

# CLIMATE EMERGENCY RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Executive summary



## General information

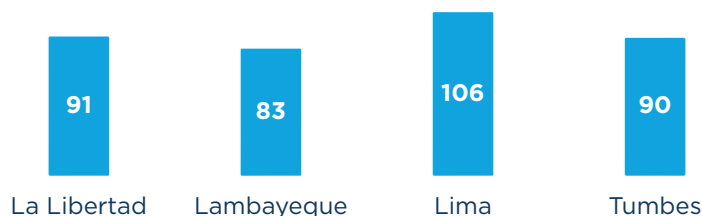
Within the framework of the climate emergency in Peru, HIAS conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) for the regions of Tumbes, Lambayeque, La Libertad, and Lima. The objective of this assessment was to identify the main needs, risks, and livelihoods of the affected population, and to ensure that humanitarian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

Specifically in the following districts according to each region:

- 📍 **Tumbes:** Zorritos, Corrales, La Cruz, Tumbes and Aguas Verdes
- 📍 **Lambayeque:** Chiclayo, José Leonardo Ortiz, La Victoria, Pimentel, Pueblo Nuevo and San Jose
- 📍 **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.




## Surveys by region



## Methodology

HIAS used a quantitative methodology with a rapid needs assessment contextualized tool for climate emergency to assess a total of 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 survey takers from March 30 through April 5.

 **370**  
Surveyed households

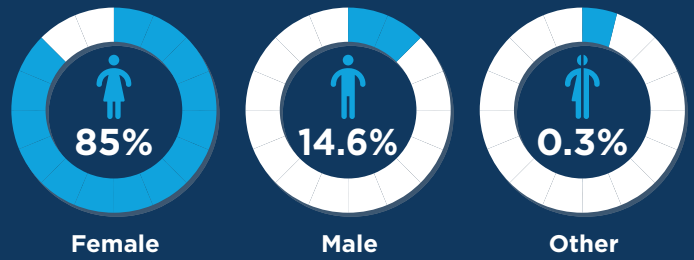
 **In-person surveys**  
conducted between March 30 and April 5

**Migrant population:**  
240 households (65%)  
**Local population:**  
130 households (35%)

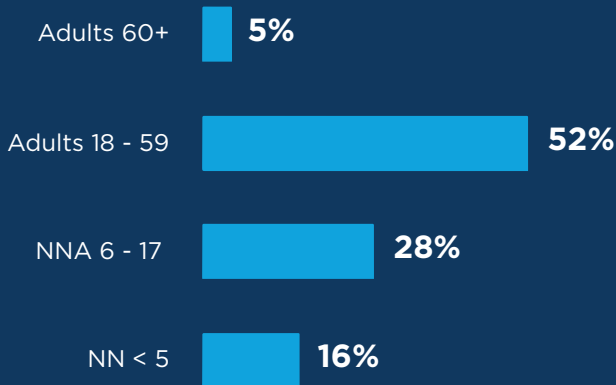


## Demographic data

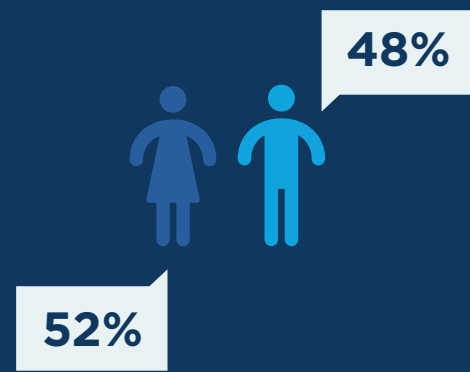
- Average age of respondents: **years old**
- Average household size: **4**
- Total number of individuals in the surveyed households: **1,495**
- **63% are female heads of household**
- Nationality: **64% Venezuelan, 35% Peruvian, 1% Colombian**
- Level of Affectedness: **71% of households affected, 29% of households affected**
- **39%** of households have at least one child under 5 years of age
- **30%** of households have at least one child between the ages of 6 and 17
- **12%** of households have at least one adult over 60 years of age



### Age of household members



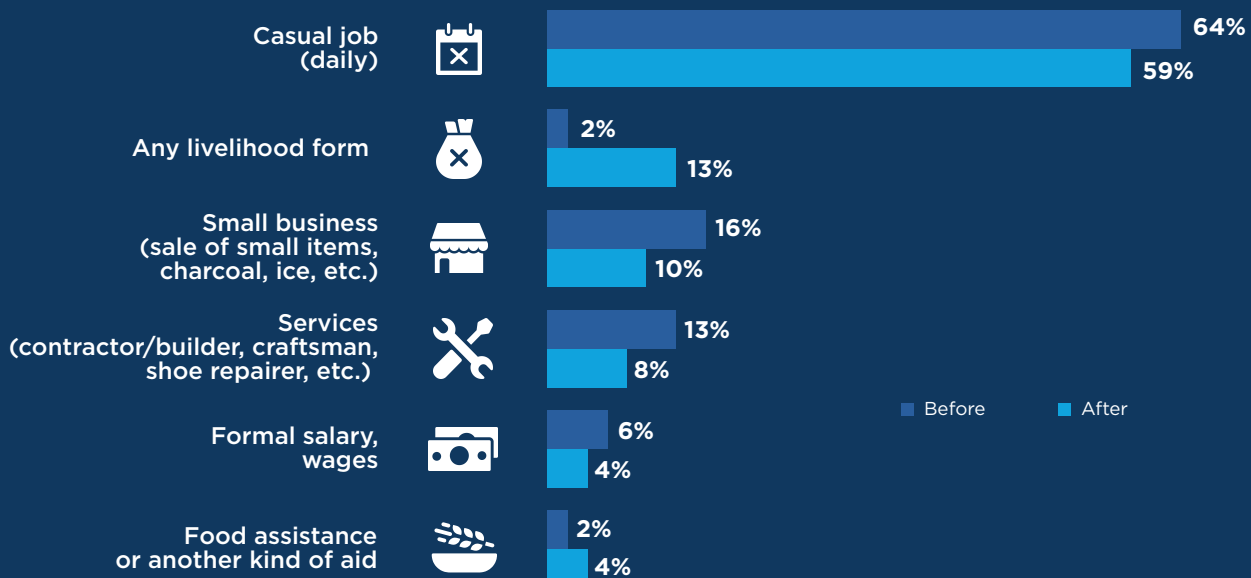
### Sex of household members



### Most vulnerable groups



## Main livelihoods



## Ability to meet basic needs



**Clothing and footwear**  
Not at all or partially  
**39%**



**Buckets**  
Not at all or partially  
**38%**



**Jerry cans**  
Not at all or partially  
**37%**



**Mat sor Mattress**  
Not at all or partially  
**37%**



**Blankets**  
Not at all or partially  
**37%**



**Cooking fuel**  
Not at all or partially  
**36%**

## Priority needs for the entire household



### Water

- Contaminated/unsafe drinking water
- Insufficient for all household needs (cooking, washing, cleaning)



### Livelihoods, income

- There are no employment opportunities in or near the community.
- Unable to meet basic needs



### Health

- Increased diarrhoea
- Increase in disease



### Food

- People are starving
- Food too expensive

## Priority needs for children



Access to **safe and affordable water**



**Food**



A **safe and affordable place to sleep**



Access to **qualified health and medical care**

## Priority needs by region

### 📍 Tumbes



Water



Health



Livelihoods



Food

### 📍 Lambayeque



Water



Health



Sanitation



Food

### 📍 La Libertad



Water



Health



Livelihoods



Food

### 📍 Lima



Health



Livelihoods



Safety

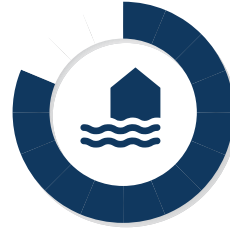
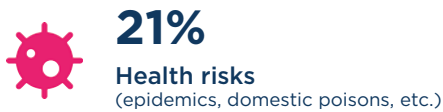


Food



## Protection risks

### Main household threats



of people in the community indicated that **they were not aware of the risk of living in areas or territories affected by the climate emergency.**



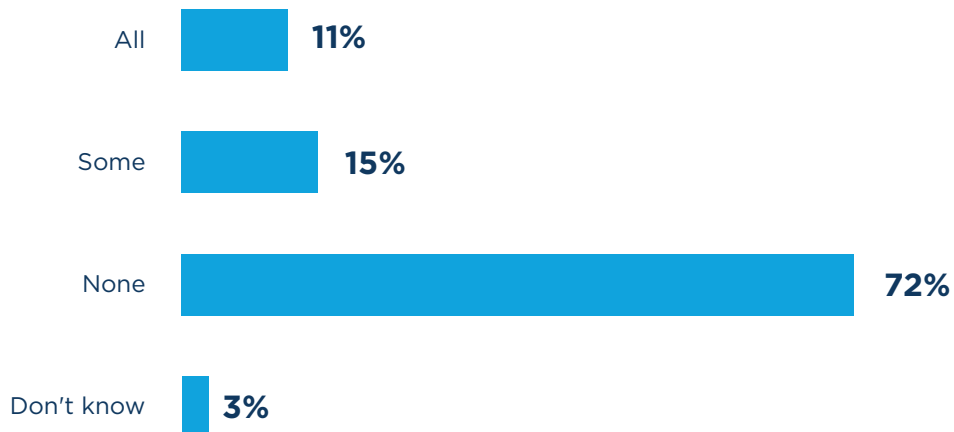
indicate that **receiving assistance/relief will not endanger their safety, their family's safety or their neighbours' safety.**

### Diseases that emerged after the emergency



### Ability to provide mosquito nets to household members

The response to whether all household members sleep under nets was:



### Mental health gaps



Indicates that **YES there is a severe problem** in their community due to **insufficient care for people who are alone** (e.g. unaccompanied children, widows or elderly people).



Indicates that **YES there is a severe problem** in their community because **people are not getting enough support from others in the community** (e.g. emotional support or practical help).

# Community Resources for Emergency Recovery

Respondents indicated that they could contribute the following resources



**58%**  
Manual  
labour



**20%**  
Drinking  
water



**20%**  
Construction tools  
and equipment



**17%**  
Childcare

# Post-emergency information and communication

## Information gaps



**80%**  
of respondents mention that there is a **lack of information about the emergency and the availability of services.**



**44%**  
of respondents indicated that **the community has not had the space and opportunity to express their needs.**



**43%**  
43% indicate that **they have had the opportunity to express their needs, but in a "partial" way**, and only 7% indicate that they have expressed them "fully".

## Communication channels

Respondents' communication channel preferences are:



**50%**  
**WhatsApp**  
(message to HIAS central channel)



**32%**  
**Community volunteers, mobilisers**



**30%**  
**Community leaders**



**23%**  
**Agency staff**



**23%**  
**SMS**  
(text message to HIAS staff)

The most important information for your community is



# Migrant population

## Ability to meet basic needs



**Clothing and footwear**  
Not at all or partially  
**42%**



**Buckets**  
Not at all or partially  
**39%**



**Jerry cans**  
Not at all or partially  
**39%**



**Mattresses**  
Not at all or partially  
**38%**



**Blankets**  
Not at all or partially  
**38%**



**Personal hygiene items**  
Not at all or partially  
**36%**

## Priority needs of the household



**Water**



**Health**



**Food**



**Livelihood, income**



**Security, protection**

## Priority needs for children



Access to **safe and affordable water**



**Food**



**Clothing, footwear**



A **safe and affordable place to sleep**



Access to **qualified health and medical care**

## Income earning

**Before the emergency**, the main sources of income were:



- **67%**  
**Casual labour**
- **15%**  
**Small trade**  
(sale of small items)
- **14%**  
**Trade**  
(e.g. shoemaker, craftsman, hairdresser, reporter, etc.)
- **6%**  
**Formal wageformal**

**During the emergency**, the main sources of income were:

- **65%** (2% decrease)  
**Casual work**
- **10%** (increased 8%)  
**No livelihood activity**
- **10%** (decrease of 5%)  
**Small trade**
- **8%** (6% decrease)  
**Trade**
- **5%** (decrease of 1%)  
**Formal wage**

## Education

Those who see education as a need indicate that **the main needs in the sector are:**



- **25%**  
Schools too far away
- **25%**  
Children not going to school on a temporary basis
- **19%**  
Fees too expensive
- **16%**  
Children bullied or harassed
- **13%**  
Children cannot go to school because of rain (e.g. roads, floods)

## Food

People who consider food as a need indicate that **the main needs of the sector are:**



- **52%**  
feel that **food is too expensive**
- **38%**  
indicate that **they do not work or cannot afford to pay for food**
- **35%**  
feel that **people go hungry**

## Protection risks

People indicate that **the main risks in their community are:**



- **50%**  
**Environmental risks**  
(e.g. floods, heavy rains, landslides, landslides)
- **27%**  
Theft
- **18%**  
Discrimination
- **15%**  
Health risk



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our emergency response

“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

# Host community population

## Ability to meet basic needs



**Cooking fuel**  
Not at all or partially  
**41%**



**Mats**  
Not at all or partially  
**37%**



**Buckets**  
Not at all or partially  
**37%**



**Blankets**  
Not at all or partially  
**36%**



**Cooking equipment  
(cooker, etc.)**  
Not at all or partially  
**36%**



**Clothing and footwear**  
Not at all or partially  
**35%**

## Priority needs of the household



Water



Health



Food



Livelihood, income



Infrastructure

## Priority needs for children



Access to **safe and affordable water**



Food



**Uniforms and school supplies**



**A safe and affordable place to sleep**



**Safe places to play**

## Income earning

**Before the emergency**, the main sources of income were:



- **58%**  
**Casual labour**
- **16%**  
**Casual labour**  
(sale of small items)
- **11%**  
**Trade**  
(e.g. shoemaker, craftsman, hairdresser, reporter, etc.)
- **8%**  
**Formal wageformal**

**During the emergency**, the main sources of income were:

- **48%** (10% decrease)  
**Casual labour**
- **18%** (increased 15%)  
**No livelihood activity**
- **12%** (decrease of 4%)  
**Small trade**
- **8%** (decreased by 3%)  
**Trade**
- **7%** (increased 4%)  
**Food aid**
- **4%** (4% decrease)  
**Formal wage**



## Education

Those who see education as a need indicate that **the main needs in the sector are:**



- **33%**  
Schools too far away
- **20%**  
Children not going to school on a temporary basis
- **20%**  
Fees too expensive
- **20%**  
School building damaged, unsafe

## Food

People who consider food as a need indicate that **the main needs of the sector are:**



- **61%**  
feel that **people are hungry**
- **54%**  
feel that **food is too expensive**
- **33%**  
say they **do not work or cannot afford food**
- **21%**  
warn of **insufficient food distribution**

## Protection risks

People indicate that **the main risks in their community are:**



- **63%**  
**Environmental risks**  
(e.g. floods, heavy rains, landslides)
- **32%**  
**Theft**
- **31%**  
**Health risk**
- **22%**  
**Safety risk** (e.g. open pits, debris, rusty nails, etc.)



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## Conclusions



The results show that the population faces multiple needs that must be addressed to improve their quality of life and well-being, highlighting the **needs for water, health, food, and livelihoods**, which may vary given the geographical context and climate variability throughout the Peruvian territory.



The priority needs related to water are **lack of access to safe drinking water, insufficient quantity and high costs**, which are issues that need to be addressed to ensure the security and well-being of the population.



The health needs identified by the population focus on **improving access to health care, ensuring that medicines and health services are available and affordable for all**. In addition, measures must be taken to improve living conditions, such as ensuring healthy housing and preventing mosquito-borne diseases.



Food needs show that **food insecurity is a major problem affecting most people**. Factors contributing to food insecurity include the cost of food, lack of access and availability of food, unemployment and lack of income, as well as problems in the food supply chain and environmental problems.



Livelihood needs include the **inability to meet their basic needs, lack of employment opportunities and capital to start a business, and loss of employment**. These gaps show that many people are experiencing **severe economic hardship and measures are needed to help them recover from the effects of the emergency**. It is therefore important to understand these needs in order to develop an effective, sustainable and locally-tailored response that enables people to recover, strengthen their resilience and rebuild their livelihoods.



The consideration of the most vulnerable groups – **children, women and people with disabilities** – in emergency response planning and the need to protect the population in situations of adversity is highly significant.







**It is important to have multiple channels of communication to reach communities effectively considering individual and community preferences during emergencies**, including WhatsApp, community volunteers, community leaders, organizational staff, text messages.

## Annexes

- Rapid Needs Assessment Report HIAS Peru
- OCHA Information Repository on the flood emergency
- OCHA Report on the actions of organizations
- IOM Report on shelters established in the emergency context



### Connect with HIAS Peru

 [hias.org/where/peru](https://hias.org/where/peru)  
 [/company/hiasperu](https://company/hiasperu)  
 [/HIASPeru](https://HIASPeru)  
 [@hias\\_peru](https://@hias_peru)

 Av. Almirante Grau 629,  
Barranco - Lima - Perú

