UNICEF has provided humanitarian assistance in WASH, Protection, Nutrition, Health and Education to **123,560 children** and families in the most affected district of Piura.

- UNICEF and Plan International have implemented 16 temporary classrooms located in the following shelters: Nueva Santa Rosa (10), Cristo Viene (2), Tupac Amaru (2) and Jesus de Nazareth (2). This action has reached around 450 children.
- To date, UNICEF has provided 220 school kits to the students of Santa Rosa, Cristo Viene and Tupac Amaru shelters.
- A total of 3,390 people now has improved access to water, thanks to rehabilitation of water systems conducted by UNICEF, COOPI and community organizations in the districts of Morropón, Chulucanas and La Matanza.
- UNICEF and Plan International have distributed 895 ceramic water filters to communities in Castilla and Tambogrande districts, reaching around 4,000 people.
- UNICEF and Action Against Hunger (AAH) have repaired the chlorination system that purifies water for 6,000 people in the community of El Pedregal Grande located in Catacaos District.
- Thanks to UNICEF, The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population, and Save the Children, 644 children and adolescents have received psycho-social recovery services. Psycho-social support has been provided for 1,352 children and adolescents through roving spaces and school-promoted actions.
- UNICEF and the Piura Regional Directorate of Health have hired twenty health professionals to provide psychological care to children and adolescents. To date, 1,714 children have received psychological support.
- UNICEF Health and Nutrition brigades are monitoring 1,107 children who were referred to health centers, having been diagnosed with health, nutrition and immunization issues.

### Situation in Numbers

- **559,251 children** affected
- **1,716,019** people affected
- **159** deaths
- **55,182** collapsed/uninhabitable houses
- **347,633** affected houses
- **307** collapsed/uninhabitable schools
- **2,915** affected schools
- **61** collapsed/uninhabitable health facilities (INDECI, 28 Jun 2017)

### Urgent funding needs

- **$4 million**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<th>UNICEF Target (people)</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#) (as of 25 July)</th>
<th>Cluster Target (people)</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#) (as of 25 July)</th>
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<td>WASH</td>
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<td>Child Protection</td>
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<td>30,762</td>
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</table>
Between January and April 2017, 1,716,019 people were affected by El Niño Coastal Phenomenon in 25 regions of the country, with around 27 per cent located in Piura and another 27 per cent in La Libertad. Lambayeque and Ancash are also among the most severely affected departments. Based on figures from the National Civil Defence System (INDECI) as of 28 June, 559,251 children and adolescents have been affected or severely affected in the country, with 60,747 of these children under two years of age.

Although the Multisector Commission in charge of the National Study of the El Niño Phenomenon has established that the El Niño Coastal Phenomenon ended in May, the Declaration of State of Emergency remains in force for the departments of Ancash, Cajamarca, La Libertad and Piura. INDECI also reports that 55,182 homes are destroyed or uninhabitable nationally and more than 347,000 homes have been affected. In addition, 307 schools have collapsed or are uninhabitable, with a further 2,915 affected, and 61 health facilities have collapsed or are uninhabitable.

The humanitarian needs for families remaining in affected areas has been underestimated. The affected families have moved in various ways, and less than 10 per cent chose to go to shelters. Many families are not officially categorized as affected however they are also challenged by the disaster, facing also decrease in income due to barriers in finding jobs. In the affected areas, food insecurity has increased and families face inadequate public and environmental health conditions that expose them to endemic diseases such as Dengue and leptospirosis, among others.

Despite the ongoing efforts of the Ministry of Health (MINSA) to prevent Dengue and ZIKV transmission, the number of cases of Dengue continues to increase dramatically. The Ministry of Health (MINSA) has reported 67,294 cases of Dengue and 56 confirmed deaths attributable to the disease nationwide as of 1 July. Piura has the highest number of Dengue cases, with 33,134 probable and 9,919 confirmed cases. This is followed by La Libertad with 2,981 probable and 3,561 confirmed cases; Ica with 2,623 probable and 1,560 confirmed cases; and Tumbes with 3,413 probable and 424 confirmed cases.

People living in shelters are the main concern. According to the official figures, between May and the current date, more than 30,000 people are living in shelters across the country, including an estimated 13,370 children. This population is distributed in 205 shelters located in eight departments, of which the vast majority, housing around 50 per cent of the affected population, are in Piura. Even though these are the official figures, the situation changes regularly with portions of the population constantly moving from the shelters to where their destroyed houses are with the hope that the Government will give them ownership of the land they now occupy in tents and camps.

There is uncertainty among the population in the affected areas due to a lack of information. For example, no information is available on which areas will be declared at high or very high risk of disaster, which could allow or prevent rapid access to temporary housing. Even though the national Government has prioritized the rebuilding and rehabilitation of roads, schools and health facilities, this process is progressing slowly, with the assessment and identification of damage still in progress. While the Government is designing an integrated plan to provide housing and basic services to families living in shelters, these families currently lack a concrete solution from the Government to enable them to leave the shelters and return to their normal lives.

Although the Government, humanitarian organizations and local NGOs are working to provide safe water, sanitation and hygiene solutions to the population in shelters, coordination and supervision need to be further strengthened to ensure the appropriate support to operations and maintenance of provisional water systems and latrines. Difficulties remain in access to education for those living in shelters, with one factor being the lack of family resources restricting children’s access to school.
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* INDECI considers an ‘affected’ person to be someone who has suffered a disturbance in his or her surroundings due to a natural phenomenon and who may or may not require immediate support to eliminate or reduce the impact of this disturbance to return to normal activity.

**INDECI considers a ‘severely affected’ person an affected person who has suffered harm or damage to his or her health or belongings, especially to his or her dwelling place, and who does not have the capacity to recover his or her belongings and property and therefore receives refuge and humanitarian aid.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The national Government is leading the emergency response. The National Civil Defence Institute, along with the Office of the Prime Minister, is coordinating national efforts at the central (regional) and sub-national (local) level. Regional governments are also conducting actions to support and meet the population needs, gradually taking on these responsibilities and requiring continuous technical support.

Following is a summary of the actions taken by the government and UNICEF in the last week.

Government

- Sectorial ministries continue to provide assistance to the affected areas in Health, Education, WASH and Protection.
- The Office of the Prime Minister continues coordinating and leading the government response to the emergency and the early recovery actions.

UNICEF

- UNICEF is leading, at the national and local level (Piura), the WASH cluster and the two inter-sectoral groups of Protection and Education. UNICEF actively participates in the inter-sectoral groups of Health, Food Security and Nutrition and Early Recovery. Periodically, key partners share information and adapt common response plans to ensure complementary actions and common methodologies.
- UNICEF is assisting the Government to ensure that the Core Commitments for Children during an emergency are upheld.

Humanitarian Strategy:

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 in the following areas:
   - **Protection**: including prevention, detection and response to violence and exploitation, psycho-emotional support and support in the provision of identity documents;
   - **Water**: including cisterns, safe water storage, home storage and final quality surveillance;
   - **Sanitation**: including portable toilets, sanitary stations and waste management;
   - **Hygiene**: including cleaning kits, hygiene kits and the promotion of healthy practices through C4D;
   - **Nutrition and Health**: including nutritional surveillance, supplementary feeding and nutritional supplements, and 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 that the resources earmarked by the State reach children, who are the most vulnerable population.
Summary Analysis of Programme response (27 June to 25 July)

UNICEF is focusing its intervention in the most affected area of Piura. Contact between colleagues in Piura and Lima is constant to ensure response to needs on the ground.

**WASH**
- Three JASS (Sanitation Services Management Community Councils) working together with UNICEF and COOPI have repaired their water networks. These networks are serving seven communities (districts of Morropon, Chulucanas and La Matanza) and a total of 3390 people, which includes around 1,300 children and adolescents.
- UNICEF and Plan International have distributed 895 ceramic water filters to communities in the Castilla and Tambogrande districts. This activity has reached around 4,000 people, which includes 1,500 children and adolescents.
- Continuing with Tambogrande district, UNICEF and Plan International have distributed 925 Safe Water kits containing a 20 liter bucket, bleach, a measuring jar, detergent and grabage bags; this action has reached around 4,100 people, including around 1,500 children and adolescents.
- UNICEF and Plan International have installed sixteen handwashing facilities at the following shelters: Cristo Viene, Tupac Amaru, Santa Rosa, San Pablo and Jesus de Nazareth.
- Four hundred parents of babies have received 400 baby kits from UNICEF and Plan International in three communities in Castilla district. Additionally, to promote safe hygiene practices, two Hygiene Promotion Clubs were inaugurated with the participation of students of temporary schools.
- Four communities of La Arena district have received 947 mosquito nets through UNICEF and Plan International.
- UNICEF and Action Against Hunger (AAH) have repaired the chlorination system that purifies water for 6,000 people, including 2,300 children and adolescents in the community of El Pedregal Grande located in Catacao district.
- El Pedegral Grande JASS in four communities have received capacity building from UNICEF and AAH. These JASS provide water and sanitation services for around 9,000 people.

**PROTECTION**
- A response pathway for cases of violence has been introduced and promoted by UNICEF in several shelters and communities. Because not all shelters have the same services, a tailored approach has been developed for each shelter. After the pathways for cases of violence were promoted, the DEMUNA (Municipal Ombudsman for Women, Child and Adolescent) registered 176 violence and family protection cases.
- UNICEF, The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population, and Save the Children are promoting six child friendly spaces, and the activities undertaken in them contribute to the psycho-social recovery of children and adolescents. To date, 644 children and adolescents are using these spaces. Psychosocial support has been provided to 1,352 through roving spaces and school-promoted actions.
- Since the last Situation Report, UNICEF and RENIEC (National Register for Identification and Civil Status) have registered 6,559 children and adolescents, and to date, more than 14,000 have been registered.
- UNICEF Peru Representative Maria Luisa Fornara participated in the First Gathering of Community Protection Committee Members. The main objective of the activity was to strengthen the role of these committees as the first line of local protection for girls, boys and adolescents during this emergency phase.
- UNICEF and the Piura Regional Directorate of Health have hired twenty health professionals to provide psychological care to children and adolescents. To date, 831 girls and 883 boys have received psychological support. Of these, 478 were diagnosed with various mental health problems and have been referred to specialized services.

**EDUCATION**
- UNICEF and Plan International have completed the installation of 16 temporary classrooms reaching around 450 children located in the following shelters: Nueva Santa Rosa (10), Cristo Viene (2), Tupac Amaru (2) and Jesus de Nazareth (2).
- To date, UNICEF has provided 220 school kits to students of Santa Rosa, Cristo Viene and Tupac Amaru shelters.
- UNICEF and Plan International have reached 1,060 girls and boys within their six school tutoring spaces located in tents near schools.
- UNICEF has organized two adolescent clubs in Santa Rosa shelter to facilitate health and hygiene activities and promote participatory child rights discussions between girls and boys. Eight more clubs will be organized in the coming weeks.
- As part of the Educational Response Plan of Piura and with support from UNICEF, 80 educational facilities were screened to update statistics of the student population. Eight specialists were hired to identify cases of missing students. To date, 18,050 students were screened and 551 were identified as missing. The screening will continue to locate those missing students to try to reintegrate them into the schools.

**HEALTH & NUTRITION**
- UNICEF and Save the Children have supported the Ministry of Health national de-worming campaign. Both organizations provided capacity building in worm diseases and nutritional surveillance to health staff.
- UNICEF Health and Nutrition brigades are monitoring 1,107 children who were referred to health centers and diagnosed with health, nutrition and immunization issues.
- 580 women from 37 community kitchens located in two shelters in San Pablo were trained in Emergency Feeding and Maternal-child Nutrition.
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

• Gian Marco’s album #PorTiPeruHoy, devoted to raising funds for those affected by the flood, continues to be sold. As part of this initiative, a video on the recovery of IDs for children and adolescents in Piura (95,000 recovered) and a new virtual bulletin reaching more than 12,000 people has been disseminated.

Communication for Development (C4D)

• Trainings in hygiene and solid waste management were carried out jointly with the Piura Regional Directorate of Health, reaching 1100 people located in three shelters.
• Workshops were held with community leaders and the population to improve the use of chemical toilets, latrines and handwashing spaces.
• Ten “hygiene clubs” were formed, and the educational community was trained in water and sanitation. Currently, there are clubs in the shelters of Santa Rosa, San Pablo, Cristo Viene, Jesus of Nazareth, Tupac Amaru and Andrés Rázuri.
• Together with Save the Children, workshops were held to raise awareness of good practices in handwashing and infant feeding, with 1,491 people participating from nine Health Centers. This same group received information about de-worming and handwashing.

Staffing

• UNICEF is receiving support from the Rapid Response Roster, with deployments to Peru to support Emergency Coordination, WASH, Education, Child Protection and Communications activities.
• UNICEF maintains staff dedicated exclusively to support the response at the national and local level, including coordination and monitoring in the field.
• Currently, nine people from the UNICEF team are deployed in Piura; four are nationals and are internationals. There are specialists in different areas such as Coordination, WASH, Protection, Nutrition, Communication and Health.

Media and External Communication

• The communication and fundraising campaign #QueremosQueVuelvaElNiño was launched, which made visible the need to continue helping children and adolescents affected by the emergency. The campaign is multi-faceted and has included:
  o Participation of 37 national influencers, including journalists, artists, athletes and YouTubers, as well as the participation of international figures such as UNICEF Ambassador Sergio Ramos and UNICEF friend Isabela Moner.
  o Work with 60 new partners.
  o Five flash mob activations in shopping centers.
  o Dissemination of the campaign through social networks, main television channels and radio stations, with high levels of engagement and a strong impact on social networks and reaching more than 110 million, the highest figure achieved by any communication campaign carried out by UNICEF Peru.
  o Three press releases achieving 129 media rebounds.
  o Four videos with groups of adolescents from schools in Lima mobilized to spread the objective of the campaign.
• Publication of five press releases related to interventions already implemented by the office in Piura: temporary classrooms and latrines, response pathways for cases of violence, de-worming.

Security

• UNICEF Peru office continues to take preventive measures to reduce all risks associated with field visits and staff based in Piura.

Next SitRep: 29 August 2017

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