Highlights

To date, UNICEF has provided humanitarian assistance in the areas of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Nutrition, Health and Education to 179,789 children and their families in the most affected districts of Piura.

- UNICEF, Action Against Hunger, Plan International and COOPI have reached 24,000 people through the installation of 174 latrines and handwashing stations, the distribution of 2,453 safe drinking water kits and ceramic filters, and 6,708 hygiene and vector control kits.

- UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS), has designed an emergency water supply network to optimize the water supply in shelters located in Km. 980 in Cura Mori District. A total of 69 water points have been installed that will supply safe drinking water to 6,630 people.

- To date, UNICEF has provided assistance to 1,212 girls and 1,055 boys in child-friendly spaces. Psychological assistance has been provided to 1,546 girls, 1,517 boys, 453 adolescent girls and 517 adolescent boys with support from the Community Mental Health Centre of Catacaos.

- UNICEF supported the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status (RENIEC) in Piura to register 19,116 children and adolescents so that they can access their National Identity Document (DNI).

- UNICEF and Plan International worked to ensure the continuity and sustainability of activities in renovated and new temporary classrooms in Catacaos and Cura Mori districts. In addition, health in schools was promoted through the installation of 20 handwashing stations and 26 latrines, benefiting 500 children and adolescents.

- UNICEF provided 20 cooking kits to Food Preparation Centres located in the shelters in Catacaos and Cura Mori, communities that have been prioritized. These kits have been provided with training to improve the preparation of nutritional food for children under the age of three and pregnant women.

- UNICEF, the Ministry of Health (MINSA) and the Regional Department of Health (DIRESA) in Piura, organized a workshop on September 21 and 22 to socialize the Practical Clinical Guide designed for public health officials. This guide promotes the use of zinc supplements to manage diarrhea. UNICEF also donated 10,500 packs of zinc tablets.
### SITUATION OVERVIEW & HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**(29 August to 28 September 2017)**

Between January and September 2017, a total of 1,886,310 people were affected by the coastal El Niño phenomenon in 25 regions of Peru, with around 29% of victims from Piura and another 25% from La Libertad. Lambayeque and Ancash are also among the most affected regions. Based on figures from the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI) for the period from June 15 to present, 614,749 children and adolescents have been affected or seriously affected by the emergency, including 66,775 children under the age of two.

INDECI also reports that, to date, 65,028 dwellings have collapsed or are uninhabitable, 377,372 dwellings have been damaged, 150 schools have collapsed or are uninhabitable, a further 3,520 schools are affected, 70 health centres have collapsed or are uninhabitable, and a further 1,161 health facilities have been affected.

The Government of Peru, through the Formalization of Informal Property Ownership Agency (COFOPRI), has assessed the extent of the damage and identified that more than 38,800 dwellings are uninhabitable and / or collapsed in 12 regions affected by the coastal El Niño phenomenon in 2017. Of the total number of dwellings that are uninhabitable and / or collapsed, 35% are in Lambayeque and 33% are in Piura. Other regions affected to a lesser extent include La Libertad (10%), Lima (6%) and Ancash (5%).

On Thursday, August 31, the Ministry of Social Inclusion and Development (MIDIS) issued A Single Force vouchers (“Bono Una Sola Fuerza” in Spanish) of 200 soles (61 USD) to 605,708 beneficiaries. The recipients are participants in the Together (“Juntos” in Spanish) and Pension 65 social programmes who live in the regions where emergencies have been declared due to damage caused by the coastal El Niño phenomenon. The voucher is an additional, one-time only grant. The Juntos beneficiaries who will receive the voucher live in 11 of Peru’s regions, including Piura where the majority of beneficiaries are located.

According to information provided by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), there are 544 temporary dwellings that house 1,860 people in Catacaos District. There are 1,757 temporary dwellings and 5,229 people receiving assistance in Cura Mori District. The DTM conducted a survey of 2,301 people living in these shelters (83% are heads of households) between June 17 and July 16. The survey found that 58% of people in shelters in Catacaos District did not want to or could not return. In Curia Mori District, 96% of people in shelters stated that they did not want to or could not mobilize.

Supreme Decree No. 089-2017-PCM, dated 7 September 2017, extends the National State of Emergency in Piura Province for a period of sixty (60) calendar days starting from 11 September 2017. This extension allows for implementation of immediate and necessary response and recovery actions and exceptional measures. Extending the State of Emergency in Piura aims to ensure that integrated assistance and humanitarian aid reach those affected and help them to recover their lives.

On September 6, the Government of Peru approved a modified Integrated Reconstruction Plan, which will soon be implemented through the provision of assistance to the affected population to rebuild and repair their homes, provide basic services, rebuild and repair local schools and health facilities, as well as generate employment in the affected zones.
Even though the Ministry of Health (MINSA) is engaging in many activities to prevent the spread of dengue and Zika, the transmission of dengue has been much higher than reported in previous years over a similar time period. As of September 2, according to MINSA’s 35th Report, there have been 71,775 cases of dengue and 80 confirmed deaths attributed to the illness throughout Peru. Piura has the highest number of cases of dengue with 47,257 confirmed cases, followed by La Libertad with 6,817 confirmed cases, Tumbes with 4,444 confirmed cases and Ica with 4,358 confirmed cases.

The government, humanitarian organizations and local NGOs are working to provide potable water, sanitation and hygiene solutions for people living in shelters. However, coordination and supervision need to be improved in the evacuation areas to guarantee suitable support for operations, maintenance of water supply systems and temporary latrines. There are still difficulties in access to education for children and adolescents living in shelters. One of the factors affecting this situation is that families lack the economic resources required to send their children to school.

### Estimated Affected Population

*Estimates calculated based on initial figures from the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI); 23 Sep 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 Population</td>
<td>1,604,641</td>
<td>281,669</td>
<td>1,886,310</td>
<td>941,269</td>
<td>945,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>522,953</td>
<td>91,796</td>
<td>614,749</td>
<td>306,760</td>
<td>307,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>171,697</td>
<td>30,139</td>
<td>201,836</td>
<td>100,716</td>
<td>101,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Two</td>
<td>56,804</td>
<td>9,971</td>
<td>66,775</td>
<td>33,321</td>
<td>33,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>35,085</td>
<td>5,239</td>
<td>40,324</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** 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 their dwelling and who does not have the capacity to recover his or her belongings and property and therefore receives shelter and humanitarian aid.

### HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The Government of Peru is leading the emergency response. The National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), together with the Prime Minister’s Office, is coordinating national efforts at the central (regional) and sub-national (local) levels. Regional governments are also taking action to support and respond to the needs of the population, gradually taking over these responsibilities and others that require continuous technical support.

Below is a summary of the measures adopted by the government and UNICEF during the reporting period.

#### Government

- Ministries continue to provide assistance in the areas of health, education, WASH and protection to the affected zones.
- The Prime Minister’s Office continues to coordinate and direct the government’s response to the emergency and early recovery actions.
• UNICEF is leading, at the national and local levels (Piura and Lambayeque regions), the WASH Cluster. UNICEF is also leading at the national and local levels (Piura Region) the Protection and Education clusters. UNICEF actively participates in intersectoral groups on Health, Food Security and Nutrition, and Early Recovery. Key partners regularly share information and develop joint response plans to ensure the implementation of complementary actions and the use of shared methodologies.

• UNICEF works with the government to guarantee that basic commitments for children during emergencies are fulfilled.

Humanitarian Strategy:

Humanitarian strategy: the government has mobilized resources to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected zones. After having declared a national emergency, the government is accepting help from the humanitarian network to complement rebuilding efforts.

UNICEF, together with partners, has established a support strategy based on two main areas of work:

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

   Protection: includes prevention, detection and response to violence and exploitation, psycho-emotional support, and facilitating provision of identity documents.

   Water: includes potable water tanks, water storage, domestic (home) water storage and quality assurance.

   Sanitation: includes portable toilets, sanitation facilities and waste management.

   Hygiene: includes provision of cleaning kits, hygiene kits and promotion of healthy practices through Communication for Development (C4D).

   Health and Nutrition: includes nutritional monitoring, supplementary food supplies and nutritional supplements, and primary health care, with a focus on pregnant women and children under the age of five.

   Education: includes the re-establishment of flexible and relevant educational services and an education in emergencies programme.

2) UNICEF is offering technical assistance and support to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), the Ministry of Health (MINSA), the Ministry of Education (MINEDU), and other relevant ministries, with the goal of ensuring that humanitarian assistance reaches children, adolescents and families in the affected zones. At the same time, UNICEF continues its promotion and communication work to guarantee that resources allocated by the government reach affected children, who are the most vulnerable population group.

Summary Analysis of Programme response (29 August to 28 September 2017)

UNICEF is focusing its intervention on the most affected areas of Piura, and has started coordination and intervention processes in Lambayeque. There is constant coordination between colleagues in Piura, Lambayeque and Lima to ensure that UNICEF can respond to the needs in the field.

WASH

• In Lambayeque, UNICEF is currently designing a capacity building and sensitization workshop on “Water Cycle Management for Human Consumption”. This workshop design is being coordinated with the Executive Department for Environmental Sanitation (DESA), the Regional Health Management Network (GERESA), the Executive Management of Housing and Sanitation (GEVS) and the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS). 400 people are expected to participate, including municipal mayors, staff from the Municipal Technical Areas (ATM), Community Councils for Sanitation Services (JASS) and health workers from 38 districts.

• In Lambayeque, an emergency water supply solution is being developed by UNICEF in coordination with GEVS, MVCS and the Operational Centre for Regional Emergencies (COER), for people in Cruz del Médano (Mórrope District), as their water supply sources have been contaminated by arsenic. This contamination affects around 6,000 people.

• In Piura, UNICEF, in coordination with MVCS, has designed an emergency water supply network to supply water to the shelters located in Km 980 in Cura Mori District. Over the next few weeks, a network of 69 community water points will be installed, This network will have the capacity to supply 6,630 people.

• In the shelters located in Catacaos and Cura Mori districts, UNICEF has installed 66 handwashing stations and 174 latrines, and distributed 2,453 safe water kits and ceramic filters and 6,708 hygiene and vector control kits, benefiting 24,000 people.

• On September 6 and 11, UNICEF facilitated workshops designed for public officials from rural municipalities in the provinces of Lambayeque and Piura. Around 40 participants attended the workshops. They worked with the Formulating Units (UF) to design investment projects related to water and sanitation. Participants collectively analysed specific gaps in access to water and sanitation in rural areas, as well as the new public investment system. Participants gained an understanding of the
implications of this new system, particularly for the formulation of projects that require an investment in water and sanitation. The workshops also covered mechanisms and available funding to finance these initiatives.

- Following the previous workshop in Piura, UNICEF organized a joint meeting between public officials from the Grau Service Provider Company (EPS), the Infrastructure Department of the Regional Government of Piura, and the El Tallán, Santo Domingo, Pacaypampam and San Miguel de El Faique districts. This allowed UNICEF to advise and support public officials on specific activities related to formulation, programming and evaluation of investment projects in the areas of water and sanitation that are already being promoted in their localities.

- Like in Piura, there was a joint meeting organized in Lambayeque between public officials from the Executive Management of Housing, Construction and Sanitation of the Regional Government of Lambayeque, and public officials from Mórrope, Salas, Santa Rosa, Motupe and Mochumí districts.

**PROTECTION**

- With support from UNICEF, six permanent and two mobile child-friendly and socio-emotional recovery spaces are in operation. They have served 2,267 children and adolescents (1,212 girls and 1,055 boys). The process of transferring the child-friendly spaces to the municipal governments of Piura, Cura Mori and Catacaos has begun, with UNICEF providing basic tools to local authorities so that they can operate these spaces as protection centres for children and adolescents at the local level.

- To date, the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status (RENIEC), with support from UNICEF, has registered 19,116 children and adolescents so that they can obtain a National Identity Document (DNI).

- UNICEF has implemented 10 local child protection mechanisms, including seven (7) in community protection committees and three (3) within the Self-Protection Brigades in Schools (BAPE).

- To date, UNICEF, with support from the Community Mental Health Centre of Catacaos, has provided psychological support services to 1,546 girls, 1,517 boys, 452 adolescent girls and 517 adolescent boys.

- UNICEF implemented information and communication actions related to protection mechanisms for cases of violence, with participation of more than 100 children and adolescents from the Pedregal Grande population centre located in Catacaos District.

**EDUCATION**

- UNICEF and Plan International worked to ensure continuity and sustainability of activities in six (6) renovated temporary classrooms and nineteen (19) new temporary classrooms in Catacaos and Cura Mori districts. The classroom space is used to promote healthy schools that comply with minimum hygiene standards. In addition, UNICEF has installed 20 handwashing stations and 26 latrines in the temporary classrooms, benefitting 500 children and adolescents.

- Coordinated and articulated actions are taking place with participating institutions to support the continuity and sustainability of the Regional Education Cluster in the Province of Piura.

**HEALTH & NUTRITION**

- UNICEF expanded the monitoring strategy and response to severe malnutrition in health facilities in Piura and Lambayeque. This was achieved through training and providing technical support to nursing staff who provide growth and development check-up (CRED) services in 243 health facilities in Piura. Similar trainings were developed for staff from health facilities in the Chiclayo and La Libertad health networks. This was accompanied by the provision of the ready-to-use therapeutic food Plumpy’Nut.

- UNICEF provided 20 cooking kits to Food Preparation Centres located in the shelters in Catacaos and Cura Mori, communities that have been prioritized. These kits have been provided with training to improve the preparation of nutritional food for children under the age of three and pregnant women. UNICEF, the Ministry of Health (MINSA) and the Regional Department of Health (DIRESA) in Piura held a workshop on September 21 and 22 to socialize the Practical Clinical Guide with medical and nursing staff for the management of severe diarrhea. These professionals will be responsible for replicating this workshop with all of the health facilities in the region. The guide promotes the provision of zinc supplements to manage diarrhea. UNICEF also donated 10,500 packs of zinc supplements as part of its emergency assistance.

**Communication for Development (C4D)**

- UNICEF participated in three (3) meetings organized by OCHA about communication (during emergencies) with affected communities. The objective was to share lessons learned with other agencies and institutions that are working in Piura. As a result of these meetings, a forum will be held on October 2 with the goal of sharing the participatory communication approach, enriched by field work at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP). The participatory communication approach contributes to academic and public management spaces and supports the creation of management documents such as communication plans, handbooks or guides for emergency situations.
PERU SITUATION REPORT

30 Sep 2017

Staffing

- UNICEF has staff who are exclusively dedicated to supporting the response at the local and national levels, including coordination and monitoring actions in the field.
- Currently there are eight (8) staff members from the UNICEF team who are deployed in Piura. Five (5) are national staff and three (3) are international staff. These staff members are specialists in different areas including coordination, WASH, protection, nutrition, communication and health.

Media and External Communication

- In Lambayeque Region, the strategy to address acute malnutrition gained visibility as a result of a meeting between the UNICEF Representative in Peru and the Regional Governor of Lambayeque. The strategy was designed with the Ministry of Health to have a positive effect on the lives of children aged between six months and five years. Through this, UNICEF has provided 17,000 units of Plumpy'Nut, which will provide nutritional assistance to around 570 children.
- In Piura, on September 21, local media covered the delivery of 10,500 packs of zinc tablets donated by UNICEF to DIRESA Piura to combat water-borne diseases among children. This action complements the Practical Clinical Guide that is being distributed to help combat these diseases. Other UNICEF-led activities were also covered by the regional press.
- On September 9, Gian Marco Zignago, a national UNICEF Ambassador, visited the Santa Rosa shelter located in Km. 980 of the Northern Pan-American Highway, as well as the community of Villa Vicus in Chulucanas Province. Gian Marco, a famous singer and songwriter in Peru, met with children and adolescents and visited the temporary classrooms, latrines and socio-emotional recovery spaces. This visit involved a live transmission on social networks and two videos that are being produced about the visit. In addition, videos about the Community Food Kitchen and the socio-emotional recovery spaces have been completed. The European Union funded production of these videos.
- The radio campaign to promote protective practices continued during the reporting period, focusing on selected topics related to water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and handwashing, waste treatment (disposal and burning), returning to school, violence prevention and prevention of dengue. In addition to these topics, the radio spots also promoted protective practices for families in shelters.

Security

- The UNICEF Peru office continues to take preventive measures to reduce the risks associated with field visits and for staff based in Piura.

Next SitRep: November 01, 2017

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