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DREF Final Report

Peru: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation N°: MDRPE013	Glide number: EQ-2021-000192-PER
Date of Issue: 25 July 2022	Operation start date: 28 November 2021
Operation budget: 253,540 CHF	Operation end date: 31 March 2022 (4 months)
Number of people affected: 13,013 people	Number of people assisted: 1,000 households (5,000 people)
Host National Society presence: One Headquarters of the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), 38 branches, and 2,000 volunteers countrywide.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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 offered their support as required.	
Other partner organizations actively participating in the operation: National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), Regional Government of Amazonas, Provincial Government of Amazonas, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, 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 Transport and Communications, Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation.	
The Peruvian Red Cross spent a total of 224,269 CHF. The remaining balance of 29,271 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners, of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) included the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Peruvian Red Cross would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

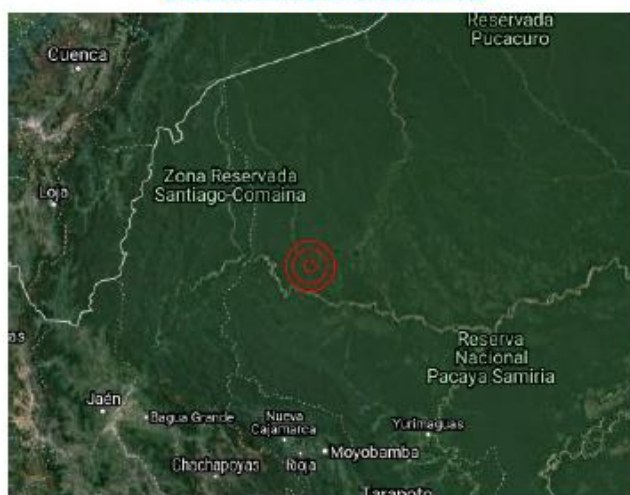
On 28 November 2021, at 5:52 AM, an earthquake of 7.5 (on the Richter scale, VII on the Mercalli intensity scale) shook Peru, affecting the regions of Loreto, Amazonas, Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Ancash, Pasco, Piura, Huanuco, La Libertad and San Martín. The epicentre was located at a depth of 131 km, about 98 km from Condorcanqui-Amazonas (Coordinates: latitude - 4.44 and longitude - 77.00).

Based on information from the Civil Defense Institute (INDECI), the earthquake caused damage in the jurisdictions of Luya and Chachapoyas, in the Amazonas region. According to the report N° 797 of 19 May 2022, 17,909 people were affected, 488 houses were destroyed, 1,699 were left uninhabitable, 4,203 houses and 991 schools were affected and 3 people were injured¹.



Photo: Damage and need assessment in Jalca Grande, Amazonas Region. Source: Peruvian Red Cross, 2 December 2021.

UBICACIÓN DEL EPICENTRO



INFORMACIÓN COMPLEMENTARIA

Fecha Local	28-11-2021
Hora Local	05:52:12
Magnitud	7.5
Intensidad	VII Sta. María De Nieva
Epicentro (Ubicación geográfica)	(Continente) 98 km al E de Sta. María De Nieva, Condorcanqui - Amazonas
Profundidad (km)	131
Latitud (°)	-4.44
Longitud (°)	-77.00
Fuente	IGP
Fecha UTC	28-11-2021
Hora UTC	10:52:12
DHN	-

RANGO DE MAGNITUD

● < 4.5 ● entre 4.5 y 6.0 ● > 6.0



ESCALA DE INTENSIDADES

INTENSIDAD	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
MOVIMIENTO	NO SENTIDO	DÉBIL	LIBERO	MODERADO	FUERTE	MUY FUERTE	SEVERO	VIOLENTO	EXTREMO
DAÑO	NINGUNO	NINGUNO	NINGUNO	MUY POCO	POCO	MODERADO	MODERADO / MUCHO	MUCHO	ESANTOSO

INDECI RECOMIENDA

I PARA LAS OFICINAS DE DEFENSA CIVIL:

- Difundir el contenido del presente boletín a la población, a través de los medios de comunicación social.

II PARA LA POBLACIÓN EN GENERAL:

- Conserva la calma en todo momento; evalúa la situación y ayuda a los demás. Ejecuta lo practicado.
- Aléjate de ventanas, repisas o de cualquier utensilio, artefacto u objeto que pueda rodar o caer en la Vía de Evacuación.
- Si no puedes salir, ubícate en la Zona de Seguridad Interna previamente identificada, como a costado de las columnas o muros estructurales o cerca a la caja del ascensor.
- Evacúa con tu mochila para Emergencias.

Location and basic information related to the earthquake.

Source: INDECI (<https://portal.indeci.gob.pe/emergencias/boletin-informativo-sismico-nacional-n-754-2021-indeci-coen/>)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the earthquake struck, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) activated its alert system in all branches of the country, especially in northern Peru. One of the first actions taken by the PRC was the mobilization of an assessment team on 30 November 2021 to gather information on needs on the ground and to initiate coordination with local and regional authorities to mobilize humanitarian aid.

¹ INDECI. Movimiento Sísmico de 7.5 En El Distrito De Barranca, Provincia Datem Del Marañón - Loreto, 19 May 2022.

Although the PRC does not have a branch in the Amazonas region (the region where the earthquake occurred), the branches in the San Martín and Lambayeque regions were crucial in providing support to the area, as well as the national intervention teams (NITs) were mobilized to provide support in the Amazonas region.

The PRC monitored the actions carried out in the areas affected by the earthquake and prepared situation reports to complement the information gathered during the first field assessment. These reports were recorded on the IFRC's GO platform.

The PRC provided humanitarian assistance to 1,000 families in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya-Lamud, located in the Amazonas region. The assistance focused on support shelters, psychosocial support, hygiene elements, and elements for the prevention of COVID-19.

It is important to note that the PRC is an active member of the National Risk Management System, the National First Response Teams, and the National Humanitarian Network. Therefore, the actions implemented as part of the DREF were coordinated with various actors on the ground, including local, regional, and national authorities and other agencies.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country was active and in permanent coordination from the moment the event occurred, making the capacities of each partner available.

As part of this, the possibility of incorporating the Restoring Family Links (RFL) service by the ICRC was evaluated. However, this was discarded due to the low need for the service. On the IFRC side, the Delegation for the Andean Countries provided technical support through the Regional Disaster Management Coordinator.

Finally, communication was maintained with the German Red Cross, as the Partner National Society (PNS) present in the country. They received the monitoring reports and formed part of the Movement's coordination committees.

Overview of non-RCRC actors

The main actor involved was the national government, which coordinated other actions with regional, provincial and district authorities affected by the earthquake. The President of the Republic flew over the affected area to check the situation after the earthquake.

Until 12 May 2022, the Regional Government of Amazonas provided humanitarian aid, such as food, roofing, and shelter materials of approximately 12.4 tons to the district of Jalca, and 25.8 tons of food and shelter materials to the district of Jamalca, province of Utcubamba.

The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation oversaw the cleaning and rehabilitating the affected roads and worked on rehabilitating the asphalt surface. On the other hand, the Ministry of Health mobilized medical brigades and 700 kg of health material, considering the damage to health centres².

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

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Shelter: The impact of the earthquake affected 17,909 people, caused 488 houses to collapse, 1,699 houses to remain uninhabitable, and 4,203 houses to be affected in the Amazonas region.

These houses are mainly made of mud and straw (Adobe is the name of this material in Spanish) or mud with stones (Pirca is the name of this material in Spanish). These constructions are decades old and lack maintenance. In the first months of the emergency, the authorities distributed tents and essential household items to affected

² [INDECI. Movimiento Sísmico de 7.5 En El Distrito De Barranca, Provincia Datem Del Marañón - Loreto. 19 May 2022.](#)

families who lost their homes or whose houses were rendered uninhabitable. They also provided emergency housing adapted to the mountainous area, which is predominant in the region.

During the first quarter of 2022, the National Government installed 203 housing modules in the district of La Jalca Grande for January-February and an extension of 138 housing modules for March.

Food Security: According to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), the Amazonas region is one of the 10 regions with the highest poverty rate in the country, reaching 36.1% in 2020, above the national average of 30.1%, which increased due to the pandemic.

Most communities affected by the earthquake obtain food through itinerant markets, usually held on Saturdays or Sundays, depending on the locality. As a result of the earthquake, roads were affected, impacting the food supply chain, and the prices rose by up to 50 per cent due to the scarce supply and high demand for foodstuffs.

According to the latest Demographic and Family Health Survey ENDES - 2018, chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age affects one in five children in the Amazon region. This critical figure, combined with the actual rising prices and food shortages, can contribute to the risk increase of more cases amount vulnerable children of this age group and worsen their health and growth development. Peru is one of the countries where the prevalence of hunger has increased, reaching an average of 8.7% of the population from 2018 to 2020.³ The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in Peru increased to 47.8% for the same period.

As a result, regional and local authorities and the PRC provided food security by distributing food kits to affected families during the first months of the emergency, thus helping the population to access and have access to staple foods.

Health: The population exposed to the elements, homelessness, overcrowding in temporary shelters and the limited availability of COVID-19 protection elements or hand-washing conditions meant a high risk of the spread of acute respiratory infections (ARI), COVID-19 virus or other diseases.

The earthquake caused 65 health centres to be structurally affected, 19 health centres to become uninhabitable, and 3 to be destroyed. In response, the Social Health Insurance (EsSalud) mobilised a mobile hospital with a specialised team of 20 doctors, nurses, and technicians to cover the affected regions. The Ministry of Health (MINSa) mobilised a team of professionals to support the actions and provide tents and/or community centres to attend to the injured and/or patients. In addition, the affected hospital infrastructure is being repaired and refurbished.

The PRC implemented "Mental Health and Psychosocial Support" actions for the affected population in the Luya-Lamud and Chachapoyas, which helped them manage their emotions, overcome material losses, listen actively, and carry out psychosocial educative play activities with adults and children.

WASH: The earthquake-affected population has lost goods, tools and belongings such as water containers and hygiene items, essential for hygiene and disease prevention. The earthquake has not affected sanitation in most areas due to houses with cesspools and/or latrines.

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

To this end, 100 standardised hygiene kits were distributed to the population as assessed in the intervention zones.

³ [FAO, FIDA, OPS, PMA y UNICEF. 2021. América Latina y el Caribe - Panorama regional de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional 2021: estadísticas y tendencias. Santiago de Chile, FAO.](#)

Risk Analysis

During the planning phase, the occurrence of an aftershock or a new earthquake of a similar scale to the main event was estimated as the main risk scenario. However, no significant aftershocks occurred during implementation that would have posed a risk to business continuity.

In terms of connectivity, although it was estimated that there was a high risk of affecting communication routes that could affect operations, there was a rapid response from the national and regional governments to maintain vehicle traffic, albeit with some restrictions.

A possible scenario of new waves of the COVID-19 pandemic was discussed. However, vaccination progress helped reduce the number of infections and the death rate. This led to no impact on this response operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Objective

Provide humanitarian assistance to up to 1,000 families affected by the earthquake in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya, in the Amazonas region, through psychosocial support, shelter, food security and hygiene.

Proposed strategy

Based on the needs assessment made by the PRC and in coordination with the Emergency Operations Centres (regional, provincial, and municipal governments), a strategic plan of operations was developed to assist 1,000 families in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya, in the Amazon region, in the following thematic areas.

a) Shelter and settlements:

Distribution of supplies (blankets and other items) to improve the living conditions of the population whose housing was affected by the earthquake, prioritising those in shelters.

In addition, information on proper construction and training in shelter management was provided.

b) Food security:

According to the PRC's first needs assessment, the primary need of affected families was access to food in a context where local markets were left without supplies due to the breakdown of road communications.

In response, the operation prioritised the distribution of standard food kits for up to 800 families in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Lamud in the Amazonas region.

The PRC's standard emergency kits were designed for up to 5 people per household and had an estimated duration of 15 days, covering the caloric needs of 2,100 Kcal, as recommended by the Sphere Standards.

According to the initial projection, it was estimated to distribute one kit per household to cover 15 days of food. However, during implementation, it was deemed convenient to distribute two kits per household to cover a more extended period. At the same time, the flow of goods in the local markets was restored.

c) Health:

The identification of needs showed that most affected people were emotionally affected because of the traumatic event of the earthquake and of losing all or part of their homes and/or livelihoods.

Although medical care needs were also identified, it was noted that the public health system covered this, so the care gap was identified mainly on the mental health side.

The operations strategy, therefore, prioritised Mental Health and Psychosocial Support to affected people, communities, and other community-based groups. Similarly, the mental health of volunteers and the PRC response team is prioritised.

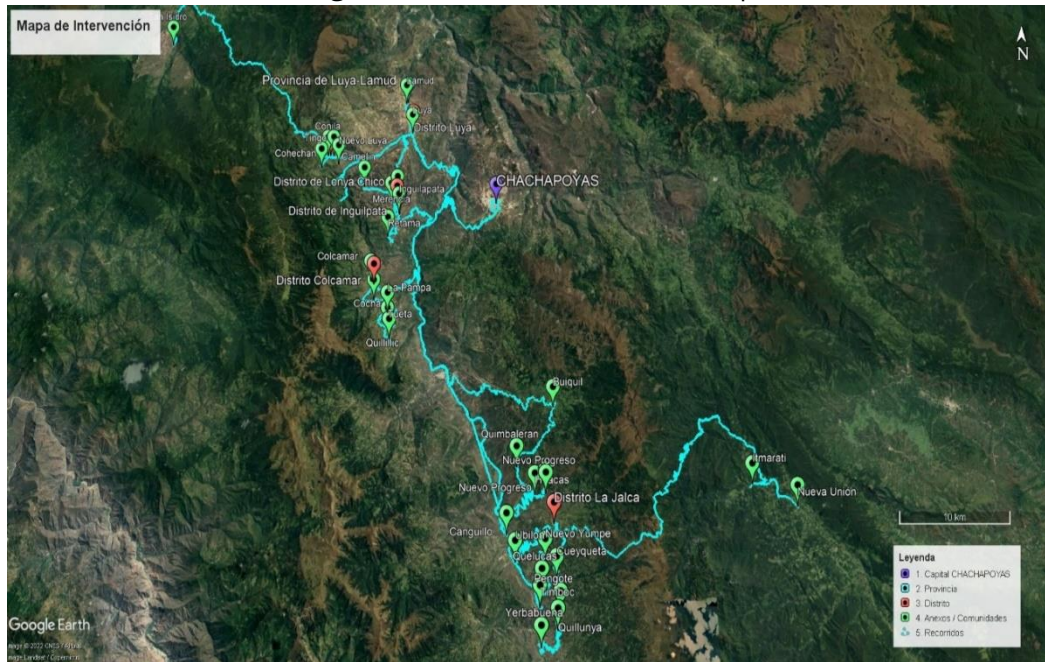
Finally, considering the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was relevant to continue with prevention measures, especially considering that affected people were housed in temporary collective centres with some overcrowding.

d) WASH:

Considering that a large number of families were moved to temporary collective centres, the need of families for hygiene items that could cover them during their stay in the collective centre was identified.

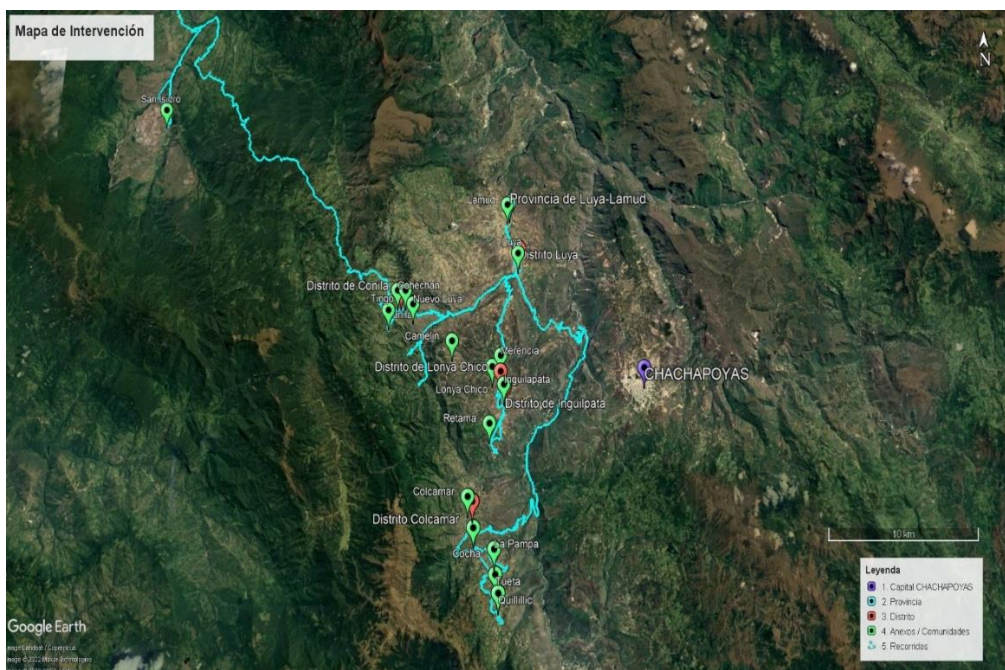
Therefore, the WASH operation strategy consisted mainly of distributing family hygiene kits and promotion activities.

Figure: Amazonas Intervention Map



Source: Peruvian Red Cross

Figure: Province of Luya-Lamud Intervention Map



Source: Peruvian Red Cross

Operational Support

Human resources

The operation required the recruitment of a full-time operations coordinator, who was identified from the National Intervention Team (NIT) roster. The coordinator was responsible for the field operation and liaising with other government actors.

A logistician/administration staff also provided administrative, financial and logistical support at the local level in the Amazonas region.

From the PRC National Headquarters side, technical support was provided in-person and remotely during the months of operation, especially concerning Shelter and primary health care.

Finally, it is indicated that up to 80 volunteers will support the operation to support the activities in the field.

Logistics and supply chain

The National Headquarters team provided support through the logistics, administrative and financial teams. Purchasing, distribution and financial management procedures were applied, and the IFRC team provided operational and technical support to facilitate the processes.

Regarding distribution, a temporary warehouse was set up in the city of Moyobamba for supply purposes and another distribution warehouse in Chachapoyas. With the support of a pick-up truck and a van, the last mile distribution will be managed, as well as the transfer of volunteers.

Information technology (IT)

Regarding IT, the PRC relied on portable equipment such as radios for daily communication and satellite phones in case communication was interrupted.

Communications

The National Society used its social networks to disseminate the actions carried out as part of the DREF operation. Communication was also maintained with radio and written media in the Amazonas region to publicise the PRC's activities and improve its visibility.

Community engagement and accountability

The operation incorporated the CEA component throughout the implementation process, starting in the beneficiary identification phase in the provinces of Amazonas and Luya-Lamud; and in the final phase through feedback from the beneficiaries.

Security

The operation had a Security Plan where the main security risks and mitigation measures were established. It is important to note that during the operation, no events affected the safety of staff and volunteers.

On the other hand, the staff and volunteers involved in the operation were insured and provided with safety equipment such as footwear, eye protection and visibility.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

The national coordinators for health, volunteerism, administration and finance, and the Executive Directorate oversaw and monitored the action plan for its proper implementation. The IFRC Regional Disaster Coordinator also maintained direct communication and supervision.



The Executive Directorate, with the support of the focal points, oversaw data management and final reporting of the operation.

Administration and finance

The PRC's Administration and Finance team provided logistical management support to materialise the operation's purchases and transport to the distribution centre.

Support was also provided in the proper submission of expenses according to the approved budget lines.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 5,000 Male: 2,100 Female: 2,900</p>	
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p># of families improve their housing and shelter conditions.</p>	<p>800</p>	<p>1,000</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p>Purchase and distribution of 4,000 blankets</p>	<p>4,000</p>	<p>5,000</p>
<p>Purchase and distribution of 800 shelter kits</p>	<p>800</p>	<p>1,000</p>
<p>Shelter Workshop for volunteers</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Emergency shelter sessions for the community (# people)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>1,223</p>
<p>Narrative description of achievements</p>		
	<p>The distributions of humanitarian aid supplies were carried out by identifying the beneficiaries according to the selection criteria⁴. Volunteers from the National Intervention Team (ENI) registered the head of household (representative) to collect the data.</p> <p>Once the identification of beneficiaries in the communities was completed, the distribution of humanitarian aid supplies was carried out in coordination with the district municipality and the community representatives (municipal agent or community president) to set a date and time for the distribution in the community.</p> <p>For the first distribution of humanitarian aid supplies, the resources available in the central warehouse (Lima) were used to send 1,900 units of blankets in early January 2022, while the</p>	
<p>Blankets distribution in Amazonas Source: Peruvian Red Cross.</p>		

⁴ The PRC applied a CEA approach that considered the following criteria to identify the communities to be intervened:

- Largest number of destroyed houses.
- Low socio-economic level.
- Psycho-emotional impact.
- Presence of humanitarian gaps.

Once the communities were identified, the following criteria were used to select the beneficiaries:

- Families affected in the most critical areas (structural damage, emotional and health impact on family members) that have not yet received sufficient and timely support.

procurement process for the supplies required for the DREF was underway. The complementary distribution was made once the purchase process was completed, in mid-February. In total, both distributions reached 1,000 households which included 5,000 blankets.

As part of the blanket distribution, a total of 1,000 shelter tool kits (2 tarpaulins + 1 shelter tool kit per family). The following tables detail the number of kits distributed per province.

REGION	PROVINCE	SHELTER KITS		BLANKETS	
		HOUSEHOLDS	N° KITS	HOUSEHOLDS	N° BLANKETS
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	787	787	787	3,935
	Luya-Lamud	213	213	213	1,065
TOTAL		1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000

In addition, during the distribution spaces, beneficiaries from the community assisted were provided with information on proper construction and temporary emergency shelter and a workshop was held for shelter volunteers. The following table details information on the workshops by province.

EMERGENCY SHELTER WORKSHOP		
REGION	PROVINCE	TOTAL
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	961
	Luya-Lamud	262
TOTAL		1,223

Challenges

Shelter workshops may have had a limited effect as they differed with the views on how local communities are used to building their houses.

Most of the population uses rustic materials for the construction of their houses and this modality is usually followed from generation to generation, and it is part of the ancestral and traditional knowledge of the local communities, making it a challenge to generate changes in the short term. The support of a multicultural technician would be a valuable aspect in similar operations in the region.

Lessons Learned

After weeks of communication and exchange of information with the population, it was determined that in specific areas the way their houses were built was different and that it was often influenced by their traditions and was part of their culture. This information could help the PRC improve its approach in the shelter workshops provided to the population with an intercultural focus taken into account in the future.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 4,000 people (800 families)

Male: 1,400

Female: 2,600

Outcome 1:

Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.

- Families with children under 5 years old, elderly, pregnant women, and people with disabilities.
- Not receiving similar and non-complementary support from other public institutions.
- Families/person having high health risks.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Of affected families have food to help them recover	800	800

**Output 1.1:
Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Preparation and assembly of food kits	800	800
Distribution of food kits	800	800

Narrative description of achievements

In order to provide a rapid response to the affected households, the first intervention was with standard food kits containing rice, sugar, lentils, pasta, canned tuna, cooking oil and oats, which have been first delivered from the pre-positioned stock in the Peruvian Red Cross central warehouse, located in Lima.

During the planning phase, it was planned to distribute one kit per family, which had an estimated coverage of 15 days. This first phase of distribution was done in late December in coordination with local authorities from municipalities. However, based on the continuous monitoring of the needs, it was decided to increase to two kits per household, expecting to cover food needs for up to one month. A second phase of distribution in other communities were held along mid-January and late February. A total of 1,600 food kits were delivered to 800 households.



Food kits distribution in Chachapoyas
Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

The distribution of food kits focused on 41 communities, of which 22 were in the province of Chachapoyas, and 19 in the province of Luya-Lamud. Along the two phases of distribution, the operation was carried out by six volunteers from Moyobamba and Mariscal Cáceres PRC's branch, three PRC headquarter staff and 10 NIT members.

The following table details information of distribution by province.

FOOD KITS DISTRIBUTION			
REGION	PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS	N° FOOD KITS DELIVERED
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	587	1,174
	Luya-Lamud	213	426
TOTAL		800	1,600

Challenges

One of the main challenges to the operation was the transport of humanitarian aid to remote areas of the district of La Jalca due to poor road conditions, aggravated by the rainy season. These challenges affected the first scheduled distribution, which had to be rescheduled twice.

Lessons Learned

It is considered a lesson learned the importance of further coordination or advance work with local authorities. Before planning distributions, it is crucial to assess the actual state of the roads in the last mile and remote areas.



Health

People reached: 5,000 people (1,000 families)

Male: 1,750 people

Female: 3,250 people

Outcome 1:

The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected families are provided with COVID-19 PPE kits.	800	1,000

Output 1.1:

Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Distribution of COVID-19 PPE kits to the community with CEA approach	800	1,000
COVID-19 prevention sessions for the community with CEA approach	-	1,223
Distribution of COVID-19 PPE kits for volunteers	80	80

Narrative description of achievements



Volunteers meeting before COVID-19 workshop.

Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

Health activities focused on COVID-19 prevention at the community level and in the temporary shelters set up by the national government.

To this end, 1,000 COVID-19 prevention kits were distributed, which consisted of items such as masks, soap, and sanitizer, and were distributed in family packs. In total, it was distributed in 45 communities, of which 27 were in the province of Chachapoyas, and 18 in the province of Luya-Lamud. Prevention kits were also distributed to Regional Health Bureau (DIRESA) Amazonas health personnel. This distribution was made along mid-February and late March in only one

phase and were supported by 7 NIT members and 2 PRC's headquarter staff.

The following table details information about kits distribution along the operation:

COVID-19 PPE KITS DISTRIBUTION			
REGION	PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS	N° COVID-19 PPE KITS
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	812	812
	Luya-Lamud	188	188
TOTAL		1,000	1,000

Initially it was planned to acquire 800 PPE items, however and due to a decrease in market prices 1,000 PPE items were purchased within the same allocated budget.

The PRC considered important the implementation of COVID-19 prevention workshops in local communities, although this activity was not planned, it was implemented during the distribution activities. In total, 1,223 people received information about how to prevent and deal with COVID-19. The next table, further information about people attending these health workshops.

COVID-19 PREVENTION WORKSHOP		
REGION	PROVINCE	TOTAL
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	961
	Luya-Lamud	262
TOTAL		1,223

Challenges

- Many communities and districts in Chachapoyas Province are very distant from each other, making it a challenge for planning distributions.
- It was a challenge to adapt to the available schedules of the population in the entire province of Chachapoyas, since agriculture is their main livelihood, the available schedules are only in the early hours of the morning and at night.
- During implementation, part of the team tested positive for COVID-19, so operations had to be halted for two weeks due to the isolation of the team.

Lessons Learned

It is important to coordinate with local authorities to better understand local livelihood dynamics, such as time available to organize community activities; and road conditions to better plan distribution activities.

Outcome 2:

The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected families receive Mental Health and psychosocial Support	800	800

Output 2.1:

Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Psychological care sessions for community (# people reached)	800	2,362
PSS workshop for volunteers	-	13
Debriefing sessions for first responders	80	7

Narrative description of achievements

One of the main gaps identified, which is not covered by the public health system, was mental health care for people affected by the earthquake. In response to this, different emotional support activities were implemented collectively and individually, when requested.

Psychosocial support activities for the affected population focused on the districts of Levanto, Montevideo, Mariscal Castilla, Magdalena, La Jalca and their corresponding annexes.) The focus was on children, adolescents, and adults. Six kits for psychosocial activities were acquired to support activities with kids, teenagers and young adults. Activities focused on the following contexts:



PSS workshops in communities.
Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

- **Toy library:** In which, through games, the PRC team tried to alleviate the stress and negative emotions that the children and adolescents had to face after the earthquake.
- **Movie Night:** key messages were imparted during the films as a result awareness was raised. For the end of the year holidays, chocolate, *panettone*, and gifts were provided.
- **Psychological First Aid / Care / Relaxation tools / Health:** psychological support was provided to the communities by a psychologist.

Those MHPSS activities were carried out all along the operation from early December to late March, starting in La Jalca district, as part of identification process and kits distribution. Activities were carried out by all staff, NIT and volunteer members deployed in field, supported by local authorities from municipalities, provinces, and region.

MHPSS activities described above, were carried out with the affected population of Jalca Grande (the district most affected by the earthquake). Subsequently, different activities were carried out in 3 provinces of the Amazonas region, reaching 2,362 people between services described above. The following table shows the details.

PSHYCOLOGY CARE SESSIONS						
REGION	PROVINCE	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL
		<18	18+	<18	18+	
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	182	899	153	792	2026
	Luya-Lamud		170		151	321
	Uctubamba	4		11		15
TOTAL		186	1,069	164	943	2,362

To install local capacities, the volunteers of the Provincial branches of Moyobamba and Mariscal Cáceres were also trained in psychological first aid, reaching 13 volunteers, 6 of them participated actively along the operation. This will become useful in future operation, including local activities carried out by local branches.

The MHPSS activities in general were well received and above all appreciated by the local authorities and the population in general, as people was strongly affected because of the earthquake. The Peruvian Red Cross was the first institution to provide MHPSS and to continue the actions during the first months.

Challenges

As with the implementation of other activities, the main challenge was related to the available schedules of the people assisted, who, due to the dynamics of their livelihoods, were only available very early in the morning or in the evenings.

In response to this, the strategy was to train and provide psychosocial support in small groups, depending on the time available of people assisted, including participation of community leaders to enforce local participation.

Lessons Learned

As part of the initial intervention strategy, MHPSS services were mainly focused on children and teenagers from the affected areas. However, along the operation and distribution, it was verified that also adults and elderly were also in need of MHPSS services. Because of this, it became important to adapt the operational strategy and priorities of the PRC.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 500 people (100 families)

Male: 200 people

Female: 300 people

Outcome 1:

Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families with destroyed or uninhabitable houses are provided with hygiene elements and information	100	100

Output 1.1:

Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Purchase and distribution of 100 hygiene kits.	100	100
Hygiene promotion campaign with CEA approach (# people reached)	-	1,223

Narrative description of achievements



Hand washing workshop in community.

Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

During the needs assessment, a high need for hygiene items was identified, especially in those households that suffered irreversible damage to their homes and were placed in temporary shelters by the regional government. In total, 100 standard hygiene kits were distributed in the province of Chachapoyas, considering the specific context of the affected families.

In this case, beneficiary identification was made along distribution of other kits (blankets, COVID-19 and food), applying stronger selection criteria because the low availability of hygiene kits in central warehouse in Lima. It was not considered largest purchase as logistical process might take longest time than the operation timeframe.

100 hygiene kits were distributed (familiar standard kit for one month containing items such as shampoo, soap,

toothpaste, toothbrushes, toilet paper, and sanitary towels). Distribution was made by the same group of volunteers, NIT members and staff participating in other distribution in operation.

HYGIENE KITS DISTRIBUTION			
REGION	PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS	N° HYGIENE KITS
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	100	100
TOTAL		100	100

In addition, the private sector supported the operation by donating some hygiene items such toothpaste and toothbrushes (Colgate); and sanitation items (Clorox). This donation distribution was supported by the operation, reaching the following number of households:

REGION	PROVINCE	COLGATE KIT		CLOROX KIT	
		HOUSEHOLDS	N° KITS	HOUSEHOLDS	N° KITS
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	496	496	768	768
	Luya-Lamud	237	237	237	237
TOTAL		733	733	1,005	1,005

On the other hand, taking advantage of the distribution spaces of food kits and shelter kits, hygiene promotion talks were given with a CEA approach, as the specific needs of the affected populations were previously analyzed prior to the implementation of the talks. These people were not necessarily the same as those receiving hygiene kits, as it had a community approach. The talks focused on hand washing, correct use of masks, COVID-19 preventive measures and healthy eating.

In total, 1,223 people were reached in the provinces of Chachapoyas and Luya-Lamud.

HYGIENE WORKSHOP		
REGION	PROVINCE	TOTAL
Amazonas	Chachapoyas	961
	Luya-Lamud	262
TOTAL		1,223

Challenges

One of the main challenges regarding hygiene kit distribution was the small number of people identified in each community, impacting in long journeys needed from one community to another in order to reach the target population.

On the other hand, as people in communities had limited time availability due their livelihoods, hygiene workshops were organized in smaller groups, impacting in the number of sessions needed to reach the operational target.

Lessons Learned

It was decided to carry out mass campaigns along with other public institutions, in order to reach a larger number of people, and to have a larger number of participants in the activities.

The development of activities with older adults has been widely accepted by this population group, as they are often far from their families and do not have a consistent support network.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 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.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers supported through the operation	80	16

Narrative description of achievements

The operation has enabled the Peruvian Red Cross to improve its intervention and deployment capacities in emergency areas, especially in those branches that have less activity. This was possible thanks to the IFRC ongoing support in technical areas such as MHPSS, health (COVID-19) and shelter as well as in monitoring and logistic, the latter was possible thanks to a monitoring visit of the Regional Coordinator for Disaster.

The mobilization of volunteers, NIT members, PRC's headquarter staff and IFRC regional coordinator enabled the application of the knowledge previously gained through sectoral workshops, such as the NIT training carried out during the first week of December 2021.

Finally, considering the organizational challenges in the PRC Headquarters, it was not possible to implement the lesson learned workshop. Therefore, most lesson learned were identified during the closing session after the implementation of activities.

Challenges

The PRC does not have a branch in the Amazonas region, therefore at the beginning of the operation a fast deployment of volunteers and staff was a challenge. Volunteers from Mariscal Caceres and Moyobamba branches that were 8 to 10 hours away from the most affected areas were deployed.

Lessons Learned

The PRC identified as a lesson learned the importance of strengthening the capacities of the northern and western branches as well as focusing on small branches and other branches located in remote areas.

International Disaster Response

**Outcome 1:
Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of IFRC monitoring and support missions conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC, specifically through the Regional Operations Coordinator based in Lima, provided constant support to the DREF operation from the time of the earthquake, supporting the PRC in the design of the Action Plan, during implementation, and in the final phase of project closure through an on-site monitoring.

IFRC provided support in logistics and financial management, as well as in the thematic area of MHPSS and Health (COVID-19).

Challenges

The National Society's governing body is having some political issues which affected the last phase of the operation, impacting on activities such as the lesson learned workshop that was not implemented as a result.

Lessons Learned

Based on coordination between the PRC and the Andean Countries Delegation, it was possible to support direct purchases and other administrative/logistical support required by the PRC. This was done through an amendment of the DREF Operation Agreement.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome 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.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families that receive information.	800	1,000

Narrative description of achievements



As part of the inter-agency coordination, the Peruvian Red Cross held multiple working meetings with local governments in the affected area, in order to identify gaps in care, opportunities for action, and improve the positioning of the Red Cross Movement as a key actor in disasters and emergencies.

The regional government was also involved in order to establish joint working mechanisms, especially to support the logistics chain, storage and distribution of humanitarian assistance in the affected districts.

PRC and Amazonas regional government meeting.

Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

At all times, both in meetings with local governments and with the regional government, visibility was given to the Red Cross Movement and the IFRC as implementers of the emergency operation.

1,000 families received information on different topics such as health, MHPSS, and hygiene during the distribution activities.

Challenges

Based on the support that the PRC branch has provided to local authorities in the region, it has been possible to build capacities on branches involved in the operation to interact with levels of government.

Lessons Learned

Thanks to the accompaniment of staff from the PRC Headquarters, as well as from the IFRC, it has been possible to participate in coordination spaces where the role of the PRC in emergencies has been consolidated.

D. Financial Report

See Annex.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF Plan of Action](#)

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

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/12-2022/6	Operation	MDRPE013
Budget Timeframe	2021/12-2022/3	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 19/Jul/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPE013 - Peru - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 05 Dec 2021 to 31 Mar 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	253,540
DREF Allocations	253,540
Expenditure	-224,269
Closing Balance	29,271

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	127,689	101,628	26,062
PO02 - Livelihoods	43,985	63,547	-19,563
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	20,789	13,473	7,316
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,538	2,779	2,759
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	6,816	935	5,881
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	204,817	182,362	22,455
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	3,728	1,206	2,521
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	44,996	40,701	4,295
Enabling Approaches Total	48,724	41,907	6,817
Grand Total	253,540	224,269	29,271

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/12-2022/6	Operation	MDRPE013
Budget Timeframe	2021/12-2022/3	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 19/Jul/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPE013 - Peru - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 05 Dec 2021 to 31 Mar 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	168,700	144,456	24,244
Shelter - Relief	62,080	47,828	14,252
Clothing & Textiles	40,000	22,921	17,079
Food	38,400	62,317	-23,917
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,500	2,337	1,163
Medical & First Aid	12,960	6,269	6,691
Teaching Materials	11,760	2,784	8,976
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,916	34,867	-6,951
Storage	3,000	5,323	-2,323
Distribution & Monitoring	9,000	19,320	-10,320
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000	9,187	-187
Logistics Services	6,916	1,037	5,879
Personnel	30,500	26,265	4,235
National Society Staff	14,000	10,493	3,507
Volunteers	16,500	14,570	1,930
Other Staff Benefits		1,202	-1,202
Workshops & Training	2,800		2,800
Workshops & Training	2,800		2,800
General Expenditure	8,150	4,993	3,157
Travel	1,900	1,160	740
Information & Public Relations	3,400	878	2,522
Office Costs	1,950	872	1,078
Communications	450	3	447
Financial Charges	450	2,080	-1,630
Indirect Costs	15,474	13,688	1,787
Programme & Services Support Recover	15,474	13,688	1,787
Grand Total	253,540	224,269	29,271