Highlights

The floods in Peru have caused long-term devastation to over 1.1 million people including 371,882 children. UNICEF Peru is supporting the Government to protect those affected.

- Whilst this week has seen the intensity of the rains decreasing, the extent of the damage is still unfolding.
- Piura is the most severely affected region, with access to water and sanitation systems, and the promotion of positive hygiene habits of priority concern in order to halt the spread of disease.
- 1.9 million children remain out of school and child protection remains a priority issue for UNICEF, especially for those who have lost their homes and are in shelters or informal camps.
- UNICEF is leading the inter-sectoral groups in WASH, Protection and Education.
- The Flash Appeal of $38.3 million has been launched. UNICEF is appealing for $7.75 million to reach the most affected children.

Situation in Numbers

371,882 children affected
1,141,091 people affected
106 deaths (estimates)
36,459 collapsed/uninhabitable houses
213,845 affected houses
160 collapsed/uninhabitable schools
1,873 affected schools
36 collapsed/uninhabitable health facilities
(INDECI, 07 April 2017)

Urgent funding needs:
$7.75 million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Target (people)</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#) (as of 10 April)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH Indicator</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Indicator</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Indicator</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Indicator</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection Indicator</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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</table>
The El Niño coastal phenomenon, triggered by the increase in sea surface temperature, has caused continuous rainfall in February and March and has led to 12 departments and one constitutional province, being declared under emergency. The number of people affected and severely affected from the rains and floods is well over 1.1 million, including 371,882 children. The provinces of Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad and Ancash remain the most severely affected with one third of the total affected population being in Piura.

Overall, needs have been identified in the following sectors: shelter and camps coordination & management; water, basic sanitation and hygiene; health; food security and nutrition; protection, education, early recovery and livelihoods. WASH remains of upmost concern, with 567,000 people in urgent need of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to ensure they have access to drinking water, sanitation facilities including excreta disposal and practice basic hygiene habits in order to prevent the spread of disease. There are already reports of many children and families suffering from respiratory problems, leptospirosis and other diseases directly attributable to the emergency, whilst dengue, Zika and Chikungunya remain a concern with informal reports suggesting there are large numbers of mosquitos in affected areas.

With preliminary official reports indicating that 32,627 homes are destroyed or uninhabitable and nearly 200,000 homes are affected, around 7% of the severely affected population, including 3,665 children, are living in official shelters. In rural areas many families are staying in safe houses and in groups of tents for families. There are continued concerns for the protection of these children, adolescents and pregnant women with informal reports of increased violence since the emergency.

It is estimated that 280,000 people have limited access to health services both due to facilities having been directly affected, but also due to people being unable to reach services that are still functioning. It is anticipated that at least 550 pregnant women will require urgent interventions over the next 30 days, whilst a further 4,900 pregnant women may suffer complications to their pregnancy over the next 9 months.

1.9 million children and adolescents are still unable to return to school, which not only affects their right to education, but also removes a key child protection mechanism.

The needs of people affected are multifaceted, complex and long-term. The affected communities will require humanitarian assistance for many months to come. The rains are anticipated to wane towards the end of April, but the build back programme will continue for considerable time afterwards.
HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The National Government is leading the emergency response. The National Civil Defence Institute along with the Prime Minister Office is coordinating national efforts at central and at sub-national level (regional and local). A summary of the actions taken by the government and UNICEF are shown as follows:

Government

- The national Government is leading the response efforts through national coordination mechanisms. The logistics for humanitarian assistance is carried out by the Armed Forces, by land, sea, and air. A cross-sectoral rehabilitation plan to be implemented within the next 90 to 120 days has been designed, which is primarily focused on rebuilding the infrastructure that has been destroyed or damaged. To oversee this Plan, a weekly monitoring mechanism has been put in place, which consists of a meeting with all the sectors involved, where progress of milestones (through alerts) for each of the components of the Plan is reviewed and decisions are made at the highest level, to overcome bottlenecks.
- As of 31 March, more than 1,900 metric tons of humanitarian goods have been delivered including food, household items and materials to repair rooves and damaged buildings.
- INDECI is leading the installation of community shelters in the districts with severely affected persons.
- MIMP (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations) is charged with the protection component of the response. MIMP is also coordinating the work of volunteers at a national level.
- MINSA (Ministry of Health) is seeking to keep under control the proliferation of diseases such as dengue and zika, through intensive fumigation campaigns in high-risk areas.
- The MVCS’ (Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation) priority is to purchase and distribute motor pumps and hydro-jets to eliminate the floods caused by the rains. MVCS is also focusing on the rehabilitation of water and sewage systems, and on supplying water using tank-trucks while normal service recovers. On the other hand, MINAM (Ministry of Environment) oversees waste collection by local governments and ensures solid waste in shelters is properly handled.
- MINEDU (Ministry of Education) is working to restart classes as soon as possible for students affected by the disaster. To this end, the Ministry is looking for alternative premises, such as tents or prefabricated classrooms, until school facilities have been cleared and refurbished.
- The Government has launched a Flash Appeal to the value of $38.3 million to fund the humanitarian assistance required.

UNICEF

- UNICEF continues to lead the three inter-sectoral groups of WASH, Protection and Education, which it also represents on the COEN. UNICEF actively participates in the inter-sectoral groups of Health, Food Security and Nutrition, and Early Recovery.
- UNICEF has participated in the production of the Flash Appeal and CERF in the areas of WASH, Protection, Education, Health and Nutrition ensuring the needs of the vulnerable groups of children, adolescents and pregnant women are addressed.
- UNICEF continues to provide assistance to the State to ensure the Core Commitments for Children during an emergency are upheld.

**Estimated Affected Population**

(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from National Civil Defense Institute (INDECI); 7 April, 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Affected*</th>
<th>Severely Affected**</th>
<th>Total Affected</th>
<th>Total Males Affected</th>
<th>Total Females Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected</td>
<td>980,450</td>
<td>160,641</td>
<td>1,141,091</td>
<td>569,404</td>
<td>571,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected</td>
<td>319,529</td>
<td>52,353</td>
<td>371,882</td>
<td>185,569</td>
<td>186,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>104,908</td>
<td>17,189</td>
<td>122,097</td>
<td>60,926</td>
<td>61,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Two</td>
<td>34,708</td>
<td>5,687</td>
<td>40,395</td>
<td>20,157</td>
<td>20,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>18,236</td>
<td>2,988</td>
<td>21,224</td>
<td>10,412</td>
<td>10,812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* INDECI considers an ‘affected’ person to be someone who has suffered a disturbance in their surroundings due to a natural phenomenon and that may, or may not, require immediate support to eliminate reduce the impact of this disturbance to return to normal activity.

** INDECI considers a ‘severely affected’ person is an affected person who has suffered harm or damage to their health or belongings, especially with regards to their dwelling and doesn’t have the capacity to recover their belongings and property and therefore receives refuge and humanitarian aid.
PERU SITUATION REPORT

10 APRIL 2017

Humanitarian Strategy:

The Government has mobilized resources to support the required rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected areas. Having declared a National Emergency, the Government is accepting assistance from the Humanitarian Network to complement the rebuilding effort.

UNICEF, together with its partners, has established a support strategy with two principal lines of work.

1) The implementation of urgent actions to assist affected children and families focusing on the most affected regions of Peru and in the following areas:

**Protection:** including prevention, detection and response to violence and exploitation, psycho-emotional support and supporting the provision of identity documents;

**Water:** including cisterns, safe water storage, home storage and final quality surveillance;

**Sanitation:** including portable toilets, sanitary batteries and waste management;

**Hygiene:** including cleaning kits, hygiene kits and promotion of healthy practices through C4D;

**Nutrition and Health:** including nutritional surveillance, supplementary feeding and nutritional supplements, primary health care with a focus on pregnant women and children under 5 years old;

**Education:** including the re-establishment of flexible and relevant educational services and a programme on education in emergencies

2) UNICEF is offering technical assistance and support to MIMP, MINSA, MINEDU and other relevant ministries in order to ensure humanitarian assistance reaches children, adolescents and families in affected areas. At the same time, it continues its advocacy and communication work to ensure the resources earmarked by the State reach children, who are the most vulnerable population.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

UNICEF is focusing its intervention in the most affected area of Piura. Key members of staff including the Representative, Deputy Representative, Emergency Coordinator and members of the Communications and C4D teams have undertaken missions to the field. Contact between colleagues in Piura and Lima is constant to ensure the response addresses the needs on the ground.

**WASH**

- UNICEF is supporting the Regional Directorate of Health in the implementation of actions concerning water, sanitation and hygiene ensuring, in particular, that minimum standards of sanitation are adhered to in the shelters.
- UNICEF, as sector group lead for WASH, has held meetings with the MVCS and has agreed on the type of sanitation facilities to be installed.
- UNICEF has deployed two specialists to Piura to support the response.

**PROTECTION**

- UNICEF has deployed a Child Protection focal point to Piura in order to deepen understanding of needs in the area, and two more staff will be deployed shortly to coordinate and implement the psycho-social support as well as to prevent and respond to violence.
- UNICEF, alongside other civil society organisations, has supported MIMP to identify 90 shelters in the most affected areas where the “Juguemos sonríe” (Playing smile) psycho-emotional support programme will be implemented.

**EDUCATION**

- UNICEF is working with the MINEDU to provide relevant information on sizes of tents required for temporary learning centres which will be required for the second phase of implementation in May-June.

**HEALTH & NUTRITION**

- UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Health has trained Health Promotion monitors in how to use the key messages developed alongside C4D colleagues to promote desired knowledge and behaviours in order to prevent illnesses, to ensure basic hygiene habits, to keep families with good nutrition levels, to protect children and adolescents from violence and abuse, to promote psycho-emotional support and to ensure that children return to school as soon as possible.
- Meeting with the Ministry of Health advisor for Nutrition to define the nutritional supplements that the Minister of Health will provide for children under 3 years old, in context of emergency.
- UNICEF has been coordinating with MINSA to provide Vitamin A from Supply Division, which is possible in an emergency context.

**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

- $300,000 has been received from EPF funds.
- A CERF funding proposal has been submitted and the Flash Appeal has been officially launched and presented to donors on 11 April.
UNICEF is expected to receive donations from Kimberley Clark, private sector donors, sales from the music CD and download #PorTiPeruHoy and national and international campaigns that have been launched in the region.

Communications for Development (C4D)

- UNICEF has used the U-Report Global platform to send messages promoting good hygiene and health habits to U-Reporters in Peru. Basic information on those affected and their access to drinking water has also been obtained via the platform, and shared internally.
- Simple graphics have been developed highlighting key behaviours that affected children and families should adopt in order to stay safe and healthy and shared on social media.
- The Strategic Communication Guidelines document, led by UNICEF, which highlights desired knowledge and behaviours for affected children and families to remain happy and healthy, has been shared with the civil society organisations of the Fight Against Poverty and the Infancy Collective for their use in the field. The Ministry of Environment has also inputted into the document.

Supply and Logistics

- UNICEF has been working alongside MINSA and MINEDU to source supplies for the emergency response including Vitamin A for nutrition and tents for education.

Staffing

- UNICEF has activated the Rapid Response Roster, with deployments to Peru to support Emergency Coordination, WASH, Education, Child Protection and Communications activities.
- UNICEF is recruiting national experts in all the areas of intervention.

Media and External Communication

- Life stories (photos, videos and written testimonials) of children and families affected continue to be collected and shared in English and Spanish via social media, news outlets and with potential donors including national committees.

Security

- UNICEF Peru office continues to take preventive measures to reduce all risk associated to the field visits and staff based in Piura.

Next SitRep: 18 April 2017

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