

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Peru: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRPE003  
GLIDE n° EQ-2007-000133-PER  
Operations update n° 7  
15 August 2008

**Operations Update no. 7** including a timeframe extension.

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 24 January to 23 June 2008

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 10,895,000 (USD 10,372,040 or EUR 6,696,067).

**Appeal coverage (24 June 2008):** 98%;

[click here to go to the updated donor response report at http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf),

[click here to link to contact details or](#)

[click here to go to the attached Interim Financial Report](#)

### Appeal history:

- On 17 August 2007 an Emergency Appeal was launched for CHF 1,626,000 (USD 1,341,869 or EUR 979,150) for 5 months to assist 4,000 families (20,000 people).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 250,000 (USD 207,641 or EUR 151,515).
- Appeal on 20 August 2007 to CHF 5,605,000 (USD 4,655,315 or EUR 3,396,970) for 9 months to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- Second revision of the Appeal Budget on 3 December 2007 for CHF 10,895,000 (USD 9,917,000 or EUR 6,785,000) for 18 months (February 2009) to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- This Operations Update includes an extension of the Appeal timeframe for 10 months until end December 2009.

### Summary:

Nearly one year after the 15 August 2007 earthquake in the Peruvian department of Ica, the emergency phase and the early reconstruction phases have ended and the efforts continue to support the reconstruction efforts of the most vulnerable communities. In the earthquake-affected region, only a few model earthquake resistant houses have been built. The International Federation is working together with international and national cooperation agencies to identify solutions to land tenure problems, access state-supported reconstruction resources, and integrate a risk reduction perspective to ensure pre-existing vulnerabilities are not rebuilt.

The operation is centred on the reconstruction phase, particularly concentrating on the two Appeal objectives for recovery and strengthening the national society. The PRC/International Federation comprehensive reconstruction programme focuses on the permanent housing needs for the most vulnerable families and support for community development. Volunteers from the CRP- Pisco branch with the International Federation have been involved in identifying the most vulnerable families who will receive training and support for earthquake-resistant housing.



An International Federation community development specialist facilitates a risk analysis exercise with Cabeza de Toro community members in the Independencia district in Pisco. Source: International Federation

The International Federation has signed a cooperative partnership agreement with the Pontificia Catholic University of Peru (Universidad Católica del Perú – PUCP) and is in the final phase of signing agreements with Architectes de l'urgence, and two Peruvian NGOs: Centre for the Study and Prevention of Disasters (Centro de Estudios y Prevención de Desastres – PREDES) and Centre for Research, Documentation and Population Assistance (Centro de Investigación, Documentación y Asesoría Poblacional – CIDAP). These agreements are to engage in the building process for the first 200 earthquake-resistant houses for the most vulnerable people in the rural areas of the districts of Humay and Independencia, in the semi urban area of San Clemente in Pisco province and in Los Molinos, a rural area in the province of Ica. This process incorporates a training component for all community members so non-prioritized families will have the skills to replicate affordable earthquake-resistant housing models.

By the end of 2009, the International Federation will have contributed substantially to the full range of the shelter activities in the earthquake-affected region. These activities include the provision of emergency shelter such as tents and reinforced plastic tarpaulins and transitional shelter units in the early reconstruction period. This support currently has extended to legal aid to streamline land tenancy issues, architectural plans with environmentally-friendly and affordable construction materials and technology that are found locally, and risk analysis and education for the reduction of risks. The coordination efforts with non-Movement partners have been a key feature of this period.

One of the main constraints faced by the Red Cross reconstruction activities is linked to the rising costs for construction materials and transport due to upsurge in local demand and increase in global oil prices. Other limitations are due to the complications to establish streamlined mechanisms to obtain land titles and resolve land tenancy issues in earthquake-affected areas. The International Federation with UN Habitat are coordinating to attend to the latter challenge. All the organizations working with reconstruction are facing these constraints.

Due to these combined factors, the International Federation is extending the Appeal's timeframe for ten months from 28 February 2009 to 31 December 2009. As of 26 June 2008, appeal coverage stands at 98 percent. For reasons similar to those mentioned above, the significant Telefónica contribution has been channelled directly to the Spanish Red Cross, thus diminishing initial projections to complete the International Federation Appeal budget. While this Operations Update does not contain a budget increase, interested donors are invited to support the reconstruction activities. It is worth noting that the Movement's response has surpassed the amount of the International Federation appeal. The budgets of the four PNS – American Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross- French speaking community, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross that are carrying out reconstruction and capacity building activities in the affected areas, add up to over CHF 13 million (approx. USD 12,7 Million or EUR 7,8 million).

The Red Cross Movement is involved in a wide range of reconstruction activities. The Spanish Red Cross (SRC) has started rebuilding and rehabilitating 120 classrooms in 10 different schools in the Ica department. Three schools will be built in Chincha, three in Ica, and four in Pisco. One of the schools in Pisco is for children with disabilities. Based on current enrolment levels, this reconstruction will benefit 4,000 children and adolescents. The German Red Cross (GRC) in coordination with the municipal government of Ica is providing clean water for 400 families in the Nueva Esperanza community in the Ica province. The American Red Cross (AmCross) has begun its comprehensive programme to increase the capacity of earthquake affected communities to better prepare for and respond to disasters. This entails completing a participatory inventory of preparedness capacities and mechanisms, conducting community level risk analysis and hazard monitoring activities, facilitating a community-based strategy to increase awareness and knowledge about disaster and risk reduction, and implementing preparedness planning activities. The program also includes community-based first aid training (CBFA) and education components. The Belgian Red Cross- French-speaking community (BRC- Fr) has a multi-pronged programme in the El Carmen district of Chincha focused on providing technical support on para-seismic reconstruction – including ten model earthquake-resistant houses –, a pilot cash for housing programme, support for local micro-enterprise, the reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of 40 primary and secondary classrooms, technical assistance for the El Carmen health centre and support to the Peruvian Red Cross on First Aid programmes.

The Federation offers its sincere gratitude to the following National Societies that have contributed to this Appeal: the American Red Cross, the Andorra Red Cross, the Australian Red Cross, the Austrian Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross (French-speaking community), the Belgian Red Cross (Flemish-language community),

the Brazilian Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Chilean Red Cross, the Croatian Red Cross, the Cyprus Red Cross, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Hong Kong Red Cross, the Irish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the New Zealand Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Singapore Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, the Turkish Red Crescent, and the Uruguayan Red Cross.

Furthermore, the support of the governments of Belgium, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the United States, as well as the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO), has been vital to the success of this operation's activities. The Federation is thankful for this generous support.

The private sector in Peru and in other countries shares the responsibility for the success in achieving the Appeal's objectives. Therefore, the Federation thanks the following private foundations for their kind donations: the ALAS Foundation, KLM, Fundación Azteca, JT International Foundation, the Monsanto Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation and the Telefónica Foundation. Additional gratitude is offered to the following companies and institutions: Alcatel- Lucent Foundation, the Association of Civil Servants of the Peru Diplomatic Service (Asociación de Funcionarios del Servicio Diplomático del Perú), BNP Paribas Miami, Exxon Mobil, Galaxy Latin America, Germanischer Lloyd Perú, Goodyear, Hermandad de San Martín de Porres, Kraft Foods, L.L. Bean, Minera San Juan, Pesco Marine SAC Talara, Petrolife Petroleum Company, Petrovietnam Exploration Production Corporation, Rutas Servicios de Viaje, Samsung, Taiwan Red Cross Organisation, and Ximesa. The Federation also thanks all the other individuals and institutions who have contributed to this Appeal.

## The situation

The 15 August 2007 earthquake in the Peruvian department of Ica measured 7.0 on the Richter scale and 7.9 on the moment magnitude ( $M_w$ ) scale. The earthquake's epicentre was located some 30.2 km deep and 61 km northwest of the coastal city of Pisco, located 230 km southeast of the capital Lima. The National Institute of Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil – INDECI) reports that the earthquake resulted in the deaths of 593 people and directly impacted 656,965 other people. INDECI has identified 139,521 damaged, uninhabitable, and destroyed homes.

The Nazca tectonic plate off the coast of Peru continues to move, provoking tremors in the region. Since late February 2008, there have been 11 tremors with epicentres in Pisco, Chincha or Ica. According to the Geophysics Institute of Peru, the largest tremor in this region occurred on 29 March 2008 and measured 5.3 on the Richter scale.

In mid-March 2008, the construction and sanitation department of the Housing Ministry announced that 90 percent of the earthquake debris had been removed from Pisco town. There are no current figures for the amount of rubble still to be removed in the rural areas. The buildings unfit for reconstruction are being demolished.

To date, only a few model houses have been built in the affected area. State and non state institutions, including NGOs, international cooperation organizations, the private sector and other civil society actors, continue to support the preparation for the rebuilding efforts in the earthquake affected regions. The main efforts of the international cooperation have been focusing on making sure that land tenure and risk mapping be taken into account on one side, and setting the conditions for massive reconstruction to take place by establishing a strong presence and relation with the identified communities.

The Fund for the Reconstruction of the South (Fondo para la Reconstrucción del Sur- FORSUR), the State institution created following the earthquake to coordinate reconstruction efforts, underwent changes in late March, when its president, Julio Favre, resigned from his appointed post together with the other appointed FORSUR members. The Minister of Housing was appointed new President of FORSUR and has since incorporated its activities into this ministry.

Soon after the earthquake, FORSUR announced the establishment of a voucher programme ("the 6000 bonus") to support affected families that have to rebuild their destroyed homes. The affected families receive a voucher for S./ 6,000 soles (approximately CHF 2,283, EUR 1,393 or USD 2,169 ) for the purchase of construction materials (a maximum of 10 percent is in cash and can be used for manual labour costs). It can also be used to provide a down payment on existing State housing plans. Access to this programme has been challenging for the people

who do not have property titles. In an effort to rectify this situation, the Ministry of Housing is coordinating with the decentralized state institution responsible for granting land titles, Organism for the Formalization of Informal Property (Organismo de Formalización de la Propiedad Informal – COFOPRI) and other entities to provide land titles in the earthquake-affected regions. According to the Ministry's figures, 6,000 land titles in the seven months following the earthquake have been issued.

The State increased the projected quantity of vouchers to be issued by 50 percent to reach 25,000 affected families. This is insufficient to tackle the existing needs, and further discussions are being held to extend this right to all the affected families. Additionally, in April 2008 the State announced its plans to issue 15,000 land titles.

The International Federation is participating in a working group for healthy and safe housing with other international cooperation institutions (CARE, the German Cooperation Agency (GTZ), Pontificia Catholic University of Peru, COSUDE, and International Food for the Hungry). This group is currently planning and implementing earthquake-resistant permanent housing. The Ministry of Housing had initially planned to provide housing vouchers to be used for the purchase of bricks, iron and cement (incorrectly referred to in Peru as "noble materials" versus other types), but this working group successfully advocated before this ministry the inclusion of lists of other materials that can now be purchased with the voucher. In June 2008, the Ministry approved this group's architectural plans for earthquake-resistant adobe reinforced with geogrid (*geomalla*) houses, as will be further explained below in the shelter and reconstruction objective.

All of these activities are within the context of rising costs for construction materials and transport due to local demand and increase in global oil prices. The time necessary to develop technical and programmatic partnership agreements with State and non-State institutions and the scarcity of land titles additionally have delayed the implementation of the operation's building activities. The operation is contributing to a participatory reconstruction programme based on human dignity and the reduction of pre-existent and present vulnerabilities. For these reasons, this Operations Update extends the Appeal's timeframe for ten months from 28 February 2009 to 31 December 2009.

## Coordination and partnerships

With the aim of maximizing the impact of its work and the learning generated, the International Federation has been coordinating with a wide series of actors, both within the Movement, with the Government and its relevant institutions, with the UN agencies involved, with the international agencies and the main NGOs.

The International Federation is coordinating with state institutions (Fund for the Reconstruction of the South-FORSUR, the Ministry of Housing, the National Training Service for the Construction Industry – SENCICO), the United Nations system (UN Habitat, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP and OCHA), academia (the Pontificia Catholic University of Peru – Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú – PUCP), other international NGOs via the health and safe housing working group (German Cooperation Agency – GTZ, CARE, International Food for the Hungry, Caritas), and Peruvian NGOs (PREDES and CIDAP). This coordination has recently included other institutions also funded by the Canadian International Development Agency: the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank, CARE Peru, and World University Service of Canada.

Besides the many donors from within the Movement, four Partner National Societies (PNS) are directly supporting the activities in the field. The PNS work with the Peruvian Red Cross, particularly with its branches in Pisco, Ica, and Chincha. Furthermore, these PNS coordinate activities with the International Federation. The American Red Cross (AmCross), the Belgian Red Cross- French speaking community (BRC-Fr) representing also the Luxemburg Red Cross (LRC), the German Red Cross (GRC), and the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) all have representatives and local staff in the field. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has also been active in Movement actions immediately after the earthquake and takes part in Movement coordination mechanisms.

Since February 2008, the Movement actors have been meeting monthly to exchange information, coordinate actions, and complement one another's areas of expertise, ensuring a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme that successfully meets the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Since these actions fit into the larger goal of post-earthquake reconstruction, they will be further detailed below in the corresponding specific objectives of this Appeal.

The International Federation and the PNS are providing technical and material support to the PRC branches in Pisco, Ica, and Chincha. These actions combine the rebuilding of PRC branch infrastructure with increased volunteer capacities and actions. In late May 2008, the International Federation began coordinating monthly

meetings between the three PRC branches in Ica, Pisco, and Chincha to better coordinate in the earthquake affected areas and complement the monthly Movement meetings held in Lima. The first two meetings have been focused on assessments of the local PRC branch's strengths and areas for improvement. The International Federation and the PNS are coordinating to offer training programmes in administrative and financial skills, volunteer training opportunities in risk reduction, psychosocial support, and a refresher course on Movement principles and history for the three PRC branches. The first joint workshop will take place in early July 2008.

**Volunteers from the Peruvian Red Cross branches in Pisco, Chincha and Ica celebrated World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day combining dissemination with ongoing community work with earthquake-affected populations. Source: International Federation.**



The International Federation team continues to coordinate with a wide range of actors, and is at times facilitating these specific coalitions.

The International Federation will host a visit from the Canadian Minister for International Cooperation to visit the projects that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) supports in earthquake-affected areas: the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank, CARE Peru, World University Service of Canada, and the International Federation's reconstruction programme. These four recipient organizations are now meeting to establish practical measures to maximize the impact of CIDA's contribution and improve coordination.

UN Habitat, with funding from DFID, has provided a solid framework for a sustainable and cost-effective solution to the problem of land tenure. The International Federation is supporting and promoting this work within the international community. Until now, the International Federation has been invited to participate in three external evaluations related to the responses to the earthquake; these include the good donorship initiative and the Cluster implementation options and reasons for which it was not activated.

The International Federation has actively supported the establishment of a working group with its base in the UNDP-sponsored coordination mechanism for donors and international organizations. The working group has started its meetings with a disaster risk reduction agenda.

The International Federation has supported and nurtured the relationship between the Spanish Red Cross and Telefónica in Peru. Telefónica has supported an early warning mechanism through technical and financial support for a Peruvian Red Cross emergency telecommunications vehicle. This mobile base holds a radio transmitter that can communicate with bases in 12 diverse geographical locations in the country in case of a collapse of the phone system following an emergency. The SRC has trained the PRC and selected branches with the technical knowledge necessary for its use. This Telefónica-supported project is also implemented with the national system for disaster response (SENADECI).

Additionally, due to the increase in construction material costs, the International Federation and the Spanish Red Cross have agreed that the USD 4 million donation by Telefónica be channelled entirely to the Spanish Red Cross so it can accomplish its commitments to school reconstructions.

The International Federation has signed a cooperative partnership agreement with the PUCP, the main research university in the country and foremost in the research to reinforce traditional building materials and establish earthquake-resistant construction techniques, as well as with the institutions Architectes de l'urgence, and two Peruvian NGO's: Centre for the Study and Prevention of Disasters (Centro de Estudios y Prevención de Desastres – PREDES) and Centre for Research, Documentation and Population Assistance (Centro de

Investigación, Documentación y Asesoría Poblacional – CIDAP). This agreement provides the basis for a comprehensive programme that aims to build 50 earthquake-resistant homes per institution, train community members in improved building techniques with adobe, and address land tenure problems. This will support the most vulnerable people in the rural areas of the districts of Humay, Independencia, and semi-urban San Clemente in Pisco province and in rural area of Los Molinos in Ica province. A training component for all community members so non-prioritized families also have the skills to replicate affordable earthquake-resistant housing models is incorporated in this process.

Details of the bilateral support provided by the Red Cross Movement directly to Peruvian Red Cross can be found in the following table:

<b>Direct contributions from Red Cross Movement to Peruvian Red Cross</b>		
<b>Component - Description</b>	<b>Original Currency</b>	<b>Approx. value CHF</b>
<b>American Red Cross</b>	<b>2,500,000 USD</b>	<b>2,625,000.00</b>
Support for increased capacity in disaster preparedness and response, community-based first aid training, mental health activities, hygiene education and the construction of 1,900 transitional housing units.		
<b>Belgian Red Cross – French speaking community with the support of the Liechtenstein Red Cross and the Luxembourg Red Cross</b>		
Technical support in para-seismic reconstruction, a pilot cash-for-housing programme, support for local micro-enterprises, reconstruction/rehabilitation of 40 primary and secondary school classrooms, technical assistance for the El Carmen health centre and support for Peruvian Red Cross first aid programming.	<b>1,490,000 Euro</b>	<b>2,436,150.00</b>
<b>Colombian Red Cross with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross, the National System for Disaster Prevention and Response, private companies, the Colombian government, Colombian citizens and with coordination from the Peruvian Embassy and the Peruvian Consulate</b>		<b>194,639.00</b>
Cash contribution (through bank account for earthquake emergency)	29,344,791 Pesos	16,902.00
Telecommunications equipment including 4 VHF radios, 1 HF radio, 1 base radio, 4 portable VHF radios and an electric generator	29,967,320 Pesos	17,261.00
81 tons of humanitarian aid (food and non-food items)	107,000,000 Pesos	61,632.00
Medical supplies	53,528,000 Pesos	30,832.00
Stretchers, body bags, medical instruments for paramedic	16,245,800 Pesos	9,357.00
Logistic, operational and mobilization costs; 24 people deployed, receipt of relief items, local and international transport.	77,461,789 Pesos	44,618.00
Telefónica contribution through “ALAS” fund-raising campaign	24,370,718 Pesos	14,037.00
<b>German Red Cross (German Government, German Embassy in Peru, German citizens)</b>		<b>1,184,950.40</b>
Relief supplies : mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, plastic pails, Nordex Hard Board Wood for 1,000 families	166,670.00 Euro	278,838.91
1,000 Kitchen Sets	70,180.00 P Soles	27,587.76

1,000 Tarpaulins ( plastic covers for roofs) for 1,000 families	13,750.00 Euro	23,003.75
Water supply for 3,000 families for 2 months	40,000.00 Euro	66,920.00
Food parcels for 1,500 families for 2 months	100,000.00 Euro	167,300.00
Shelter for approximately 1,220 families	380,000.00 Euro	621,300.00
<b>Spanish Red Cross (Spanish Government, Spanish decentralized cooperation, ECHO, Spanish citizens and private sector)</b>		<b>7,492,866.50</b>
Temporary shelter	438,000.00 Euro	732,774.00
Environmental Cleaning kits (reconstruction)	31,237.00 Euro	52,259.50
Training to Peruvian Red Cross	5,000.00 USD	5,795.00
Distribution of toys	6,000.00 Euro	10,038.00
Funds for projects of Temporary shelter and housing, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Hygiene Promotion, Disaster Prevention and Capacity Building of Peruvian Red Cross.	4,000,000.00 Euro	6,692,000.00

*These figures will be updated in the next operations update.*

## National Society Capacity Building

*Since the institutional strengthening of the Peruvian Red Cross is one of the Appeal's goals, further details about the progress in this area will be addressed below in the Strengthening the National Society objective.*

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The original Appeal (17 August 2007) proposed five objectives for this operation, which the first revised appeal (20 August 2007) amplified so the humanitarian needs of more vulnerable people could also be attended. The first three of these objectives were particularly focused on the emergency phase: emergency relief to provide 7,500 families (37,500 people) with shelter and basic relief non-food items, emergency health to support 1,000 families with psychosocial support, and a response to the affected population's water needs. During the emergency phase, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) with the International Federation and other Movement actors distributed standard relief kits to 8,025 families (40,125 people) and partial relief kits to 12,894 families (64,470 people). The operation also provided basic health care to 9,080 people and psychosocial support to 9,230 children and adults. From 16 August 2007 to 22 January 2008, 7,975,500 litres of clean water were provided to affected people in 44 communities through the operation.

The operation is currently focusing on implementing a participatory reconstruction programme based on human dignity and the reduction of pre-existent and present vulnerabilities.

### Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

**Objective 1: 7,500 families (37,500 people) provided with emergency shelter and basic relief non-food items.**

### Progress:

As mentioned above, the PRC/ International Federation objective has been surpassed. While not foreseen as a major action during the reconstruction phase, the PRC continues to distribute in-kind donated items for affected communities. The Movement is alert to the potential needs that might appear with the cold temperatures during the winter months and increased food prices.

In the beginning of the Peruvian academic school year (March 2008), the Peruvian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross distributed 9,497 backpacks with school supplies to kindergarten and primary school children in the Ica department. Given that many of the most affected families continue to experience economic challenges after losing their livelihoods and material goods in the earthquake, this support contributed to ensuring that children would start the academic school year with adequate school supplies. This distribution is framed within the Spanish Red Cross goal of rebuilding ten schools and support for children and youth affected by the earthquake.



The Peruvian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross distributed school supplies to kindergarten and primary school children in the Ica department in March 2008. Source: Spanish Red Cross

Also, in the month of March, the SRC finished a distribution project that benefited a population of 2,000 families. 2,000 hygiene kits, 2,000 kitchen kits and 10,000 blankets were distributed to these families in the Ica province. Also in the Ica province, 1,405 families benefited from the distribution of environmental cleaning kits and trainings on the subject.

#### Challenges:

The global increase in commodity prices has led to rising food costs in Peru; the uneven impacts of this inflation has been felt most by populations living in situations of economic vulnerability. This circumstance combined with the on-going impacts of the earthquake potentially undermine the food security of the most vulnerable populations in the Ica department. The International Federation will monitor economic changes and coordinate with other international organizations so that its reconstruction actions contribute to mitigating this possibility.

#### Health

**Objective 1: Psychosocial support will be provided to at least 1,000 families affected by the earthquake by PRC volunteers.**

#### Progress:

While this objective has been surpassed during the emergency phase, the International Federation and PNS continue to build upon the knowledge that many PRC volunteers gained in psychosocial support during the emergency.

Furthermore, the International Federation and the American Red Cross have included community mental health activities as part of their community development and health plans. As of mid-April 2008, the International Federation has hired two community development officers who support the branches' work with the affected population to identify needs in the rural communities. In mid-May 2008, the PRC with American Red Cross support hired a community health specialist and a risk reduction expert to work with the vulnerable communities and the PRC- Chinchá branch.

In April 2008, the PRC-Pisco branch and the International Federation participated in a meeting in Pisco organized by Médicos del Mundo (Doctors of the World) to analyze the implementation of the *IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings*. With participants from the Ministry of Health, other State institutions, and non governmental and international organizations, this event provided an opportunity to reconnect with the key stakeholders in community mental health and share actions plans for the reconstruction phase.

As part of the organizational strengthening activities, the PRC branch presidents from Pisco, Chinchá and Ica and Partner National Societies (PNS) met in May 2008 to plan future shared trainings on the topics of community mental health and psychosocial support, risk reduction and management, and Movement principles.

**Challenges:**

The reconstruction phase has already produced different needs for psychosocial support than those present during the emergency. The PRC and other Movement actors will define which communities, and the vulnerable populations within them, have the opportunity to reflect and identify their collective strengths and cultural practices to support them through this period and beyond. With the most recent tremors, renewed emphasis on the community health needs, including the strengthening of community institutions, is vital to the success of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

<b>Health</b>
<b>Objective 2: Water needs of the affected population are evaluated and responded to by the PRC.</b>

**Progress:**

The water, sanitation, and hygiene needs of the affected population have been a main priority during the emergency and continue in the current reconstruction phase.

In their continual support for affected families, the German Red Cross is working with the municipal government of Ica to provide potable water for 400 families in the Nueva Esperanza community in the Ica province. While the total work costs over S. / 89,170 soles (CHF 32,003, EUR 50,372 or USD 32,643), the GRC is supporting with approximately 51 percent and the municipal government and the community members are contributing the remaining 49 percent.

During the month of March 2008, Oxfam provided latrines for 80 of the 285 transitional wood shelter modules which American Red Cross had provided in the Hoja Redonda community in the Chincha province. This partnership contributed to the strengthening of healthier households. The PRC/ American Red Cross will begin hygiene educational activities in Chincha, with the support of the mentioned community health specialist, which ensures that community organizations have the necessary skills to promote healthier hygiene practices.

**Challenges:**

Ensuring that the water and hygiene needs of affected communities are met is fundamental in the Red Cross commitment to supporting affected populations rebuild safer and more secure communities. The deficient access to basic services in the pre-earthquake period remains a challenge to rectify in the reconstruction phase.

<b>Recovery and Shelter</b>
<b>Objective 1: Early recovery activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.</b>

*Please note that objective 2 is established in this section to better report on the participatory reconstruction of permanent housing.*

**Progress:**

During the early reconstruction period, the Movement prioritized building transitional shelter units. The PRC, with support from the American Red Cross (AmCross), German Red Cross (GRC), Spanish Red Cross (SRC), and the International Federation, completed the building of **6,188 transitional shelter units** for vulnerable families in Ica, Chincha and Pisco.

By early February 2008, the PRC and the Federation completed the construction of 1,028 temporary shelter units in the districts of Independencia, Humay, Tupac Amaru and 34 diverse locations in Pisco province. The latter figure reflects the support given to 34 Pisco branch volunteers and their families who were affected by the earthquake.

The Spanish Red Cross provided 2,000 temporary shelter units in the districts of San Juan Bautista, Tate, Pueblo Nuevo, Santiago, and Parcona in Ica province.

The German Red Cross (GRC) finalized its temporary shelter programme in April 2008 with the construction of 1,260 temporary shelter units in Chincha and Ica. Beyond their plans to build 1,000 temporary units in provinces of Chincha (600 families) and Ica (400 families), new funding opportunities, including the support for 80 shelter units by the Liechtenstein Red Cross, allowed them to build 260 additional units in the Santa Cruz de Villacuri district in Ica province.

The PRC/ International Federation provided 1,028 transitional shelter units in the rural areas of Pisco province. Source: International Federation



As of late May 2008, the American Red Cross (AmCross) completed 1,900 transitional housing units in the districts of El Carmen, Chincha Alta, Pueblo Nuevo, Sunampe, Tambo de Mora in the Chincha province, and various locations in Chincha province. 17 PRC-Chincha branch volunteers, living in different districts, also received temporary housing modules.

The following table indicates the number of temporary shelter units that the PRC with assistance from the three National Societies and the International Federation provided to the affected families:

Movement Partner	Province	District	Quantity of Shelters	Families Receiving Shelters
International Federation	Pisco	Humay	464	434
International Federation	Pisco	Independencia	482	462
International Federation	Pisco	Tupac Amaru	48	43
International Federation	Pisco	PRC- Pisco Volunteers	34	34
Subtotal Pisco			1028	973
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Parcona	867	820
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Pueblo Nuevo	432	369
German Red Cross	Ica	Salas	600	600
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	San Juan	257	240
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Santiago	141	129
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Tate	303	257
Subtotal Ica			2600	2415
German Red Cross	Chincha	Alto Larán	71	71
American Red Cross	Chincha	Chincha Alta	381	381
German Red Cross	Chincha	Chincha Baja	391	391
American Red Cross	Chincha	El Carmen	296	296
German Red Cross	Chincha	El Carmen	138	138
American Red Cross	Chincha	Pueblo Nuevo	531	531
American Red Cross	Chincha	Sunampe	50	50
American Red Cross	Chincha	Tambo de Mora	625	625
American Red Cross	Chincha	PRC- Chincha Volunteers	17	17

Subtotal Chincha	2500	2500
<b>Total</b>	<b>6188</b>	<b>5888</b>

The designs of these shelters respect the Sphere standards for living space for five people. The American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and International Federation shelters are 18 square meters and the shelters provided by the German Red Cross are 24 square meters. When the selected families were composed of more than five people, materials for a second temporary shelter unit were provided.

### **Challenges:**

The PNS and the International Federation experienced distinct challenges during the early reconstruction phase. In general, lack of land ownership and land titles is one of the biggest challenges associated with the shelter programmes, and this was no exception during the Peru Earthquake operation. The American Red Cross had a slight delay in the provision of its final 400 transitional housing units in the Tambo de Mora district in Chincha province. Due to a portion of the land in this district being deemed unsafe for rebuilding, the state reconstruction programme, FORSUR via the Chincha Baja municipal government supported relocation for some of the American Red Cross targeted families from Tambo de Mora. The German Red Cross (GRC) had planned to provide its last 200 homes in the Ocucaje district in Ica yet modified its plans when it determined this area had already received housing support. Therefore, housing support was provided to Santa Cruz de Villacuri. Since then, both AmCross and GRC have completed their transitional housing programmes.

### **Recovery and Shelter**

**Objective 2: Support for participatory reconstruction of low-cost earthquake resistant permanent housing is provided for the most vulnerable populations.**

### **Progress:**

The International Federation and the Belgian Red Cross- French speaking community, in coordination with the PRC branches are implementing comprehensive reconstruction programmes. This process is participatory, community-based, and reflects the socio-cultural practices of the most vulnerable populations.

As of late March 2008, the Canadian Red Cross support has allowed the International Federation to employ a construction delegate with experience in post-disaster reconstruction in the Tsunami-affected countries to coordinate and supervise all technical aspects of the permanent housing programme. A local architect, a logistician, and an administrative assistant have recently joined the field team.

In addition, the International Federation hired two community development workers to ensure a high degree of community ownership of the reconstruction processes, strengthening community organizations and networks. During the month of May 2008, participatory assessments were organized in two communities. In Cabeza de Toro in Independencia district, 80 people (38 women and 42 men) and in Bernales in Humay district, 114 people (99 women and 15 men) participated. Community members and leaders shared their community's history as a manner to focus on challenges overcome in the past and strengthen their collective response during the post-earthquake reconstruction. Participants identified natural and other community risks and the current problems with their homes and community infrastructure, and proceeded to identify the most vulnerable families that will receive support by the Federation programme. These workshops allowed the community to prioritize future areas in which they would like more educational opportunities. Some of these topics include organizational strengthening, healthy habits and practices, and community responses to social problems (drug addiction, sexual abuse, and violence).

In June 2008 the Ministry of Housing approved the reinforced adobe design presented by the international cooperation's working group on safe and healthy houses. The approval of this design is the state's authorization of adobe and geogrid as accepted materials for state- subsidized reconstruction efforts. Since the elements necessary for adobe production are easily accessible in Pisco's rural areas, the housing ministry's approval means that affected people will be able to employ these funds for the more costly building materials like wood beams and cement. Construction materials have risen more than 30 percent since February 2008, and in some cases have doubled over a period of one year.

As briefly mentioned earlier in this report, the International Federation since the onset coordinating closely with UN- Habitat, has focused on the challenges around land tenure in the earthquake- affected areas. UN Habitat has developed a strong proposal, which was submitted to several potential donors, to address the problem of land titles while promoting a rights-based approach. With a small budget and within a policy framework for the affected

regions, local authorities would be able to address land title problems. Their actions would provide a service for all reconstruction entities and organizations, as well as stabling a base for the eventual extension of this programme at a national level. The International Federation supports this approach.

The PRC/ International Federation comprehensive reconstruction programme focuses on the permanent housing needs for the most vulnerable families and support for community development. The first phase of these programme activities is now underway. The International Federation has signed a cooperative partnership agreement with the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP), and is in the final stages of signing with Architectes de l'urgence and the Peruvian NGOs: the Centre for the Study and Prevention of Disasters (PREDES) and Centre for Research, Documentation and Population Assistance (CIDAP). These agreements detail the responsibilities and cooperation for the construction of the first 200 earthquake-resistant housing for the most vulnerable people in the two rural areas and one semi-urban district in Pisco (Humay, Independencia, and San Clemente) and one rural district (Los Molinos) in Ica, where the know-how of these partners in specific niches will be coupled with the specific needs of the communities interested by the International Federation personnel.

This first phase includes educational opportunities for community members, the hiring of trained labourers, and support for small businesses that produce and sell building materials. Training on construction techniques and plans will be extended to all community members, but direct construction assistance will be given to identify most vulnerable people and families (single-headed households with young children, persons with disabilities, elderly and families in situations of overcrowding). The identification of these people was done by PRC volunteers and International Federation community workers based on the census done for the emergency phase and then updated during the provision of transitional shelter units.

Community members will be trained in the technical building aspects, improving the traditional building methods of construction in adobe and *quincha* (cane with compacted earth). In two of the communities where this is needed, land tenure studies will be done to support the access to land titles.

The housing designs in each of the four districts respect the geographic characteristics and traditional building materials of each region. The houses in Humay will employ an earthquake-resistant design of reinforced adobe with geogrids (synthetic mesh used for retention and reinforcement). A distinct earthquake-resistant design with bamboo and reinforced adobe will be used in Independencia, and compacted mud with cement in San Clemente while *quincha* will be used in Los Molinos. The following table details the International Federation pilot earthquake-resistant houses which will be built in four districts:

Partner Institution	Community-District	Programme	Materials
Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP)	Cabeza de Toro-Independencia	1. Training 2. 48 model houses 3. Support for small adobe business 4. Legal studies on land tenancy	Reinforced adobe with geogrids ( <i>geomalla</i> )
Centre for the Study and Prevention of Disasters (PREDES)	Bernales and Parcas- Humay	1. Training 2. 50 model houses	Reinforced <i>quincha</i> (cane with compact earth)
Architectes de l'urgence	San Clemente-Santa Rosa	1. Training 2. 50 model houses 3. Support for small brick business	Compact earth- cement blocks
Centre for Research, Documentation and Population Assistance (CIDAP)	Los Molinos	1. Training 2. 50 model houses 3. Legal studies on land tenancy	Prefabricated <i>quincha</i>

These model houses employ simple designs that have been revised and validated both by the International Federation construction delegate and the other partners in the healthy and safe housing working group.

With International Federation-supported training, other community members will be able to replicate and apply the techniques and the plans in the building of their own houses. The legal studies on land tenancy will assist all the

families in the selected communities to request the regularization of their situation. All of the people in the selected communities will be assisted to access the state's 6,000 soles voucher (approximately CHF 2,283, EUR 1,393 or USD 2,169) for housing materials.

This first construction phase will be followed by a second phase, based on the communities' collective measures to identify the most vulnerable people in their communities and ensure training opportunities in earthquake-resistant construction for all families in these pre-identified communities.



The International Federation and the Pontificia Universidad de Católica del Perú (PUCP) will use reinforced adobe with geogrids (*geomalla*), similar to technique shown in the picture at the left, in the earthquake-resistant houses to be built in the Cabeza de Toro community in Independencia district in Pisco. Source: International Federation

In addition to the International Federation's reconstruction programme, two PNS are involved in permanent reconstruction and one in complementary risk reduction activities. These programmes complement each other, thus facilitating and improving synergy.

The Belgian Red Cross- French speaking community in a joint venture with the Luxemburg Red Cross has started working in Peru in January 2008. With the PRC, an 18 - 24 month programme will be implemented in the El Carmen district in the Chincha province. In a four-fold reconstruction plan, the BRC-Fr aims at supporting the functional and physical rehabilitation of affected communities. The first actions will focus on providing technical support, including ten model earthquake-resistant houses, which supports local micro-enterprise. In the following phase, at least 50 families, with the PRC/ BRC- Fr financial and technical support, will build their own homes based on the model design. The other fundamental axes to this BRC- Fr programme include the reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of 40 primary and secondary classrooms and support for the El Carmen health centre. During May 2008, a BRC- Fr delegate conducted a maternal-infant health care assessment in the El Carmen district. This assessment is the basis for their future healthcare work. The BRC- Fr will also provide organizational strengthening to the PRC, as detailed in the following section. The Liechtenstein Red Cross has committed their support to a portion of the BRC- Fr health programme. Since June 2008, the BRC- Fr core team of six specialists in health and reconstruction has begun these activities.

The Spanish Red Cross is rebuilding over 120 classrooms in ten primary and secondary schools in the Ica department, benefiting over 4,000 pupils and students. Three schools will be built in Chincha, three in Ica, and four in Pisco. One of the schools in Pisco is for children with disabilities. The SRC, with International Federation support and co- facilitation as needed, coordinates directly with the educational infrastructure department in the Ministry of Education, and recently with FORSUR which has begun participating in the school reconstruction process. As mentioned above, the Spanish Red Cross will be using the complete Telefónica donation of USD 4 million to rebuild schools. Construction materials and labour have increased making it necessary to use the previously agreed upon USD 1.5 million that was to be destined to the International Federation appeal in school reconstruction.

The American Red Cross has begun its 18-month (April 2008 – October 2009) post-earthquake recovery programme. In close coordination with PRC, this comprehensive programme will increase the capacity of earthquake affected communities to better prepare for and respond to disasters by completing a participatory inventory of preparedness capacities and mechanisms, conducting community level risk analysis and hazard monitoring activities, facilitating a community-based strategy to increase awareness and knowledge about disaster and risk reduction, and implementing preparedness planning activities. In light of the PRC being the

central actor in this programme, the action plan incorporates institutional capacity building for the PRC branch in Chinchá, which will be explained in the following section on the Strengthening the National Society objective.

In Pisco, the German Red Cross, the PRC branch, and local authorities in the Bernales community in Humay district are coordinating the reconstruction of a children's community centre targeted at orphaned and abandoned children, youth and adolescents. The new building will be the centre for a comprehensive project which provides recreational areas; it will provide rooms where basic hygiene and health care can be conducted; and it will support children's assistance in the school system.

With a combined focus in housing construction, school reconstruction, community health, risk reduction, and community development and attention to the most vulnerable community members, the PRC, Participating National Societies and the International Federation are contributing to sustainable transformations for healthier and better prepared communities.

### **Challenges:**

All organizations involved in reconstruction programmes are facing common challenges. State institutions have been engaged in an extended process to establish a reconstruction plan and process based on reality and capacities. The prices of imported, national or locally-produced construction materials have increased dramatically in the past months. Transport costs also have escalated due to a global upsurge in oil prices. The unresolved problem of land tenure issues, which the International Federation identified as a precondition for construction immediately following the earthquake, is hindering the process. The initial resistance from the previous FORSUR leadership to consider local affordable construction materials coupled with earthquake-resistant techniques as appropriate technology for the reconstruction effort obliged the Federation together with GTZ, CARE, COSUDE, and Food for the Hungry International and others to devote energy and time to advocate for this to happen.

The absence of a clear "cluster-like" approach on shelter has delayed and complicated the necessary efforts for improved coordination. In addition, while the Peruvian government has professed a renewed commitment to reconstruction, much of the execution of these coordinated actions will depend on the skills and capacities of regional governments and local authorities who have a short history of decentralized administration and project implementation.

Moreover, a collective commitment to the participatory construction of permanent safe housing and actions to build healthy communities requires extensive consultation and ownership by the communities. This process, a key component of the reconstruction programme, takes time to develop and implement.

Located in rural areas, the population's main source of income comes from their labours for large agricultural export companies. Employment is seasonal, occupies the morning hours, and the annual harvest period ends in June. Communities in this region traditionally work on building or rehabilitating their homes following the harvest. In addition to the population's respite from continuous agricultural activities during this time, this is also the period when soft earth for the making of adobe is more plentiful. Taking the steps to ensure that the most vulnerable families are participating in this programme, the International Federation has organized its activities around the population's priorities. An extended timeframe is needed to not only guarantee the availability of manual labour to rebuild houses, but also to the availability to participate in construction trainings and community-strengthening activities.

For all the above, the International Federation is extending the timeframe of its appeal to the end of 2009.

<b>Strengthening National Society Response Capacities</b>
<b>Objective 1: The PRC is better prepared to respond to this and future emergencies, through the development of an efficient management and response structures.</b>

### **Progress:**

The Federation's Regional Representation for South America has been supporting the PRC's organizational development. The Organizational Strengthening Plan, originally drafted and agreed upon by the PRC and the Federation in July 2007, is the guide for the process. It includes new elections before the end of 2009, the exit from the judiciary intervention and the beginning, after that, of a series of activities that include the revision of its statutes, a new strategic planning process, the appointment of a Director general, the strengthening of the management structure and the establishment of management and financial upgraded procedures and systems, and the strengthening of its branches. Presently, the International Federation has been assessing critically the

process towards the elections as it has been put forward by the Judiciary Administrator, based on the recommendations of the High Level Commission of the Red Cross Movement (a representative of CORI, the ICRC and the Federation), as have many branches and the Supervisor (*veedor*) recently appointed by the judge.

As soon as the process will be amended taking into account the recommendations by the High Level Commission, it is foreseen that the process will speed up. Present support includes the Regional Representation supporting the process to rebuild the accounting records in the PRC: due to weak management structures during the 2005- 2006 period, the PRC archives do not include all of the financial records for their activities during this period; a specialized accounting company will be hired to achieve this goal.

With extra financial support from Fundación Telefónica Peru for USD 350,000, the Spanish Red Cross has established and equipped an emergency telecommunications vehicle which is unique in its capacities, since it hosts a mobile phone cell that can reactivate mobile phone systems in any part of the country for the use of the coordination of any relief operation. The vehicle is also equipped with HF, VHF radio systems and satellite phones, and can provide wide band internet access to a maximum of 20 computers at a time. The VHF can connect with both the PRC 12 repeaters in diverse geographical locations in the country and the authorities', thus ensuring full communication capacities in the case of a collapse of the phone system following an emergency, as occurred subsequent to the 15 August 2008 earthquake. The Spanish Red Cross is training the PRC and selected branches on its use, and making sure that the vehicle is fully integrated into both the SINADECI system and PADRU's response mechanisms.

On April 2008, the Federation and PRC organized a two-day national workshop to discuss the lessons learned in the emergency phase. This workshop brought together 32 people (18 volunteers from 12 branches, six representatives of the PRC national headquarters, and seven representatives of the ARC, GRC, SRC, and International Federation) who had participated in the emergency response. The participants reviewed the PRC's capacities to respond to future emergencies and enrich the on-going reconstruction activities. Special attention was given to communication and coordination mechanisms within the Movement and to assess the role of volunteers. Conclusions highlighted the need to strengthen volunteers' skills in areas such as RC principles, first aid and emergency evaluation and response, psychosocial support, institutional procedures and protocols, and respect for diversity. Moreover, they encouraged one another to be constructive, flexible Red Cross Movement members who learn from other Movement experiences while privileging local knowledge. The participants' insight and conclusions strengthen the PRC's capacities to respond to future emergencies.

At the branch level, several initiatives are being implemented. The four PNS and the International Federation are implementing a multi- faceted programme to strengthen local PRC branches as they offer specialized technical assistance to the PRC. The PNS and the International Federation have started to undertake an extensive plan to support the PRC based on the provision of direct material and technical support to the PRC branches in Ica, Chincha and Pisco. As part of its on-going activities in the Ica province, the Spanish Red Cross is assisting and coordinating with the PRC Ica branch, rehabilitating and improving this branch's infrastructure which includes the physical rehabilitation of part of its infrastructure, including the electrical and water systems, as well as providing computers, office furniture and supplies.



**In April 2008, 32 members of the RC movement met in a national workshop to evaluate their emergency response. Source: International Federation**

The American Red Cross, active in Chincha since the emergency phase, plans to finance the construction of two rooms for the PRC Chincha branch. As mentioned in Operations Update no. 6 (3 December 2007), with support from the International Federation, the PRC Chincha branch has already built a protective wall around its small plot of land where it maintains its one-room office.

The International Federation is supporting the PRC Pisco branch in their efforts to ensure their legal property rights, and has been working with the branch to establish a plan for the expansion of the branch infrastructure.

The Belgian Red Cross- French speaking section will provide first aid toolkits, and other material support in coordination with the PRC, to the PRC branches in Chincha, Ica, and Pisco.

In addition to the needed infrastructure support, the Red Cross

Movement actors have begun a collective process to assist the PRC strengthen the capacities of these branches' volunteers. The PNS and International Federation are supporting the PRC branches in Ica, Pisco, and Chincha with regional volunteer workshops based on the training modules of the PRC, including risk reduction, psychosocial support, community development, fundraising, among others. The first two workshops on basic institutional training will be given to 60 branch volunteers in early July 2008.

### **Challenges:**

The PRC shall revise and amend the election process in order to reduce to a minimum the risk of future additional legal problems. Respect for the High Level Commission's recommendations is essential to this success.

The Red Cross Movement continues to improve its coordinating structures, thus making its finite material and human resources have the most positive impact possible on the most vulnerable persons and groups. As the reconstruction stage advances, the PNS and the Federation have established streamlined coordinating mechanisms for the sharing of strategic expertise with the PRC and the other Movement actors.

## **Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

The Operations Updates, published in English and Spanish on [www.cruzroja.org](http://www.cruzroja.org) and [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org), have facilitated the PRC and the International Federation to share its advances with other members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, government and private donors, as well as other institutions and groups. The Peruvian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross- French speaking section, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and the Regional Representation in Lima have a photo archive of their recent reconstruction actions. These and the specific technical details of the Operation Peru Earthquake are available upon request.

### **How we work**

***All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.***

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

#### **Global Agenda Goals:**

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

### **Contact information**

- For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:
  - In Peru: Luis Machuca, Judicial Administrator, Peruvian Red Cross, email [presidente@cruzroja.org.pe](mailto:presidente@cruzroja.org.pe); phone: (511) 470 0606 or (511) 97910943.
  - In Peru: Giorgio Ferrario, Regional Representative, Lima Regional Representation; email: [giorgio.ferrario@ifrc.org](mailto:giorgio.ferrario@ifrc.org); phone: (511) 221 8151; fax: (511) 441 3607.
  - In Peru: Ascension Martinez, Head of Operations, Peru Earthquake; email: [ascension.martinez@ifrc.org](mailto:ascension.martinez@ifrc.org); phone: (511) 96791329; fax: (511) 4413607.
  - In Panama: Maria Alcazar, Relationship Management Coordinator, Americas Zone, email: [maria.alcazar@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.alcazar@ifrc.org); phone: (507) 317 1300; fax: (507) 317 1304.
  - In Geneva: Linda Stops, Acting Operations Coordinator for the Americas; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org); phone: (41 79) 217 3376.

**[<Interim financial report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/06
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>10,570,900</b>		<b>324,100</b>			<b>10,895,000</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
American Red Cross	346,390					346,390
Andorra Red Cross	30,114					30,114
Australian Red Cross	9,774					9,774
Austrian Red Cross	16,000					16,000
Belgian Red Cross (French)	30,204					30,204
Belgian Red Cross (French) (from Belgian Federal Government)	178,880					178,880
Brazilian Red Cross	59,179					59,179
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors)	2,424					2,424
Canadian Red Cross	385,135					385,135
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	2,159,880					2,159,880
Croatian Red Cross	48,000					48,000
Cyprus Red Cross	16,280					16,280
Czech Government	215,089		81,655			296,744
ECHO	679,800					679,800
Finnish Red Cross	82,500					82,500
France - Private Donors	971					971
Great Britain - Private Donors	1,162					1,162
Greek Government	165,000					165,000
Hong Kong Red Cross	5,642					5,642
Irish Red Cross	4,674					4,674
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	330,000					330,000
Japanese Red Cross	119,781		65,000			184,781
JT international Foundation	40,000		40,000			80,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	1,205					1,205
Monaco Red Cross	14,534		12,000			26,534
Netherlands Red Cross	25,504					25,504
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	518,039		50,000			568,039
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	10,800					10,800
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	75,335					75,335
New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)	190,343					190,343
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	312					312
New Zealand Red Cross	6,833					6,833
Norwegian Red Cross	18,356					18,356
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	248,302					248,302
On Line donations	73,590					73,590
Panama Private donors	421					421
Private Donor	165					165
Safra, Edmond J., Philanthropic Foundation	60,400		60,000			120,400
Singapore Red Cross	24,590					24,590
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	35,972					35,972
Spanish Red Cross	33,914					33,914
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	175,200					175,200
Swiss Red Cross	4,842					4,842
Switzerland - Private Donors	121					121
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	33,540					33,540
Turkish Red Crescent	5,795					5,795
United States - Private Donors	3,289					3,289
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>6,488,279</b>		<b>308,655</b>			<b>6,796,934</b>

**Outstanding pledges (Revalued)**

Chilean Red Cross	12,031				12,031
ECHO	165,830				165,830
Italian Red Cross	80,500				80,500
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	214,391				214,391
OPEC Fund For International Developm	204,000				204,000
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>676,752</b>				<b>676,752</b>

**Inkind Goods & Transport**

American Red Cross	349,939				349,939
Belgian Red Cross (French)	606,288				606,288
Canadian Red Cross	200,340				200,340
L.L. Bean, Inc.	100,044				100,044
Luxembourg Red Cross	20,360				20,360
Netherlands Red Cross	732,186				732,186
Norwegian Red Cross	397,807				397,807
Spanish Red Cross	733,185				733,185
Swiss Red Cross	74,493				74,493
<b>C3. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>3,214,642</b>				<b>3,214,642</b>

<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>10,379,673</b>		<b>308,655</b>		<b>10,688,328</b>
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<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>10,379,673</b>		<b>308,655</b>		<b>10,688,328</b>
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<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>98%</b>		<b>95%</b>		<b>98%</b>
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**II. Balance of Funds**

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0		0			0
<b>C. Income</b>	10,379,673		308,655			10,688,328
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-6,288,403		-66,645			-6,355,048
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	4,091,270		242,010			4,333,280

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>10,570,900</b>	<b>324,100</b>				<b>10,895,000</b>		
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	4,886,700	1,742,595				1,742,595	3,144,105	
Shelter - Transitional		27,140				27,140	-27,140	
Construction - Housing		30,704				30,704	-30,704	
Construction Materials	555,400	193,053				193,053	362,347	
Clothing & textiles	150,819	259,081				259,081	-108,262	
Food		391				391	-391	
Water & Sanitation	711,000	85,072				85,072	625,928	
Teaching Materials		10,696				10,696	-10,696	
Utensils & Tools	261,481	221,561				221,561	39,920	
Other Supplies & Services	418,561	388,864				388,864	29,697	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>6,983,961</b>	<b>2,959,155</b>				<b>2,959,155</b>	<b>4,024,806</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	35,587	42,002				42,002	-6,415	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	19,812	10,245				10,245	9,567	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>55,399</b>	<b>52,247</b>				<b>52,247</b>	<b>3,152</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	125,172	25,795				25,795	99,377	
Distribution & Monitoring	695,400	1,523,072				1,523,072	-827,672	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	320,428	310,102		217		310,319	10,109	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,141,000</b>	<b>1,858,970</b>		<b>217</b>		<b>1,859,186</b>	<b>-718,186</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	245,001	197,063				197,063	47,938	
Regionally Deployed Staff	159,000	69,813				69,813	89,187	
National Staff	165,000	117,210		12,674		129,885	35,115	
National Society Staff	325,000	277,062		478		277,540	47,460	
Consultants	387,000	42,622		20,101		62,723	324,277	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,281,001</b>	<b>703,771</b>		<b>33,253</b>		<b>737,024</b>	<b>543,977</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	342,000	14,300		14,833		29,133	312,867	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>14,300</b>		<b>14,833</b>		<b>29,133</b>	<b>312,867</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	80,000	116,074		1,188		117,262	-37,262	
Information & Public Relation	44,000	48,651		218		48,869	-4,869	
Office Costs	95,000	50,816		131		50,947	44,053	
Communications	66,000	64,485		625		65,110	890	
Professional Fees	25,000	17,426		11,040		28,466	-3,466	
Financial Charges	52,000	43,234		807		44,042	7,958	
Other General Expenses	21,464	5,154				5,154	16,310	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>383,464</b>	<b>345,839</b>		<b>14,010</b>		<b>359,849</b>	<b>23,615</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	708,175	312,134		4,332		316,466	391,709	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>708,175</b>	<b>312,134</b>		<b>4,332</b>		<b>316,466</b>	<b>391,709</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		40,458				40,458	-40,458	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>40,458</b>				<b>40,458</b>	<b>-40,458</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		1,530				1,530	-1,530	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>1,530</b>				<b>1,530</b>	<b>-1,530</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>10,895,000</b>	<b>6,288,403</b>		<b>66,645</b>		<b>6,355,048</b>	<b>4,539,952</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>4,282,497</b>		<b>257,455</b>		<b>4,539,952</b>		