

DREF Plan of Action (EPoA) Peru: Earthquake

DREF Operation n°	MDRPE013	Glide n°:	EQ-2021-000192-PER
Date of issue:	6 December 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 March 2022
IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: 253,540 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	13,013	Number of people to be assisted:	4,000 people (800 families)
Regions affected:	Amazonas, Ancash, Cajamarca, Huanuco, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Loreto, and San Martín	Regions targeted:	Amazonas
Host National Society presence: The Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) has one headquarters, 38 branches, and 2,000 volunteers countrywide.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Americas Regional Office (ARO) and its Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for the Andean Countries. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the German Red Cross have offered their support as required.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Civil Defense Institute (INDECI), Regional and Provincial government of Amazonas, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agrarian Development and Risk, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation.			

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 28 November at 05:52, a 7.5-magnitude earthquake (on the Richter scale, VII on the Mercalli Intensity Scale) struck Peru, affecting the regions of Loreto, Amazonas, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Ancash, Pasco, Piura, Huanuco, La Libertad, and San Martín. The epicentre was located at a depth of 131 km, some 98 km from Condorcanqui- Amazonas. (Coordinates: latitude - 4.44 and longitude - 77.00).

According to the Civil Defence Institute (INDECI) reports, the earthquake caused damage in the jurisdictions of Luya and Chachapoyas in the Amazonas Region. According to preliminary



Evacuation of affected people by the Peruvian Red Cross. La Jalca. Source: Peruvian Red Cross, 2 November 2021.


reports from 2 December 2021, 13,013 people were affected, 255 homes collapsed, 873 were rendered uninhabitable, 2,102 homes & 71 schools were affected, and 17 people were injured.

On 30 November, the government declared a 60-day emergency in the Regions of Loreto, Amazonas, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, and San Martin. The government launched a multi-sectorial plan to provide an immediate response to the affected families.

The damage caused by the earthquake was due to the high intensity and depth that affected several provinces in the north of Peru and was also felt in Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador.

Epicenter and intensity map Peru | Earthquake 2021-11-28 10:52:13 (UTC)



 The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Data sources: OCHA FISS, Humanitarian Data Exchange, USGS.
Produced by IM team, DCCPRR Unit, Americas region.

The following table details the damages registered by the affected region.

Table 1: Quantifiable damage by region

Regions	Provinces	Collapsed homes	Uninhabitable homes	Affected homes	Affected schools	Affected people	Injured people
Loreto	Alto Amazonas	0	7	42	1	158	0
	Datem del Marañón	3	0	0	1	18	0
Amazonas	Condorcanqui	0	1	3	2	20	0
	Rodriguez de Mendoza	22	3	22	2	247	0
	Bongará	3	42	83	5	548	2
	Luya	6	100	593	3	3,173	2
	Chachapoyas	88	494	765	1	5,182	12
	Bagua	0	8	15	0	91	0
	Utcubamba	96	16	43	8	853	0
Lambayeque	Lambayeque	0	0	14	1	51	0
	Chiclayo	0	0	4	0	8	0
	Ferreñafe	0	2	1	0	26	0
Cajamarca	Cajamarca	0	1	2	1	15	0
	San Marcos	0	3	8	0	54	0
	Cutervo	6	11	46	0	182	0
	San Ignacio	21	35	49	9	289	0
	Celendín	2	15	50	4	248	0
	San Miguel	0	0	13	0	44	0
	Jaén	6	18	99	2	366	0
	Chota	0	0	8	0	26	0
San Martín	San Martín	0	13	1	1	38	0
	Moyobamba	0	10	34	12	142	0
	Picota	0	5	0	3	19	0
	Rioja	0	35	29	2	221	0
	Lamas	0	23	7	2	108	0
	Dorado	0	4	0	0	19	0
	Huallaga	0	0	6	1	28	0
	Bellavista	0	1	3	2	11	0
	Mariscal Cáceres	0	0	0	1	0	0
La Libertad	Julcán	1	0	0	0	4	0
	Bolívar	0	20	140	1	710	1
	Otuzco	0	0	1	0	4	0
Ancash	Sihuas	0	2	1	0	20	0
Piura	Huancabamba	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Piura	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Ayabaca	0	0	0	1	0	0
Huánuco	Huánuco	0	1	3	0	13	0
	Dos de Mayo	0	1	0	0	4	0
	Yarowilca	0	0	4	0	17	0
Pasco	Pasco	0	0	3	0	15	0
	Daniel Alcides Carrión	1	2	10	0	41	0
Total		255	873	2,102	71	13,013	17

Source: INDECI 7:00 - 02/12 National Emergency Operations Centre (COEN) – INDECI Situation Report No. 6

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Since the earthquake, the PRC has activated its alert system to all branches nationwide, especially in the north of the epicentre. On 30 November, an assessment team was mobilized to gather information on needs and coordinate with the authorities to mobilize humanitarian aid. Currently, the PRC does not have a branch in the Amazonas department. However, the branches in San Martín and Lambayeque are providing support to other branches, and national intervention teams are on the alert to be mobilized.

The PRC monitors the actions being carried out in the areas affected by the earthquake and is preparing situation reports to complement the information collected so far. This information is also feeding the IFRC GO platform.

The PRC has a strategic warehouse in Lima to provide support during an emergency; it currently has humanitarian aid supplies for 1,000 families.

The National Society is part of the National Risk Management System, National First Response Teams, and the National Humanitarian Network. Coordination has been started among these teams, networks and systems.

Additionally, given the needs, the PRC decided to request an emergency fund (DREF) to cover the humanitarian assistance gap and be able to support a total of 800 families in the province of Chachapoyas and Luya in the Amazon region to be assisted with emergency shelter support, psychosocial support, COVID-19 prevention elements and hygiene.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for the Andean Countries, covering Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, is located in Lima, through which PRC is coordinating with the disaster management coordinator for South America. The German Red Cross offices in Lima are being kept informed about the situation, and they are in coordination with the National Society.

On the same day of the event, a meeting was held with partners of the Movement, and the impact was assessed. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) mentioned the possibility of providing support on the restoration of family links, if necessary. Still, these types of actions were deemed unnecessary for this emergency following the assessments.

Movement actors are following the situation from their delegation offices and headquarters, and they are monitoring the National Society's needs.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

The central government has coordinated other actions with regional, provincial and district authorities of the different areas affected by the earthquake. The President of the Republic flew over the affected area to verify the situation after the earthquake.

As of 29 November, the Regional Government of Amazonas provided humanitarian aid, such as roofing and shelter materials of approximately 7.61 tons, to the district of Jalca, and 1.99 tons of shelter materials to the district of Jamalca, province of Utcubamba.

On the other hand, the governments of San Martin and Amazonas have started the distribution of humanitarian aid supplies such as roofing, shelter, and household goods to the affected population.

The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, is the cleaning and rehabilitating of the affected roads.

The Ministry of Health mobilized medical brigades and 700 kg of health material considering the damage to health centers.

The Humanitarian Network is monitoring the actions being developed in the areas affected by the earthquake.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Shelter: The impact of the earthquake caused 13,013 people to be affected, 255 homes collapsed, 873 were rendered uninhabitable, and 2,102 homes were affected in the Loreto, Amazonas, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Ancash, Pasco, Piura, Huanuco, La Libertad and San Martin regions. More than 70% of the destruction and damage to homes is in the Amazon region.

Community houses are made of mud and straw (*Adobe*, the name of the material in Spanish), or mud with stones (*Pirca*, the name of the material in Spanish). These constructions are decades old and lack maintenance. Currently, the authorities are distributing tents and basic household goods to the affected families who lost their homes or whose homes are uninhabitable, as well as providing them with safe emergency housing adapted to the mountainous area. Those families who lost their household goods due to the earthquake are in temporary shelters such as tents, which do not provide enough shelter to face the low temperatures at night. Failure to meet shelter needs could lead to respiratory diseases and damage to health, which is why it is necessary to provide shelter materials such as blankets.

Food Security: The families affected by the earthquake are of low socioeconomic level. Most villages obtain their food through itinerant markets, which are usually held on Saturdays or Sundays, depending on the location. Communication routes such as roads have been affected, and food supplies have been reduced. These events have caused prices to increase by 50% due to the low supply and high demand for food products. The Amazonas region has the highest percentage of anaemia in children under three years old (44.5%), putting children's growth and development at risk. This situation, combined with the increase in prices and shortage of food supplies, can generate irreversible damage in this most vulnerable age group. It is essential to keep in mind that Peru is one of the countries in the region in which the prevalence of hunger has increased, reaching an average of 8.7% of the population for the period 2018-2020¹ and prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in Peru increased to 47.8% for the same period.

According to the first needs assessment team from the PRC, the affected population has access limitations to food sources because the market is not functional in the selected communities. It is expected to be fully operational and re-established when roads and paths are cleared in two weeks.

Health: The population exposed to the elements without a roof over their heads, overcrowding in temporary shelters, and the limited availability of items to protect against COVID-19 or hand-washing conditions could facilitate the spread of the COVID-19 virus acute respiratory infections (ARI) or other diseases. The Ministry of Health mobilized a team of professionals to support the actions and announced the availability of complementary assistance as required. Health infrastructures have been compromised due to the earthquake. Still, health services continue to be provided in tents and/or community centres to care for the injured and/or patients while repairs and refurbishment are being carried out.

The earthquake caused 65 health centres to be structurally affected. The Peruvian Social Health Insurance (EsSalud) mobilised a mobile hospital with a specialised team of 20 doctors, nurses and technicians to cover the affected regions.

Having lost goods and livelihoods causes effects on mental health, generating stress, anxiety, and depression, exacerbating pre-existing or post-traumatic clinical pictures after a disaster. This need is not being addressed by any public, private organization and/or NGOs, which is a priority to minimize the effects on mental health.

Water and sanitation: The population affected by the earthquake has lost goods, tools and belongings such as water storage containers and hygiene items, essential for hygiene and disease prevention. Sanitation has not been affected by the earthquake in most areas due to the existence of houses with cesspools and/or latrines.

¹ FAO, FIDA, OPS, WFP y UNICEF. 2021. América Latina y el Caribe - Panorama regional de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional 2021: estadísticas y tendencias. Santiago de Chile, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7497es>

The damage assessments and needs analysis carried out in the affected areas showed the need for personal hygiene for the affected families because they live in settlements and/or temporary shelters, which do not have the minimum hygiene conditions.

Telecommunications: Not affected by the earthquake. In the city centre, telephone and internet connections are normal, and in towns far from the city, telephone and internet signals are low due to the lack of structures.

Targeting

The Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) assessment of damages and losses indicates a preliminary number of 800 families affected in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya, in the Amazonas region. Their needs will be covered through this plan of action. These families are highly vulnerable due to the loss of their homes, most of their belongings and the emotional instability caused for the earthquake. Therefore, the needs that will be addressed will be shelter (through emergency household items), psychosocial support (PSS) and hygiene promotion actions.

The prioritised areas represent 64% of the affected population, which require more significant support. The rest of the affected population is distributed with smaller numbers that can be served with government support.

Humanitarian assistance will be focused on the province of Chachapoyas and Luya, department of Amazonas for 800 affected families, considering the following scopes:

- Health: 800 affected families have psychosocial support actions and COVID-19 protection elements.
- Shelter: 800 families with affected houses have elements to repair their homes and shelter.
- WASH: 100 families who lost their homes or are in shelters are provided with hygiene supplies.
- Livelihood and food security: 800 affected families are assisted with food.

The distribution of humanitarian aid supplies to the population will be oriented to the most vulnerable families according to the National Society's selection criteria, shared with the community for a participatory intervention.

Beneficiary selection:

The PRC is seeking to conduct a comprehensive intervention.

To select communities, the following factors have been considered:

- Greatest number of destroyed homes
- Low socioeconomic level
- Psycho-emotional impact
- Presence of humanitarian gaps

In addition, the following criteria will be used to select beneficiaries:

- Affected families in the most critical areas (structural damage, emotional and health impact in family members) who have not yet received sufficient and timely support.
- Families with children under 5, elderly, pregnant women and persons with disabilities
- Exposed to health risks.
- Not receiving similar, non-complementary assistance from other institutions.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	1	60	40

Children (5-17yrs)	14	60	40
Adults (18-65yrs)	70	60	40
Elderly (>65 yrs)	15	60	40

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Low	No threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and follow-up of the situation. - Institutional communication.
Medium	Seismic aftershock in the same affected region or province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activation of the crisis room and institutional coordination meetings. - Monitoring and follow-up of the situation. - Institutional communication. - Coordination with key actors.
High	Earthquake greater than 7.5Mw with a surface depth of less than 60km with an intensity greater than VIII in the affected area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activation of the crisis room and institutional coordination meetings. - Monitoring and follow-up of the situation. - Institutional communication. - Activation of first response units. - Coordination with key actors. - Activation of the movement response system.
Complex	Earthquake greater than 7.5Mw with a surface depth of less than 60km with an intensity greater than VIII in the affected area. Occurrence of natural phenomena (heavy rain, debris flow, lightning, etc.) Unexpected (exponential) increase of COVID-19 cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activation of the crisis room and institutional coordination meetings. - Monitoring and follow-up of the situation. - Institutional communication. - Activation of first response units. - Coordination with key actors. - Activation of the movement response system.

Operation Risk Assessment

The risk of an aftershock or a new earthquake is probable; the preparation of equipment and safety measures is key to ensuring the operation's continuity. The disruption of land routes may generate more significant concern and a crisis in access to basic needs.

Likewise, the current context could change due to the COVID-19 pandemic and new government measures to decrease the risks of a higher number of infections.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

Provide humanitarian assistance to 800 families affected by the earthquake in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya in the Amazonas region, through psychosocial support, shelter, food security and hygiene actions.

Proposed strategy

Coordination between the Peruvian Red Cross and various entities is essential to improve the impact of the actions and to ensure the best care to the affected population. The plan of action is in coordination with the Emergency Operations Centres (regional, provincial and municipal governments), ensuring relevance, community identification and needs, as well as the safety of those involved in the operation throughout its duration.

The following are included within the lines of action of the strategic operations plan for 800 families in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya in the Amazonas region.

Shelter and settlements

Distribution of supplies to improve the living conditions of the homeless population through non-food humanitarian assistance.

800 families affected with damages on their homes will be reached with:

- Distribution of 800 shelter toolkits (2 tarpaulins + 1 shelter toolkit per family)
- Distribution of 4,000 blankets (5 per family)

Additionally, information will be provided to the population on proper construction and a workshop will be held for shelter volunteers.

Food Security

According to the first needs assessment team from the PRC, the main request from the families is access to food because the market is not functional in the selected communities. The operation will cover food needs with distribution of food kits for 800 families. The PRC's standardized family food kits for emergencies are set to provide for a family of 5 people, covering 2,100 Kcal per person per day and considering the nutritional recommendations of the sphere project, the period of coverage is 15 days. The food distribution is planned for 15 days because the market will be fully operational in the next two weeks.²

Content of the Food Kit:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	QUANTITY
1	Rice	Bag x 5 kg	1,200
2	White sugar	Bag x 1 kg	1,800
3	Soybean vegetable oil	Bottle x 1 L	600
4	Tuna fillet	Can x 170 g	6,000
5	Baby lentils	Package x 500 g	6,000
6	Spaghetti noodles	Package x 500 g	4,200
7	Oats	Package x 500 g	4,200

² Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) has been considered, but families are dispersed without access to bank facilities and other potential financial providers such as mobile transfers, debit cards etc. Local markets are still not fully operational, and communities are isolated and in rural areas. Therefore, it would not be feasible to meet the needs of the communities in the timeframe required.

Health

The response will focus mainly on psychosocial support actions for the affected population, considering that health care needs are already being covered by the Ministry of Health. Psychosocial support is one of the main needs identified, and the scope of actions includes the most affected families in Chachapoyas and Luya. Considering that we are facing the COVID-19 epidemic, prevention measures are considered within the response strategy.

- PSS care in communities, collective's centres and others for 800 families.
- PSS workshops for volunteers.
- PSS for response team members.
- Distribution of COVID-19 PPE kits to 800 families.
- Distribution of COVID-19 PPE for first responders.
- Dissemination of COVID-19 prevention measures to 800 families.

WASH

Actions will be focused on families who have lost their homes, which may be in a shelter or refuge.

- Distribution of 100 family hygiene kits.
- Hygiene promotion activities.

Humanitarian assistance in hygiene is prioritised for families who have lost their homes and are in collective emergency centres or shelters.

Operational Support

Human resources

The operation requires the hiring of an operations coordinator, who would be a full-time National Intervention Team (NIT) member, as well as a logistician/administrator, who would provide administrative, financial and logistical support at the local level in the Amazonas region. PRC headquarters staff will provide technical support throughout the operation.

National Society NIT members will be deployed for shelter, PSS and humanitarian assistance activities.

The operation will not have to cover IFRC insurance costs for participating volunteers, as the National Society has insured all its members.

The following human resources will support the operation:

- One Operations coordinator for three months
- One Field administrator/logistician for three months
- One PSS coordinator for three months
- One Shelter coordinator for two months
- 80 Volunteers

Logistics and supply chain

With the support of the Headquarters team, the logistics team will provide administrative, financial, and logistical support to the operation. There are procurement procedures, humanitarian aid distribution procedures, and procedures for reporting operational progress and managing National Society funds already in place.

There is a transit warehouse in the city of Moyobamba in case of pre-positioning humanitarian aid supplies due to seasonal weather conditions; a temporary warehouse will be set up in the province of Chachapoyas at no cost, which will be arranged with the Regional Government of Amazonas. The National Headquarters has pick up vehicles that will be mobilized to the intervention zone to carry out the planned activities and the transportation

of the volunteers who will carry out the community activities. It is planned to mobilize one 4WD vehicle; one 12-passenger vehicle for personnel transportation and cargo and distributions, and one 7-ton van.

The purchases will be made at the country level and will be managed by the PRC. The Logistics Unit will replenish the distribution of plastic resistance blankets as part of replenishing humanitarian assistance supplies mobilized from the Peruvian Red Cross warehouse.

Information technologies (IT)

The National Society will use portable radios for communication between the different teams working in the zone.

Communications

The National Society is disseminating information regarding the actions conducted through its headquarters and Arequipa provincial branch social networks. It will be necessary to issue press releases, produce a video about the operation, provide visibility, and draw up a report on the operation for distribution. A beneficiary satisfaction survey is also planned.

Information regarding the operation will be distributed mainly through two channels: social networks for more than 10,000 people following Peruvian Red Cross actions and its YouTube channel, where the audio-visual production will be broadcast. Disseminating PRC actions over these channels will provide visibility and improve the National Society's positioning at the national and international level.

Community engagement and accountability

Information as aid and key messages for the CEA approach will be included to facilitate access and understanding by the population. All personnel involved in the response will be trained in CEA and PGI approaches to ensure that all activities are approached from this perspective.

Security

A security plan will be drawn up assessing the risks in the intervention areas. Volunteers participating in the operation will be insured and will be provided with protective clothing, footwear, eye protection, and visibility gear. Volunteers will also receive instruction on how to keep themselves safe and on the National Society's Rules of Conduct.

The standard operational security plan will be updated based on the characteristics and context in which this response is carried out, being previously socialized with the counterparts involved in the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting

National health, volunteer, administration and finance coordinators, and Executive Management will support and monitor the plan of action. Communication and coordination will also be maintained with the IFRC's disaster management coordinator for South America.

Progress reports and a final report will be drafted on time. Visits and interviews will be carried out with beneficiaries, volunteers, and others who are part of the plan's implementation team to track the progress of objectives and/or make needed adjustments to the plan. A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted.

Administration and Finance

A finance team at the PRC's headquarters will support the logistics of all of the necessary activities to ensure the proper use of financial resources. The logistics officer will coordinate with the operation coordinator on any expenditure or purchase during the operation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 1,600

Female: 2,400

Requirements (CHF): 127,689

Needs analysis:

The communities were highly affected by the earthquake because of the type of material (mud and straw-*Adobe* or mud and rocks-*Pirca*) used to build their houses and the lack of maintenance. The authorities are currently distributing tents and basic household goods to the affected families who lost their homes or whose houses are uninhabitable. Although humanitarian aid is being distributed, so far, the housing needs are not being covered in their entirety, having a humanitarian gap in the needs of the population who remain in their affected homes. Two teams of ten volunteers each with experience and training in shelter will be mobilized to support with training, installation and monitoring together with the shelter coordinator.

Risk analysis: An important aspect to address is the issue of housing repair. At the moment, no guidelines or recommendations have been established for repairing *adobe* or *pirca* houses, as the risk of maintaining these houses is that they could collapse in the event of another earthquake. The Ministry of Culture has recommended that the reconstruction and repair of the houses continue using the same materials to maintain the ornamentation of the towns and communities to promote tourism in the Amazon and conservation of the culture. Therefore, community participation is a priority.


The PRC, based on the process of reconstruction of adobe reinforced during the earthquake operation in Chivay (Arequipa) in 2016 and Pisco in 2007, proposes to train the population based on these techniques, considering that the villagers have essential elements to use as part of a proper repair.

Population to be assisted: 800 families improve their housing and shelter conditions in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya, in the Amazonas Region.

Programme standards: Actions will be carried out in housing which will be aligned with the living space and technical assistance of the Sphere Manual and local municipal organic norms.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	<i># of families improve their housing and shelter conditions. Target: 800</i>
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Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.		<i># of families with affected dwellings improve their homes and shelter. Target: 800</i>											
		Activities planned Week											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Purchase and distribution of 4,000 blankets												
AP005	Purchase and distribution of 800 shelter kits												
AP005	Shelter Workshop for volunteers												
AP005	Emergency shelter sessions for the community												



Livelihoods and basic needs
People targeted: 4,000
 Male: 1,400
 Female: 2,600
Requirements (CHF): 43,985

Needs analysis: According to the communities affected by the earthquake, one of the essential basic needs is food supplies. Affected or destroyed roads have impacted food access. This has caused food prices to increase due to low supply and high demand.

With the collapse of housing, many people have lost the tools necessary to work in the fields, which compromises the corn and potato crops. The production is sold in the community itself. People's costs in meeting other basic needs such as housing and shelter can negatively impact market dynamics in the area. The seasonal calendar marks the beginning of the potato harvest between February and June, so it is necessary to ensure access to food before these dates.

Risk analysis: There is a risk of food insecurity due to the shortage of products and the high cost of these products due to the blockage and damage to the main roads that supply essential products. Local markets are currently inactive and are expected to be re-established within two weeks.

Population to be assisted: 800 affected families in Chachapoyas and Luya in the Amazonas Region. The PRC's standardised family food kits for emergencies are set to provide for a family of 5 people, covering 2,100 Kcal per person per day and taking into account the nutritional recommendations of the sphere project. The period of coverage is 15 days.

Programme standards: Food assistance and food security will be covered by food kits distribution. These kits will be based on the Sphere Handbook, which covers the need of 2,100 Kcal per person per day, considering the distribution of nutrients.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 2: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of affected families have food to help them recover Target: 800											
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of food kits are distributed to affected families. Target: 800											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP009	Preparation and assembly of food kits												
AP009	Distribution of food kits												



Health

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 1,400

Female: 2,600

Requirements (CHF): 20,789

Needs analysis: The population is emotionally affected by the earthquake, considering that this region of the country is not sensitive to earthquakes because the geological faults are very deep. In this sense, it is necessary to establish a community intervention strategy to reach these people, especially vulnerable groups. This emotional crisis could generate stress, anxiety and depression. Coupled with the challenges and isolation of COVID-19, there is uncertainty about the rehabilitation and recovery time in the affected people, which will allow them to resume their lifestyle again.

Risk analysis: A new aftershock or earthquake can increase the emotional crisis and panic in the population. Also, the affected health centres are in the process of recovery. A new earthquake can stop this process or collapse them. In addition, currently, Peru is on COVID-19 alert, the mobilization of people in the area and the precariousness of accommodation can affect families and cause the spread of the virus.

Population to be assisted: 800 affected families in Chachapoyas and Luya in the Amazonas Region have psychosocial support and COVID-19 prevention elements.

Programme standards: The recommendations provided by the Sphere Handbook in the chapter on protection, dignity and the right of the population to fair treatment appropriate to their context and the IFRC guidelines on PSS will be applied.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	<i># of affected families are provided with COVID-19 PPE kits. Target: 800</i>											
	Health Output 3.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	<i># of COVID-19 PPE kits are delivered to the affected families, with preventive information Target: 800</i> <i># of COVID-19 PPE kits are distributed to volunteers. Target: 80</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Distribution of COVID-19 PPE kits to the community with CEA approach												
AP022	COVID-19 prevention sessions for the community with CEA approach												
AP022	Distribution of COVID-19 PPE kits for volunteers												
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	<i># of affected families receive psychosocial Support Target: 800</i>											
	Health Output 4.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	<i># of families have received psychosocial support sessions. Target: 800</i> <i># of volunteers have emotional debriefing sessions. Target: 80</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP023	Psychosocial care sessions for the communities.												
AP023	PSS workshops for volunteers												
AP023	Debriefing sessions for first responders												



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 500

Male: 200

Female: 300

Requirements (CHF): 5,538

Needs analysis: As a result of the earthquake, the need for adequate personal hygiene has been reflected because families are in settlements and/or temporary shelters with no minimum sanitation conditions. In addition, the earthquake has left material losses of hygiene articles, which favours the appearance of acute diarrheal diseases (ADEs).

Risk analysis: The lack of hygiene in the affected population living in shelters or refuges may lead to diseases due to inadequate hygiene, causing acute diarrheal diseases (ADEs).

Population to be assisted: 100 families affected by the destruction of their homes in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya in the Amazonas Region are provided with hygiene kits and hygiene promotion. Humanitarian assistance in hygiene is prioritised for families who have lost their homes and are in collective emergency centres or shelters.

Programme standards: The application of the Sphere Manual is considered in the requirements for family hygiene kits and key messages.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome5: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	<i># of families with destroyed or uninhabitable houses are provided with hygiene elements and information Target: 100</i>											
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 5.1: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i># of hygiene kits are distributed to affected families and provided with information Target: 100</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Purchase and distribution of 100 hygiene kits												
AP030	Hygiene promotion campaigns with a CEA approach												

Strategies for Implementation
Requirements (CHF): 55,540

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<i># of volunteers supported through the operation Target: 80</i>
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Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place													
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP042	Support to National Headquarters (office costs)												
AP042	Mobilization of volunteers												
AP042	Monitoring by National Society												
AP042	Hiring of personnel (operations coordinator, field administrator/logistician, PSS coordinator, shelter coordinator).												
AP042	Logistical support in transportation and mobilization												
AP042	Acquisition of VHF radios for communications support.												
AP042	Personal protective equipment for volunteers												
AP042	Lessons learned workshop												
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured												
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	<i>One IFRC monitoring and support mission conducted.</i>											
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP049	Operational Support by IFRC												
AP049	IFRC monitoring visit												
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.												
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	<i># of families that receive information. Target: 800 families</i>											
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

	Week												
<i>AP084</i>	Communication and dissemination support strategy with CEA approach												
<i>AP084</i>	Visibility (banners, logos, video)												
<i>AP084</i>	CEA and PGI training												

Budget

See [Annex](#).

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.

DREF OPERATION

MDRPE013 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

6/12/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	62,080
Clothing & Textiles	40,000
Food	38,400
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,500
Medical & First Aid	12,960
Teaching Materials	11,760
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	168,700
Storage	3,000
Distribution & Monitoring	9,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000
Logistics Services	6,916
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,916
National Society Staff	14,000
Volunteers	16,500
Personnel	30,500
Workshops & Training	2,800
Workshops & Training	2,800
Travel	1,900
Information & Public Relations	3,400
Office Costs	1,950
Communications	450
Financial Charges	450
General Expenditure	8,150
DIRECT COSTS	238,066
INDIRECT COSTS	15,474
TOTAL BUDGET	253,540

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	127,689
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	43,985
AOF4	Health	20,789
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,538
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	44,996
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	10,544
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		253,540

