (for example, those living in collective centres or in communities not attended by other organizations) were reached with psychosocial support. Psychosocial support addressed healthy coping strategies in crises; loss and the grieving process; and psychological first aid. Additionally, 79 people involved in the response participated in psychosocial support workshops.



PRC volunteers with IFRC support organized a psychosocial workshop in Cisneros Eleuterio (Piura department). Source: PRC

Recovery and reconstruction phase – Current psychosocial support activities are focused on the previously mentioned ten communities and surrounding communities, as well as select communities in La Libertad department. With the support of the theatre-circus group La Tarumba, a workshop was carried out with 15 volunteers from La Libertad, Piura and Lambayeque on how to provide psychosocial support to families affected by the floods using games and art. These volunteers will support psychosocial activities in La Libertad, Piura and Lambayeque.

In this phase of the operation, psychosocial activities have been concentrated in Piura where 1,059 people in 7 communities have participated in psychosocial activities focusing on decreasing stress levels, improving self-esteem, working through loss and grief, violence prevention and techniques for dealing with future emergencies.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome 2: Access to safe water and sanitation, which meets Sphere and World Health Organization (WHO) standards, is provided to at least 7,575 households	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1 Purification and distribution of water for at least 7,000 households.		100%
	Output 2.2: Adequate sanitation, which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to at least 575 families.		0%
	Output 2.3: At least 3,500 households have information, knowledge and products for safe handling of water and hygiene.		65%
	Output 2.4: Community cleaning campaigns are conducted in affected departments.		60%

Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Acquisition and use Kit 5 for 5,000 people	X		851,082 litres of water purified and distributed	100%
Acquisition and use of Kit 2 for 2,000 people	X			100%
Acquisition and installation of water purification supplies	X		4,807 water purification filters distributed	100%
Acquisition, installation and distribution of water through 3 bladders	X		Activity completed (Piura and Ancash)	100%
Acquisition and distribution of 6,000 jerrycans and 1,700 buckets			7,541 jerry cans distributed and 965 buckets	80% (pending distribution of buckets)
Implementation of community water micro projects which improve access to water sources		X	Analysis will begin in November	0%
Construction and installation of 575 latrines	X		Materials for 400 latrines purchased	30%
Workshops in hygiene promotion for volunteers	X		3 workshops in emergency phase and 1 in recovery phase	100%
Workshops in hygiene promotion for communities	X		Emergency phase activities completed. Recovery phase activities in Lambayeque started.	65%
Purchase and distribution of 3,150 hygiene kits	X		5,013 kits distributed.	159%
Implementation of 500 hand-washing stations	X		This activity is scheduled to begin in late November.	0%
Community cleaning campaigns	X		Emergency phase activities completed. Communities involved in clean-up in preparation for construction activities. Further activities planned.	60%

Acquisition and distribution of cleaning kits	X	504 community cleaning kits distributed in emergency phase, 500 household kits will be purchased by the end of 2017.	50%
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Achievements to date:

Emergency phase:

During the first three months of this operation, the Peruvian Red Cross made significant contributions to the provision of access to safe water in the flood-affected regions. The follow items water and sanitation items were distributed during the reporting period:

Department	Water (litres)	Water filter*	Jerrycans	Buckets	Hygiene kit	Cleaning kit	Bleach*	Soap
Tumbes		100	1089		494	500		312
Ancash	240600	597	1900		1550		30888	
La Libertad	3170	352	304		504			
Lambayeque		137	1361	965	292	504	28950	2283
Lima	312				28			
Piura	607000	3621	2887		2145		27352	
Total	851,082	4,807	7,541	965	5,013	1,004	87,190	2,595

*Note: In Operations Update 2, bleach was incorrectly categorized as water purification filters. This is a corrected figure.

In addition, three training courses in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for PRC volunteers were held.

Recovery and reconstruction phases:


The main activities of this phase are the construction of latrines alongside the temporary shelter modules, hygiene promotion and the purchase and distribution of cleaning kits. Materials for 400 latrines have been purchased and are in the process of being delivered to each community. It is estimated that in total 475 latrines will be constructed, less than planned, due to both a lack of funding and the fact that not all the temporary houses require a latrine as some have functioning latrines.

Buckets that were purchased and are currently in the PRC warehouse in Lima will be used as part of the hand-washing stations that are being constructed and will be installed next to the latrines that are being built.

Hygiene promotion workshops, which also included information on safe water, were carried out in 8 communities in Lambayeque, reaching a total of 937 people. These workshops started in Piura in mid-October.



Hand-washing demonstration in the community of Arenales, Lambayeque. Source: PRC

 Shelter and settlements (and household non-food items)		
Outcome 3: The immediate needs of target population for	Outputs	% of achievement

non-food items (NFIs) and shelter are met.	Output 3.1: 5,000 households are reached with essential non-food items.		50%	
	Output 3.2: 500 most vulnerable households within the target population have access to temporary shelter assistance		30%	
Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Acquisition and distribution of 9,400 tarpaulins		X	7,715 have been distributed.	82%
Acquisition and distribution of 2,501 kitchen kits	X		4,562 kitchen kits were distributed	182%
Build 500 temporary shelters (contribution)	X		30% of the shelters have been constructed.	30%

Emergency phase:

During the emergency phase, the Peruvian Red Cross distributed tarpaulins and kitchen kits in six departments. A total of 7,715 tarpaulins (2 per household) were distributed. The remaining tarpaulins in this phase are being distributed to families who continue to live in tents; any remaining stock will be pre-positioned for the next emergency.

A total of 2,501 kitchen kits were procured through the global logistics service in Panama and were distributed in the affected regions. Additional kits were purchased and distributed by PRC.

Using items prepositioned in its central warehouse, the Peruvian Red Cross organized and packed 60 non-standard shelter kits to send to the affected regions. These kits included basic tools for collective use that the PRC distributed to the most vulnerable communities.

During the first phase of the emergency, Peruvian Red Cross branches throughout the country received donations from individuals, community groups, organizations and institutions. The donated clothes were sorted and packed by PRC volunteers for distribution in the affected areas. A total of 6,253 clothing packets were distributed in the affected regions, along with shoes and rubber boots. 2,443 blankets were also distributed by PRC volunteers.

Department	Tarpaulins	Kitchen kit	Clothing packet	Blankets	Shelter kit
Tumbes	994	500		1159	
Ancash	1900	1147	3800		
La Libertad	304	504	54		
Lambayeque	1420	573	441	1284	60
Lima			1849		
Piura	3097	1838	109		
Total	7,715	4,562	6,253	2,443	60

Recovery and reconstruction phase:

This phase is focused on the construction of 500 temporary shelters in ten communities in Lambayeque and Piura. The construction of the houses is being financed by PRC through bilateral donations. This Emergency Appeal is supporting the purchase of accessories such as gutters, locks and varnish. The selection of communities and families was carried out in close coordination with local municipalities and the shelter cluster. This coordination contributed to avoiding duplication and fostered municipal support for the various components of this phase. PRC's shelter technical team is led by two architects in Piura and one in Lambayeque. They have worked on the design of the shelters, community organization, training community members and working with the company hired to build the shelters. The technical team is coordinated by two National Society departmental-level coordinators who report to the PRC's operations manager based in Lima. As of 15 October, approximately



Temporary shelter built by PRC in the community of Santa Isabel, Lambayeque
Source: IFRC

30 percent of these temporary shelters have been constructed. The PRC plans to complete the construction by the first week of December, prior to the start of the rainy season.

The PRC changed the original design of the shelters to a prefabricated unit, as this would allow them to construct more rapidly and have the shelters completed before the rainy season begins. The design of the shelter being constructed is the same size as originally planned with the new version having an interior division. The shelter is made of wood and corrugated galvanised iron roofing. A construction company, with community participation, is assembling the shelters in the target communities.

At the time of reporting, many households in Piura and in Lambayeque continue to be housed in tents with no short-term solution in sight. Consequently, the PRC is seeking to support an additional 150 families with temporary shelters and latrines. This appeal is thus requesting further support to cover these additional shelter and latrines. As the National Society has identified this as high priority, any additional funding provided to the Emergency Appeal operation would be used for this.

 **Shelter coordination**

Outcome 4: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors.	90%
	Output 4.2: Shelter coordination services in Peru provide a platform to integrate DRR into the shelter response of humanitarian actors.	100%

Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors	X		Activity completed	100%
Support the development and implementation of the shelter strategy	X		1 strategy developed	100%
Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response	X		Minimal support to this activity continues	90%
Support advocacy on behalf of the cluster	X		Minimal support to this activity continues	90%
Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	X		Activity completed	100%

Achievements to date:

Following consultations in country with the government and humanitarian partners and the analysis of existing capacity and coordination needs, the UN Resident Coordinator, in agreement with the Humanitarian Country Team, requested the official activation of the Shelter Cluster on 4 April. The cluster provided technical advice and dedicated coordination capacity to further strengthen the government's overall leadership of the humanitarian response. At its height, 21 institutions participated in the shelter cluster. Local organizations and institutions have played an important role in the response and have been extremely active in the shelter cluster.

The IFRC, as the designated shelter cluster lead agency, deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT) that served as a 'secretariat' for the shelter cluster. In the early aftermath of the emergency, the head of the shelter cluster from the IFRC secretariat's headquarters was deployed. Following this, this team consisted of a shelter coordination delegate and a technical advisor (supported by Habitat for Humanity and ShelterBox). Information management was initially supported by the Global Shelter Cluster support team, and then was carried out by IFRC interns in-country.

The Shelter Cluster supported coordination of the response at both the national and local levels through the creation of new working groups and strengthening of those that existed. Given the lack of suitable coordination platforms in the departments of Piura, La Libertad and Ancash, working groups were created. A shared leadership structure was instituted that enabled facilitation of meetings when the SCT was not present and planned to continue this role when the SCT was no longer in country. CARE, the co-lead in Piura, has actively coordinated the meetings in this department with the support of OCHA. However, the co-leads for the other working groups have been less active. From the start of the emergency in Lambayeque, the regional government took on a very proactive role in shelter coordination. Consequently, the SCT provided support through the sharing of tools, strategies, technical guidelines

and information management. The working group in Lambayeque remains extremely active.


With IFRC facilitation, partners in the Shelter Cluster created and implemented a shelter strategy that entailed the development of several documents, specific strategies and tool kits. A list of prioritization criteria was created, which is based on vulnerability that focuses on the population who lives in areas with mitigatable risks; households with members with a disability or highly complex chronic conditions; elderly, adolescent or single heads of households, large households (more than five people, particularly with children under five and/or more than one family in a single home); survivors of gender-based violence; pregnant or nursing women; as well as families who currently receive State-sponsored social support; rural households; communities that have not been reached by aid; and families whose income-generation activity took place in the home. In addition, a shelter strategy was designed, as well as a standardized shelter kit, standardized NFI kit and criteria related to accessibility.


The Shelter Cluster gathered technical solutions for temporary shelter planned by shelter cluster partners, established a technical library on the shelter cluster website and invited a university research team specialized in low-cost architecture in bamboo to give an informative session to the cluster. The Shelter Cluster also reviewed shelter designs of the participating organizations.

Due to the complexity of managing information in this emergency, the Shelter Cluster information manager worked closely with cluster partners and with the OCHA information management team. The information produced was useful in disseminating information about activities conducted, planning and to avoid the duplication of efforts. Information continues being collected to track and monitor the response and identify gaps. Presence maps, at the national level and in for the Piura department, were created.

In late September, the shelter cluster delegate (coordinator) and technical advisor completed their missions. Additional funds were unavailable to extend their missions. Since July, IFRC interns have been supporting information management and the Operations Manager has taken over the responsibility for Shelter Cluster coordination. As there is no longer a team exclusively working on shelter cluster activities, the shelter cluster has become less active.

More information on the shelter cluster in Peru can be found at: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/peru-floods-2017>

 Food Security				
Outcome 5: Food insecurity of the affected population is reduced.	Outputs			% of achievement
		Output 5.1: 2,000 households have sufficient food, based on the Sphere standards, to ensure food security		
Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Distribute food packs to 2,000 affected families	X		2,129 food packs	106%
The Peruvian Red Cross distributed 2,129 food kits in the affected regions. These items were collected at PRC branches throughout the country. This activity has been completed and no other food security activities are planned.				

 Livelihoods				
Outcome 6: Affected small business owners and entrepreneurs recover their livelihoods.	Outputs			% of achievement
		Output 6.1: Small business owners and entrepreneurs are supported with a cash transfer programme (CTP).		
Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Conduct a cash feasibility study	X		1 study completed	100%

Achievements to date:

The American Red Cross seconded a cash transfer programme expert to this operation for May and June. Based on visits to 20 rural, peri-urban and urban communities in Peru's coastal plains from Piura in the north to the capital city of Lima in the centre of the country, a feasibility study for a cash transfer programme was developed. This study identified the most appropriate and efficient methods to implement a CTP with the affected population.

As part of this study, a market analysis to gauge the impact of the disaster on basic consumer goods—particularly staple foods—was also conducted. The feasibility study, thus, provides an analysis of the technical, economic, logistic, political, and practical challenges to conducting a CTP. The study additionally offers recommendations regarding modality, beneficiary targeting and strategies to mitigate risks.

Following the revision of the Emergency Appeal in September, the remaining CTP activities have been incorporated into the Quality programming/ Areas for all Sectors outcome, which is further detailed below.



Restoring Family Links

Outcome 7: Contacts are re-established and maintained between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas.

Outputs

% of achievement

Output 7.1: People in affected areas and their relatives outside these areas have access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with loved ones.

100%

Activity

On time?

Yes

No

Details

Progress

Attention in RFL cases for the affected population, particularly children and the elderly, and especially those at risk of being unattended.

X

Total of 90 RFL cases of which 88 were resolved.

100%

Dissemination of key messages, services available and follow up

X

100%

Achievements to date:

The International Committee of the Red Cross provided support to the PRC to implement actions in this sector during the emergency phase. RFL support was provided for 88 cases, which entailed telephone calls, hotline calls, messages and search requests. The PRC focal point conducted two missions to the affected regions. At the end of the intervention, only two messages were unable to be presented.

With ICRC technical guidance, the National Society strengthened its response capacity in RFL. A total of 23 volunteers at the national level were trained in RFL; these volunteers were responsible for retransmitting basic RFL knowledge to volunteers throughout the branch network. As part of this process, 32 branch volunteers and local authorities in Piura increased their knowledge of the restoring family links framework.



Disaster Risk reduction

Outcome 8: Communities are better prepared to mitigate and respond to disasters	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 8.1: At least 8 communities have the knowledge and tools to better mitigate and respond to disasters	0%

Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
8 training sessions for community brigades (1 per community)		X	Reprogrammed to start in November	0%
Training workshop for PRC volunteers on community preparedness	X		1 workshop with 20 volunteers	100%
Conduct drills and simulations in the 8 target communities		X	Reprogrammed to start in November	0%
Awareness-raising and preparedness - dissemination of key messages in communities		X	Reprogrammed to start in November	0%

Achievements to date:

These activities with communities was originally programmed to start in September. However, the construction of the temporary shelters and latrines combined with activities in health and psychosocial support have led to reprogramming to avoid an overscheduling of activities for the affected population, PRC staff and volunteers. The DRR activities are scheduled to be launched in November.

In October, 20 volunteers participated in a multi-purpose workshop in Trujillo. DRR was one of several topics taught in this workshop that provided training to PRC volunteers. In the training specific to DRR, PRC volunteers were trained in the making of community maps and working with the population to create family emergency plans that were based on reference materials from INDECI.

National Society Organizational Capacity Building and Institutional Preparedness

Outcome 9: The operation is supported through the protection and promotion of the National Society's development, capacities and future sustainability.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 9.1: Movement-wide emergency response effort led by the PRC and with the support of the IFRC, ICRC and PNSs.	50%

Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Equip emergency operations centre	X		The PRC's national EOC was equipped during the emergency phase.	100%
Provide support in repairing damaged branches		X	Reprogrammed for December.	0%
Provide staffing support to the PRC to support its emergency response, and recovery and reconstruction activities	X		Support provided for the first half of this operation.	50%
Support to PRC management team and staff including involvement in trainings	X		Support provided for the first half of this operation	50%
Coordination meetings	X		Regular Movement coordination meetings	50%
Implementation of branch organizational capacity assessments	X		No activities planned in this period	0%
National Intervention Team training (logistics, general)	X		No activities planned in this period	0%


Achievements to date:

Coordination meetings with all Movement components were regularly held during the emergency phase of the operation. While these meetings continue during the recovery and reconstruction phase, they are less frequent as some of the Movement components in country have completed their project support for the PRC response. The IFRC operation team and CCST continue to meet weekly with the Peruvian Red Cross-national level operational team, as well as the management body and staff.

The achievements to date would not have been possible without the more than 400 PRC volunteers and National Society personnel dedicated to the response. During the emergency phase, PRC volunteers were trained in first aid; community-based health and first aid; epidemic control; and water, sanitation and hygiene control. In addition, regional intervention team members were deployed to the affected areas and trained volunteers on specific activities in the emergency phase. In October, a second multi-purpose workshop for PRC volunteers was held. Two national intervention team trainings are planned pending additional donor response to this Emergency Appeal; the first is planned as a general training and the second will be focused on logistics.

To contribute to the sustainability of the National Society's capacities in volunteering, the IFRC country cluster for the Andean countries supported the National Society volunteer coordinator's participation in the Italian Red Cross-sponsored course "Training of Young Leaders from the Americas Region during the Fiacolatta in Italy", which was held from 22 to 25 June. The coordinator met with more than sixty National Society delegations that participated in the commemoration of the battle of Solferino, which spurred the creation of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Throughout this operation, the IFRC will continue to support the strengthening of the Peruvian Red Cross's capacities to respond to this and future disasters. This includes providing coaching and technical guidance for the PRC management body and national headquarters staff, as well as to the governance body. In combination with organizational development provided by the CCST for the Andean countries, a branch organizational and capacity assessment (BOCA) is planned for the second half of this operation.

 Quality programming/ Areas Common to All Sectors				
Outcome 10: Communities and people in the targeted areas have access to timely, accurate and reliable information that enable them to access services, prevent diseases and act on health, safety and well-being issues and engage with the PRC and other Movement components to influence and guide decisions.	Outputs			% of achievement
	Output 10.1: Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is strengthened in all operation interventions.			50%
Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Development of visual material for public communication and community engagement	X			50%
Development of tools for community engagement and accountability	X			50%
Outcome 11: An integrated management and support system is used for the implementation of the operation.	Outputs			% of achievement
	Output 11.1: The monitoring of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system			50%
Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Hiring of National Society staff to support the operation (communication, resource mobilization, volunteering,	X		Staff hired during emergency with	50%

operation coordinator, health).			some positions continuing in current phase.	
Development of a monitoring and evaluation plan for this operation	X		Plan created	100%
Deployment of Regional Intervention Team members	X		13 RITs were deployed	100%
Monitoring visits by the IFRC	X		IFRC has staff in the field, as well as regular field visits from Lima-based staff	50%
Lessons learned workshop	X		This activity not planned for this period	0%

Outcome 12: The most vulnerable households receive unconditional financial support for self-prioritized activities

Output 12.1: 1,000 households receive unconditional cash transfers (in two instalments)

30%

Activity	On time?		Details	Progress
	Yes	No		
Training for PRC volunteers in CTP and ODK		X	Training programme developed	50%
Registration of beneficiaries in accordance with the study		X	Registration to begin in Nov.	0%
Creation and publication of materials for CTP	X		Materials designed	80%
Cash transfer to 1,000 households		X	Transfers to begin in Nov.	0%
Entrance, monitoring and exit surveys on CTP use		X	Surveys created	30%

Achievements to date:

During the emergency phase, this Emergency Appeal supported the following short-term consultants and staff: resource mobilization consultant, communication consultant, volunteer coordinator and operations coordinator. The PRC has formally hired the volunteer coordinator and this Emergency Appeal continues to fund the operations manager. When the emergency hit, the PRC did not have a health director. As of September, Appeal funds have contributed to the hiring of a health coordinator. This position has supported the coordination of the community health promotion and prevention activities, including the psychosocial support activities.

A total of 13 regional intervention team members (RITs) were deployed to support the operation. During the recovery and reconstruction phase, the operation supports the deployment of various members of PRC's national intervention teams (NITs). These NIT members are supporting the implementation of health promotion and disaster prevention activities.

Cash transfer programme

Given the identification of a high level of unmet needs, this Appeal operation is implementing a cash transfer programme that will reach 1,000 households that were affected by the floods and landslides. At the start of the operation, the CTP aimed to target small business owners and entrepreneurs. Based on assessments carried out by the cash transfer delegate, which included beneficiary interviews and market assessments, this CTP currently entails the provision of unconditional cash transfers (in two allotments) to vulnerable households. The population in the situation of extreme vulnerability is composed of seasonal agricultural labourers (90 per cent of the proposed beneficiaries) and people who live in isolated collective communities (approximately 66 per cent). Many of these remain in tents and lack regular access to electricity, water or markets. In addition to their scarce access to tools and substantial guidance, the protracted support required to facilitate entrepreneurial activities with this population is beyond the current capacities of the National Society. Based on the assessment findings, the preferences expressed by potential beneficiaries and the isolation of most communities, this operation is implementing an unconditional cash transfer programme.

By way of an agreement with a national-level bank, beneficiaries will access funds in bank agencies near their communities. This will enable some of the most vulnerable households in remote and underserved areas to autonomously determine their recovery priorities. According to ongoing analysis, these include the purchase of food, debt payments, education costs and acquisition of materials for livelihoods activities. Since the early interviews, beneficiaries' overwhelming preference (more than 80 per cent) for funds to supplement their household food budget has not waned. The amount of each of the instalments (approximately 130 US dollars) was calculated based on current market prices for the monthly basic food basket, of which the composition is based on the 2015

"Food and Nutrition Needs in Emergencies" report published by the UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

Lessons learned from other CTPs in Peru suggest that two transfers equal to that of a community's average monthly income, is less disruptive than one large transfer. The CTP is programmed to start in November. The IFRC and PRC are jointly drafting the standard operating procedures for the cash transfer programme, which entails training sessions and community engagement.

The timing of these transfers will enable the operation to provide support to communities when State and other organizations plan to end their assistance due to the lifting of the state of emergency in Piura. The timing and characteristics of this CTP aim to serve as a bridge until December when seasonal agricultural work begins.

To ensure a successful programme and to strengthen the capacity of the National Society, PRC established a cash transfer focal point. The IFRC cash transfer delegate has been working closely with this focal point, as well as branch staff and volunteers, to ensure consistent and high-quality programming and engagement throughout the process. This enhanced collaboration will contribute to the programme's success.

The IFRC and PRC worked together to select the target communities for the CTP programme. Starting in early November, volunteers began participation in a training course in Open Data Kit (ODK) for beneficiary registry. The IFRC is committed to a process that avoids potential tensions in the collective centres in Piura where 60 per cent of the proposed people to be reached are currently located. In coordination with community representatives and NGOs, international organizations and government partners, the PRC and IFRC have developed inclusive and transparent selection processes to guarantee safe, clear and smooth registrations for both volunteers and beneficiaries.

Activities to date include coordination and collaboration with other organizations and local governments to collect information and review community and beneficiary selection, select communities for the programme, present the CTP to community representatives and establish transparency committees. The IFRC and PRC jointly conducted visits to more than 35 communities in 5 departments. In the first part of the recovery phase, a CTP plan of action was developed, communication materials were designed and a training programme for volunteers was developed.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation, 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**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

17/11/2017

MDRPE012- Perú Floods

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	140,333		11,087	151,420
Shelter - Transitional	120,549			120,549
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	9,969			9,969
Clothing & Textiles	0		11,479	11,479
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	327,097		13,883	340,980
Medical & First Aid	9,969			9,969
Teaching Materials	185,056			185,056
Utensils & Tools	86,584		16,482	103,066
Other Supplies & Services	1,006		14,875	15,881
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	262,637			262,637
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,143,199	0	67,805	1,211,005
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	7,285			7,285
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	7,285	0	0	7,285
Storage, Warehousing	8,399			8,399
Distribution & Monitoring	142,970			142,970
Transport & Vehicle Costs	30,511	129		30,640
Logistics Services	37,898			37,898
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	219,779	129	0	219,908
International Staff	225,891	17,523		243,414
National Staff	46,468			46,468
National Society Staff	51,014			51,014
Volunteers	73,401			73,401
Other Staff Benefits	4,313			4,313
Total PERSONNEL	401,087	17,523	0	418,610
Consultants	12,710	41,675		54,384
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	12,710	41,675	0	54,384
Workshops & Training	69,394			69,394
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	69,394	0	0	69,394
Travel	57,521	6,757		64,278
Information & Public Relations	26,983	23		27,005
Office Costs	7,872	27		7,899
Communications	10,615	661		11,276
Financial Charges	6,230			6,230
Other General Expenses	831			831
Shared Office and Services Costs	37,446	1,753		39,199
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	147,498	9,221	0	156,718
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	130,062	4,456		134,517
Total INDIRECT COSTS	130,062	4,456	0	134,517
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	2,131,013	73,003	67,805	2,271,822
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	1,516,734	71,872	67,805	1,656,411
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,516,734	71,872	67,805	1,656,411
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	614,279	1,131	0	615,411