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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Peru: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation: Peru: Floods and Landslides	MDRPE008 Glide No. FL-2015-000011-PER
Date issued: 07 April 2015	Date of disaster: 23 March 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles	Point of Contact: Jorge Menendez Martínez Executive Director
Operation start date: 25 March 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 78,413 Swiss francs	
Number of people affected: 3,180 people (including victims and affected people in Chosica and Santa Eulalia)	Number of people to be assisted: 1,000 people, approximately 200 families
Host National Society presence (no. of volunteers, staff, branches): 1 Headquarters, 38 branches, 2,000 volunteers.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Since the onset of the event, the National Society coordinated with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) office in Lima (disaster management delegate for South America). The National Societies present in the country are the American Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, who have offered their support if required. American Red Cross staff, together with the Peruvian Red Cross team, deployed to the affected area to conduct the initial assessments; a cash distribution proposal has been drawn up for the affected area as bilateral support to the Peruvian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Governmental Organizations: Armed and Police Forces, Lima Metropolitan Municipality, ESSALUD INDECI (National Civil Defense Institute), MINEDU (Ministry of Education), Ministry of Health (MINSA), Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Labour Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications (MTC). Non-Governmental Organizations: Adventist Relief and Development Agency (ADRA), Aleados por las Inundaciones, Caritas Peru, OXFAM, PREDES, <i>Soluciones Prácticas</i> , as well as private businesses.	
United Nations: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).	

<Click [here](#) to view the contact information. Click [here](#) to view the DREF operation budget. Click [here](#) to view the map of the affected area>

Click here for the contact inform

A. Situation Analysis

On 23 March 2015, flash floods and landslides, which are recurring events, affected the central highlands in the country. Additionally, due to the geomorphology of the area landslides occurred affecting several houses. The first area to be affected was the district of Lurigancho Chosica in the province of Lima from the overflowing of the following creeks: Pedregal, Carossio, Rayos del Sol, Quirio, San Antonio, California, La Trinchera, Buenos Aires, La Cantuta, Moyopampa, La Libertad and Mariscal Castilla; an emergency was declared in the District of Chosica. At about 17:30 hours that same day, heavy storms caused the Cashahuacra, Tres Cruces, Las Monjas, Cuculi, Rayos del Chingolay, Acopaya and Pomaticla creeks in the district of Santa Eulalia to overflow, as well as the 9 de Octubre and Cupiche creeks in the district of Ricardo Palma and the Buenos Aires creek in the district of Santa Cruz de Cocachacra; this

caused landslides that affected homes and roads in the province of Huarochirí, mainly in the district of Santa Eulalia. On 25 March, an emergency was declared for 45 days.

The Lurigancho-Chosica district is located in eastern part of the province of Lima in the middle basin of the Rímac River. It borders the province of Huarochirí to the north and east, the districts of Chaclacayo and Ate to the south and the district of San Juan de Lurigancho to the west. Located on the banks of the Rímac River, it shares the Rímac River valley with the districts of Ate and Chaclacayo. The district, which sits 850 meters above sea level, has a registered population of 169,359, of whom only 14,288 have SIS (Comprehensive Health Insurance). The Santa Eulalia district is one of the 32 districts in the province of Huarochirí in the department of Lima. It is located in the upper area of the Mala River Valley on a plateau that extends to the west to the Pariakaka Mountains.

The event caused damage to livelihoods, health, housing and roads. The lower levels of dwellings in the areas most affected by the landslide, Carossio, Rayos del Sol, Buenos Aires and Moyopampa, are completely covered with mud, and public transport vehicles are trapped in material dragged down by the landslide. Reports during the initial phase state that nine people have died, six are missing and more than 25 are injured. The sewer system has collapsed entirely and its contents are seeping to the surface and mixing with the landslide material. Seventy per cent of the water service is down since the system has been affected in several sectors.

Homes in Santa Eulalia are in a similar situation due to the landslides that affected 90 families. Electricity is partially down in both districts as most electrical poles were affected. Access to these areas is partially blocked by landslides.

According to information provided by health personnel in health facilities, mobile care teams from the National Defense Office and Red Cross personnel deployed to the area. Water shortages have prevented the provision of optimal care to patients in health care posts. People have sustained injuries (cuts, wounds and other trauma) stemming from cleanup efforts, as well as cases of diarrhea, dermatitis, bruises and insect bites. Even though there is limited sector information available, MINSA's epidemiological surveillance system is being implemented in order to supply this type of information. Exact data regarding the number of pregnant women, older adults, children under 5 years of age, and of people suffering from chronic illnesses, mental health illnesses or in vulnerable condition will be obtained from detailed health assessments and the census of beneficiaries in the specific targeted sector. There are no activities being developed in regard to post-disaster disease prevention or proper hygiene and water handling.

Stock warehouses in the landslide areas have been affected and there is no market nearby for supplies. Local transportation was interrupted by damage to access roads, reducing incomes and posing risks to transport vehicles. The central market is operating normally; in some cases, the price of foodstuffs with higher demand has increased due to their scarcity.

No new rains or landslides have been reported in the area so far; although, Peru's Hydrology and Meteorology Service has forecast more rain for the area.

Data provided by Peru's National Civil Defense Institute:

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	TOTAL POPULATION
LIMA	Lurigancho- Chosica	Moyopampa	1,500
		Carosio	750
HUROCHIRI	Santa Eulalia	Santa Eulalia	1,000
		Cashahuacra	450

Injured	Chosica	Santa Eulalia	Total
Number of injured	25	No reports	25
Number of missing people	2	No reports	2
Number of deaths	9	No reports	9

Dwellings	Chosica	Santa Eulalia	Total
Collapsed	108	50	158
Uninhabitable	45	40	85

Affected	343	50	393
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**Reports are up to 28 March 2015 for Chosica and 27 March for Santa Eulalia*

Summary of current response

The State has declared a state of emergency for the two most affected areas, the district of Chosica Lurigancho and the district of Santa Eulalia for 60 days and 40 days, respectively. The Ministry of Health declared a red alert in all its facilities within the affected areas. Emergency operation centres (EOCs) have been set up in both of the affected areas.

Overview of National Society Actions

On 24 March 2015, the Peruvian Red Cross mobilized a team of volunteers through its province branch in Lima to conduct an assessment of the area where the emergency was declared in the district of Chosica. The team from headquarters monitored actions and collected information from the beginning of the emergency and travelled to the affected areas for initial assessments and coordination at the operations centre; this was done jointly with representatives from the American Red Cross.

On 25 March, a team of volunteers was deployed to conduct an assessment in Santa Eulalia in coordination with headquarters. First aid care was provided to people injured from the event, which continues to date.

The decision to immediately intervene was made at a joint information meeting, prioritizing the area of Santa Eulalia, where initial aid had still not arrived. On 25 March, the American Red Cross presented a proposal to distribute 50,000 US dollars in cash to the people affected in the area. Since his activity will be a bilateral action, it will not be included within this plan of action.

On 26 March 2015, 100 hygiene kits, 180 tarpaulins and blankets from National Society stock were mobilized in order to benefit 100 families identified in the most affected areas of Santa Eulalia. Clothing collected by the branch was also distributed.

In addition, areas were identified to set up bladders to provide drinking water to the Moyopampa area in Chosica and in Santa Eulalia; it was then arranged with the municipality of Santa Eulalia to have them filled and with the Ministry of Health to assess the quality of the water. In the case of Chosica, the arrangements were made with another organization and the municipality in order to ensure that the bladders were filled.

Overview of the Red Cross - Red Crescent Movement in the country

In Lima, there is a regional IFRC office through which the National Society has coordinated with the disaster management delegate for South America, who participated and provided technical assistance in initial actions and participated in assessments with the National Society team. The American Red Cross participated and offered support during the initial evaluation, assessing the possibility of providing support through a cash transfer intervention in an affected area. The offices of the German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross are waiting for more information and are coordinating with the National Society.

Movement Coordination

Through the regional IFRC office in Lima, the National Society has coordinated with the Disaster Management Delegate for South America, who provided support during the evaluation, and are coordinating and sharing information with other National Societies present in the country. The American Red Cross participated in the evaluations and is assessing the cash transfer, and it has offered a vehicle if required, as well as local technical support. The Spanish Red Cross is ready to respond to any request for support from the Peruvian Red Cross.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

Actions:

The INDECI, the Ministry of Defence (Armed Forces: Army), Ministry of the Interior (Peru National Police) and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, they have all deployed heavy machinery to remove debris and to open all access routes, as well as to clean the homes of affected families.

The municipality of Lima has set up free primary medical care modules; MINSA has deployed 5 ambulances to the area to care for and evacuate priority cases; 2 mobile care brigades have been deployed for 24-hour care, as well as 1,100-liter water reservoirs for affected areas. Fumigation against mosquitoes has begun in the higher areas, as well as an epidemiological surveillance.

The Ministry of Education (MINEDU) has mobilized a team of 14 psychologists to provide psychosocial support in the area, which will be increased in the coming days through the provision of care to the school-age population. The ministry has mobilized part of its field hospital for the Santa Eulalia area, where MINSA has also set up 2 care tents.

The metropolitan municipality of Lima, with support from other institutions, is distributing water through tanker trucks, mattresses, blankets, beds (200 units of each), 1,100 buckets, and cleanup tools; INDECI has distributed 50-liter buckets, bottled water, food kits and blankets, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations distributed shelter kits, the Ministry of Transportation has distributed cleanup kits and ADRA has distributed water through tanker trucks three times a day. On a smaller scale, private businesses are distributing bottled water and food, clothing, blankets and water donated by families or individuals.

Save the Children has mobilized a team to provide psychosocial support to the community; Caritas Peru is distributing food kits, shelter kits and water and PREDESPREDES and Oxfam will provide water and sanitation support.

Peru's National Police provides security in the affected areas, traffic control on the main highway and assisted with the community cleanup. Additionally, the Peruvian Army and Navy have deployed machinery and personnel to clean up homes and roads in various areas. The Ministry of Housing will arrange with municipalities for the relocation of people living in at-risk areas in order to strengthen housing support.

The National Society has been coordinating and cross-referencing information with the National Humanitarian Network, the Ministry of Health's Cooperation Office, INDECI, local EOCs and actors on site (a Table is attached summarizing the actions or proposed actions).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country	Food Aid	Shelter	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Health	Temporary Housing	Shelters	Rehabilitation	Communications
La Cantuta	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru				Caritas Peru	
Quirio				Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas			Soluciones Prácticas with Proyecto Aliados Soluciones Prácticas with additional funds	Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas
Pedregal/Tres de Octubre	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru PREDES with support from Oxfam	Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas			Caritas Peru Soluciones Prácticas with additional funds	Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas
Moyopampa			Peruvian Red Cross					
Carossio/ Inca Kola	World Food Programme (WFP) (advice, DIPECHO)		PREDES with support from Oxfam					United Nations DIPECHO Project
Corrales/Rayos del Sol	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru	Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas			Caritas Peru	Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas
La Trinchera	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru PREDES with support from Oxfam				Caritas Peru	
La Libertad	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru				Caritas Peru	
Chosica Centro				Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas			Soluciones Prácticas with Proyecto Aliados	Save the Children with Soluciones Prácticas
Santa Eulalia	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru	Caritas Peru				Caritas Peru	

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

According to initial assessments, the following needs have been identified:

Health

Priority needs:

- Water supply for some health facilities (Moyopampa health facilities)
- Health promotion and post-disaster disease prevention activities: informational activities, community mobilization, protection kits such as masks, goggles and sunscreen, boots for families on cleanup duty - one kit per family carrying out these efforts to prevent injuries or health problems.
- Provision of first aid
- Psychosocial support and training in psychological first aid
- Organizations such as MINEDU and Save the Children have deployed psychosocial support teams, but their teams do not have the capacity to care for all the people affected by the event; therefore, complementing efforts with more activities in this area is deemed necessary.

Water and Sanitation

Priority needs:

- Provision of drinking water to the population in the most affected communities of Santa Eulalia and Chosica (bottled water, water reservoirs and tanker trucks)
- Chlorine tablets to purify water in homes and safe water storage means.
- Informational activities on proper water handling and hygiene promotion (informational modules)
- Hygiene kits
- Containers for solid waste
- Latrines or chemical toilets/dry toilets

Shelter

Damages: Approximately 50 homes have been rendered uninhabitable in the Miguel Graú (Paradero Inca Kola) and Jorge Chávez sectors located in Moyopampa in the district of Chosica, as well as 20 collapsed homes in Santa Eulalia. These houses do not have water and electrical services, and access is partially blocked by landslides.

The Ministry of Housing announced that it will coordinate with the municipality to relocate the families and to provide housing support. The population whose homes were affected remains in at-risk areas (highlands).

Priority needs:

- Delivery of tarps for roofs and shelter to homeless families.
- Home cleanup and repair
- Kitchen kits
- Permanent relocation due to exposure to permanent risk

Livelihoods

Damages: Stock warehouses have collapsed and there are no nearby markets for supplies. Local transportation has been affected due to the damage to the main access road to the affected areas and the main "Central Highway" linking the city of Lima with the highlands, reducing incomes and posing a risk to transportation and trade.

Actions conducted: The central market is operating normally; in some cases, the price of food in higher demand has increased. INDECI has deployed heavy machinery to remove debris and to open access roads.

Priority needs:

- Reactivation of major roads to benefit people engaging in transportation of various types
- Training for livelihoods recovery and strengthening
- Detailed evaluation to assess cash transfers for recovery of local businesses.

Food Security

The food security of people with damage to homes and local businesses has been affected. The State (INDECI, Ministries), businesses, organizations (ADRA) and families are donating food to the affected people.

Priority needs:

- Non-perishable food items, food kits
- Implementation of “community kitchens”
- Food security information and education

Beneficiary selection:

Criteria:

- Families in the areas most critically affected by the event (structural damage to housing, damage to lives and health of family members)
- Vulnerable groups
- Exposure to risks that affect health and lives
- Socioeconomic level
- Not receiving non-complementary aid from other institutions

Risk assessment

The affected people remain in at-risk areas and refuse to leave their homes despite possible damages, which further exposes them to heavy rain and possible landslides. The National Meteorology and Hydrology Service is forecasting rain over the coming days.

The shortage of water in affected areas increases the risk of disease and damage to health if total coverage of the affected population is not achieved. The population remains in at-risk areas, and some people continue to live in partially destroyed homes. The traffic generated by blocked roads increases risk in case a similar event occurs in the coming days.

Operational plan and strategy

Overall objective

To meet the most immediate needs of 200 families affected by the disaster in the communities of Moyopampa and Santa Eulalia through health, water and sanitation, and shelter activities.

Proposed Strategy

To have constant coordination with authorities and other actors involved in the response, integration of the Operations Centres in the targeted places, as well as established coordination spaces and continuous assessments. This plan is based on the identified needs and on the National Society's capacity. Families will be selected according to established criteria. Building local capacity for present and future events will be taken into account, as well as accountability.

Operational support services

Human Resources:

The Peruvian Red Cross is conducting initial actions and is mobilizing volunteers from the Lima province branch with support from the headquarter health and risk management staff. In order to implement this plan, National Intervention Team (NIT) members will be mobilized for additional support.

Hiring an operations coordinator, who would be a full-time NIT member, is required; a logistician/administrator, who would provide administrative, financial and logistical support, must also be hired. The team from headquarters will provide technical support throughout the entire operation. A team of volunteers will be appointed to be responsible for health and water and sanitation activities and the distribution of humanitarian aid.

Approximately 25 volunteers have been participating in the initial actions and are on alert to mobilize an additional number to implement the actions in this plan.

In summary, the structure would be:

- 1 Operations coordinator (NIT)
- 1 Administrator/logistician
- 1 Volunteer responsible for water and sanitation
- 1 Volunteer responsible for health activities
- 1 Volunteer for shelter/humanitarian aid distribution
- 1 Volunteer for communications and reporting
- 30 Volunteers for assessment, registration, distribution and monitoring.

This DREF operation will provide insurance for all the Peruvian Red Cross volunteers involved in the operation.

Logistics and supply chain

As mentioned above, with support from the team from headquarters, the administrator/logistician will provide administrative, financial and logistical support to the operation. There is a pre-established National Society document for purchasing and fund management procedures.

There is a warehouse in the city of Lima and mobile units for this task; an additional cargo vehicle for a few days and on-site warehouse could possibly be rented in the affected zone as well. The National Society will coordinate with the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit for support in procurement and logistics procedures.

Information Technology (IT)

A laptop is required for the operations coordinator to conduct his or her work and for monitoring the area. People in communities in targeted areas will be trained on how to report through the ODK "Health Reports"-based reporting system in order to have information on rainfall, landslides or landslide alerts. The use of g MEGA V for distributions will be assessed.

Communications

The National Society is disseminating information regarding the actions conducted through headquarters and the Lima branch social networks. Interviews have been conducted from the event site and aired over national mass media.

Communication activities will be reinforced within the plan of action, supplemented with press releases, visibility, reports for distribution on the operation and a video on the operation.

Information on all operational activities will be shared with the established EOC.

Actions will include communications with beneficiaries, mainly on health and water and sanitation issues. A Facebook page with information on the emergency and the National Society actions can be viewed at the following link: <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.810643935670992.1073741866.113277568740969&type=1>

Security

A security plan will be drawn up assessing the risks in the intervention areas. There is insurance available for volunteers involved in the operation. Protective items for volunteers have been considered, such as boots, goggles, masks, insect repellent, sunscreen, rain ponchos, etc.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The technical teams from headquarters will provide support and monitor the plan of action; there will also be support from the IFRC disaster management coordinator for South America. Progress reports and a final report will be drafted in a timely manner. Visits and interviews will be conducted with beneficiaries, volunteers and others who are part of the plan's implementation team in order to visualize progress, goal fulfillment or possible adjustments.

Administration and Finance

There is a finance team at the National Society headquarters which will support the administrator/logistician in all activities necessary to ensure the proper use of financial resources. The administrator/logistician will always coordinate with the operation coordinator for any expenditure or procurement that takes place during the operation. Resource use will be according to National Society procedures and DREF guidelines.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming/ Areas common to all sectors

Objectives	Indicators												
Direct outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation and analysis to inform the Operation's design and implementation													
Output 1.1: Initial needs assessments are carried out in consultation with beneficiaries and authorities	No. of assessments conducted, rapid/detailed/overall/sectorial assessment												
Output 1.2: A comprehensive monitoring and assessment of the plan of action is conducted	No. monitoring visit reports No. of progress reports Final evaluation document												
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rapid emergency evaluation		x											
Sectorial evaluation		x											
Development of the plan of action		x											
Monitoring visits to the community					x				x			x	
Evaluation visits							x						x

Health and Care

Needs assessment:

Damage to people's lives and health: people s killed or in need of first aid care for minor injuries. Organizations have been working on mental health issues with the affected population; it is necessary to have community psychological first aid teams that can supplement emotional support actions conducted by MINSA and other organizations and provide care to people in crisis over alerts, which are sometimes false; this has been the case with the occurrence of a new landslides that causes the population to go into crisis or in the presence of rain or similar events.

Damages to the water supply and poor sanitation are a risk to people's health due to possible outbreaks of diseases or the dust from drying mud, as well as to the emergence of vectors if the necessary measures are not taken. The presence of mosquitoes has caused alarm among sectors of the population, since there are areas where the vector for dengue fever exists (although no cases have been reported yet). Promoting healthy practices is important for preventing and controlling the above. No educational/informational activities were conducted during the field visits.

The main actions established within the plan of action are:

- Implementation of information, education and communication activities, community-based or aimed at preventing post-disaster diseases, including proper handling of water and hygiene promotion through mobile informational modules that include leisure and recreational activities targeting children and adult members of the involved families involved. The community-based health and first aid CBHFA strategy will be used to allow a holistic approach. Volunteers are trained in this methodology, including community agents and community health post staff, in order to give sustainability to these actions. During the CBHFA training, a community analysis of each community targeted by the intervention will be developed, and monitoring visits will be conducted randomly for the duration of the three-month operation. At least 50 families from each targeted community will strengthen their health practices for preventing diseases each month. Once the operation concludes, this will be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health and other on-site organizations.
- Prepare two community psychological first aid teams (brigades), one in each targeted area (Moyopampa and Sta. Eulalia), including volunteers from the training sessions. The workshops will be conducted by a Peruvian

Red Cross facilitator in coordination with MINSA. One team per community will be trained, and the participants will be previously identified. As mentioned above, this is intended to supplement the emotional support efforts being conducted by the Ministry of Education with school-age children, the Ministry of Health and other organizations.

Population to be assisted:

200 families from two of the most affected communities in coordination with local health chapters. A total of 60 families from the community of Moyopampa in Chosica and 140 families from the community of Santa Eulalia from the province of Huarochiri will be assisted.

Objectives	Indicators											
Direct outcome 2: 200 affected families prevent damage to health from the disaster	% of families who benefit from health activities											
Output 2.1 200 affected families have been informed and sensitized regarding healthy practices to prevent post-disaster diseases in the affected population (including hygiene promotion activities)	No. of families informed and sensitized (participating in implemented modules)											
Output 2.2 1 community psychological first aid team formed in each community - Moyopampa and Sta. Eulalia	No. of people that make up psychological first aid (PFA) brigades in each community Documentation from the brigades											
Activities	Week											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Continuous evaluation		x		x		x		x				x
Informational and awareness-raising modules implemented in strategic areas in each community (based on CBHFA methodology)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Preparation of information, education and communications (IEC) materials	x	x										
1 CBHFA training workshop for the volunteers participating in the actions		x										
1 psychological first aid training workshop in Moyopampa (Chosica) and 1 workshop in Sta. Eulalia (Huarochiri) with the participation of branch volunteers				x	x							

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs assessment:

Water and sewer networks have suffered damage in affected communities, causing water shortages and requiring latrines and solid waste collection tanks and systems. The streets are full of mud and stone that gradually turn to dust that pollutes the environment and affects people's health. According to announcements, restoring the water service will take several days; latrines are being provided by other organizations and streets and homes are being cleaned by municipal, army, navy and national police staff.

For affected families, the lack of water is a priority need, as well as information on hygiene promotion to be carried out comprehensively within informational activities considered in the emergency health sector. Affected people are currently receiving water in bottles or boxes that have been donated by the State or by individuals, albeit not on a regular basis.

The main actions established within the plan of action are:

- Improving access to safe water in the hardest hit sectors of the communities targeted in Moyopampa and Santa Eulalia by setting up collapsible water reservoirs (bladders) and a distribution system (taps) in coordination with other organizations also providing this type of support (PREDES, Oxfam), which will be located at strategic points. Filling them has been coordinated with the municipality of Chosica, the municipality of Huarochiri, the Fire Brigade and Volunteer Corps for Disasters from the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (CUVODES), an organization which has tanker trucks to fill these reservoirs and carry out continuous evaluations of the water supply. Water quality control has been coordinated with the Ministry of Health. These arrangements and the arrangements for filling the reservoirs has been done in a comprehensive and coordinated manner by the organizations that will be providing support in water and sanitation and in

coordination with the established EOCs. The water comes from Lima's water and sewerage system (SEDAPAL) and from unaffected areas nearby or restored services more recently.

- Information on proper handling of water and hygiene promotion will be included in health information activities based on the CBHFA methodology in a comprehensive manner.
- Delivery of hygiene kits to beneficiary families in order to improve hygiene practices; protection kits with items for families such as rubber boots, goggles and masks to protect them while they are cleaning up their homes. The hygiene kit contains: 4 units of laundry soap, 4 rolls of toilet paper, 4 bars of hand soap, 3 tubes of toothpaste, 5 toothbrushes, 10 shampoo sachets, 2 razors, 2 towels, 2 sanitary pads and 3 to 5 combs
- Delivery of 1 bladder with dispenser as these were lost due to the event and in order to promote safe water use; this will be supplemented by the distribution of chlorine tablets that will be provided by another organization (PREDES).

Population to be assisted:

Care will be provided to 200 families where the restoring of the water service will take the longest. It will include the provision of water bladders and the coordination of the filling of these collapsible water reservoirs with the municipality and water quality control with the Ministry of Health. The IFRC will deliver hygiene kits, chlorine, protective items such as alcohol gel, masks, tools for cleaning homes and information on using the provided items, and proper handling of water and hygiene promotion through informative modules included in the emergency health sector.

Objectives	Indicators																	
Direct outcome 3 : At least 200 families have access to safe water and adequate hygiene promotion practices	% of beneficiaries that improve their access to safe water																	
Output 3.1 At least 200 families benefit from safe water through the Red Cross distribution system (implemented collapsible reservoir)	No. of beneficiaries who have access to safe water through the Red Cross's distribution system																	
Output 3.1 200 families receive a hygiene kit to improve hygiene practices	No. of families that receive hygiene kits																	
Output 3.2 200 families receive a 20-liter water bucket with dispenser	No. of families that receive water containers with dispensers																	
Activities	Week / Month																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Acquisition of 200 hygiene kits and protective items for families	x	x																
Registration and distribution of hygiene kits and protection items		x	x															
Acquisition of collapsible reservoirs and accessories	x	x	x															
Distributing water to beneficiaries		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Informational material	x	x																
Acquisition and distribution of 20-lt water containers with dispenser and chlorine tablets	x	x	x															

Shelter and settlements and non-food items

Needs assessment:

In Santa Eulalia, dwellings are made mostly of bricks and cement, with some homes made of adobe or light materials. Large stones displaced by the landslides have broken housing structures, side walls, doors, windows and roofs. Mud has covered the lower levels of the most affected homes, damaging appliances and other household items.

Plastic tarps are required due to the partial destruction of dwellings and the heavy rains in the affected areas. Kitchen kits are also required as flooding has damaged household items.

Kitchen kits contain:

- A large and small pot
- A kettle
- A skillet
- Cutlery

The security and protection of the items recovered or of items still in unaffected areas is one of the reasons why people do not want to leave their homes even though the conditions in their homes are unsuitable. An increasingly intense cleanup effort is being conducted with Peruvian Armed Forces machinery and staff deployed to the area and by municipal staff. The progressive opening of access roads also allows access to incoming machinery and trucks for these efforts.

The main actions established within the plan of action are:

- Delivering tarps to affected families in order to cover the exposed areas of their homes or to protect roofs from the dust, wind and the rain forecasted for the coming days. .
- Delivery of kitchen kits (kitchenware), since most of the items that belonged to the affected families were destroyed or damaged, including utensils, such as large and small pots, kettles, skillets and cutlery for children and adults

Population to be assisted:

200 families benefiting from delivered items in communities whose homes were affected.

Objectives	Indicators											
Direct outcome 4: The needs of 200 families in shelters and settlements in targeted populations are covered.	% of families that improve their living conditions according to emergency housing standards											
Output 4.1: 200 kits with non-food items are delivered to the targeted population	No. of households that receive kits that meet the operation's standards											
Activities	Week											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Detailed evaluation of damage to housing	x	x										
Procurement of 200 tarpaulins	x	x	x									
Procurement of 200 kitchen kits	x	x										
Delivery of items to the affected families	x	x										

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Peruvian Red Cross:** Jorge Menéndez Martínez, Executive Director; phone + 51 266 0481 ext. 4108; email: director.ejecutivo@cuzroja.org.pe.
- **In IFRC zone:** Carlos Inigo Barrera, disaster response and crisis and early recovery coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050; email: ci.barrera@ifrc.org.
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Stephany Murrillo, Zone Senior Logistics & Mobilization Officer, Phone: +507 317 3050; email: Stephany.murillo@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Cristina Estrada, quality assurance senior officer, phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **In IFRC zone:** Priscila Gonzalez, planning and monitoring senior officer; phone: +507 317 3050; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- In IFRC Zone: Ursula Araya, Relationship Management Coordinator. +507 317 3050; email: Ursula.araya@ifrc.org.

Click here.

1. Click [here](#) to view the DREF operation budget

2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

DREF OPERATION

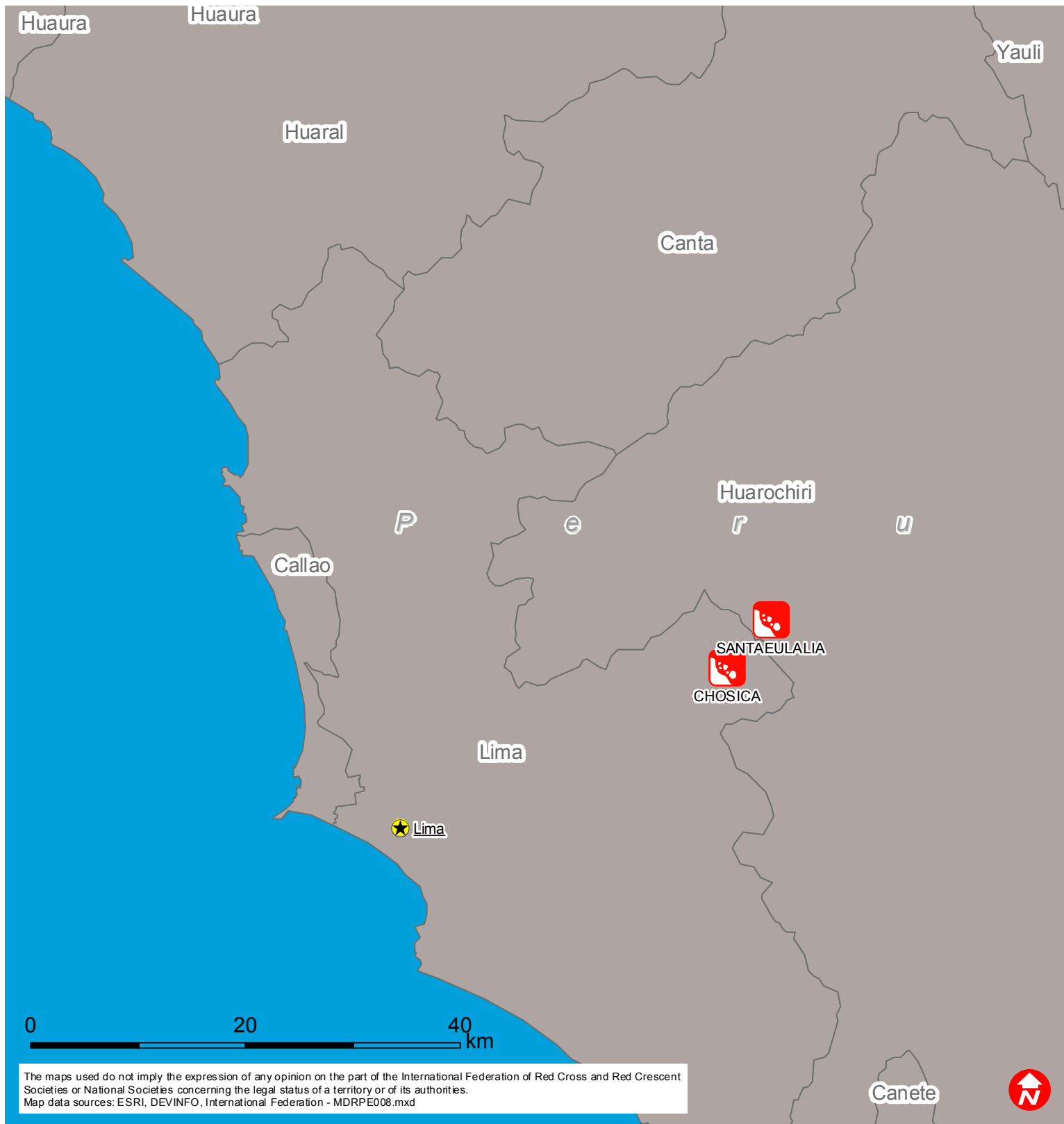
MDRPE008 - Peru Floods and Landslides


07/04/2015

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	2,451
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	21,264
Medical & First Aid	583
Teaching Materials	18,254
Ustensils & Tools	4,303
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	46,854
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	1,262
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	5,146
Logistics Services	3,156
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	9,564
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	5,466
Volunteers	1,121
Other Staff Benefits	1,408
Total PERSONNEL	7,996
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	2,136
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	2,136
Travel	728
Information & Public Relations	2,427
Office Costs	1,767
Communications	1,573
Financial Charges	583
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	7,078
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	4,786
Total INDIRECT COSTS	4,786
TOTAL BUDGET	78,413



Peru: Floods and landslides



 Affected locations