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CLIMATE EMERGENCY RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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Rapid Needs Assessment Report for the regions of Tumbes, Lambayeque, La Libertad, and Lima



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INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the climate emergency in Peru, HIAS conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) for the four regions of Tumbes, Lambayeque, La Libertad, and Lima. The objective of this RNA was to identify the main needs, risks, and livelihoods of the affected population, and to ensure that the development of humanitarian aid interventions is effective and appropriate.

This assessment is an essential tool in making informed decisions in emergency situations. It ensures that interventions are conducted considering the specific needs of the affected population to ensure an efficient and effective response during emergency situations. To this end, a total of 370 people from these four regions were surveyed. The RNA will guide HIAS on the humanitarian aid interventions depending on the specific needs of each affected region or population.

General results show that the population has multiple needs which must be addressed to improve its welfare and quality of life, highlighting needs such as drinking water, health care, food, and livelihoods. It is important to stress that, due to the geographic context and climate variability throughout the Peruvian territory, needs may vary from one region to another. Regional needs reported by each population are mentioned below:

- 1) Tumbes: drinking water 79%, health care 60%, livelihoods 54%, and food 24%.

- 2) Lambayeque: drinking water 63%, food 60%, health care 41%, and sanitation 28%.
- 3) La Libertad: food 66%, livelihoods 51%, health care 47%, and drinking water 29%.
- 4) Lima: health care 36%, food 33%, livelihoods 29%, and security 25%.

The lack of access to sufficient drinking water, as well as problems related to water prices and collection are pressing needs identified in the population in terms of drinking water. These issues must be addressed to ensure the welfare and safety of the population. It is important to highlight that the migrant population is facing similar problems, suggesting that these problems are systemic, and they are not limited to a particular population.

Health care needs reported by the population focus on improving access to health care and ensuring that drugs and health care services are available and affordable to everyone. Some measures to improve the population's life conditions, such as ensuring healthy housing and preventing mosquito-borne diseases, must be also implemented. One of the most relevant points is the existing urgent need to improve access to health care and resources for the migrant population, as they are still facing some barriers to accessing the health system.

The results related to food needs show that food insecurity is an important problem affecting most people: both local and migrant populations. Factors contributing to food insecurity include food cost, limited access to food and availability, unemployment, and lack of income, as well as problems in the food supply chain and environmental problems.

These results provide valuable information on livelihood needs after the climate emergency, highlighting problems such as inability to meet basic needs, lack of job opportunities, lack of capital to start a business, and job loss. These needs demonstrate that many people are experiencing severe economic hardship and that measures are needed to help these people recover from the effects of the emergency. The importance of understanding these needs will therefore enable the development of an effective, sustainable, and locally tailored response that will help people recover, strengthen their resilience, and restore their livelihoods.

It is extremely important to consider the most vulnerable groups —children, women, and people with disabilities— when planning responses to emergencies, and the population's need for protection in adverse situations. Children are particularly one of the most vulnerable groups. Their main needs are food, access to drinking water, a safe place to sleep, and health care.

We can stress the importance of having multiple communication channels to reach community effectively during emergency situations. Channels such as WhatsApp, community volunteers, community leaders, organization staff, and text messages can be highlighted. Respondents' individual preferences may vary by community and situation, so it is important to have a variety of communication options to ensure that information reaches all those affected.

General Information

General Population and Geographic Information

This RNA was conducted in Tumbes, Lambayeque, La Libertad, and Lima. It is important to highlight that these regions were selected because they were the main ones affected by the floods, rains, and landslides, leaving a significant number of affected households without access to basic services.

Particularly in the following districts:

- **Tumbes:** Zorritos, Corrales, La Cruz, Tumbes, and Aguas Verdes.
- **Lambayeque:** Chiclayo, José Leonardo Ortiz, La Victoria, Pimentel, Pueblo Nuevo, and San José.
- **La Libertad:** Ascope, Casa Grande, Florencia de Mora, La Esperanza, Moche, Salaverry, Simbal, and Trujillo.
- **Lima:** Chaclacayo, Lurigancho-Chosica, San Juan de Lurigancho, Puente Piedra, Cañete, Pachacamac, Pucusana, Punta Hermosa, and San Juan de Miraflores.



HIAS used a quantitative methodology with a rapid needs assessment contextualized tool for climate emergency to evaluate 370 affected households. Surveys were conducted in person in the areas affected by *huaicos* (mudslide and flash flood caused by torrential rains), floods, and heavy rain by a team of 26 enumerators from March 30 through April 5.

The total number of surveys conducted in each prioritized region are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of Surveys Conducted per Region

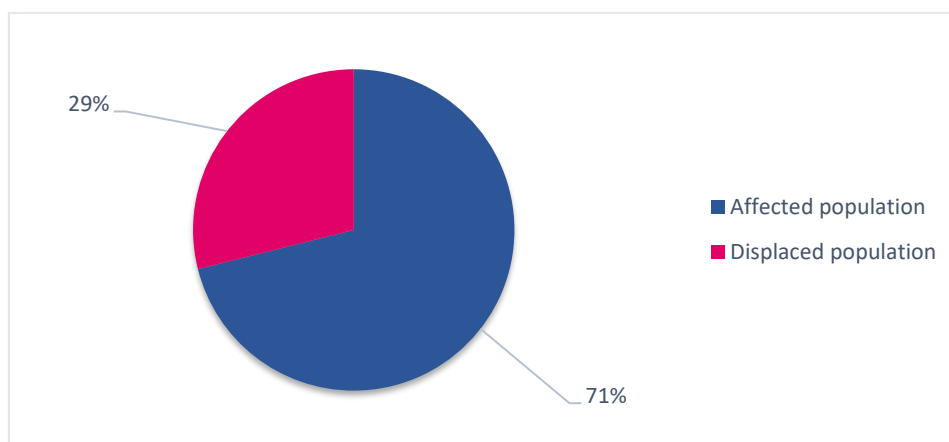
Region	No.
La Libertad	91
Lambayeque	83
Lima	106
Tumbes	90
Total	370

The surveyed population was mostly located in urban areas (68%) and, to a lesser extent in rural areas (32%). A total of 240 people (65%) from the migrant and refugee (M&R) population and 130 (35%) people from the local

population were identified in the emergency response deployments who agreed to participate in the data collection exercise.

The population living in the areas affected by the climate emergency is the most notable aspect. In that sense, when carrying out an impact type analysis, we can highlight that 71% of population are considered affected, that is, families which were disrupted by the effects of floods, *huaicos*, and heavy rain. They therefore need immediate support to eliminate or mitigate the effects of this emergency. In this group, there are 230 people: 53% (195) of them are migrants and only 18% (68) of them are nationals.

Chart 1: Percentage of People according to the Emergency Impact



In contrast, the displaced population accounts for 29% (107) and consists of those families which were partially or totally affected by the emergency. Their property was damaged, and they were left without proper accommodations or housing. That is why they need shelter or temporary humanitarian aid because they are not capable of restoring their property and/or assets. 17% (62) of people considered victims were nationals and only 12% (45) were migrants.

Background Information

Context

In late February 2023, the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service of Peru (SENAMHI) reported a "disorganized tropical cyclone" that hit the coasts of Ecuador and Peru in early March, causing heavy rains in Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash and Lima, generating landslides, mudslides and unprecedented floods, which caused thousands of people to lose their homes.

Under this scenario, the ENFEN Multisectoral Commission changes the Alert Status of the system from "Coastal El Niño Watch" to "Coastal El Niño Alert" of weak magnitude; it was upgraded to moderate magnitude in April. The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) confirmed the delivery of temporary shelter vouchers (BAE) of S/ 500 per month for 2 years for families whose homes were rendered uninhabitable or destroyed by the heavy rains associated with Cyclone Yaku in the northern regions of the country. However, these government vouchers are usually only aimed at the local population and migrants in a regular migratory situation.

HIAS Peru is currently operating in eight Peruvian regions, serving migrants and refugees, mainly Venezuelan. Due to programmatic donor compliance matters, HIAS could use a limited proportion of the funds granted to help non-Venezuelan citizens. HIAS Peru continues to assist Haitian families and seeks to expand operations related to this and other affected populations.

Official Impact Figures

During the climate emergency, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) monitored and reported the flood situation, caused by climate change, deforestation, and territorial planning, in different Peruvian regions. The Situation Report No. 05¹ prepared by OCHA states that, as of May 2 and with 70.5% of damage recorded, ninety-nine people had died and 522,200 people were in need² due to floods in the country. In addition, 146,538 houses were affected and almost 30,000 houses were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable.

The specific situation reports for Tumbes³ and Lambayeque⁴ can be seen in the following table.

¹ OCHA: Official Impact Figures – National (updated as of 05/04):
[OCHA 20230503-Peru-Nacional_SITREP5 inundaciones por OCHA.pdf](#)

² People in need consist of affected and victim people. COEN-INDECI: Executive Summary No. 600–2023. 2023 Rainy Season (No. 248). Updated as of April 24, 2023, at 09:30 A. M.

³ OCHA: Official Impact Figures – Tumbes (updated as of 04/23):
[OCHA 20230424-TUMBES-Infografía_Situación_OCHA.pdf](#)

⁴ OCHA: Official Impact Figures – Lambayeque (updated as of 04/23):
[OCHA 20230424-LAMBAYEQUE-Infografía_Situación_OCHA.pdf](#)

Table 2: Affected figures, by region reported by OCHA

Region	People affected	Homes affected	Homes destroyed
Tumbes	6,174 ⁵	2,417	117
Lambayeque	80,984	23,024	8,287

Fuente: OCHA (2023)

⁵ Information provided by Map Action (updated as of April 27): <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/44a9850c-6db4-4c13-b163-12777036c38/ma021-v08-impactada-population-tumbes-20230427-300dpi.pdf>

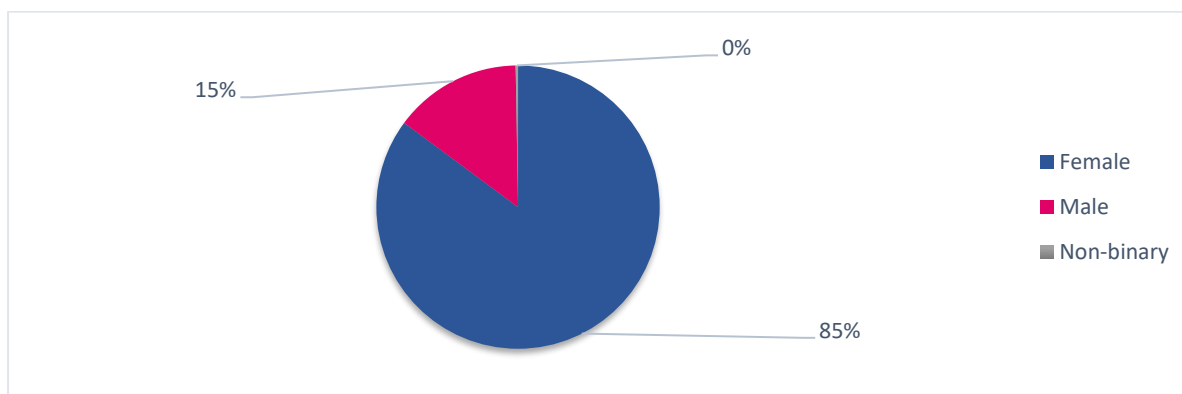


General Findings

Analysis of Respondent Profiles

Most people identified as female (85%), with males in the minority (14.6%) and only one person identified with another gender (0.3%). In this regard, when performing the gender cross-analysis based on population type, we noticed that 57% of people who identified as female (315) were migrants/refugees and 28% were nationals. In contrast, 7.8% of people who identified as male (54) were migrants and 6.8% were nationals. Regarding the person who identified as “non-binary,” they were part of the migrant population.

Chart 2: Respondents by Gender



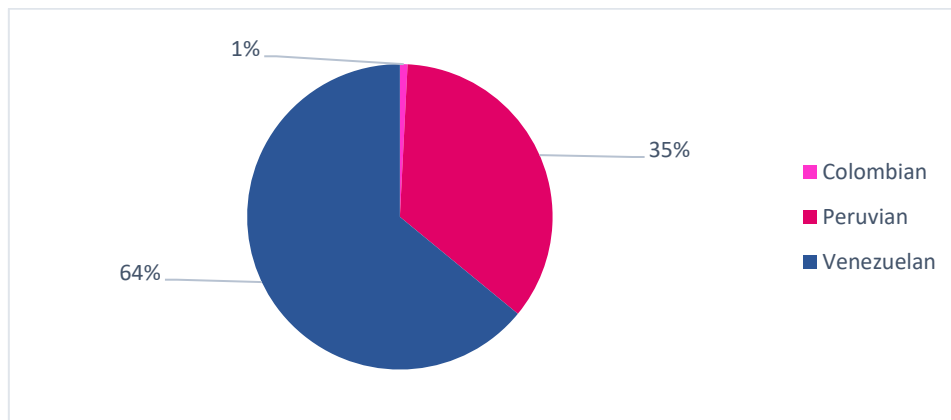
In terms of the identified population’s age, we observed that the general average age was 37, which is shown in *Table 3*.

Table 3: Average Age by Gender and Population Type

Gender	Nationals	Migrants	Total
Female	41	34	36
Male	49	34	41
Other		24	24
Total	42	34	37

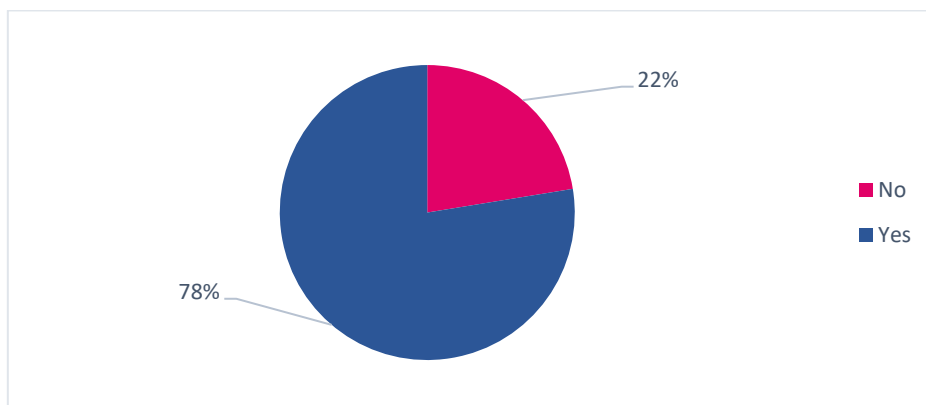
A considerable proportion of respondents are Venezuelan; they account for 64% (237 people). The second largest proportion of respondents are Peruvian, and they represent 35% (130 people). In contrast to these two nationalities, only three people were Colombian (1%).

Chart 3: Respondents by Nationality



The role of head of household is another important characteristic. This person plays a highly significant role in family decision-making. General results indicates that, 78% (287) of people are heads of households while only 22% (83) of them do not fulfill this role. When performing the analysis based on the population type of heads of households, we discovered that 65% (187) are migrants and 35% (100) are nationals or from the host community.

Chart 4: Percentage of People Being Heads of Households



When examining in detail those heads of households based on gender, the results shown in Table 4 reflect that this role is fulfilled by women (81%). In contrast, only 18% (53) of men assume this role. Only one person (0.3%) who identifies with another gender is head of household.

Table 4: Head of Household by Gender

Region	Total	%
Female	233	81%
Male	53	18%
Other	1	0.3%
Total	287	100%

Furthermore, a small group of respondents who are not heads of households, totaling eighty-three individuals, has been identified. The information on each family relationship can be seen in Table 5. Most people (82%) have a couple relationship. Still, 10% of people have a father/mother relationship while only 5% have a child relationship. To a lesser extent, only 2% of them have a family relationship identified as “Other”; they were the mothers-in-law of the heads of households. Only one person (1%) has a sibling relationship. In summary, this table states that most people have a couple relationship while father/mother and child relationships are less common.

Table 5: Family Relationship with Head of Household

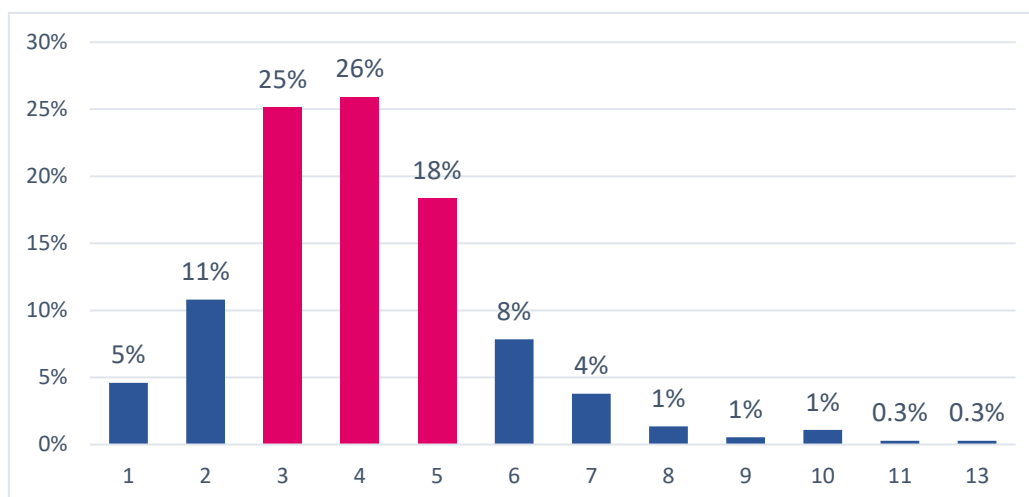
Family Relationship with Head of Household	Total	%
Couple	68	82%
Father/mother	8	10%
Child	4	5%
Other	2	2%
Sibling	1	1%
Total	83	100%

The number of household members is another relevant topic when characterizing the population profile. In Chart 5, we show the distribution of the number of people living in the household of the surveyed sample (370 people), represented by thirteen categories, from one-person households through thirteen-person households. The most common groups of the total sample people are four-person households (26%), three-person households (25%), and five-person households (18%).

In contrast, one-person and two-person households are the least common, representing only 5% and 11%, respectively. Households with eight to thirteen members are even less common; there are particularly only five households

with eight members, representing 1% of the sample, while only one household with thirteen members has been identified (0.3%). The results obtained show that most people live in three-person or four-person households.

Chart 5: Number of Household Members







When analyzing the number of people of each household, differentiating nationals from migrants, we discovered that most households of both categories consist of three to five members. However, the proportions of households of various categories differ significantly between nationals and refugees/migrants.




On the one hand, in terms of nationals, most households consist of four members (10%), five members (8%), and three members (5%). On the other hand, in terms of migrants, most households consist of three members (20%), four members (16%), and two members (8%), showing a lack of large households (11 – 13 members). Only a ten-person household (0.3%) was identified. In short, these results show that the distribution of household size differs significantly between nationals and migrants, with a higher proportion of smaller households among the migrant population.

In Table 6 we show the characterization of all identified households (370), considering the number of women, men, children and teenagers aged 6 – 17, minors under the age of 5, adults over 60, number of members composing sample households, and the changes in those households after the emergency.

Table 6: Characterization of Households by Type of Members

	Women
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	<p>2.1 women per household on average.</p> <p>35% of households have two women: 24% are migrant households, and 12% are local households.</p> <p>31% of households only have one woman: 23% are migrant households, and 8% are local households.</p> <p>21% of households have three women: 11% are local households, and 10% are migrant households.</p> <p>1% of households (three households) have six women: two are local households, and one is a migrant household.</p>
	<p>Men</p> <p>1.9 men per household on average.</p> <p>34% of households have two men: 21% are migrant households, and 13% are local households.</p> <p>32% of households have two men: 24% are migrant households, and 9% are local households.</p> <p>16% of households have three men: 10% are migrant households, and 6% are local households.</p> <p>1% of households (four households) have six men: one is a local household, and three are migrant households.</p>
	<p>Children and Teenagers Aged 6 to 17</p> <p>1.1 Children and teenagers per household on average.</p> <p>30% of households have one child or teenager: 21% are migrant households, and 10% are local households.</p> <p>20% of households have two children or teenagers: 12% are migrant households, and 8% are local households.</p> <p>2% (seven households) have four children or teenagers: four are migrant households, and three are local households.</p>
	<p>Minors under the Age of 5</p> <p>0.6 Minors per household on average.</p> <p>39% of households have one minor under the age of 5: 26% are migrant households, and 12% are local households.</p> <p>10% of households have two minors: 6% are migrant households, and 4% are local households.</p> <p>1% of households (five households) have three minors: one is a migrant household, and four are local households.</p>

	<p>Adults over 60</p> <p>0.2 adults over 60 per household on average.</p> <p>12% of households have one adult over 60: 8% are local households, and 4% are migrant households.</p> <p>3.3% of households have two adults over 60: 3% are local households, and 0.3% are migrant households.</p> <p>84% of households do not have any adult over 60: 60% are migrant households, and 24% are local households.</p>
	<p>Household</p> <p>Four members per household on average.</p> <p>26% of households have four members: 16% are migrant households, and 10% are local households.</p> <p>25% of households have three members: 20% are migrant households, and 5% are local households.</p> <p>18% of households have five members: 10% are migrant households, and 8% are local households.</p> <p>4.6% of households have one member: 3.2% are migrant households, and 1.4% are local households.</p> <p>0.3% of households have thirteen members: only one which is a local household.</p>
	<p>Household after the Emergency</p> <p>91% of households stated that their number of members remained unchanged.</p> <p>5% of households stated that their number of members increased.</p> <p>4% of households stated that their number of members decreased.</p>

Analysis of Household Livelihoods

The emergency had a significant impact on the affected communities' livelihoods, which is one of the most relevant consequences. Climate emergencies can dramatically disturb people's livelihoods and employment patterns, affecting their capacity to earn income, meet their basic needs and secure their livelihoods. It is essential to understand the changes in livelihoods after climate emergencies to develop proper interventions and strategies to support the recovery and resilience of affected communities.

“After the emergency, the number of jobs was low; cleaning days have decreased and my husband can’t find construction work, and he now sells plastic bags on the street.”

—Migrant woman affected by the emergency in Trujillo, La Libertad

A comparative analysis of livelihoods before and after the emergency shows that there have been significant changes in the way that people earn their livelihood. Before the emergency, most people relied on daily casual jobs (64%) and, after the emergency, although the majority still relied on it, this proportion decreased to 59%. This change means that some people could find other sources of income or that some daily casual jobs were lost during the emergency. The percentage of people without “any form of livelihood,” which increased dramatically from 2% to 13% after the emergency, is another significant result. These results explain that the emergency may have disproportionately affected some people, leaving them without livelihoods and, therefore, without the capacity to earn income to meet the basic needs of their households.

A third change is that the percentage of people relying on small business decreased from 16% to 10%, which may show a decrease in people’s capacity to maintain their businesses due to the emergency. Similarly, the percentage of people involved in services (contractor, builder, craftsman, hairdresser, etc.) has decreased from 13% to 8% after the emergency. It could be caused by a decrease in the demand for this kind of services, which was provoked by the emergency. Another important livelihood that has been affected is the formal salaries. Originally, around 6% of respondents stated that their main source of income was their formal salaries or wages earned through their formal employment. However, when asked about their livelihoods after the emergency, only 4% said that their source of income was salaries. These results show an increase in the unemployment rate or a decrease in formal employment opportunities due to the emergency.

Table 7: Population Livelihoods before and after the Emergency

Livelihoods	Before the emergency	After the emergency
(Daily) casual job	64%	59%
Any livelihood form	2%	13%
Small business (sale of small items, charcoal, ice, etc.)	16%	10%
Services (contractor/builder, craftsman, shoe repairer, etc.)	13%	8%

Formal salary, wages	6%	4%
Food assistance or another kind of aid	2%	4%
Fish sale	5%	4%
Social assistance	1%	3%
Subsistence farming	4%	2%
Sharing/borrowing food, and home products	1%	2%
Remittance	1%	1%
Begging	1%	1%
Pension fund	1%	1%
Small business	2%	1%
Crop production, sale	1%	1%
Other livelihoods	1%	1%
Rental income	1%	1%
Savings	1%	0.3%

“We continue having the same jobs, but my husband has been affected, as he only works some days.”

—Migrant woman affected by the emergency in Trujillo, La Libertad

In short, these results demonstrate that the emergency had a significant impact on people’s livelihoods, both migrants and nationals. The most striking impact is a decrease in job opportunities or income, and job loss, which has increased the reliance on social support and assistance following a decline in economic activities in general.



Needs, Solutions and Priorities per Area

Satisfying basic human needs is fundamental to ensuring the survival and welfare of the population affected by the emergency. In this section, we will show a detailed analysis of each priority need identified, including access to drinking water, health care, food security, and sustainable livelihoods. These needs are crucial for ensuring the community's survival and may directly affect its capacity to develop.

Analysis of Household Non-Food Items needs

In this section, we will show the distribution of responses on the satisfaction of non-food item needs after the emergency. Responses have been divided into four categories: “totally”, “partially”, “don’t know”, and “not at all”.

The overall results are shown in Table 8, most the population's non-food item needs are partially met (54%), with some items being totally satisfied (26%); in addition, 19% of the population report that some items are not met at all and only 0.3% of respondents indicate that they do not know whether or not the items are met. In terms of specific items, personal care items such as soaps, toothbrushes, feminine hygiene products, cooking equipment (portable stoves, and stoves), and kitchenware (pots, plates, cups, etc.) are the non-food items that are totally satisfied.

Table 8: Basic Need Satisfaction in terms of Staple Items

Basic needs	Totally	Partially	Not at all	Don't know
Shoes and clothing	21%	61%	18%	0%
Sleeping pads	25%	60%	15%	0%
Drums	25%	58%	16%	0%
Buckets	23%	58%	19%	0%
Blankets	25%	55%	20%	1%
Soaps, toothbrushes, feminine hygiene products, other personal care items	31%	54%	15%	0%
Pans, kitchenware, plates, cups, etc.	30%	52%	18%	0%
Cooking fuel	28%	47%	25%	0%
Cooking equipment (portable stove, etc.)	30%	46%	23%	1%

In sum, the results obtained show that most of the population's needs for non-food items after the emergency are fully or partially met, while very few items are reported as not met at all. In that sense, there are some needs that are fully met, such as soap and personal hygiene products; needs that are partially met are clothing and footwear, while others, such as cooking fuel, are the least met need according to the people who participated in the data collection.

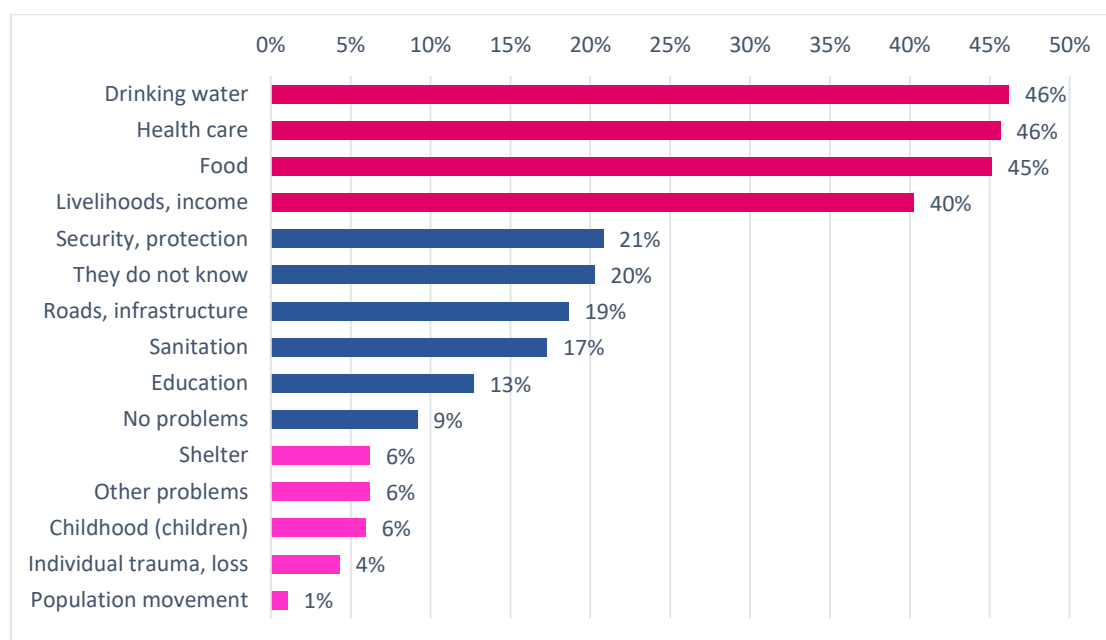
Identified Needs of the Population

The needs or problems faced by families and communities after the climate emergency are the most important part of this data collection. General results show that the population has multiple needs which must be addressed to improve its welfare and quality of life, for instance, drinking water, health care, food, and livelihoods.

The results obtained can be seen in Chart 6 where we can notice that drinking water is the most reported need by 46% (171) of the population. It implies that many people may not have access to drinking water or enough water to meet their basic needs. HIAS can find health care needs, which have been identified as community needs by 46% (169) of the population, showing that, after the emergency, many people cannot access basic health care services or that they may be having health problems. In the third place, 45% (167) of people think that food is an important need, demonstrating that in the community, there is a significant group of people with poor access to nutritious food to meet their basic needs.

Livelihoods and income are the fourth needs identified by the population. 40% of respondents particularly report this need, which can be related to a lack of job opportunities, economic instability, as well as job losses, and undertakings affected by the emergency as main road flooding caused them to close temporarily or prevented most part of the population from getting around in the affected areas.

Chart 6: Main Problems or Needs of the Affected Population



In summary, these results show a range of needs identified by a specific sample of the population. The most reported needs include access to drinking water, health care, and food, implying that these issues require urgent interventions. Furthermore, these results suggest that an important number of people may be facing financial problems, as well as a lack of infrastructure and security. However, it is important to consider that this sample may not represent the entire population and that the information provided may be limited.

Main Needs per Region

The previous analysis offers a general vision of the population’s identified needs during the information collection process after the emergency. However, it is important to identify the needs per region as contexts and emergency levels differ in time and place.

The main needs identified in the regions can be seen in detail in Table 9.

Table 9: Main Needs per Region

Region	Main needs
<i>Tumbes</i>	<p>Ninety respondents prioritized the following needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 79% drinking water 60% health care 54% livelihoods 24% food
<i>Lambayeque</i>	<p>Eighty-three respondents prioritized the following needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63% drinking water 60% food 41% health care 28% sanitation
<i>La Libertad</i>	<p>Ninety-one respondents prioritized the following needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66% food 51% livelihoods 47% health care 29% drinking water
<i>Lima</i>	<p>106 respondents prioritized the following needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% They do not know 36% health care 33% food 29% livelihoods 25% security and protection

Main Needs per Area

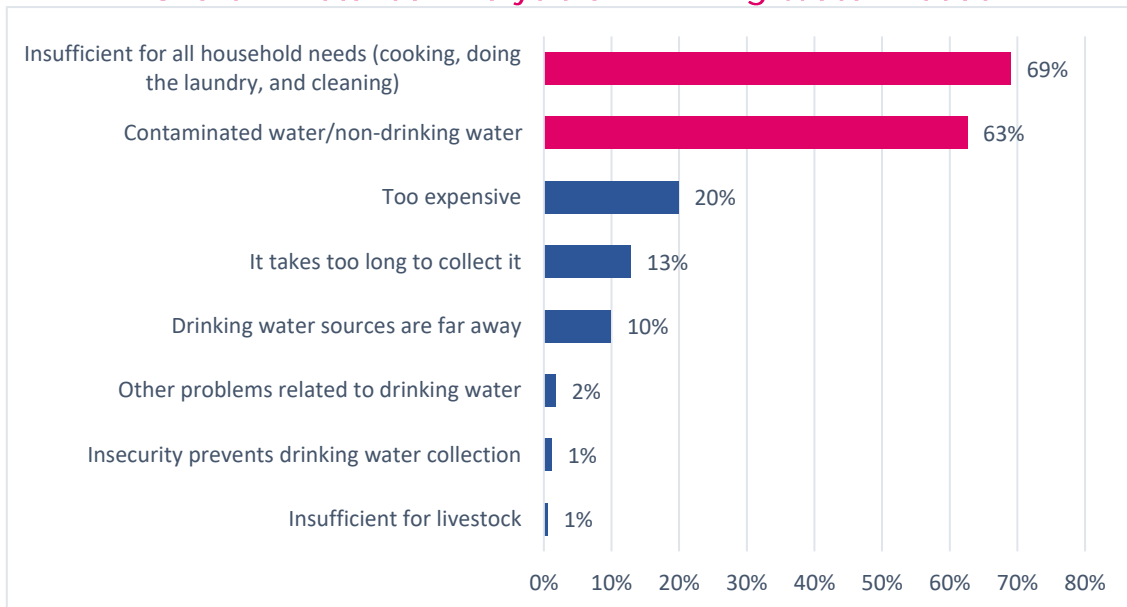


DRINKING WATER

In this section, we will provide information on the diverse needs of local and migrant populations in terms of drinking water. These results are shown in detail in Chart 7. In general, we can see that most local and migrant populations are facing drinking water problems, particularly, 69% of the area

population does not have enough water to meet its basic household needs, such as cooking, doing the laundry, cleaning, and personal care. 63% of the respondents do not have access to safe water to drink, representing a serious risk to their household health, but, particularly, to vulnerable people such as senior citizens, children, and adults with illnesses or other conditions.

Chart 7: Detailed Analysis of Drinking Water Needs



Other problems related to drinking water affecting the population to a lesser extent have also been identified. They include drinking water soaring prices, lack of availability due to water collection duration, and water source distance, affecting 20%, 13% and 10% of the population, respectively. Moreover, a minority of the population (1%) considers insecurity a problem preventing them from collecting water for their supply.

It is important to highlight that the migrant population is facing similar problems, suggesting that these problems are systemic, and they are not limited to a particular population. The lack of access to sufficient drinking water, as well as problems related to water prices and collection, are issues which must be addressed to ensure the welfare and safety of the population in the area.

Solutions by the Community

The drinking water problem is one of the biggest challenges which the population is facing following the climate emergency. In that sense, those people (171) who considered drinking water a problem provided some solutions which would help to improve their community.

Table 10: Solutions to Drinking Water Problems Provided by the Community

Solutions	Description
Drinking water, sanitation	51% of the population thinks that improving drinking water and sanitation infrastructures is a crucial need to ensure the community’s welfare and safety. Improving access to water, building new drinking water sources, cleaning sewers, and building materials/equipment are prioritized.
They don’t know	20% of respondents stated that “they don’t know” which is the best solution to drinking water problems. This may be an opportunity for authorities and civil society organizations to provide information and raise awareness about the issue.
Employment, income, assets	14% of the population indicates that improving employment, income, and assets is a priority solution, particularly, creating jobs, capital for business, migrating to find better opportunities.
Authorities	10% of the population thinks that authorities play a significant role in solving these problems. It is crucial for them to have non-corrupt officials, as they play a key role in regulating and financing drinking water, and sanitation infrastructure.

Access to drinking water and basic sanitation were the urgent solutions chosen by most part of the population. However, it is important to outline that there are also other important solutions, such as job creation, increased income, and active participation by authorities in solving drinking water problems.

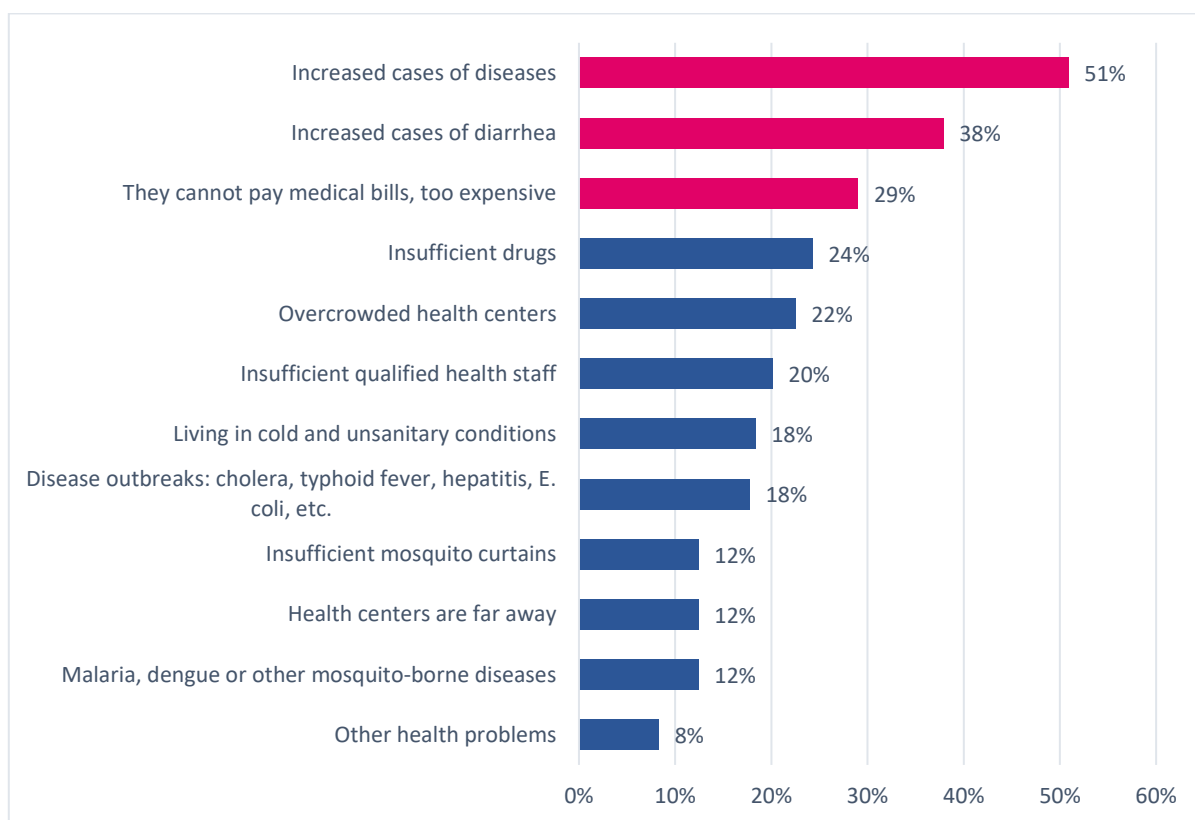


HEALTH

The most common health needs after the emergency are an increase in diseases, increased cases of diarrhea, and inability to pay medical bills due to soaring prices, affecting 51%, 38%, and 29% of the population, respectively. When examining the impact based on population type, we can see that an increase in diseases, increased cases of diarrhea, and inability to pay medical bills are the most common health care needs of the migrant population. In contrast, the most common needs of the local population are an increase in diseases, followed by increased cases of diarrhea, and lack of drugs.

Health care needs related to access to health care are also common, for instance, the health center is far away, and drugs are insufficient, affecting 12% and 24% of the population, respectively. Moreover, inability to pay medical bills is also a common health care need, affecting 29% of the population.

Chart 8: Detailed Analysis of Health Care Needs



It is interesting that both populations (migrant and local) share some health care needs, such as disease outbreaks, unsanitary housing, and lack of

qualified health staff. The results obtained explicitly show that insufficient qualified health staff, disease outbreaks, as well as cold and unsanitary housing affect 20%, 18%, and 18% of the population in general. In addition, 20% of the population thinks that overcrowding in health centers hinders access to quality health care services with timely care.

Health care needs related to mosquito-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue, seem to be more prevalent among the local population than the migrant population. 12% of the general population thinks that it is a relevant need which must be addressed. In addition, a lack of sufficient mosquito curtains to prevent mosquito-borne diseases is also important, and it affects 12% of the surveyed population.

In general, these results suggest that there are several urgent health care needs which must be addressed to improve the population’s health. It is necessary to improve access to health care and ensure that drugs and health care services are available and affordable to everyone. Some measures to improve the population’s life conditions, such as ensuring healthy housing and preventing mosquito-borne diseases, must be also implemented. Moreover, it is necessary to improve access to health care and resources for the migrant population, as they still face some barriers to accessing the health system. It is important to highlight that both groups have common health care needs which must be addressed through public health programs and preventive measures to improve health.

Solutions by the Community

Since health care problems are critical during an emergency, those 169 people who identified these problems were asked about viable solutions which would improve access to health care in their community.

Table 11: Solutions to Health Care Problems Provided by the Community

Solutions	Description
Access to health care	51% of the population thinks that access to health care is fundamental to facing the emergency consequences. Reducing health care cost (drugs, doctor fees, and tests), increasing the number of medical staff, building a community health center, funding drugs, and access to mosquito curtains are emphasized.
They do not know	21% of respondents do not know what the most suitable solution is. However, it is an opportunity to

	improve the community’s knowledge and information on access to health care, emergency impacts, etc.
Employment, income, assets	14% of respondents think that financial stability is a significant factor in maintaining good health. They therefore think that creating jobs, having a daily job, capital for business, and migrating to find better opportunities are relevant.
Authorities	12% of the population states that authorities are responsible for finding solutions to health care problems. Having non-corrupt officials focusing on creating health public policies and improving health infrastructure is considered a starting point.

In short, access to health care is the most valued solution by the population in terms of health care problems caused by the climate emergency. Nevertheless, improving and facilitating access to jobs, income, and assets are also considered solutions, in addition to the authorities’ responsibility to address these problems.



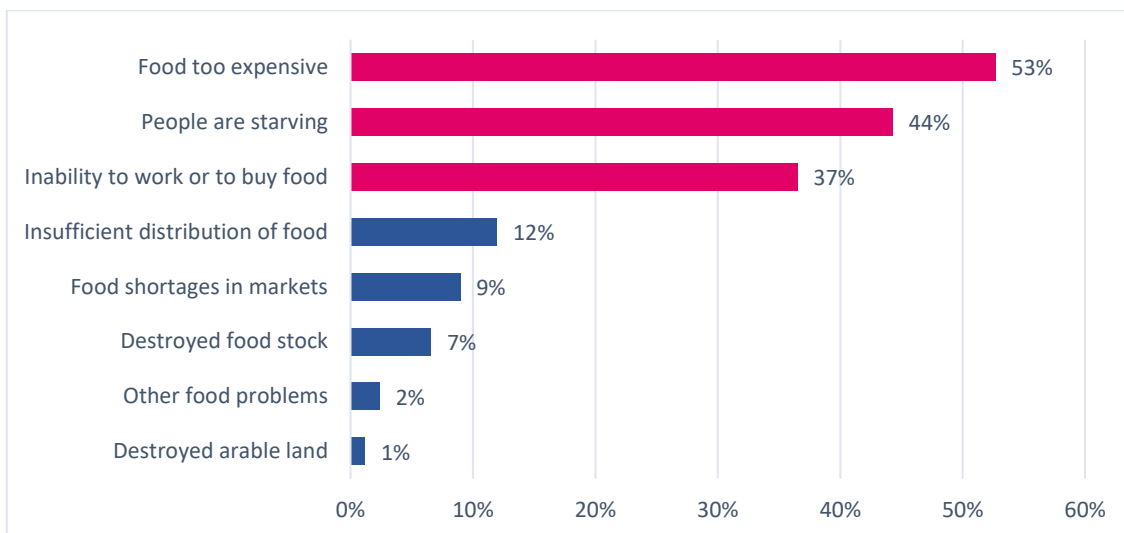
Food insecurity is a problem which has been worsening in the past couple of years due to the global climate emergency. Particularly in the case of Peru, extreme weather events, such as floods and heavy rains, have affected food production and food availability. Temperature changes and weather conditions have also affected crop quality and quantity, which has increased food prices and has produced major food insecurity. As a result, food insecurity has become a severe problem affecting millions of people particularly, the most vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Along these lines, one of the most relevant problems or needs identified by the population was food. In that sense, the most common food need is “Food is too expensive,” reported by 53% of respondents. This need is important as it shows that food cost is a factor which prevents many people from having a proper diet.

The second most common need is “People are starving,” stated by 44% of the population, showing that, even though food cost is a crucial factor, there are also access and availability problems in terms of food within the community affecting both local and migrant populations. The third most common need is “Inability to work or to buy food,” reported by 37% of the

population, which implies that unemployment and lack of income are crucial factors contributing to food insecurity.

Chart 9: Detailed Analysis of Food Needs



Problems such as “Insufficient distribution of food” and “Food shortages in markets” are less common needs, but they are still significant, particularly, 12% and 9% of the population thinks of them as problems. It could relate to problems in the food supply chain, suggesting a need to improve food distribution locally.

Needs such as food stock destruction (7%), and arable land (1%) are less common, implying that restricted access to food is usually a price and distribution problem instead of a production problem. They relate to environmental problems affecting food production to a lesser extent.

In conclusion, these results show that food insecurity is an important problem affecting most people: both local and migrant populations. Factors contributing to food insecurity include food cost, limited access to food and availability, unemployment, and lack of income, as well as problems in the food supply chain and environmental problems.

Solutions by the Community

Since addressing food needs in the community is critical, people were asked about the main solutions which should be considered to increase access to food. The following table shows the results obtained from 167 people considering food a need which must be addressed after the emergency.

Table 12: Solutions to Food Problems Provided by the Community

Solutions	Description
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Employment, income, assets	63% of the population thinks that improving job opportunities and people's income is key to addressing food problems. Creating jobs, daily work in exchange for food, capital for business, migrating to find better opportunities, and cash transfers were emphasized.
Food	25% of respondents think that food availability is the second most relevant solution. The fact that assistance should be focused on food distribution, prepared meals, special diet for children, and food sharing was stressed.
Community contribution	10% of the population thinks that the community may play a key role in addressing food problems, for instance, through caring for and supporting the most vulnerable people, support and unity, community work and raising awareness about nutrition education.
Authorities	8% of people think that governments and authorities have a key role to play in addressing food problems. They highlight the fact that non-corrupt officials should be in charge , as they are the cornerstone for the proper implementation of policies and programs promoting access to nutritious food.

A mix of approaches including financial and labor policies, nutrition education, community involvement, and development of effective governmental policies is required to address food problems.



LIVELIHOODS

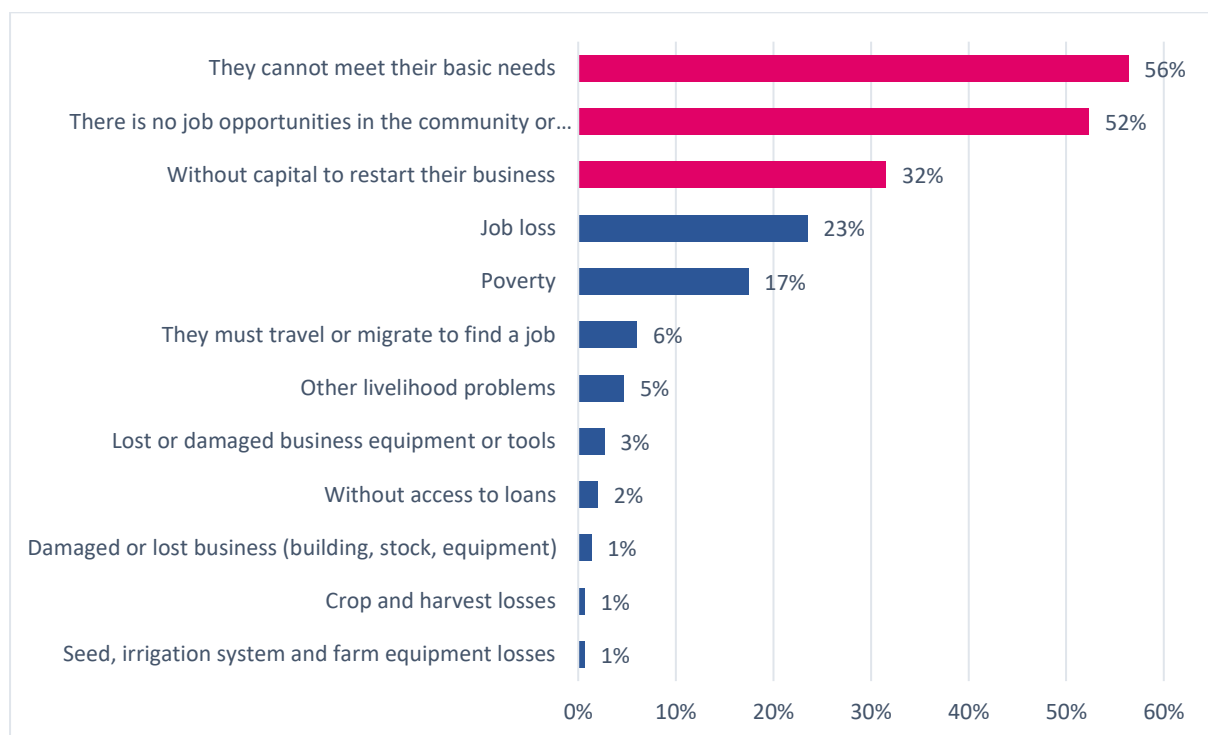
Rains and floods are natural phenomena that can have a devastating impact on the livelihoods of affected communities, triggering a series of negative economic effects that directly affect people's ability to generate income and sustain their livelihoods. Among the most significant effects are the destruction of crops, livestock, and property, resulting in significant losses in agriculture and livestock, limiting the ability of communities to generate income. Local businesses may also suffer significant losses (damage to infrastructure, limited access to the workplace) due to the disruption of operations, which in turn can lead to job losses and the deterioration of the local economy. Similarly, another effect is the cost of post-emergency recovery, as affected people must spend a significant portion of their

income, savings, or debt to rebuild their homes and businesses, which can lead to a decrease in their ability to save and an increase in debt, affecting their ability to meet basic needs.

The results provide information on livelihood needs after the climate emergency, showing that the most common need relates to inability to satisfy basic needs, identified by 56% of the affected people. This suggests that many people are experiencing a severe lack of economic resources which prevents them from meeting their most basic needs, such as food, water, and shelter.

The lack of job opportunities in the community or nearby, affecting 52% of people, is the second most common need. These results show that the climate emergency may have had a significant impact on the local economy, reducing job opportunities for people in the community. Additionally, a lack of capital to restart a business is another common need affecting 32% of people. It indicates that many people who had a business before the climate emergency have suffered substantial losses, and they do not have enough resources to restart it. Job loss is another common need affecting 23% of people. It implies that the climate emergency had a significant impact on the labor market: many people lost their jobs because of it.

Chart 10: Analysis of Livelihood Needs



In summary, these results provide valuable information on livelihood needs after the climate emergency. They show that many people are having serious

financial problems and that measures to help these people recover from the emergency effects are needed. Understanding these needs will enable the development of a response tailored to local needs, helping people recover and restore their livelihoods.

Solutions by the Community

It is extremely important to know the community's perception of the solutions which they prioritize to address livelihood problems after the climate emergency. Results from those 149 people thinking that livelihoods are a relevant problem in their community are shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Solutions to Livelihood Problems Provided by the Community

Solutions	Description
Employment, income, assets	62% of the population thinks that improving employment, income, and assets is key to addressing livelihood problems. Creating jobs, daily work in exchange for food, capital for business, migrating to find better opportunities, and selling and exchanging goods are highlighted as solution priorities.
They do not know	16% of respondents state that “they don’t know” which is the best solution to drinking water problems. Nevertheless, it is an opportunity to reinforce and increase the community’s employability, education, and undertakings.
Authorities	9% of the population states that local, state, or national authorities are responsible for finding solutions and helping the community during the recovery process, prioritizing the election of non-corrupt officials, and police protection .
Food	7% of the population thinks that ensuring access to food and food security are important to address livelihood problems after the emergency, particularly, assistance in terms of food distribution, food sharing, and prepared meals for households .

These results suggest that creating jobs and increasing income are key to addressing livelihood problems after a climate emergency, according to the surveyed community’s perspective. However, other solutions, such as public policies, honest authorities, education, access to basic services, and food supply, should be considered.



Identifying Security and Protection Risks

Climate emergencies may have a significant impact on people's and community's protection and safety. It is therefore essential to identify and assess protection and security risks to ensure that people are safe and that measures to protect the environment and properties are implemented. Identifying risks also enables authorities and communities to adopt preventive measures to minimize future risks and increase resilience against climate emergencies.

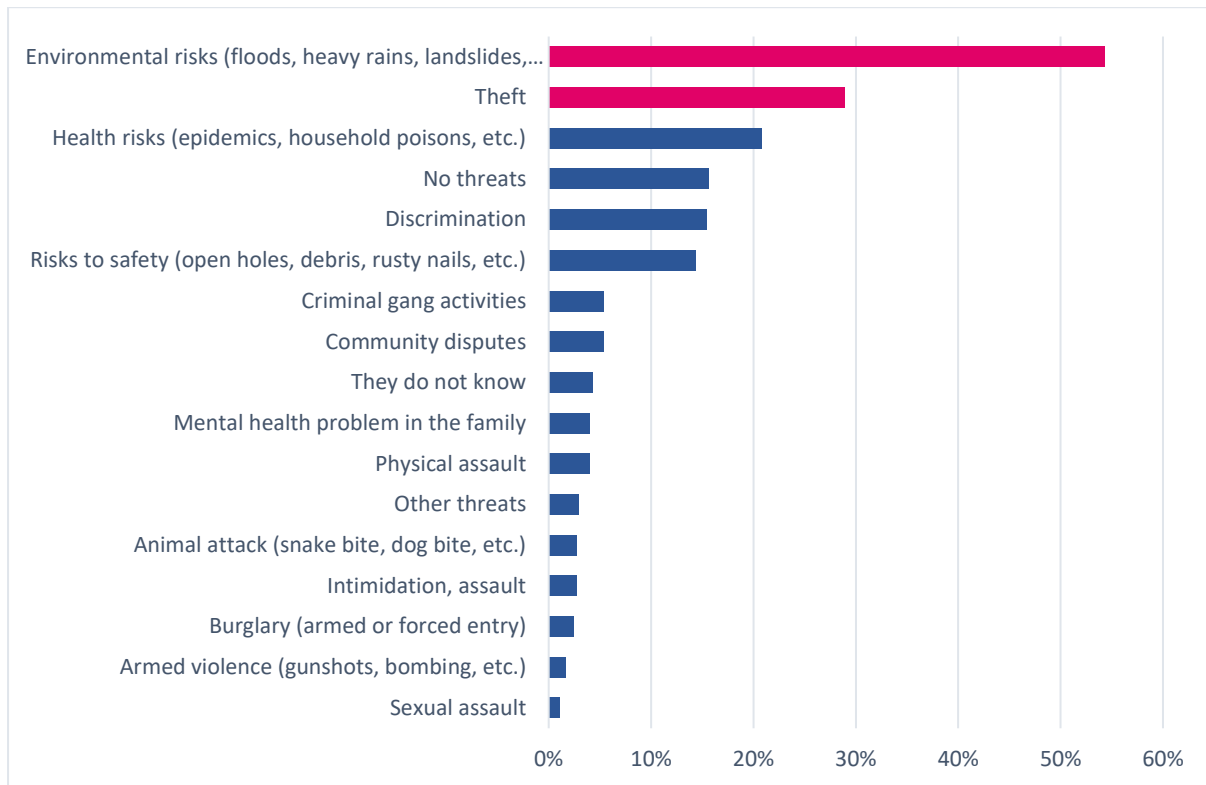
General Analysis of Household Problems or Threats

The most common problems or threats faced by households, based on the survey results, are environmental risks (54% of respondents), including floods, heavy rain, landslides, and *huaicos*, etc. Theft (29%) occupies the second place, followed by health risks (21%), including epidemics and household poisons.

A considerable proportion of respondents (16%) reported that they do not see any threat. We can find sexual assault (1%) and armed violence (2%) among the least common threats. It is interesting to stress that the discrimination risk was considered a threat by 15% of respondents, showing that there may be concerns about discrimination and xenophobia within the community. Additionally, risks to safety concern 14% of the population. It indicates that there is a latent risk due to damage to infrastructure affecting

the community after the emergency, such as debris, rusty nails, impassable roads, etc.

Chart 11: Problems or Threats Faced by Households

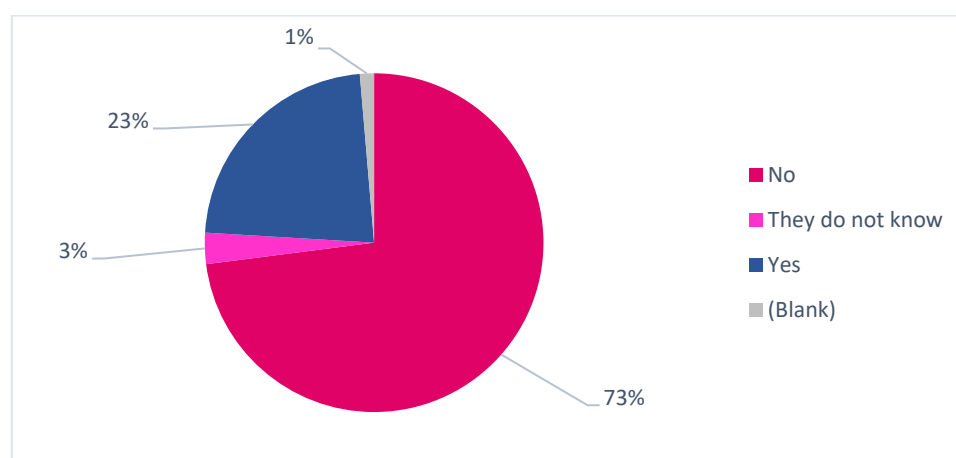


In short, these results show that the surveyed households are seriously concerned about environmental threats, followed by theft and health risks. These results may have major implications for disaster planning and preparedness in the community, as well as crime prevention and home safety promotion.

Regarding the population’s knowledge about the risk of living in a specific territory, 73% of respondents (270 people) were not aware of the risk of living in this area. However, there was a significant percentage (23%) of people who were aware of the risk related to the area where they lived. In contrast, a small percentage (3%) of people did not know whether they knew about a risk in the area, and only 1% (5 people) did not answer this question.

In summary, these results suggest that awareness about the risks of living in these areas should be raised, as a large majority of respondents reported that they were not aware of risks or possible impacts on their homes or families in case of weather events or emergencies.

Chart 12: Percentage of People Reporting that They Were Aware of the Risk of Living in the Area



Analysis of Highly Vulnerable Groups in the Community

Children and teenagers represent the most vulnerable group according to the survey results. This group was considered vulnerable by 48% of respondents. This is consistent with the international recognition that children and teenagers are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters and other forms of adversity.

31% of respondents think that they are all equally vulnerable, showing concerns over the lack of general protection for vulnerable groups. Additionally, senior citizens who are heads of households, single women who are heads of households, and people with physical or cognitive disabilities were also identified as vulnerable groups by at least 18% of respondents.

It is important to underline that pregnant and lactating women were also considered a vulnerable group by 17% of respondents. In contrast, only 12% (44) of the population thinks that migrants are facing vulnerable situations due to the emergency. Only 3% (11) of respondents thinks that refugees represent a vulnerable group within the community.

In general, the analysis suggests that there are concerns over the vulnerability of the most disadvantaged groups, such as children, women, and people with disabilities. These results show the importance of considering these vulnerable groups when planning a response to emergencies, and the population’s need for protection in adverse situations.

Table 14: Most Vulnerable Groups in the Community

Vulnerable Groups	No.	%
Children and teenagers	177	48%

They are all equally vulnerable	113	31%
Senior citizens (heads of households)	106	29%
Single women (heads of households)	80	22%
People with (physical or cognitive) disabilities	66	18%
Pregnant and lactating women	62	17%
Migrants	44	12%
Unaccompanied children and teenagers	43	12%
People with chronic diseases	38	10%
Displaced persons	13	4%
Refugees	11	3%
None	4	1%
I don't know	4	1%
Minority groups (based on ethnic group, origin, religion, etc.)	3	1%

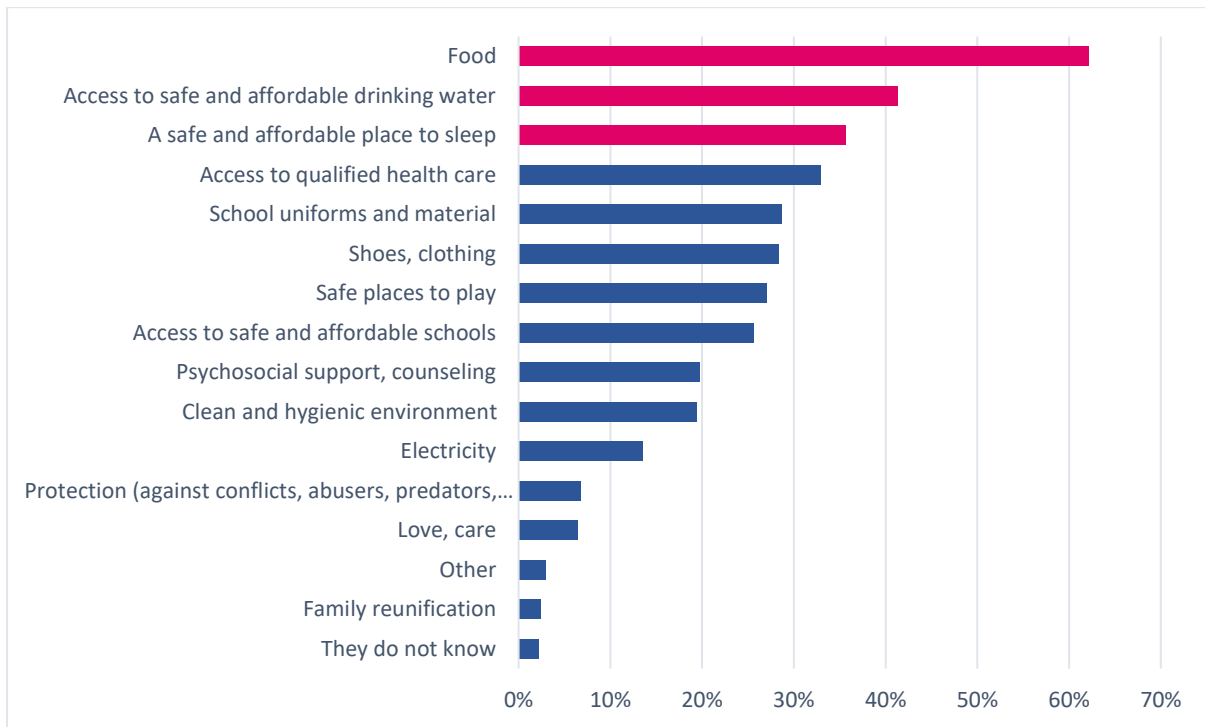
Analysis of children's needs

As we mentioned in the previous section, children are a highly vulnerable group not only in daily situations, but particularly in emergency situations. In this section, we will emphasize the specific needs of this group, which can be explored in Chart 13.

Firstly, 62% of respondents think that access to food is the most important need of children. Access to safe and affordable drinking water occupies the second place with 41%. In the third place, with 36%, we can find the need for a safe and affordable place to sleep. The other needs mentioned, in descending order of importance, are access to qualified health and medical care, school uniforms and supplies, clothing and shoes, safe places to play, access to safe and affordable schools, counseling and psychosocial support, clean and hygienic environment, electricity, protection, as well as love and care.

It is important to stress that some needs relate to others, for instance, access to affordable and safe drinking water, as well as clean and hygienic environment are related needs. Both are important to ensure the welfare and health of children. It is also necessary to mention that some needs are related to children's rights, such as access to safe and affordable schools, as well as qualified health care. These results show that most needs are related to children's basic needs, such as food, housing, and health care, and that these needs are fundamental to their development and welfare.

Chart 13: Children's Needs



Analysis of Diseases after the Climate Emergency

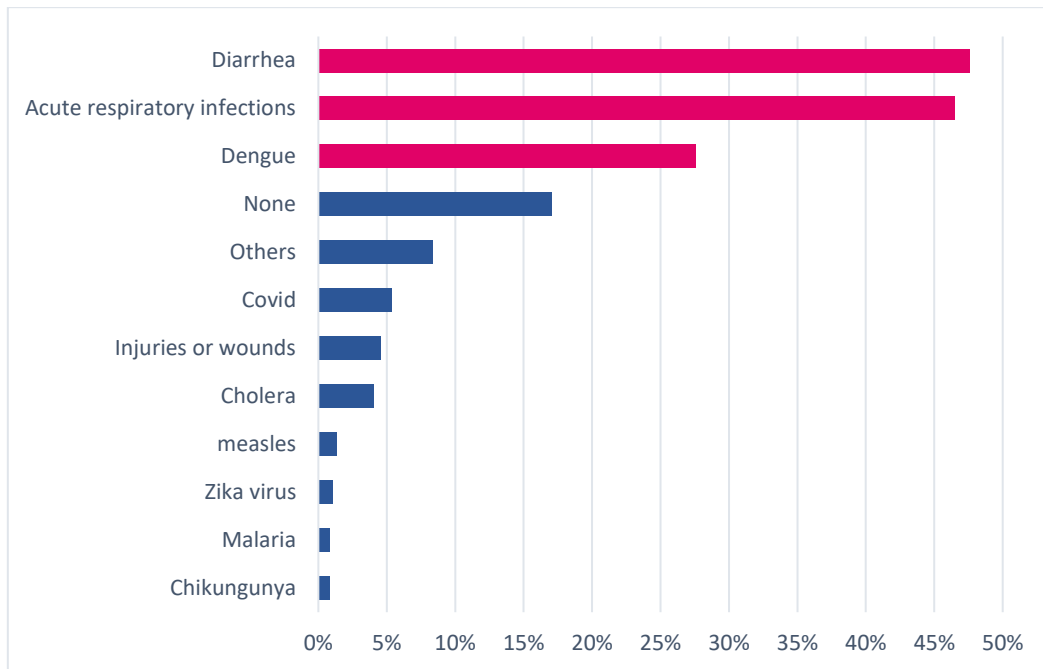
The main diseases which have broken out since the climate emergency occurred, and the percentage of people who think that these diseases are affecting their community are shown below. These results can be seen in Chart 14.

First, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections are the two most common diseases with 48% and 46%, respectively. These diseases are common in emergency situations due to a lack of access to proper drinking water and sanitation, as well as overcrowding in temporary shelters.

The third most common disease is dengue. 28% of respondents reported that this disease broke out after the emergency. Dengue is a mosquito-borne disease. It is common in areas with stagnant water and bad hygiene conditions. 17% of respondents reported that no disease broke out after the climate emergency.

Even though COVID-19 is a serious disease widely spread worldwide, only 5% of respondents think that it is affecting their community. Other health problems such as injuries or wounds, cholera, measles, Zika virus, chikungunya, and malaria are less common, but they are still alarming, as they can be serious if they are not properly treated.

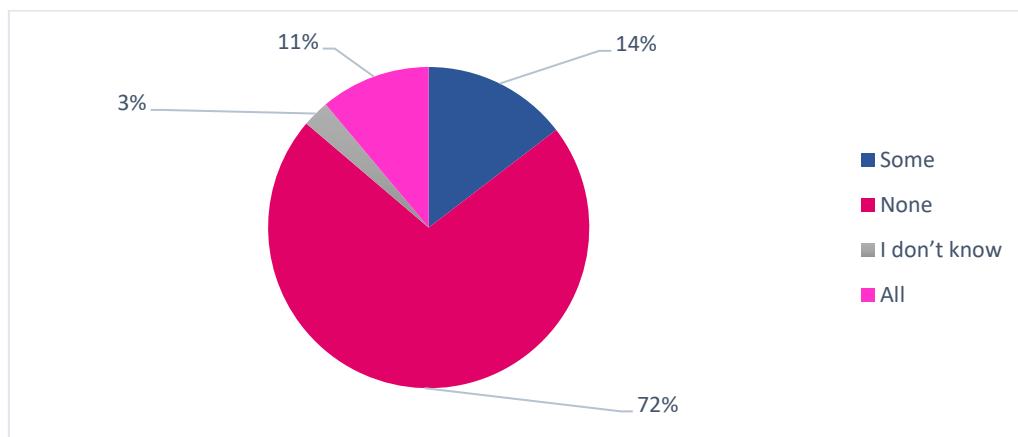
Chart 14: Diseases after the Emergency



In addition to the previous question, people were asked about their use of mosquito curtains at home. These results can be seen in chart 15.

The results obtained show that most respondents do not use mosquito curtains to protect against mosquitoes while they sleep. Particularly, 72% (265 people) of them answered “None” when asked if all household members used mosquito curtains while they sleep. 14% (54 people) also said that “Some” household members used mosquito curtains. Only 11% (41 people) of respondents reported that all household members used mosquito curtains. This can be concerning as mosquitoes are the carriers of serious diseases such as malaria, dengue, and Zika virus.

Chart 15: Percentage of Members Sleeping under Mosquito Curtains



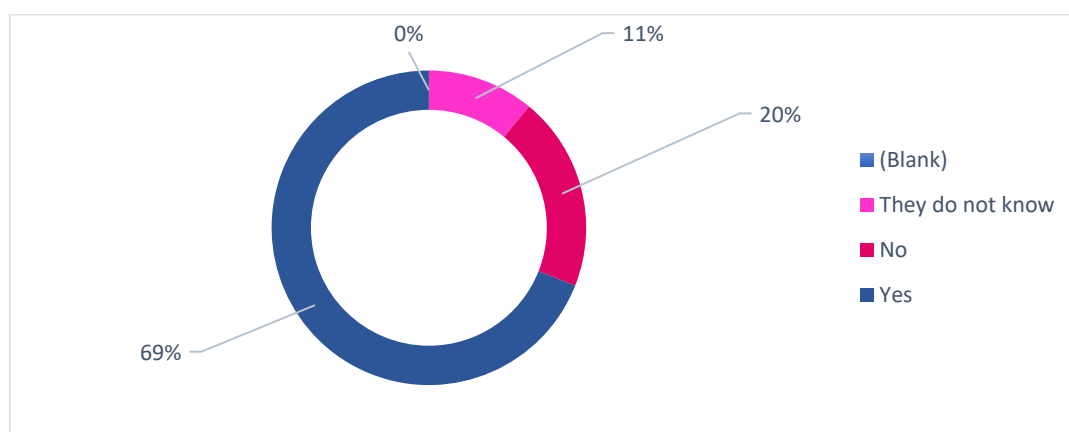
Apart from that, the fact that 3% of respondents are not sure if all household members use mosquito curtains shows a lack of awareness about the importance of this practice as a measure to prevent mosquito-borne diseases. Greater education and awareness about the importance of using mosquito curtains to protect themselves against mosquitoes and prevent diseases breaking out during climate emergencies are therefore extremely important and urgent.

Analysis of Mental Health

In this section, we will review the main mental health needs identified in the population affected by the emergency. First, people were asked if there was a severe problem in the community due to a lack of care for people who are alone, such as unaccompanied children, widows, or senior citizens.

The results obtained can be seen in Chart 16. It is important to highlight that the fact that 69% of respondents think that there is a severe problem implies that there is a significant concern over care for people who are alone in the community. It is possible that there is an unsatisfied need in terms of services and support for those people in the community, which may cause increased social isolation and other welfare problems.

Chart 16: Percentage of People Stating that There Is a Serious Problem due to the Lack of Care for People who Are Alone

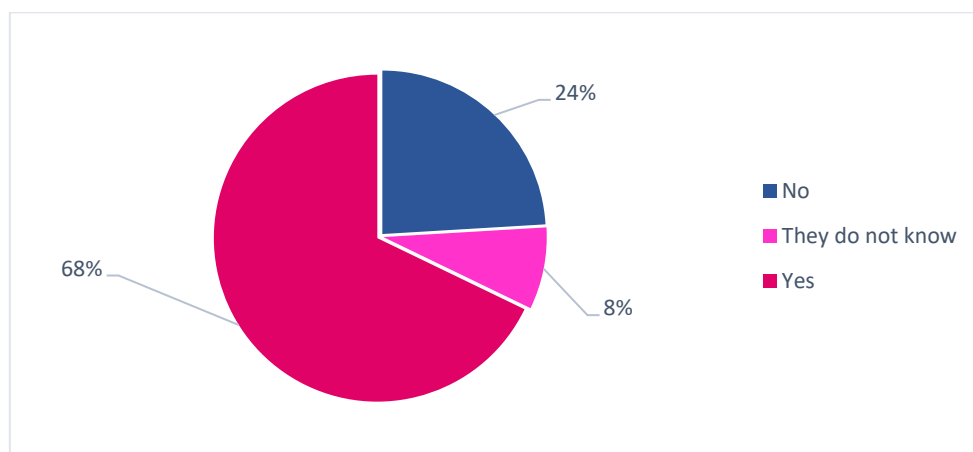


The proportion of people who said that there was not any severe problem (20%) is significantly lower than those who believed that there was a problem. Hence, it seems that this problem needs to be addressed. Regarding those respondents who said that they did not know (11%), it is possible that they did not have enough information or did not realize the scale of the problem in the community. Only one person did not answer.

These results show that most respondents of this community think that there is a severe problem due to the lack of care for people who are alone. This demonstrates a need for greater attention and support to address this problem in the community, as well as greater education and awareness about the importance of providing care for people who are alone in the community.

People were also asked if there was a severe problem in the community due to the lack of emotional support or practical help by other community members. In that sense, it is important to highlight that the fact that 68% (251) of respondents think that there is a severe problem implies that there is a significant concern over the lack of emotional support and practical help. It is therefore possible that there is an unsatisfied need in terms of services and support for those people in the community, which may cause increased stressed, anxiety, and other welfare problems.

Chart 17: Percentage of People Reporting the Lack of Emotional Support



On another note, the proportion of people who said that there was not any severe problem (24%) is significantly lower than those who believed that there was a problem, while thirty people (8%) said that they did not know. In that sense, these results show that this problem needs to be addressed in the community due to the importance of the emotional support and practical help among the people affected by the emergency.

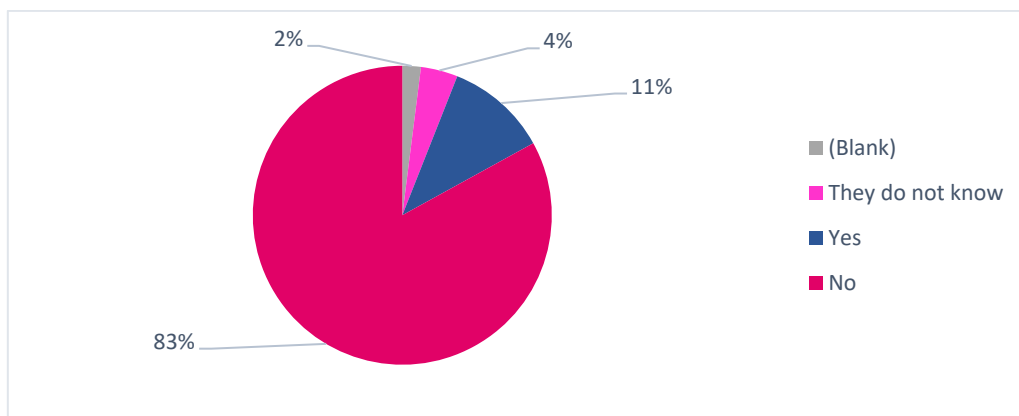
In short, these results demonstrate that most respondents think that there is a severe problem due to the lack of emotional support or practical help by other community members, implying that greater attention and support are needed to address this problem in the community.

Lastly, community members were asked if they thought that receiving aid or assistance could jeopardize their safety, that of their family or that of their neighbors. These results can be seen in detail in Chart 18. It is important to

stress that most respondents (83%) do not think that receiving aid will jeopardize their safety or that of their community, suggesting that there is a widespread perception that aid, and assistance can be beneficial without jeopardizing safety.

However, the fact that 11% of respondents think that receiving aid could jeopardize their safety or that of others implies that there are significant concerns over this topic. In other words, there may be negative perceptions or specific concerns over some type of aid or assistance which could increase insecurity risks. Only 4% (15) of respondents said that they did not know. They could benefit from further information and education about the benefits of receiving aid and how to do it safely.

Chart 18: Perception of the Risk of Danger to Family and/or Community after Receiving Humanitarian Aid



In summary, this analysis demonstrates that most respondents do not think that receiving aid or assistance jeopardizes their safety or that of their community, but a significant percentage of people do have concerns about it. This suggests that providing clear information and education about how to provide and receive assistance safely in the community is needed.



Community Resources for Emergency Recovery

In this section, emphasis is placed on the resources, contributions, skills, and useful activities which household members can offer to contribute to the recovery of the community after the emergency. The results obtained can be seen in Chart 19.

Most respondents mention that they can provide manual labor (58%), followed by drinking water (20%), as well as building tools and equipment (20%). A significant group of people (between 14% and 17%) say that they can take care of children, cook for workers and other people, or donate food.

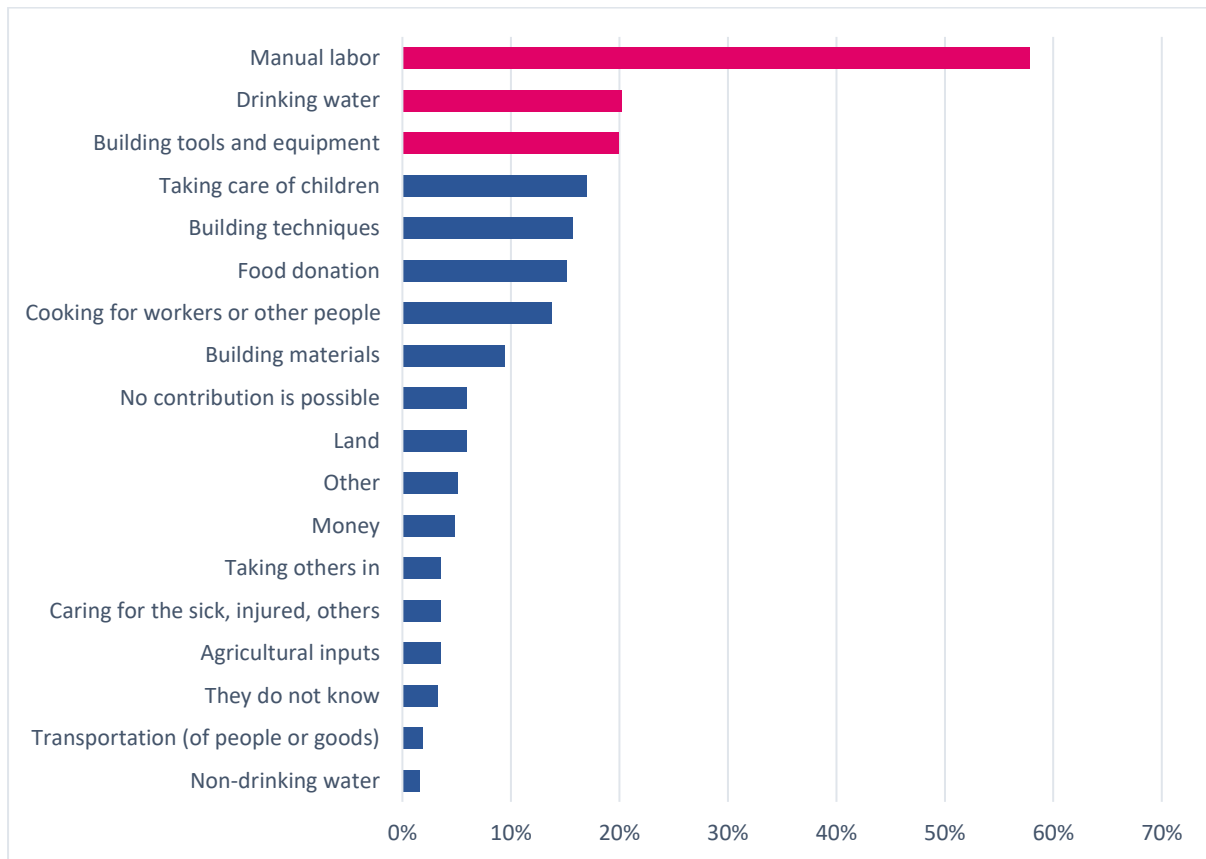
A small number of people (between 2% and 4% of respondents) say that they can care for the sick, take others in, or provide resources such as non-drinking water, transportation, and agricultural inputs. A considerable number of people (between 5% and 6%) mention that they can provide resources which are not specified in the table (other), or that they cannot make any contribution.

An average number of people (between 6% and 9%) are willing to provide resources such as land and building materials. A relatively high number of people (16%) are willing to provide building techniques.

In general, this analysis offers useful information on resources and contributions which can be provided by people living in the community affected by heavy rain, floods, and *huaicos*. Manual labor can be highlighted as the main available resource, followed by drinking water—an essential item

due to a shortage of water sources after the emergency. Other resources offered are building tools and equipment, which are useful for cleaning affected roads and avenues enabling victims or affected people to access roads.

Chart 19: Resources for Emergency Recovery





Information and Communication after the Emergency

Climate emergencies such as floods, *huaicos*, and heavy rain can have devastating impacts on the environment, people, and animals. In these cases, information and communication are fundamental to coordinating rescue operations, providing affected people with assistance, and implementing preventive measures to reduce damage in future natural disasters. The quick and effective circulation of accurate and up-to-date information can save lives and minimize the negative impacts of a climate emergency. Communication is also key to engaging the community and raising awareness about the importance of preparedness and resilience during these extreme weather events.

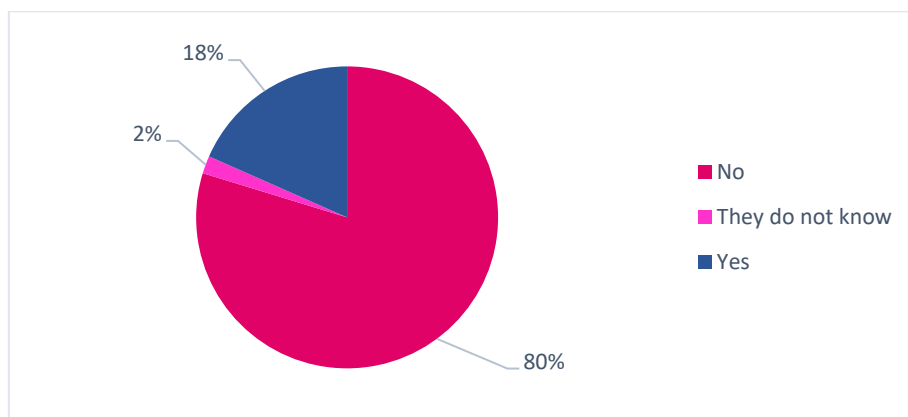
In that sense, information and communication are essential tools to reduce climate emergency effects and ensure people's safety and welfare. That is why, this section shows the results obtained by surveying a total of 370 people on information and communication needs, main information channels and the type of information relevant to the community.

Information on the Emergency and Communication Means Preference

First, people were asked if they had received enough information on the emergency and available services. The results obtained can be seen in

Chart 20, which demonstrates that most respondents (80%) said that they had not received enough information, indicating a lack of effective communication by the authorities or the media about the emergency and available services.

Chart 20: Percentage of People who Received Enough Information on the Emergency



In contrast, only 18% (68) of respondents said that they had received enough information, indicating that there is still a minority of people who were adequately informed about the situation. Seven people (2%) said that they did not know if they had received enough information, suggesting a possible lack of clarity or transparency in communication.

These results stress the importance of clear and effective communication during emergencies to ensure that all people receive accurate and up-to-date information on the situation and available services to help them cope with the emergency.

In addition to that, people were asked about their most preferred means or channels for receiving information. All results obtained are detailed in Table 15. They show that people prefer WhatsApp (50%), community volunteers (32%), community leaders (30%), organization staff (23%), and text messages (17%). In contrast, newspapers (3%), banners/posters (2%), and notice boards (1%) are the least preferred means.

When analyzing the most preferred means in detail, we can see that WhatsApp is the most popular channel to receive information: 50% (185) of respondents prefer this option. This may be due to an easy access to the platform, as well as the ability to receive information in real time. Community volunteers and agents are the second most preferred option by 32% of respondents. It implies that word-of-mouth or face-to-face information continues to be an effective way of communication in local communities.

Table 15: Information Channel Preferences

How do you prefer receiving information?	No.	%
WhatsApp (message to HIAS main channel)	185	50%
Community volunteers, agents	118	32%
Community leaders	110	30%
Organization staff	85	23%
SMS (text message to HIAS staff)	62	17%
Radio	49	13%
Local government authority	44	12%
Print material (such as leaflets)	37	10%
Church, mosque, temple	24	6%
Other	22	6%
Newspaper	12	3%
Banners/posters	7	2%
Notice boards	3	1%

30% (110) of respondents prefer receiving information through community leaders, showing that community leaders' trust and credibility are important for information dissemination. 23% (85) of people prefer receiving information through organization staff, suggesting the plausibility of the information provided by people working in an organization offering humanitarian aid. Means such as SMS (17%), and radio (13%) are still preferred due to their conventional quality and easy access.

In contrast, there are some options with lower preference among respondents, for instance, only 12% (44) of them prefer receiving information through local authorities, suggesting a distrust or low effectiveness of communication by the authorities in emergency situations. In addition, print materials and information through churches are only preferred by 10% and 6% of respondents, respectively. Finally, respondents show a minimal preference for newspapers (3%), banners and posters (2%), and notice boards (1%), showing that written means have been displaced by electronic means in terms of receiving information.

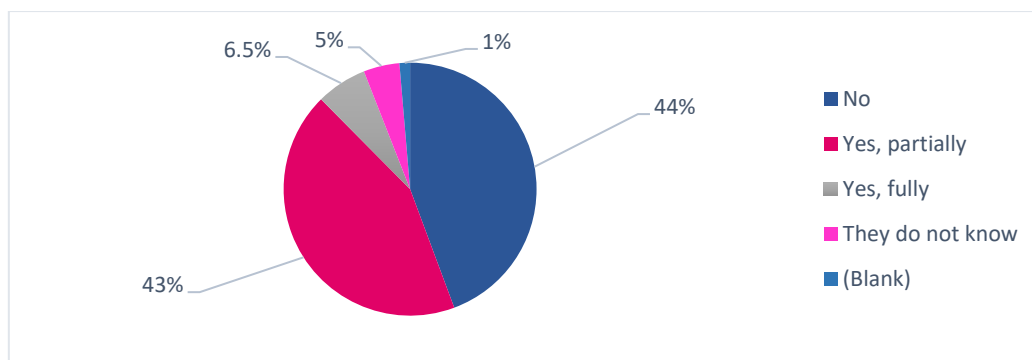
In short, these results highlight the importance of having multiple communication channels to reach communities effectively during emergency situations. Respondents' individual preferences may vary by community and situation, so it is important to have a variety of communication options to ensure that information reaches all those affected.

Information Needs of the Community

We continue analyzing the results obtained related to the community's information needs after the emergency. In first place, people were asked if the community had had the space and opportunity to express its needs during the emergency and, based on the results, 44% (164) of respondents said that the community had not had the opportunity to express their needs. These results show a possible lack of community engagement in need identification and decision-making during the emergency.

In contrast, 43% (160) of respondents said that the community had partially had the opportunity to express its needs, indicating that, even though some efforts to engage the community were made, there is still room for improvement to ensure that it is given adequate space to express its needs.

Chart 21: Percentage of People who Had the Opportunity to Express their Needs during the Emergency



In fact, only 7% (24) of respondents said that the community had fully had the opportunity to express its needs, suggesting that much remains to be done to improve community involvement during emergencies. In addition, 5% (17) of respondents said that they did not know if the community had the opportunity to express its needs, implying a possible lack of transparency and communication.

In general, these results stress the importance of community engagement in need identification and decision-making during emergencies. In that sense, ensuring that the community is given adequate space to express its needs can help increase the effectiveness of emergency responses and ensure that its needs are adequately addressed.

Finally, people were asked about the most valuable information for households and communities during the emergency. These results can be seen in detail in Table 16. It highlights that the most important information for the community is information on assistance operations: 56% (208) of

respondents think that information on activities in which food, drinking water and other items needed to survive during an emergency are provided is relevant.

Table 16: Type of Information Relevant to the Community

What is the most valuable information for your community?	No.	%
Information on assistance operations (food, drinking water supply, etc.)	20	56%
Medical treatment and counseling	192	52%
Information on safety	130	35%
Weather forecast	89	24%
Information on/communication with family members	72	19%
Information on migrant and refugee rights	69	19%
Legal counseling or guidance	64	17%
Information on the situation in the area	44	12%
Information on markets	43	12%
Information on how to organize better your temporary accommodation	41	11%
Information on issues related to housing (self-build)	29	8%
Other	16	4%
They do not know	9	2%
None	2	1%

Medical treatment and counseling are the second most critical issue for the community. 52% (192) of respondents think that this issue is critical, which shows that the community places a high value on access to information on medical care during an emergency. 35% (130) of respondents think that information on safety is highly significant for the community, suggesting that the community tries to be informed about necessary safety measures during an emergency.

In addition, weather forecast is also considered the most valuable information by 24% (89) of respondents, demonstrating the importance of having up-to-date information on weather during an emergency. 19% (72) of people think that information on family communication during emergencies is particularly relevant, showing the need to have seamless communication with family members and know that they are well. Information on refugee and migrant rights is another issue highlighted by 19% (69) of respondents. Migrant and refugee populations are the most vulnerable populations in emergency situations because they lack their own place to stay or they are the main victims after floods, *huaicos*, or other events.

In conclusion, these results stress the importance of providing clear and up-to-date information on assistance operations, medical treatment and counseling, safety, weather forecast, and family communication during an emergency. Thus, information must be available and accessible to the entire community and in different formats to ensure that everyone has access to it.



Annexes

OCHA Sitrep

- 05/03/2023: [OCHA Sitrep 03-05-2023](#)
- 04/25/2023: [OCHA Sitrep 4 04-25-2023](#)

Maps

- Affected Population Proportion — Tumbes (updated as of 04/27):
[Afectados Tumbes_0427](#)
- Affected Population Proportion — Lambayeque (updated as of 04/27):
[Afectados Lambayeque_0427](#)
- Isolated Families in Casitas District — Contralmirante Villar (04/21):
[USAID ma039_v01_isolated_caserioandcentros_tumbes_21042023-300dpi.pdf](#)
- Floods — Department: Tumbes 3W (Data from 04/27/2023)
[3W Tumbes_0427](#)
- Floods — 3W National (Data form 04/25)
[3W_Nacional_0425](#)