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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Peru: Flood

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| Operation DREF: PERU Flood- Loreto | MDRPE009 Glide No. FL-2015-000011-PER |
| Date issued: 30 April 2015 | Date of disaster: 9 April 2015 |
| Operation manager: Pabel Angeles – Disaster Management Regional Coordinator for South America - IFRC | Point of Contact of National Society: Jorge Menendez Martínez ,Executive Director Peruvian Red Cross |
| Operation start date: 28 April 2015 | Expected timeframe: 3 months |
| Overall operation budget: 206,023 Swiss francs (CHF) | |
| Number of people affected: 105,941 people | Number of people to be assisted: 4,400 people, (880 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: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Office (IFRC) in Peru – Pan American Disaster Unit (PADRU), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), National Societies in the country include the American Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, which have offered their support if needed . | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: INDECI (National Civil Defence Institute), MINEDU (Ministry of Education), Ministry of Health (MINSA), The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Plan International, and the Regional And Local Government. | |

<Click [here](#) for the DREF budget; [Here](#) for the contact details; [Here](#) for the map of the affected area>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

The Department of Loreto, which is located in north-eastern Peru, includes a vast area of the Amazon plain crossed by numerous large rivers such as the Amazon, Napo, Itaya, Ucayali and Marañón. The province of Maynas is bordered by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, by the province of Mariscal Ramón Castilla to the east, by the province of Requena to the south and by the province of Loreto and the country of Ecuador to the west; three of its thirteen districts are San Juan Bautista, Punchana and Belen. The first areas to be affected were the districts of San Juan Bautista, Belen, Punchana and Indiana in the province of Maynas.



One of the flooded homes in the province of Mayna. Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

On 2 April 2015, the National Emergency Operations Centre (COEN is the acronym in Spanish) issued a Meteorological Service report stating that the Amazon

River basin was at a level of 118.28 meters (the maximum historical level is 118.97 centimetres) . This was due to the intense rainfall registered in the Loreto region, which increased river flow in and later caused the Itaya River and the Nanay River to overflow, causing floods that affected homes, roads and shops in the province of Maynas.

According to INDECI's 22 April report, 35 districts were affected in all of the provinces of the department of Loreto, 17,169 homes were affected, 336 homes were rendered uninhabitable and 2 collapsed, 614 educational institutions were also affected. In terms of agriculture, 6,982 hectares of crops were destroyed and 2,215 hectares were affected. According to the situation report from the office of the resident coordinator of United Nations, 9,884 people were left homeless, 105,941 people have been affected and 11,431 small animals were perished.

DAMAGE AND INVOLVEMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LORETO

| Department | Province | Affected districts | Uninhabitable dwellings | Collapsed dwellings | Homes affected | Educational Institutions affected | Public spaces affected | Stretches of roads destroyed (km) | Stretches of roads affected(km) | Cultivation Areas destroyed (Ha) | Cultivation areas affected (Ha) |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Loreto | Maynas | 10 | | 2 | 7,207 | 301 | | 1 | 5 | 1,818 | |
| | Datem de Marañon | 6 | | | 2,077 | 69 | 11 | | | 5,023 | |
| | Requena | 13 | 336 | | 4,691 | 82 | 6 | | | | 1,967 |
| | Mariscal Ramón Castilla | 4 | | | 3,008 | 162 | | | | 141 | 248 |
| | Ucayali | 1 | | | 156 | | | | | | |
| | Loreto | 1 | | | 30 | | | | | | |
| Total | | 35 | 336 | 2 | 17,169 | 614 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 6,982 | 2,215 |

Source: INDECI Emergency Report – 22 April

The state, through Supreme Decree No. 028-2015 -President of the Council of Ministers (PCM), declared a 60-day state of emergency in the districts of Balsapuerto, Lagunas, Santa Cruz, Teniente Cesar Lopez and Yurimaguas in the province of Alto Amazonas, the districts of Nauta, Trompeteros, Parinari and Urarinas in the province of Loreto; the districts of Belen, San Juan Bautista, Punchana, Indiana, Iquitos and Las Amazonas in the province of Maynas; the district of Requena in the province of Requena and the districts of Contamana, Padre Marquez, Pampa Hermosa and Vargas Guerra in the province of Ucayali in the department of Loreto.

Damage and Involvement to the Province of Maynas

| Location | LIFE AND HEALTH | | | | HOMES AND PUBLIC SPACES | | | | TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS | | AGRICULTURE | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | FAMILIES | | PEOPLE | | HOMES | | II.EE. AFPEC. | PUBLIC SPACES AFF. | STRETCHES OF ROADS | | CULTIVATION AREAS | |
| | HOMELESS | AFPEC. | HOMELESS | AFPEC. | COLLAP. | AFPEC. | | | DESTROYED | AFFECTED | DESTROYED | AFFECTED |
| | Units | Units | Units | Units | Units | Units | Units | Units | Km | Km | Ha | Ha |
| PROV. MAYNAS | 0 | 7,571 | 0 | 3,1427 | 0 | 7201 | 301 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,818 | 1,818.00 |
| DIST. ALTO NANAY | | 57 | | 340 | | 57 | 4 | | | | | |
| DIST. BELEN | | 1,255 | | 4,792 | | 1,005 | 63 | | | | | 606.00 |
| DIST. IQUITOS | | 324 | | 1,528 | | 324 | 45 | | | | 1,818 | 130.00 |
| DIST. INDIANA | | 1,973 | | 7,697 | | 1,858 | 47 | | | | | 250.00 |
| DIST. PUNCHANA | | 1,136 | | 5566 | | 1131 | 71 | | | | | 65.00 |
| DIST. LAS AMAZONAS | | 110 | | 467 | | 110 | | | | | | 302.00 |
| DIST. SAN JUAN BAUTISTA | | 1,154 | | 4,912 | | 1,154 | | | | | | 54.00 |
| DIST. MAZAN | | | | | | | 44 | | | | | 99.00 |
| DIST. FERNANDO LORES | | 1,445 | | 5,659 | | 1,445 | | | | | | 312.00 |
| DIST. NAPO | | 117 | | 466 | | 117 | 27 | | | | | |

Source: Emergency Operations Centre Loreto (COER) - 22 April 2015



One of the temporary shelters in the district of Punchana. Source: INDECI.

The vast majority of the homes affected in Maynas are located in flood-prone areas, so residents have chosen to build their homes on elevated wood foundations called *altillos* that are 80 cm to 1 metre off the ground. Despite these efforts, the severe floods still flooded the first floor in numerous homes, forcing the affected to move to the second floor.

In other cases, families have opted to leave their homes as they are uninhabitable due to high water levels. The Loreto Regional Government (GOREL) has set up approximately 11 temporary shelters for a total of approximately 2,101 people, giving priority to pregnant women, mothers with children under 5 years of age and female heads of household. They are currently being supported with food and water through community kitchens; these shelters house families from flooded communities.

Shelters set up in the Province of Maynas

| District | Shelter | No. of people |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| Belén | AA.HH Oscar Iván | 60 |
| | AA.HH Ciudad Jardín | 75 |
| | Bagazán | 15 |
| | Participación Calle 8 de Noviembre | 400 |
| | Participación Calle Quiñones | 150 |
| Punchana | Calle Versailles, cerca al PTAR-Loreto Calle Jose Olaya Calle 05 de Diciembre Calle Dos de Mayo Calle 28 de Julio | 1,275 |
| San Juan Bautista | AA.HH Tambú | 126 |
| Total | | 2,101 |

Source: Loreto Regional Government

Peru's National Meteorology and Hydrology Service has forecast that there is a greater than 50 percent chance of precipitation in the areas of Iquitos, Nauta, Requena and Caballococha in the second quarter (from April to June).

Summary of current response

Through its Chairperson and volunteers from the Maynas branch, the Peruvian Red Cross has participated in meetings at the region's emergency operations centre (EOC), and it has coordinated with both INDECI and coordinators in the districts of Belen, San Juan Bautista and Punchana. At the national level, it has coordinated with various Humanitarian Network organizations, and it was part of the consultation panel on the fight against poverty in the area and a subsequent meeting with the various Humanitarian Network organizations' coordinators.

The National Society, through its branch in Maynas (located in the Loreto Region), has conducted educational activities regarding healthy practices, proper handling of water and dengue fever prevention in the communities of Delicias Manzur and Nuestra Señora de la Salud in the district of Punchana. In addition, it distributed 700 bags to collect waste and garbage in the Delicias Manzur human settlement to assist with campaigns and clean-up actions by the families. A 1,500-litre bladder was set up in a shelter located in the district of Belén in coordination with the municipality of the district of Belén, and with the local water company (Loreto branch), which filled it and kept tabs on the water's quality.

On 11 April, a National Society National Intervention Team (NIT) and an American Red Cross delegate were deployed to conduct an assessment of the affected areas.

Table on Peruvian Red Cross Assessment

| Region | Province | District | Location | Number of affected families | Number of affected persons |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Loreto | Maynas | Punchana | AA.HH Pilar Nores | 430 | 2,150 |
| | | | AA.HH Nuestra Señora de la Salud | 380 | 1,900 |
| | | | AA.HH 28 de Julio | 500 | 2,500 |
| | | | AA.HH Delicia Manzur | 200 | 1,000 |
| | | Belén | AA.HH. Dina Correa | 500 | 2,500 |
| | | | AA.HH: Violeta Correa | 650 | 3,250 |
| | Maynas | Belén | Caserío San Andrés | 15 | 75 |
| | | | Caserío San Francisco | 48 | 240 |
| | | | Caserío 08 de Diciembre | 23 | 115 |
| | | | Caserío Nuevo Campeón | 05 | 25 |
| | Nauta | Nauta | Nauta | 474 | 2,370 |
| | Nauta | Nauta | Miguel Graú | 120 | 600 |
| | Maynas | San Juan Bautista | AA.HH Villa Felicidad | 300 | 1,500 |
| TOTAL | | | | 3,645 | 18,225 |

Through its Maynas branch, the Peruvian Red Cross is developing actions to be carried out by volunteers, who are managing a small fund in the amount of 2,660 US dollars to conduct actions aimed at water and sanitation and health in the communities of Delicias Manzur and 28 de Julio.

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

The regional IFRC office is located in Lima, which handled coordination with the disaster management (DM) delegate for South America who participated, and it provided technical assistance during the initial actions and participated in the assessment with the National Society team. Communication has been maintained with the IFRC country representative in Lima. The ICRC evaluated the need to restore family links. The American Red Cross participated and provided support during the initial assessment. Both the Spanish Red Cross and the German Red Cross are waiting for more information, and they are coordinating with the National Society.

Movement Coordination

Coordination has been established with the regional representative at the regional IFRC office in Lima and with the DM for South America, who has been monitoring the assessment; coordination has also been established and information has been shared with the American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and the ICRC.

Overview of current response by Institutions

The Loreto Regional Government has mobilized 74 tons of humanitarian aid for affected districts in the province of Maynas; INDECI has mobilized 64 tons of humanitarian aid including corrugated panels, plywood, plastic, tarps,

buckets and jerrycans. Authorities are making arrangements to purchase food for affected families in the emergency area. INDECI is providing technical support to regional and local authorities.

On 14 April, representatives of organizations such as UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), Action Against Hunger- Spain (ACF is its acronym in Spanish) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) came to Maynas on 18 April to conduct assessments of the area, including a visit to Indiana and Nauta, and to take part in meetings with GOREL, COEL (Emergency Operations Centre-Loreto), Loreto's Health EOC and the consultation panel in the fight against poverty in the area.

Plan International is weighing the possibilities of intervening in psychosocial support and protective actions with children, and the UNDP is also considering the possibility of developing activities to support recovery planning.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Health

As of Week 14, the General Epidemiology Directorate reports that Loreto has 752 probable cases of dengue, exceeding the number of probable cases reported in 2014. No interventions by local authorities in this regard are reported in Punchana. In the district of Belén, community health agents from Health Centre Networks have been providing door-to-door informative lectures regarding safe water consumption. The Cardozo health centre in the district of Belén has been offering medical assistance to the homeless housed in shelters in Av. Participación, blocks 14 and 15.

Priority needs:

- Providing primary health care through health brigades to prevent acute respiratory infections (ARIs) and acute diarrheal diseases (ADDs) or other diseases.
- Informational activities, community mobilization, protective kits.
- Psychosocial support, psychological first aid training.
- First aid training to members of sheltered families
- Mosquito netting to prevent diseases such as dengue (family members, sick people), malaria, and the potential emergence of chikungunya.

Water and Sanitation

Ninety per cent of the families living in areas close to the Itaya River and Amazon River are being affected by the consumption of unsafe water. The household water supply network is in poor condition due to rising rivers, including broken pipes and a single water basin to supply water to 60 families in some areas. Water provision is partial, and it being contaminated along the supply route, causing diarrheal diseases. Additionally, sanitation is affected by the difficult access to the area and its discharge into rivers; moreover, outdoor excreta, organic debris and dead pets are prevalent in the area.

No actions have been recorded in the district of Punchana by the municipality, health centre or other public or private agencies. In the district of Belén, the health centre is conducting health promotion and disease prevention activities.

Priority needs:

- Supplying drinking water to the population in the most affected communities
- Tablets for the chlorination of domestic water supplies and the means for the safe storage of water
- Informational activities on proper water handling and hygiene promotion (informational modules)
- Distribution of containers to store safe water, distribution of chlorine tablets
- Distribution of hygiene kits/hand sanitizer
- Distribution of toolkits for community clean up campaigns
- Setting up latrines or chemical/dry toilets
- Setting up water storage reservoirs for distant and centrally located places

Shelter

The dwellings located on river banks are wood and corrugated metal. These are currently flooded and water levels are increasing; some 70% have been deemed uninhabitable due to flooding from heavy rains. The access routes to these communities are completely submerged, and affected families have set up temporary wooden pathways between 80cm and 4 metres high. The community has provided wooden pedestrian bridges to enter dwellings; although some of them are already below the water level or have collapsed as the wood has become waterlogged.

The civil defence division of the Punchana district municipality has delivered wood boards, slats and nails to build the footbridges. Tents have been made available to the hardest hit families or to families who lack the resources to raise the level of their floors. According to a civil defence damage assessment report, some 3,226 homes have been affected in the province of Maynas. In addition, shelters built by INDECI have allocated 4 x 4 metres. per family, requiring even more labour to build other shelters and to set up more water points, showers, bathrooms and recreational areas.

The affected area does not have a secure zone for the population; people are living in pre-established areas selected by the authorities. Nevertheless, these areas are limited since some affected people are living on the streets and roads. The National Society plans to provide immediate shelter needs to maintain security and protection from weather events through the distribution of tarpaulins for shelter prior to coordination with the authorities.

Priority needs:

- Temporary shelters to relocate affected families while the flooding continues.
- Delivery of tarps for roofs and to shelter homeless families
- Dwelling clean-up and repair
- Distribution of kitchen kits
- Permanent relocation due to exposure to permanent risk

Target Population:

The target population is 880 families affected by the flooding in the communities of Nuestra Señora de la Salud, Pilar Nores and Delicia Manzur in the district of Punchana district, province of Maynas in the department of Loreto.

The families that have benefited are as follows:

- Area where affected people are staying: Delicias Manzur: 80 families
- Area where affected people are staying: Pilar Nores: 420 families
- Area where affected people are staying: Nuestra Señora de la Salud: 380 affected families

Part of this population is located within the selected settlement areas and the other part is in previously set up shelters. This population has been selected because it still has not received adequate support and because it has a history of being impacted post-disaster by similar events in recent years. The local branch has a history of community work in these areas.

Beneficiary Selection

The following criteria will be applied to select beneficiaries:

- Families affected by the event in the most critical areas (homes that suffered structural damage or rendered uninhabitable, limited access to basic services, damage to life and health of family members)
- Families with children under 5 years of age, pregnant women, people with disabilities or older adults.
- Exposure to life and health risks
- Low socioeconomic level
- Non-receipt of similar non-complementary aid received from another institution
- Areas that have previously engaged in community work with the local branch

Risk Assessment

Ninety per cent of the families have not left their homes despite high water levels. The presence of families in flood-prone areas and insufficient access to safe water or adequate sanitation conditions increases the risk of damage to the people's health. According to Meteorological Service forecasts, rains will continue in the area.

Operational Plan and Strategy

Provide humanitarian assistance to 880 families affected by floods in the communities of Delicias Manzur, Pilar Nores, and Nuestra Señora de la Salud in the district of Punchana in the province of Maynas through health, water and sanitation, and shelter actions.

Proposed Strategy

Human Resources:

The operation requires the hiring of an operations coordinator, who would be a full-time NIT member and a logistician/administrator to provide administrative, financial and logistical support at the local level in Maynas. The headquarters team will provide technical guidance throughout the operation.

A volunteer coordinator and team of volunteers will be appointed to be in charge of health and water and sanitation activities and the distribution of humanitarian aid. National Society NIT members will be mobilized provide support locally.

The operation will cover the IFRC costs to insure volunteers participating in the activities. A general Regional Intervention Team (RIT) with experience in Mega V will be deployed

The human resources required by the operation are as follows:

- 1 operations coordinator
- 1 logistician/administrator
- 1 volunteer responsible for water and sanitation
- 1 volunteer responsible for health activities
- 1 volunteer responsible for shelter/distribution of humanitarian aid
- 1 volunteer responsible for communications and reports at headquarters
- 30 volunteers
- 1 general RIT team specializing in Mega V

Logistics and supply chain

With support from the headquarters' team, the logistician/administrator will provide administrative, financial and logistical support to the operation. There is a document for pre-established National Society purchasing and funds management procedures.

There is a warehouse in Lima for the local branches, but renting a space to set up a temporary local warehouse in the district of Punchana is also required. In terms of vehicles, the Maynas branch has a pickup truck; however, a minivan will be rented to transport cargo, staff, and volunteers conducting community activities. The National Society will coordinate with the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit on the purchase of certain kitchen kits, tents and mosquito nets.

Information Technology (IT)

Due to the target area's location and the field work involved, a laptop is required in order to write all the necessary reports on the monitoring of project activities and the operation's progress. Residents of the communities will be trained to report through the Open Data Kit (ODK)-based reporting system called "*Reporta Salud*" in order to have information on the ongoing rains, which will require having tablets. The Mega V system will be used for distributions.

Communications

The National Society is disseminating information regarding the actions being conducted through headquarters' and the Maynas branch's social networks. Issuing press releases, visibility, operational reporting on distribution and a video on the operation will be required. Furthermore, the Maynas branch has been providing information on actions in the established EOCs.

Information about the operation will be distributed mainly via two virtual channels: the national Facebook page, which has more than 9,000 people following the Peruvian Red Cross's actions, and its YouTube channel, which shows the audiovisual productions to be carried out. Disseminating actions through these channels will enhance visibility and improve the National Society's positioning at the national and international level.

Security

A security plan will be drawn up assessing the risks in the intervention areas. There is insurance for volunteers involved in the operation. Protective gear for volunteers has been considered, such as boots, goggles, masks, insect repellent, sunscreen, rain ponchos, etc., and they will also receive training on keeping safe and the National Society's Code of Conduct.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Headquarter divisions, such as risk management, health, volunteer, accounting and management, will provide guidance and monitoring of the plan of action, and communications and coordination will be maintained by the IFRC's disaster management coordinator for South America.

Progress reports and final reports will be submitted in a timely manner. Visits and interviews to beneficiaries, volunteers and others taking part in the implementation team will be conducted in order to see the progress achieved, the fulfilment of goals or whether certain project areas need to be modified.

Administration and Finance

The National Society's headquarters has a finance team that will support the administrator/logistician in the field on all of the activities to ensure the proper use of resources. The administrator/logistician will always coordinate with the operation's coordinator for any expenditure or purchase that takes place during the operation. Resources will be used according to the National Society's procedures and the available Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

| Objectives | Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation and analysis to inform the operation's design and implementation | Number of general and/or specific evaluations conducted | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| IFRC monitoring and tracing | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Monitoring visits to the community | | | | x | | | | x | | | X | |
| Evaluation visits | | | | | | x | | | | | | X |

Health and Care

Needs analysis:

Flooding has caused the spread of diseases, such as ARIs and ADDs, with higher incidences in children. It is important to consider that this region and the Puno Region register the largest number of deaths due to pneumonia in children under 5. It has been observed that children bathe in contaminated water and that many families drink untreated water. This situation has increased the potential risk of contracting vector-borne diseases, such as dengue and malaria, mainly in areas considered that have been prioritized by the intervention.

The excess moisture caused by the water under homes is a risk to people's health. Some health posts and centres have been damaged, which has resulted in fewer hours to care for the communities. The IFRC believes that it is

necessary to have community psychological first aid teams that are able to address the crises that people are experiencing due to the loss of their property, being force to flee their homes, or they have been newly traumatized due to the similarities between this disaster and the one in 2012, which also resulted in the loss of their homes and livelihoods.

Damage in terms of water and sanitation put the health of communities at risk due to possible outbreaks of diseases as well as the potential; emergence of vectors, which will happen if the necessary measures are not taken. The presence of mosquitoes has alarmed part of the population since this is a dengue-endemic area, and sanitation conditions favour the proliferation of *aedes aegypti* (vector), which is also the vector for Chikungunya. This increases the risk of chikungunya entering Peru from neighbouring countries and spreading rapidly. Peru's Ministry of Health has not reported any cases yet. In the past, there were outbreaks of leptospirosis after the flood waters receded.

- During the visits, it was discovered that no informative or communicational disease prevention activities had been conducted. Minor injuries are frequent, mainly during shelters stays; the risk of burns or fires is high since families cook with firewood. Consequently, the IFRC believes it would be important to train first aid brigades in shelters and provide them with basic first aid kits so that they can provide basic first aid and guidance in case of an emergency during their stay.

Population to be assisted:

Providing care to 880 families affected by the flooding in the communities of Nuestra Señora de la Salud, Pilar Nores, and Delicias Manzur in the district of Punchana, province of Maynas.

| Objectives | Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Outcome 1: The flood's adverse effects on the health of the affected population are reduced through prevention and health promotion activities. | No. of people that have received care. No. of assisted families | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1: 3 comprehensive health campaigns have been conducted in targeted communities in coordination with MINSA | No. of aided by in comprehensive health campaigns in affected areas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2 At least 3 information, education and communications (IEC) campaigns have been conducted on post-disaster disease prevention and promotion of the hygiene implemented | No. of families benefiting from IEC activities No. of families benefited: at least one family member participates in activities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.3: Affected families have psychological first aid | Records of the proceedings to set up psychosocial support (PSS) brigades No. of people helped through PSS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.4: Shelters have first aid care. | No. of first aid brigades formed in shelters No. of people receiving first aid care | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.5 Damage to health due to proliferation of the dengue and malaria vector is prevented in the areas affected through the delivery of impregnated mosquito netting. | No. of families that received impregnated mosquito netting | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities / | Week | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Organization of 3 comprehensive health campaigns in targeted areas where the affected people have been placed. | | | | x | | x | | x | | | x | |
| Organization of 3 information fairs, one in each targeted area where the affected people have been placed. | | | | | X | | x | | | | X | |
| Awareness-raising information modules and home visits for educational sessions for families affected. | | | x | x | X | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Designing and printing of communication, information and educational materials | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV)-Community-Based Health And First Aid (CBHFA) training workshop to volunteers | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Psychological first aid training workshop for the volunteers and local leaders from the targeted communities | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Training workshops to form first aid brigades | | | X | X | X | | | | | | | |
| Procurement and distribution of impregnated mosquito netting, 1,760 units | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |

The main actions established within the plan of action are:

- Implementing IEC activities on post-flood disease prevention through:
 - Home visits using support materials such as educational flip charts and delivering informative material supplemented by follow-up visits. These will promote healthy practices to prevent disease, promote adequate water handling, proper sanitation and hygiene promotion, and the prevention of water-borne diseases or those due to poor sanitation conditions, such as dengue and chikungunya. The risk of the latter has increased due to the vector's proliferation and sanitation conditions since this is an area bordering neighbouring countries where chikungunya exists; moreover, the threat of leptospirosis or other vector-borne diseases emerging should not be overlooked.
 - Information fairs and health promotion activities, which would include recreational prevention and health promotion activities for children, and they would be led by volunteers and community health agents with support from the MINSAs.
- Preparing 2 community psychological first aid teams made up of previously trained volunteers and residents, who will be responsible for providing support to families in shelters or in targeted areas. The Peruvian Red Cross, in coordination with the MINSAs, will be responsible for training.
- Forming community first aid brigades made up of people living in shelters in the three targeted areas so that they can treat injuries or health problems, coordinate evacuations or perform other required actions (Includes training and the delivery of basic first aid kits)
- Implementing 3 comprehensive health campaigns in coordination with the MINSAs and other institutions, as well as promoting the delivery of free medication and awareness-raising information activities to prevent disease.

An ECV – CBHFA training workshop will be held for volunteers as the main problems in the area are dengue, the potential emergence of chikungunya, leptospirosis, and problems related to poor water and sanitation and hygiene, etc.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis:

Families living in areas close to the Itaya River and Amazon River:

The drinking water system has been almost completely damaged; pipes have collapsed in some places, and only a few of them are supporting approximately 60 families in other areas. Furthermore, these reservoirs are sometimes polluted or exposed to solid waste.

The area is difficult area, which has affected sanitation, and the floodwaters have caused disposed excreta to pool around homes. This will become even more complicated when the waters recede, increasing health risks in terms of diarrheal diseases, dengue fever, leptospirosis, and malaria among others.

The lack of safe water for the affected families and hygiene promotion information are priority needs as there has been no support in the area in this regard. The Peruvian Red Cross, with support from the American Red Cross, is targeting the community of Nuestra Señora de la Salud through the Resilience in the Americas (RITA) project for approximately a year and a half.

Population to be assisted:

Providing care to 880 families affected by the flooding in the communities of Nuestra Señora de la Salud, Pilar Nores and Delicias Manzur in the district of Punchana in the province of Maynas.

| Objectives | Indicators |
|---|--|
| Outcome 1: Affected families reduce the risk disease caused by inadequate water and sanitation practices and hygiene | No. of people that benefit from the water, sanitation and hygiene activities. |
| Output 1.1: Affected families have improved access to safe water through the installation of water reservoirs and the delivery of collapsible water containers and chlorine tablets. | No. of households with access to enough safe water through water reservoirs installed by the Red Cross. No. of families receiving water containers with lids and spouts and chlorine tablets to purify their water. |

| Activities/ Week | No. of beneficiary families who receive a hygiene kits to improve hygiene practices No. of communities that receive a toolkit to clean-up the community No. of community clean-up toolkits | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Procurement and installation of 3 water bladders with 10,000 litre capacities | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement and delivery of 880 hygiene kits | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement and distribution of 36 community clean-up toolkits | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of e water containers with lids and spouts and chlorine tablets. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring/coordinating the refilling of water reservoirs and water quality | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Preparation and procurement of informative material | X | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement and distribution of impregnated mosquito: 1,760 units | x | x | x | xx | x | | | | | | | |

The main actions established within the plan of action are:

- Improving access to safe water in targeted communities (Pilar Nores, Delicias Manzur, Nuestra Señora de la Salud), which are the most affected sectors, by setting up water reservoirs (bladders) and a distribution system (taps); these will be placed at strategic points in coordination with the municipality of Maynas. The IFRC will coordinate measures to monitor the water quality with the Ministry of Health and the filling of the bladders with the local water company.
- Delivery of 20-litre jerrycans with a lid and tap and chlorine bottles with 30 tablets.
- Delivery of hygiene kits to 880 beneficiary families following a training course on their use in order to improve hygiene practices. Each kit should contain: 4 units of laundry soap, 4 rolls of toilet paper, 4 bars of hand soap, 3 tubes of toothpastes, 5 toothbrushes (3 for adults, 2 for children), 10 shampoo sachets, 2 razors, 4 hand towels, 2 sanitary pads and 3 combs.
- Local procurement and delivery of toolkits for clean-up activities by community groups in targeted areas, which will contain: shovels, spikes, rakes, wheelbarrows, rubber boots, gloves, masks, garbage bags. These kits will be used in inter-agency cleaning sessions promoted by the Red Cross and local authorities.
- Information activities on proper water handling, hygiene promotion and the collection and proper disposal of solid waste, which will be included in health information activities based on the CBHFA and ECV methodologies.

The delivery of two impregnated mosquito netting to each family due to the fact that dengue and malaria vectors have increased, and they will continue to proliferate once the floodwaters recede. , particularly the risk of chikungunya due to predisposing factors; additionally, the netting is needed because families are accustomed to taking naps in the afternoons with open doors and windows due to the heat in the area, which further exposes them to the risk of infection, as well as to protect an already sick family at home or in a shelter.

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis:

The vast majority of the affected homes are located in flood-prone areas, and the first stories of many of the homes have been flooded despite being built on elevated wood foundations.

In order to access their homes, the population has built temporary wooden footbridges, which have deteriorated due to heavy use and moisture. These footbridges are risky since they are built with nails. Residents usually have to check these as 3 children have already fallen into the floodwaters, causing concern among the population. Seventy per cent of the sectors have public lighting and electricity in the houses. Since it is difficult to access the affected areas, the National Society did not consider sending shelter kits since it would be costly and time consuming. The National Society is planning on providing essential emergency assistance to protect the affected people at this moment.

Local coordinators have said that the wood will have to be removed from homes and rebuilt after the floodwaters subside as it has is now unusable. The Regional Government has delivered wooden slats to the affected districts to build footbridges. In some sectors, support has been provided for the relocation of families to temporary regional shelters, 80% of which are on unsafe ground and are not offering families the necessary assistance to meet their basic needs.

Through the consultation panel, the Ministry of Education declared that it would not allow schools to be used as shelters since were left in terrible conditions following the floods in 2012. .

Population to be assisted:

Improving emergency shelter conditions for 880 families affected by the flooding in the communities of Nuestra Señora de la Salud, Pilar Nores, and Delicias Manzur in the district of Punchana in the province of Maynas.

| Objectives | Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Outcome 1: The affected families improve their living conditions in the shelters during the emergency. | No. of families to improve their living conditions according to the regulations of emergency housing. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 880 families affected are provided with non-food items in the shelters | No. of families provided with kitchen kits. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2: 880 affected families receive materials for the construction or repair of emergency shelters. | No. of emergency shelters that receive shelter materials and technical support. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities/ Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Detailed evaluation of impact, damaged homes and families in shelters. | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase and distribution of 1,760 tarpaulins | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase and delivery of 880 kitchen kits | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Delivery of goods to affected families | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase and delivery of basic materials for emergency shelters | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring and evaluation of activities | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

The main actions established within the plan of action are:

- Delivering tarpaulins to affected families to protect exposed areas of their homes or to cover roofs in shelters in the event of rain in the coming days, as well as to protect from dust and wind.
- Improving emergency lodging conditions based on the acquisition of basic materials.
- Delivery of standard IFRC kitchen kits to affected families.
- Training for volunteers, GOREL workers and the municipality on the minimum standards and processes for implementing temporary modules.

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@cruzroja.org.pe.
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DREF OPERATION

MDRPE009 - Peru Floods

30/04/2015

| Budget Group | DREF Budget CHF |
|--|------------------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 48,958 |
| Shelter - Transitional | 0 |
| Construction - Housing | 0 |
| Construction - Facilities | 0 |
| Construction - Materials | 0 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 5,368 |
| Food | 0 |
| Seeds & Plants | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 53,581 |
| Medical & First Aid | 576 |
| Teaching Materials | 14,484 |
| Ustensils & Tools | 20,680 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 0 |
| Cash Disbursements | 0 |
| Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES | 143,647 |
| 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 | 0 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 9,515 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 6,810 |
| Logistics Services | 480 |
| Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 16,805 |
| International Staff | 4,796 |
| National Staff | 0 |
| National Society Staff | 8,393 |
| Volunteers | 3,837 |
| Other Staff Benefits | 671 |
| Total PERSONNEL | 17,697 |
| Consultants | 0 |
| Professional Fees | 0 |
| Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES | 0 |
| Workshops & Training | 2,878 |
| Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING | 2,878 |
| Travel | 2,878 |
| Information & Public Relations | 5,228 |
| Office Costs | 2,062 |
| Communications | 1,870 |
| Financial Charges | 384 |
| Other General Expenses | 0 |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | 0 |
| Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES | 12,422 |
| Partner National Societies | 0 |
| Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other) | 0 |
| Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS | 0 |
| Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery | 12,574 |
| Total INDIRECT COSTS | 12,574 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 206,023 |



Peru: Floods

