



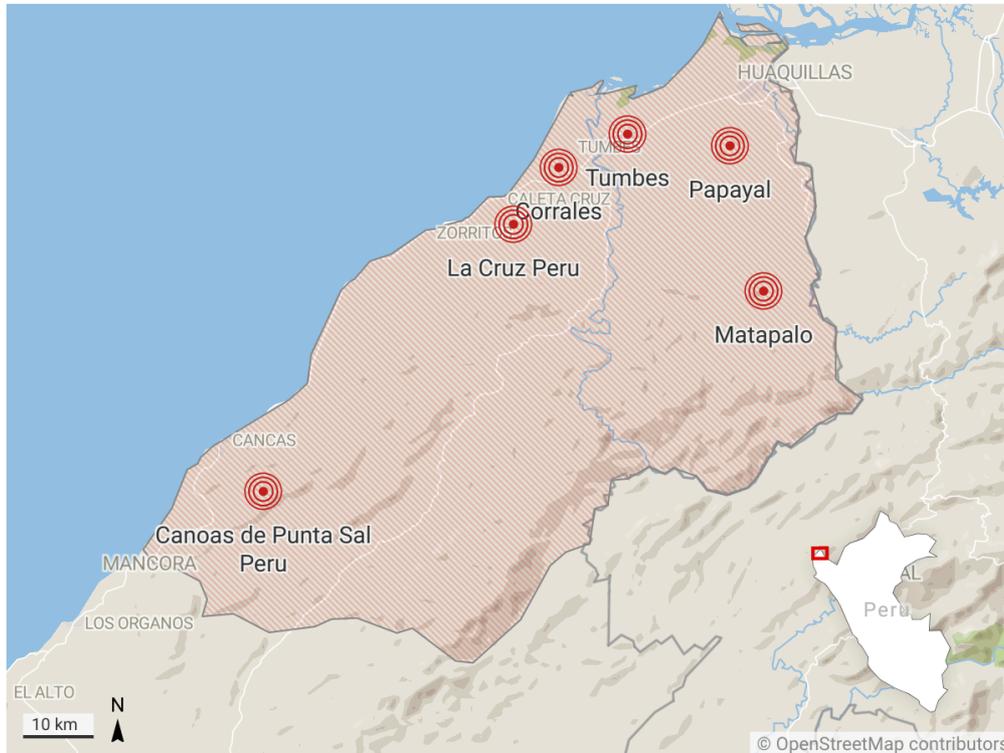
Overflow of the Tumbes River. March, 2025. Source: Infobae

Appeal: MDRPE014	Country: Peru	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 176,008	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 7,966 people	People Targeted: 3,150 people	
Operation Start Date: 15-03-2025	Operation Timeframe: 5 months	Operation End Date: 31-08-2025	DREF Published: 18-03-2025
Targeted Areas: Tumbes			

Description of the Event

Date of event

05-03-2025



 IFRC Intervention areas  Affected Department

Created with Datawrapper

Planned Intervention areas. March, 2025. Source: IFRC

What happened, where and when?

On 5 March, Supreme Decree No. 026-2025-PCM was published, declaring a State of Emergency in several districts across the provinces of Amazonas, Áncash, Apurímac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Ica, Junín, La Libertad, Lima, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Tacna, Tumbes, and Ucayali due to the damage caused by intense rainfall (1).

The declared State of Emergency has both a preventive and reactive nature, considering the evolution of the ongoing emergency caused by heavy rainfall. In the case of Tumbes, the decree was issued following substantial damage to the population and infrastructure due to intense precipitation. In contrast, in the other districts and regions covered by the declaration, rainfall is ongoing, with increasing intensity and a high likelihood of future impacts, according to SENAMHI.

Preliminary assessments indicate varying degrees of impact in other areas. In Piura, as of 27 February, heavy rains in Canchaque, Huancabamba Province, affected 606 people, left 65 displaced, destroyed one house, rendered 30 uninhabitable, and damaged 343 others. In Lima, as of 3 March, heavy rains in San Bartolomé, Huarochirí Province, triggered the activation of the Agua Blanca ravine, leading to landslides and debris flows that caused material damage to homes and temporary disruptions to roads. The levels of impact are still being assessed by the authorities.

As the emergency evolves, additional reports of damage continue to emerge. However, the scale of the impact in these areas remains lower than in Tumbes, where more than 8,000 people have been affected, making it the region with the greatest need for humanitarian assistance.

Due to the weakening of the South Pacific Anticyclone, precipitation has intensified along the northern coast of Peru since 22 February, leading to a significant increase in rainfall.

On 1 March 2025, this heavy rainfall caused the Tumbes River to overflow, with a flow rate surpassing 2,139 m³/s. The flooding severely impacted homes and crops in communities such as Cerro Blanco, San Juan de la Virgen, Oidor, Rica Playa, San Jacinto, Tacuaral, Pampa Grande, and Aguas Verdes in the Tumbes Region. The flooding also led to the closure of the Pan-American highway between Corrales and Tumbes, and restricted access to the Tumbes bridge.

On 2 March, extreme rainfall continued for ten hours across all three provinces of the Tumbes region, triggering the activation of ravines and further increasing the river's flow. This caused water infiltration at the regional hospital and health facilities, the collapse of the sewage system, and a disruption of water services in Tumbes city. On the same day, the Tumbes Region was declared in a state of emergency for 60 calendar days. This decision was formalized through Regional Council Agreement No. 016-2025/GOB.REG.TUMBES-CR-CD, in response to recent events caused by heavy rainfall, which has led to the overflow of the Tumbes River (2).

On 3 March, the Zarumilla River also overflowed, accompanied by heavy rains and thunderstorms in the provinces of Zarumilla and Tumbes. This caused flooding in the Aguas Verdes District and also led to the overflow of the international canal.

On 6 March, extreme rainfall affected again the province of Zarumilla, with seven continuous hours of heavy rain in the Papayal and Matapalo areas, resulting in severe flooding. Additionally, thunderstorms occurred in both Tumbes and Zarumilla provinces, lasting for nine hours.

According to the seasonal forecast from the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI) for March-May 2025, rainfall in the northern and central coast is expected to range from normal to above normal levels (3).

Moreover, the Multisectoral Commission for the National Study of the El Niño Phenomenon (ENFEN) has activated Coastal El Niño Watch in the Niño 1+2 region due to the potential for a weak and short-lived warm event. Weak warm conditions are expected to persist in March, leading to moderate to heavy rainfall in Tumbes and Piura, as well as above-normal precipitation in the Andean and Amazon regions (4).

There is a 48% probability that these conditions will continue until April, influenced by factors in the western Pacific and the South Pacific Anticyclone.



Road blockage caused by the overflow of the Tumbes River. March, 2025. Source: Source: Photos by Julio Socola, published in Tovi Noticias



Partial destruction of the Pan-American Highway on the Tumbes-Corrales route. Source: Photos by Julio Socola, published in Tovi Noticias



Members of the Peruvian Army assist victims in retrieving their belongings. Cerro Blanco, San Juan de la Virgen District. March, 2025. Source: Photos by the Peruvian Army, published in Infobae.

Scope and Scale

Continuous rainfall has caused significant damage to the infrastructure of 20 health centers and the Regional Hospital JAMO in Tumbes, with deterioration of walls and roof leaks. Additionally, 31 educational institutions have been impacted, with damage to walls, flooding, and the collapse of perimeter fences. Emergency teams including firefighters and military personnel, have successfully rescued five individuals trapped by rising river levels. The rainfall was also accompanied by thunderstorms, leading to power outages caused by damage to control towers and fallen electric poles due to mudslides.

According to the Regional Emergency Operations Center (COER), as of 12 March (Report No. 24), a total of 7,966 people have been affected by the floods in Tumbes. Damage assessments indicate that 2,904 homes have been impacted, 112 have been completely destroyed, and 375 are uninhabitable. Additionally, 13 villages have been isolated, and 11,865.7 hectares of crops have suffered damage.

Humanitarian organizations are assessing the need for interventions, including the distribution of water, non-perishable food, and blankets. The central government is coordinating the delivery of four tons of humanitarian aid, including food, geo bags, tents, protective equipment, and other essential supplies. Although the COER was activated within hours of the emergency, completing the assessment



tasks remains challenging due to connectivity issues in some communities.

In the city of Tumbes, the sewage system has collapsed, and water service has been disrupted in the 13 districts, alongside intermittent power outages. Flooding has also damaged the Pan-American Highway, the primary access route to the city, and vehicular passage over the Tumbes Bridge has been restricted due to a moderate increase in river flow.

The Tumbes region is highly susceptible to flooding, having faced periodic and similar events in the past. In 2017, heavy rains linked to the El Niño phenomenon caused significant damage to local infrastructure and the productive sector. However, this current event has far surpassed previous floods in both scale and duration, necessitating an immediate, coordinated humanitarian response.

The magnitude of this crisis has overwhelmed local response capacity, requiring the intervention of the central government and humanitarian organizations to effectively address the situation.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. SENAMHI Forecast March- May 2025	https://www.senamhi.gob.pe/?&p=pronostico-climatico
2. SENAMHI- ENFEN. El Nino monitoring	https://www.senamhi.gob.pe/?&p=fenomeno-el-nino
3. Supreme Decree No. 026-2025-PCM State of Emergency	https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/2377686-1
4. Supplementary Report No. 3431 – 12/3/2025 / COEN – INDECI / 20:30 Hours (Report No. 19) Intense Rains in the Department of Tumbes	https://portal.indeci.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/REPORTE-COMPLEMENTARIO-N.%C2%BA-3431-12MAR2025-LLUVIAS-INTENSAS-EN-EL-DEPARTAMENTO-DE-TUMBES-24.pdf
5. Supplementary Report No. 3138 – 7/3/2025 / COEN – INDECI / 20:30 Hours (Report No. 19) Intense Rains in the Department of Tumbes	https://portal.indeci.gob.pe/emergencias/reporte-complementario-n-o-2428-22-2-2025-coen-indeci-1940-horas-reporte-n-o-1-lluvias-intensas-en-el-departamento-de-tumbes/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:



Since 2022, the IFRC has been providing humanitarian services to people on the move, focusing on primary healthcare and specialized medical services. Key lessons learned so far include:

(1) Fostering collaboration among partners through existing coordination mechanisms: In Tumbes, the main coordination platform among humanitarian partners is the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants (GTRM). This group played a crucial role in previous emergencies, such as the Yaku event in 2023, when intense rains affected multiple departments, including Tumbes, Lima and La Libertad leaving many people homeless due to flooding.

(2) Effective coordination with the Regional Health Directorate (DIRESA) in Tumbes: A smooth and effective coordination relationship has been established with DIRESA Tumbes, both at the management level and across its health networks and primary care facilities. This collaboration has enabled a more efficient response to the health needs of people in need.

(3) Coordination with the Regional Government: Through the Social Development Department in Tumbes, joint planning and action have been promoted, strengthening the humanitarian response and ensuring a comprehensive approach to supporting vulnerable populations.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The IFRC CCD for the Andean Countries, which provides technical and operational assistance to National Societies in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia from its headquarters in Lima, Peru, is currently directly implementing a human mobility project in the regions of Lima-Callao, Tumbes, La Libertad, and Tacna due to the current suspension of the Peruvian Red Cross. This initiative delivers primary healthcare services to people on the move, whether residing in or transiting through these areas.

In response to the emergency, the CCD has maintained continuous situational monitoring in Tumbes through its field team and its headquarters. Within this framework, the CCD has undertaken the following operational actions:

I. Coordination: Inter-institutional Coordination: Effective collaboration was established with local authorities, health officials, and the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) team in the Tumbes region. Several pivotal actions were implemented to enhance coordination and develop the response strategy, such as:

- Monitoring of Data and Reports: Continuous monitoring of emergency-related data was conducted to evaluate its progression and guide interventions effectively.

- Conduct Strategic Meetings: Representatives of NGOs, UN partners and International Organizations attended the emergency meeting convened by COER Tumbes, as well as coordination meetings for the health sector, which involved humanitarian organizations and the Regional Health Directorate (DIRESA) Tumbes.

- Assistance and Reporting to the Humanitarian Emergency Group of GTRM Tumbes: Active communication was maintained with this group to ensure coordination of efforts and prevent the duplication of actions.

II. Health: Once the water levels receded, the IFRC conducted a medical campaign in Las Mercedes, one of the flood-affected areas of Tumbes, providing care to 34 individuals, including 18 women and 16 men. Additionally, information on the prevention of dengue and leptospirosis was disseminated to reduce the risk of infection and encourage protective measures among those affected. Further targeted medical campaigns are planned in other affected areas.

III. Community Engagement and Accountability: Continuous communication has been maintained with community leaders of the refugee and migrant population, as well as with host communities, to coordinate potential interventions based on needs identified through ongoing sectoral assessments conducted by authorities. Additionally, communication with municipal authorities in the affected areas remains ongoing to update them on evolving needs, share actions taken, and provide situational updates.



Participating National Societies	Due to the suspension of the Peruvian RC, there are not Participating National Societies in the country.
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ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has a regional office in Peru and supports the National Society mainly in capacity-building, safer access, and Restoring Family Links (RFL). This operation does not include joint action with the ICRC.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The central government has mobilized support for affected families by delivering four tons of humanitarian aid.</p> <p>Additionally, in response to the river's overflow and the closure of Tumbes' main road, the government has deployed military personnel to assist those trapped by rising waters. The military has facilitated the crossing of flooded roads, allowing residents to return to their homes in Tumbes, Corrales, and other districts outside the city.</p> <p>Homes filled with mud and floodwaters are being cleared using motor pumps provided by the local government. Families are also taking action with available resources such as shovels, buckets, brooms, and dustpans. However, some homes, health facilities, and schools remain non-operational.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>NGOs operating in the region have initiated damage assessments, coordinated with regional authorities. ADRA has commenced the distribution of 200 hot meals daily in San Juan de la Virgen for a period of 5 days, starting on 1 March and World Vision Peru has distributed drinking water to affected areas.</p> <p>Additionally, other organizations such as UNHCR, IFRC, IOM, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Caritas, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Prisma, and UNICEF, are collaborating within the Humanitarian Emergency Working Group of the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants (GTRM, for its acronym in Spanish) in Tumbes to update the needs assessment, focus on the most severely affected areas, and coordinate potential interventions, ensuring an efficient response and avoiding duplication of efforts.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Currently, the Humanitarian Emergency Working Group of the GTRM in Tumbes coordinates NGOs involved in the emergency response within the region. This group maintains close collaboration with the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI), the decentralized office of the National Center for Disaster Risk Estimation, Prevention, and Reduction (CENEPRED), the Regional Health Directorate (DIRESA), and the technical team of the Regional Emergency Operations Center (COER) in Tumbes. Meetings are convened at least once a week and include organizations such as the UNHCR, the IFRC, IOM, IRC, Caritas, ADRA, Prisma, and UNICEF.

Coordination is facilitated through an articulation platform involving COER, INDECI, and the decentralized office of CENEPRED in Tumbes, via the Emergency Humanitarian Working Group. This mechanism has been vital in strengthening responses to previous crises, such as the Yaku event, ensuring better disaster risk management and planning in the region.

Additionally, COER Tumbes remains active and holds regular meetings with representatives from both government entities and the private sector. These meetings focus on analyzing the impact of the emergency and proposing intervention strategies for an effective response.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to preliminary evaluations by the COER, there are 124 destroyed homes, 375 uninhabitable homes, and 3,004 affected homes. The affected homes require cleaning tools and supplies, as well as the replacement of essential household items such as mattresses and bedding.

If the emergency worsens, it will be necessary to establish shelters to accommodate forcibly displaced families. Currently, no temporary shelters are operational, as the local government has not designated a suitable area, and existing spaces are highly prone to flooding.

Given the lack of operational shelters, their establishment would necessitate the provision of essential services, including healthcare, food, lighting, and access to water and sanitation, to ensure adequate living conditions and uphold public health standards. Moreover, both relocation to shelters and the eventual return home would place additional financial burdens on families already experiencing economic hardship due to the loss of their livelihoods.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

In the Tumbes region, on the right bank of the Tumbes River, the primary sources of income are agriculture (notably bananas and rice) and livestock, which exacerbate the socioeconomic challenges faced by the local population.

The overflow of the Tumbes River has necessitated the temporary evacuation of many families. However, there is resistance to evacuation due to fears of losing other belongings, resulting in some families returning to their homes shortly after displacement.

The floods have heightened the need for income to cover basic household necessities, particularly for those dependent on daily wages from working in rice fields and banana plantations.

Furthermore, the floods have resulted in the total loss of crops for the current and upcoming seasons, creating an urgent need for financial support to meet daily food requirements. As of the 3 March, report 5,295.7 hectares of crops have been flooded, along with significant damage to agricultural infrastructure. This situation could further reduce food availability, exacerbating the challenges faced by affected families, who are not only dealing with damage to their homes but also struggling with food access and rising prices due to crop losses in rural areas.



Health

The extreme rainfall over the past week has resulted in widespread flooding across various areas of the Tumbes region, significantly impacting public health and causing extensive damage to the infrastructure and equipment of health centers. In coordination with Regional Health Directorate of Tumbes (DIRESA Tumbes), which has requested support due to insufficient personnel and resources to handle the current caseload, the following urgent needs have been identified:

A. Shortage of Primary and Specialized Health Care Services

The infrastructure of 20 health centers has been compromised, including structural damage to walls due to flooding and deterioration of medical furniture. Affected centers include Corrales, Puerto Pizarro, Andrés Araujo Morán, Cruz Blanca, Garbanzal, Mata Palo, Papayal, La Palma, Zarumilla, Tumpis, and JAMO Hospital. In addition, health centers in Cerro Blanco and La Choza have sustained damage to their primary access routes, leading to isolation and further flooding of surrounding areas.

Compounding these challenges, the heavy rainfall has caused power outages, affecting the operation of critical medical equipment. At the Garbanzal health center, the cold chain for medicines has been disrupted, posing risks to the preservation of essential supplies. In Puerto Pizarro, a collapsed sewage system has resulted in the presence of wastewater, increasing the risk of contamination. Similarly, the Community Mental Health Center in Corrales has been affected by the detachment of its front wall structure and leaks in the waiting area, further compromising service provision.

As a result of these damages, the overall service capacity of the affected health centers has been significantly reduced. Limited access to medical care is exacerbated by the contamination of rivers with wastewater, which poses severe health risks, particularly for children,



due to the increased likelihood of diarrheal diseases and other infections transmitted through contaminated water and food.

Even before the current emergency, access to healthcare in the region was already limited. The healthcare system in Tumbes has historically faced structural gaps, with a shortage of medical personnel, supplies, and infrastructure. Primary health services, especially in rural areas, have struggled to meet demand, and the region has relied on external support to strengthen healthcare delivery. According to the Ministry of Health, as of 2023, 100% (57) of first-level health establishments in Tumbes had inadequate installed capacity, reflected in precarious infrastructure, obsolete, inoperative, or insufficient equipment. This made Tumbes one of the three regions in the country in the most critical condition. The same applies to the two hospitals and the only public health laboratory in the region.

Since 2018, the IFRC had been actively involved in providing primary healthcare services in Tumbes, particularly to refugee and migrant populations. These interventions included mobile health units and community-based health strategies, aimed at supplementing the overstretched public health services. The ongoing crisis has further strained an already fragile system, underscoring the urgency of reinforcing health services to prevent further deterioration.

B. Vector-Borne Disease Proliferation

Stagnant water in various areas has created optimal conditions for mosquito breeding, significantly increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases such as dengue. Additionally, the risk of leptospirosis and other vector-related infections remains high, particularly in flooded zones where exposure to contaminated water is prolonged.

According to the Ministry of Health, as of week 9, 418 dengue cases have been recorded in the department, with 263 cases reported in the Tumbes district. While this is a lower figure compared to the same period in 2024, when 1,198 cases were reported in the region, public health authorities remain concerned that the situation could rapidly deteriorate. The prolonged presence of floodwaters, combined with inadequate protective measures and poor drainage, may lead to a significant increase in cases.

The risk of overwhelming primary health centers is particularly high, given the anticipated surge in dengue cases and other waterborne diseases. This challenge is compounded by the limited accessibility of several health facilities due to infrastructure damage and blocked access roads. Health centers are currently treating a high number of respiratory infections (IRAs), rhinosinusitis, pharyngitis, acute diarrheal diseases (EDAs), diarrhea, fevers, and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), placing additional strain on their already stretched resources.

Given these conditions, strengthening community education on disease prevention, particularly regarding dengue and leptospirosis, is essential. However, as noted by DIRESA, the existing community-based health intervention (CBS) structure remains underdeveloped, limiting its effectiveness. Although the local population has some prior knowledge of dengue prevention due to past outbreaks, further structured interventions are required. Once floodwaters recede and accessibility improves, targeted awareness campaigns will be crucial in mitigating the risk of disease proliferation, especially in isolated communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

According to the COER, the recent floods have caused extensive damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure, significantly impacting the provision of potable water and sources used by both humans and animals. The water supply was disrupted for five days, from 1 March to 6 March. Damage to the Cerro Blanco intake system was reported, further exacerbating the overflow of the Tumbes River.

AGUA TUMBES, a private company in the Tumbes department, has confirmed that the potable water treatment plant remains operational and continues to supply water to the population, including those in shelters and other areas. However, several pumping stations are critically affected, being obstructed by mud.

Additionally, brigades equipped with motor pumps are being activated to remove water from flooded homes through the Regional Office for Disaster Risk Management (OFREGERD).

The contamination of water and soil poses a high risk for the spread of waterborne diseases, such as acute diarrheal diseases (EDAs), leptospirosis, and dengue.

In areas affected by housing flooding, the distribution of safe water is essential, along with the promotion of water and food disinfection, hygiene kits, and containers for water storage to mitigate health risks associated with the floods.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In collaboration with community leaders from the refugee and migrant populations, vulnerable individuals have been identified, including 437 migrant families and two individuals with physical disabilities. These individuals require temporary spaces in a safe environment that ensures their protection.



Education

According to the latest COER report, 32 educational institutions have been impacted by flooding and the collapse of perimeter fences, with 16 of these institutions in critical condition. Additionally, concerns have been raised by the Regional Education Management about the structural integrity of perimeter fences at schools, resulting in delays to the start of the academic year. Furthermore, there have been challenges related to physical access to certain educational centers, impeding the entry of students and teachers.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During the emergency, families are experiencing uncertainty not only regarding their immediate well-being but also the future of their communities due to the damage sustained by their homes and essential public infrastructure, including health centers and schools.

It is always crucial for community leaders to actively participate during the emergency response. These leaders serve as trusted representatives, strategically coordinating aid and ensuring its transparent distribution to those most affected. It is essential that these leaders articulate the community's needs and provide feedback on the assistance received through accessible and context-appropriate communication channels.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Due to the severe rains, the challenge in accessing updated data is hindering progress in determining the priority areas and strategies for intervention.

The COER is awaiting the completion of local damage assessments (EDAN) by municipalities and their Civil Defense areas. These assessments are expected to be finalized once communication networks, disrupted by the rains, are restored. Additionally, the humanitarian emergency group of GTRM Tumbes has enhanced communication and reporting from community leaders to UNICEF.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Response operation, the IFRC aims to provide humanitarian assistance to 3,150 people (630 families) affected by the floods caused by the overflow of the Tumbes and Zarumilla Rivers in the districts of Tumbes, Corrales, La Cruz, Matapalo, Papayal, and Canoas of Punta Sal, in the province of Tumbes. This will be achieved through the implementation of emergency response activities in the sectors of Shelter, Health, and Cash Transfer Programs, with a focus on Community Participation and Accountability (CEA) for a period of 5 months.

Operation strategy rationale

The response plan will be based on a multisectoral approach aimed at addressing the most urgent needs of the affected population. This action plan will focus on 12 communities across 6 districts in the provinces of the Tumbes Region, helping to alleviate the suffering of families and strengthen their resilience after the emergency.

The intervention will be implemented by the IFRC field team located in Tumbes with continuous support and supervision from the CCD team and the Americas Regional Office.

The strategy will include:



MULTIPURPOSE CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM

This program seeks to provide assistance to 630 families affected by the floods through direct cash transfers with two objectives:

A. **Multipurpose Cash Transfers for Basic Needs:** To assist 450 families, this modality aims to cover immediate needs such as food, clothing, and other essential items. It serves as an initial response to ensure that affected families can quickly and efficiently meet their basic needs. Depending on the number of members in a family and the level of impact, families will receive a total of PEN 282 (approximately CHF 68.45). The amount was determined based on the February 2025 cost of the basic family basket in Peru and standardized with amounts provided by other organizations in the department to ensure it covers essential needs.

B. **Multipurpose Cash Transfers for Housing:** To assist 180 families, this modality will provide more substantial assistance for housing-related issues, such as the repair or reconstruction of homes and other resources necessary to ensure dignified living conditions, or to purchase basic items lost in the flood, such as mattresses, blankets, and kitchen items. A detailed evaluation of individual needs will determine the amount of the transfer based on the extent of the housing damage, initially set at PEN 1,130 (approximately CHF 274). This amount is based on the average cost of purchasing basic resources for housing rehabilitation, considering a margin for increased costs of materials and labor due to high demand following the events. Additionally, it aligns with the legal minimum income in Peru, which is 1,130 soles. This strategy not only speeds up the recovery process but also boosts the local economy and strengthens the resilience of the affected communities.

Cash distribution will be conducted through the cash pickup modality, facilitated by agreements with RedRose and MoneyGram, providers of information and financial services, respectively, and supported by the Americas Regional Office CVA team. The IFRC CCD team has prior experience running CVA programs, such as a conditional cash transfer program for health-related purposes within a Human Mobility Program in 2022, and a direct payment program to health facilities to cover specialized health needs currently implemented for people on the move.

The IFRC's Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach will be integrated into all phases of the multi-purpose cash (MPC) intervention. This will involve customizing delivery modalities to ensure accessibility for people with disabilities and those in need of international protection. Additionally, robust feedback mechanisms will be implemented via WhatsApp and suggestion boxes to maintain continuous feedback and reporting channels for communities.

The program will prioritize individuals with special protection needs, including families with pregnant women, refugees and migrants, children under five years of age, older adults, single-parent families, and people with disabilities. Family prioritization will be based on a needs analysis, with information collected through the KoboCollect application. At the operational level, assessment teams consisting of 10 surveyors will be formed to conduct community-level surveys in each district.

HEALTH AND DISEASE PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS

Due to the recent floods, it is necessary to enhance surveillance of vector-borne, zoonotic, water-borne, skin, and respiratory diseases.

A. Vector control activities

To support 630 families (around 3,150 individuals), the IFRC will distribute supplies for cleaning and filling tanks and organize community cleanup campaigns and workshops. Community cleanup days will be organized to facilitate safe waste management and reduce infection outbreaks from contaminated water. A total of six community cleaning kits will be distributed to six communities. Each kit will include brooms, mops, shovels, personal protective equipment, detergent, and disinfectant.

The community workshops will focus on environmental protection strategies against mosquitoes. These strategies include repairing and sealing holes in windows, walls, and roofs; eliminating standing water; covering water containers; and providing guidance on food storage, preventing infection from contaminated water, and controlling rodent populations. Additionally, 630 cleaning and vector-borne kits, including supplies for health promotion will be distributed, each containing rubber gloves, brushes, garbage bags, repellent and insecticide, with one kit per family.

Health activities will align with the Government's strategy, which includes decentralized medical campaigns in high-exposure areas managed by the regional government and DIRESA. DIRESA is disseminating key messages on the prevention of vector-borne diseases through health promotion, conducting inspections at health centers to monitor services and update damage assessments, and strengthening campaigns to eliminate mosquito breeding sites.

B. Primary health care

In response to the floods, the IFRC will implement health education and communication initiatives, including the dissemination of key information on disease prevention in critical areas such as health centers, schools, markets, and community spaces. Comprehensive awareness campaigns targeting the general population will be organized to address hygiene practices and vector control measures.



Health promoters, including community leaders, will be engaged in disseminating preventive messages and monitoring the health status of families.

Furthermore, efforts will be directed to establishing community-based surveillance systems and extramural outpatient care, with a focus on the early detection of water- and vector-borne diseases. Community health promoters will receive basic training to identify symptoms of diarrhea, leptospirosis, dengue, and other pertinent conditions. If epidemiological reports indicate an exponential increase in cases or if the situation worsens, care and referral points will be established in the most affected areas. These points will be coordinated by both health personnel and community members, providing first aid, basic medication (such as oral rehydration solutions, non- opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs) and intestinal anthelmintics), and activating referral systems to higher-level health facilities as necessary.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY: (CEA)

During emergencies, families face significant uncertainty about their well-being and the future of their communities, as critical infrastructure, including medical centers and schools, is often severely impacted. Trusted local leaders play a vital role in strategic coordination and ensuring the equitable distribution of assistance. Providing accurate and timely information about available aid, the evolving emergency, and emerging risks is crucial. Equally important is establishing reliable and accessible feedback mechanisms that allow individuals to voice concerns, share suggestions, and seek redress when necessary, fostering transparency and community trust.

The CEA strategy for this operation builds on the framework of the Human Mobility Program in Peru. It leverages relationships with local authorities and community leaders, and knowledge of key service points and high-traffic areas for disseminating messages. Existing engagement mechanisms in Tumbes and other regions, such as the Informative Hotline and suggestion boxes, will be expanded to ensure structured and transparent communication with the affected population.

The Informative Hotline functions as a two-way communication channel, providing real-time responses to inquiries and identifying emerging information needs. Suggestion boxes offer an alternative feedback collection method, particularly in areas with limited connectivity, allowing the population to express concerns, suggestions, complaints, and acknowledgements regarding the assistance received. Feedback gathered through these channels will be systematically documented (through feedback forms and systematized in Kobo ToolBox), analyzed in team meetings, and used for adaptive programming and continuous improvement. The Operations Manager and the CCD's CEA Focal Point will oversee the analysis of feedback, information updates, and responses to the community to ensure a timely and structured approach.

Community engagement efforts will prioritize the dissemination of essential public health information, focusing on disease prevention and health recommendations through digital materials and strategically placed community posters. The Informative Hotline will also serve as a key source of updated information, including queries related to the Cash Transfer Program. Additionally, coordination forums and community meetings with local leaders and authorities will be promoted to strengthen engagement, facilitate information-sharing, and enhance transparency throughout the response.

To incorporate PGI standards, the IFRC will maintain close coordination between the Operation Manager and the Americas Regional Office PGI focal point. This will involve looking for safe spaces for community discussions, establishing clear referral pathways for confidentially reporting protection issues, and coordinating messaging to prevent discrimination and exclusion in aid delivery.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation aims to assist 3,150 individuals, approximately 630 families, affected by the floods in Tumbes. This region has been prioritized due to its severe impact from heavy rainfall, making it the most affected area in the country. The intense rains have disrupted livelihoods, damaged infrastructure, and compromised connectivity, leading to significant disruptions in essential services.

Building on its direct implementation experience in Tumbes in recent years, the IFRC leverages its operational capacities and knowledge of the local context to ensure an effective and well-coordinated response. This approach allows for interventions that are tailored to the specific needs of the affected population. In this context, special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, children, older adults, and people with disabilities. The IFRC works and will continue working to identify these groups and address their specific needs comprehensively.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation will prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable groups within the affected population. Assistance will be provided based on prioritization of vulnerability and the impact of the emergency.

The following groups will be considered:

- Families who have lost their homes or whose homes have been declared uninhabitable or affected.
- Communities that were isolated during the emergency and have limited access to basic resources.
- People with greater vulnerability, including:
 - Children under five years old.
 - Older adults.
 - People with disabilities.
 - Pregnant and lactating women.
 - People with chronic illnesses.
- People on the move (migrants and refugees) with major barriers to access to health services.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,175	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	425	Urban	50%
Men	1,100	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	450		
Total targeted population	3,150		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Humanitarian staff security in affected areas	Training in security protocols, identification of evacuation routes, and implementation of IFRC security protocols.
The persistence of heavy rains and new flooding in the intervention areas	Continuous meteorological monitoring and flexible response planning based on real-time data.
Difficulties in accessing affected areas due to the destruction of road infrastructure	Coordination with authorities to ensure safe transportation and access routes

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The current security context in Tumbes over the past month has been marked by several significant developments. Authorities have intensified border controls, particularly around the International Bridge connecting Aguas Verdes and Huaquillas, using drones to monitor the area. Additionally, there have been efforts to dismantle criminal organizations, with the National Police of Peru (PNP) conducting operations that led to the arrest of multiple individuals involved in illegal activities.

Given these conditions, protection needs in Tumbes include ensuring the safety of humanitarian staff, maintaining secure access to affected communities, and implementing measures to prevent and address potential violence or conflict during aid distribution. Enhanced coordination with community leaders and local public authorities is essential to navigate these challenges effectively.

IFRC Security protocols will be thoroughly reviewed in collaboration with the IFRC team and ARO SU to minimize exposure and ensure the safety of all personnel. This review comes in light of recent incidents, such as the detonation of an explosive device, which resulted in injuries and significant damage to several homes.



Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 88,822

Targeted Persons: 3,150

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families assisted with multipurpose cash for basic needs	450
Number of families assisted with multipurpose cash for shelter	180
Number of community workshops on cash transfer program	6

Priority Actions

- Identify and select beneficiaries
- Coordinate with local authorities and organizations
- Conduct Market and feasibility analysis
- Community training on distribution modality
- Implement cash distribution
- Post-distribution monitoring and follow-up



Health

Budget: CHF 51,186

Targeted Persons: 3,150

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached through health promotion activities	1,000
Number of families who receive cleaning kits for vector control	630
Number of community training sessions on vector-borne disease prevention	6
Number of community clean-up days implemented	12

Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits for vector control.
- Procurement of supplies for health promotion activities
- Hold local workshops on vector-borne disease prevention, focusing on early detection of disease signs and promotion of safe practices.



- Coordinate community clean-up days.
- Community-based surveillance and outpatient care



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,499

Targeted Persons: 96

Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of individuals reached who actively express satisfaction with the assistance provided	80
Percentage of individuals reached who actively engage with the community feedback and response mechanism	80
Number of community meetings to share operation results and identify lessons learned	12
Number of suggestion boxes implemented	1

Priority Actions

- Achieve effective communication by distributing key information material (flyers, banners, among others).
- Establish dialogue spaces with the community.
- Implement feedback mechanisms for the intervention.
- Monitor and follow up on information received from community feedback.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 34,501

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of surge deployments	2
Number of lessons learned workshops	1

Priority Actions

- Deployment of surge personnel
- IFRC Monitoring visits
- Communicate and report operation progress
- Manage financial costs of the intervention
- Systematize lessons learned from the intervention

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

No additional personnel will be hired for this emergency. The following staff members will have partial dedication to the response:

- PMER Senior Officer: Supports drafting the monitoring plan and data collection tools during the first month and reviews the technical report to ensure quality standards during the last month of implementation. Duration: 2 months – 30%.
- Finance Senior Officer: Supports the generation of financial reports for decision-making. Duration: 2 months – 30%.
- Logistics Assistant: Supports the procurement process, including assisting the Regional Logistics Unit with the purchase of medicines. Duration: 2 months – 50%.

To support distributions, daily workers will be required for this operation. Additionally, health personnel (nurses and technicians) from the IFRC team, already integrated into Red Cross operations in Tumbes, will assist with health promotion activities at the community level.

Furthermore, the IFRC will maintain continuous coordination to involve volunteers from Peruvian Red Cross in the intervention area across all community activities.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Two surge personnel will be deployed to provide support in the implementation of this operation, including:

- Operations Manager: Responsible for managing and coordinating field activities, ensuring smooth implementation, monitoring operations, and delivering services to affected populations in accordance with IFRC regulations. Duration: 3 months.
- CVA Coordinator (Cash Transfer Program): Responsible for evaluating, assessing feasibility, and implementing the Cash Transfer Program, ensuring effective design and delivery to intended recipients. Duration: 2 months

It is worth noting that these two profiles will be funded by the Canadian Red Cross, so they have not been budgeted for in the DREF. Only a small amount to cover their mobilization costs in country was included in the DREF Budget.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

This operation will be directly managed by the IFRC. Any procurement activities will be overseen by the CCD-Andean countries in Peru.

With the support of the Regional Logistics Unit and CCD, medicines and medical supplies will be procured locally. The country has certified providers who have supplied medicines for IFRC programs in 2023 and 2024.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored according to the IFRC's procedures, with support of the Americas Regional Office to supervise the implementation of the Cash Transfer Program to ensure proper execution and compliance with operational standards.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The operation will be directly managed by the IFRC CCD – Andean Countries with support of experienced surge due to the ongoing suspension of the PRC as member of the IFRC. In these circumstances, the pertinent communication strategy will be defined and implemented with the support and lead of ARO Communications team.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRPE014 - IFRC CCD for Andean Countries Peru: Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	141,507
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	88,822
Health	51,186
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,499
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	34,501
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	34,501
National Society Strengthening	0
TOTAL BUDGET	176,008

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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