

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° 9
12 August 2009

Period covered by this Ops Update: 1 April to 30 June 2009

Appeal target (current): CHF 11,017,248.00 (USD 9,790,411 or EUR 7,201,756);

Appeal coverage (30 June 2009): 99%; [<Click here to go directly to the interim financial report or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 17 August 2007 (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 Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 (USD 207,641 or EUR 151,515) was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond.
- The Revised Appeal launched on 20 August 2007 featured a Revised Appeal Budget for CHF 5,605,000 (USD 4,655,315 or EUR 3,396,970) for 9 months to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- A second revision of the Appeal Budget was made 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).
- The Operations Update n° 7 featured an extension of the timeframe for 10 months until 31 December 2009.
- In order to better reflect the situation, the Operations Update n° 8 was issued with a third revision of the Appeal Budget for CHF 11,017,248 (USD 9,790,411 or EUR 7,201,756).



In San Clemente (Pisco), members of the community make compressed earth and cement bricks for the construction of their own houses.
International Federation / J.Ormeño

Summary: Nearly two years after a 7.9 (Mw) earthquake impacted the southern department of Ica, the International Federation's Peru Earthquake Operation has fully developed its comprehensive participatory reconstruction programme. By the end of the year, joint work with communities and partners will have directly addressed the needs of vulnerable families in the area.

The Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), Partner National Societies (PNS), and the International Federation Operation team are providing seismic resistant housing for those affected, rehabilitating schools and health centres, as well as improving communities' disaster preparedness and response capabilities through training and community development activities, thus complementing the Peruvian government initiatives to assist this population.

Jointly working with international and national cooperation agencies, the International Federation

comprehensive programme assists rural and semi-urban families in the participatory reconstruction of safe and secure houses with materials and techniques that are eco-friendly, low-cost, seismic-resistant, locally found and appropriate for the target areas. These techniques and materials respect the population's traditions and cultural background. The participatory housing process is complemented by legal information to help resolve the widespread land tenure issues that abound in rural areas, the promotion of community health and development, and support for the development of economic activities.

As emergency and transitional phases of the operation have concluded, the present update includes objectives, results and activities from the 2009 work plan to better reflect the final phase of the operation that focuses on the rehabilitation of infrastructure and increasing the capacities of the affected communities. In the previous operations update it was mentioned that due to the steep increase in building material prices, the initial target of 1,800 families receiving a house was under revision. While the original number of families receiving permanent housing as a result of the operation was reduced to 556, the community development activities and the training component incorporated in every aspect of the programme and advocacy with governmental institutions will widen the operation's impact on non-prioritized families.

The International Federation conveys its gratitude to the following PNSs 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 Colombian Red Cross Society, 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 Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch, 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 Society, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, the Taiwan Red Cross Organization, 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's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), has been vital to the success of the activities within this operation. The International Federation is thankful for this generous support.

The International Federation also thanks the following private organizations for their contributions towards the achievements of the Appeal's goals: the ALAS Foundation, KLM, the Aztec Foundation (Fundación Azteca), the JT International Foundation, the Monsanto Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development and the SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation. The International Federation is also grateful to the following companies and institutions: the Alcatel-Lucent Foundation, the Association of Civil Servants of the Peruvian 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 and Ximesa. The International Federation thanks all of those who have generously contributed to this Appeal.

The situation

On 15 August 2007, an earthquake of 7.9 (Mw) impacted the Peruvian coast, followed by several aftershocks and wave surges. The earthquake caused severe damage to the department of Ica, particularly in the provinces of Pisco, Chincha and Ica. The earthquake also affected the departments of Lima and Huancavelica. The National Institute of Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil) reported 593 casualties and 131,393 directly affected families. There was extensive damage to government buildings, homes, schools, roads, water and sanitation infrastructure and bridges.

The Peruvian government responded to the emergency with the support of the international community through the National Civil Defence System and soon after created the Fund for the Reconstruction of the South (Fondo para la Reconstrucción del Sur - FORSUR), which launched a programme to support affected families with a voucher of PEN 6,000 for housing reconstruction (called "Bono 6,000"). The programme had partially fulfilled its target of delivering 28,000 vouchers, when the National Congress decommissioned FORSUR in December 2008.

Most recently FORSUR was re-commissioned by the central government so that its projects could be transferred to the regional administration. The transference mechanisms and budgets have not yet been determined nor implemented.

Financially, the global crisis will limit the steady growth of the Peruvian economy that was seen in the previous years. A 3.5 per cent growth has been forecasted by the Ministry of Finance for 2009 and in December 2008 the government launched a USD 13,200 million programme to alleviate the impact of any negative aspect of the global financial crisis through investment in the infrastructure and social sectors. However, a slight increment in commodity prices will heavily impact on the most vulnerable populations as unemployment and poverty rates are rising.

In April, due to a long advocacy process lead by the International Federation and other humanitarian organizations, the government passed a law which extends and supplements the previous housing voucher programme focusing on rural areas. This programme's aims are to assist families in the participatory building of safe and secure houses. Although the Earthquake Operation is working with independent funds, it has taken part in the development of the implementation system, using its experience in reconstruction and also allowing other institutions to carry on this work. However, a change of the Minister of Housing in late June will delay the approval of the implementation system and any programme depending on it.



Houses built by the International Federation and its partners, like this one in San Clemente (Pisco), provide better quality of life to the target population. **International Federation / J. Ormeño**

Until June, small tremors still shake the affected area, which has not fully rebuilt its infrastructure and operational capacity. The coming of the winter season and the cold waves, threaten an already impoverished population, especially in the rural areas. The International Federation is making provisions to attend to the needs of the vulnerable population.

There is a general climate of social unrest amongst the population in Peru. In June, severe social conflicts occurred between the indigenous population and police in the Amazonian jungle after a two-month strike and blockade of the roads. Whilst protests take place in the south-central highlands against the environmental degradation from mining activities, various organizations across the country are organizing strikes in an attempt to draw the government's attention to respond to different social demands. In Pisco, the slow progress on provincial government reconstruction projects has caused frustration in the local population. Road construction on the access to Pisco and heavy traffic on the alternative dirt roads have affected the neighbouring communities' lives and disrupted the flow of traffic. Protests and blockades of the main roads to the programme target areas have interrupted and still can disrupt the normal course of operations.

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation's response to the disaster and the following rehabilitation process has been facilitated by the presence in Peru of the American Red Cross and the German Red Cross which have regional offices, and the Spanish Red Cross which has a country office, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regional delegation headquarters. By June 2009, the American Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross-French speaking community (representing also the Luxembourg Red Cross) and the secretariat signed an integration agreement. The partners carry out independent, but complementary programmes in coordination with the Peruvian Red Cross (see Red Cross and Red Crescent action for details). General coordination meetings are held on a monthly basis to discuss progress and develop ways to improve synergies. Community development and construction experience exchange meetings have taken place among technical personnel from the field.

Joint work with people and organizations outside the Movement is one of the Earthquake Operation's key successes. The main partners of the comprehensive participatory reconstruction programme are the members of

the communities and associations formed by them (Women's Association; Nueva Esperanza en Acción; the Water Distribution Committees). The municipalities of Independencia, Humay and San Clemente in Pisco, and the municipality of San Jose de Los Molinos in Ica have agreements with the International Federation and have facilitated the programme activities by improving roads, providing transport and machinery.

Among the humanitarian activities in the country, the International Federation is part of a coordination group of institutions funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) such as the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank, CARE Peru and the World University Service of Canada.

Furthermore, the International Federation, CARE and the German Technical Cooperation Agency (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - GTZ) lead the working group for *healthy and safe housing* among key reconstruction actors such as: the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú – PUCP), the Swiss cooperation - COSUDE, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Peace and Hope (Paz y Esperanza), the Disaster Prevention and Research Centre (Centro para el Estudio y la Prevención de Desastres - PREDES), International Food for the Hungry, CARITAS and the Housing, Construction and Sanitation Ministry (Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento – MVCS).

The aim of this working group is to develop agreements and systematize experiences around reconstruction issues such as construction techniques, land tenure and reduction of environmental impact. The Healthy and Safe Housing Group is also a platform for advocacy with the central government.

During the preceding months, CIDA and USAID supported the International Federation and CARE initiatives to advocate and to assist the Housing Ministry in the promotion of the rural housing voucher programme and in the development of its regulations.

The International Federation also coordinates actions with the United Nations system and NGOs present in the field including Healthy City (Ciudad Saludable), Food for the Hungry, Caritas, Action Against Hunger and the Peace Corps to address water, sanitation and disaster risk reduction issues. The International Federation supports COREMUSA, a local association in the Department of Ica that unites organizations around sexual rights, HIV prevention and reduction of exclusion and stigma against people who are HIV positive or living with AIDS.

Around one year ago, the International Federation started partnership agreements with four organizations in order to carry on the building component of its comprehensive participatory programme. The organizations that have partnership agreements with the Federation are: the PUCP, the Emergency Architects Foundation, PREDES and the Research, Documentation and Population Assessment Centre (Centro de Investigación, Documentación and Asesoría Poblacional - CIDAP).

The four preceding organizations worked in rural and semi urban areas: the PUCP partnership aimed to train and work with targeted populations in the district of Independencia (Pisco) on how to work with reinforced adobe brick construction (the building process is shown in Operations Update n° 8). In addition, a land tenure case study was provided with supplementary workshops to assess the populations' views and needs in these issues. Three model houses, the transference of technology and the booklet series *My property and I (Mi propiedad y yo)* – intended to provide guidance towards the formalization of property in rural areas - were the outcome of this association. It is important to note that the PUCP is the leader in seismic resistant housing research in the country



Water and sanitation solutions are provided along with housing. In Independencia (Pisco), this programme component is being developed in joint venture with Paz y Esperanza. **International Federation / J. Ormeño**

and is one of the institutions with the equipment to validate these building technologies. The PREDES conducted trainings and built 50 housing modules with the technique of improved quincha (weaved reed plastered with mud) in Humay (Pisco). After the first training stage, the communities have taken over the construction process with the technical assistance of the International Federation's construction personnel. The outcomes are detailed below under the heading of *Rehabilitation – Housing*.

In San Jose de los Molinos (in the department of Ica), CIDAP conducted similar trainings for builders, architects and civil engineers in addition to the building of two model houses. The Emergency Architects Foundation is building 48 houses in San Clemente, a semi urban area using an environmentally friendly solution of compressed mud and cement. This project is co-founded by the Abbe Pierre Foundation (Fondation Abbé Pierre).

Most recently, a partnership agreement was signed with the organization Paz y Esperanza to formalize the ongoing cooperative activities in water and sanitation, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) and family income generation. Furthermore, on request of the PUCP, the International Federation has expanded its action to the province of Chincha. An extension of the existing agreements will allow PUCP to complete 23 improved adobe brick houses. Work is in progress as detailed below.

National Society Capacity-Building: The International Federation and PNSs' approach to the strengthening of the Peruvian Red Cross is twofold: National Society organizational development and branch level capacity-building. The PRC has been involved in a long-term judicial intervention. Besides the strengthening of financial and project management systems in the national headquarters, the International Federation is ensuring that legal support is provided (through a law firm) to reach a solution. Given the current situation, second instance judges are now reviewing the case.

Under the leadership of the National Transitional Council (NTC) and the new Executive Director the internal re-organization is underway within the framework of a new national transitional plan, which integrates both structural development and the implementation of programmatic areas. Current efforts are also focused on the holding of elections in order to find a solution to the judicial intervention. During the National Assembly at the end of June 2009 important steps were made in this respect. The PRC membership register, which has been updated during recent months with support from the National Electoral Processes Office (Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales - ONPE), was ratified. This is one of the important steps in the holding of elections. The request to modify the National Society's Statutes to bring forward elections from December to July 2009, as requested by the NTC, was rejected. As a result, elections will be held in December 2009.

The National Assembly appointed a new Electoral Committee. Although the NTC had previously been granted powers by the judge, the National Assembly has now approved the transfer of legal powers of president and National Council to the NTC. This will allow the NTC to continue its functions with full powers, even if the judicial administration ends as expected after the elections are held. The National Assembly agreed to solve any future discrepancies and arguments with the assistance of an internal system and an arbiter. This will preserve the PRC's integrity and will avoid complicated processes that hamper the independence principle and prevent another intervention by Peruvian government institutions.

The capacity-building process at branch level has a direct impact on the PRC overall response capacity. The first area of work is basic knowledge on the Movement with volunteers. In January, the fifth Basic Institutional Training course was held with 27 volunteers. Up to this reporting period, approximately 120 volunteers have received instruction on the Fundamental Principles, history and basic procedures of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Working with the volunteers will ensure a future generation of leaders who are more knowledgeable about the Movement.

The support from the International Federation, PNSs and the PRC branches of Chincha, Ica and Pisco aims to ensure that PRC volunteers enhance their capacity through work in the different areas covered by the programme. Furthermore, the International Federation officers have provided instruction in basic management and logistics skills. The training seeks to strengthen the skills of the PRC branch volunteers and members in the areas of finance, activity planning and management. The three earthquake-affected branches – Chincha, Pisco and Ica - have completed inventories and catalogued their book libraries. Pisco and Ica branches have identified the core working areas that require training or strengthening. Concurrent activities are being planned and implemented to respond to these needs.

In February, with assistance from the PRC National Training School, basic first aid training continued in earthquake-affected areas where 30 PRC volunteers from Pisco and Ica participated in a first aid course. In

March, the American Red Cross funded an instructors' and first aid trainers' course delivered by the Colombian Red Cross Society and validated by the PRC National Training School. The International Federation supported this activity with the required logistics. It was the first time in a number of years that the PRC had the opportunity to train new instructors. Following the course, the 30 candidates are now completing 100 teaching hours to be registered as official instructors. The teaching hours cover topics that the Movement endorses such as community-based first aid activities, VCA, the Fundamental Principles of the Movement and community-based talks. Additionally, trainers from the Centre of Reference in Community-Based Disaster Preparedness in Costa Rica conducted a complementary course in VCA and training in social micro-projects during April. Also with the support from the Centre of Reference in Costa Rica, two volunteer workshops took place in Chincha during June. They aimed to train people in methodologies oriented to promote disaster prevention among families and in schools.

The International Federation and PNS support the PRC Pisco, Ica and Chincha branches in their efforts to ensure the property rights to the land where the branch buildings are built, a pre-condition for any infrastructure improvement. Six months before the end of the operations, this process — conducted by the branch presidents and the Peruvian Red Cross headquarters — continues to move at a slow pace.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The Peru earthquake operation has followed a three-step response to the needs of the population affected by the August 2007 earthquake. The first and second steps consisted of emergency relief and early recovery operations. The third and final step is a comprehensive rehabilitation phase, which includes community development and reconstruction.

Brief summary of the emergency and early recovery phases:

The Peruvian Red Cross and the International Federation provided emergency relief to 7,500 families (37,500 people), bringing shelter and basic non-food relief items and emergency health assistance including psychosocial support, as well as a response to the affected population's need for water. During the emergency phase, the PRC with the International Federation and PNSs distributed standard relief kits to 8,025 families (40,125 people) and partial relief kits to 12,894 families (64,470 people). Their joint action also provided basic health care for 9,080 people and psychosocial support to 9,230 children and adults. During the initial emergency phase (16 August 2007 to 22 January 2008), 7,975,500 litres of clean water were supplied to affected people in 44 communities. During the second phase of the operation, 6,308 transitional housing facilities were built by the PRC/Federation and PNSs, benefitting 6,008 families, of whom 1,028 were provided by the International Federation mainly in the province of Pisco.



Carmencita promotes risk reduction activities within the PRC/ARC joint programme in Chincha. **International Federation / J.Ormeño**

Under the *rehabilitation phase* the following headings are used to better reflect the actions taking place in this phase of the operation.

Current activities, rehabilitation phase – community development and reconstruction:

The International Federation operation promotes synergy in reconstruction actions and support to PRC development. All PNSs carry complementary programmes and projects in the earthquake affected areas.

The American Red Cross continues its comprehensive preparedness programme, increasing awareness and knowledge about disaster risk reduction, implementing preparedness planning, VCA and first aid training. Volunteers from all branches in the intervention area (Chincha, Pisco and Ica) have benefited from the American Red Cross supported courses. American Red Cross personnel and PRC volunteers have conducted community-based VCA and first aid training in all districts in Chincha. Risk reduction activities and training are taking place with local schools among children and community members.

The Belgian Red Cross-French-speaking community (BRC- Fr) has a multi-pronged programme in three districts of Chincha Province (Chincha Alta, Pueblo Nuevo and Grocio Prado) with a focus on: providing technical support on seismic-resistant reconstruction; a pilot cash-for-housing programme; support for local micro-enterprise; the complete rehabilitation of two kindergartens and primary schools; a mother and child health care programme in partnership with seven local health centres and support to the Peruvian Red Cross in first aid programmes. In June, 17 of 34 houses - made with the technique of reinforced adobe brick - were inaugurated in the Mariposa Community in the Province of Chincha.

The Spanish Red Cross has rebuilt and inaugurated four schools in Pisco. The reconstruction of six more schools in Chincha and Ica provinces has experienced some difficulties with the building unions; the situation was eased with action by the PRC headquarters and reconstruction is back on track. The SRC housing project for building 70 houses in the district of Independencia (Pisco) has been 50 per cent implemented and the quincha technology (detailed below under the heading *Rehabilitation - Housing*) is being used to achieve this. The SRC plans to build a sports field, a school classroom, and to provide water and sanitation solutions to the target population are in the early assessment stages. The SRC is also involving PRC Pisco branch volunteers in activities which are complementary to those carried out by the International Federation, such as first aid promotion, community health and risk reduction.

The International Federation has a comprehensive programme in the rural areas of the districts of Humay, Independencia, and semi-urban San Clemente in Pisco province and in the rural area of Los Molinos in the Ica province. Activities have also been extended to support construction in the rural district of El Carmen in Chincha. As mentioned under coordination, all Red Cross Movement actions are closely coordinated to ensure comprehensive recovery of the areas affected by the earthquake. Progress on International Federation community development and reconstruction activities are detailed below.

Progress towards objectives

The International Federation's comprehensive participatory reconstruction programme targets rural or peri-urban families affected by the 15 August 2007 earthquake to rebuild their communities in a healthy and safe way while improving people's quality of life. This programme builds on and is complementary to government's actions in reconstruction.

During the emergency and transitional phases of the operation, the International Federation began an ongoing process of community development. The participatory reconstruction programme and transfer of technical knowledge requires commitment and steady involvement of both individuals and collectives within a community. The process leads to: a) the identification of the community and particular family needs, b) the understanding that assistance should be delivered based on vulnerability criteria, and c) a commitment with actions planned in a participatory manner.

Once basic community involvement was achieved, the International Federation and its partners started to support families in the participatory reconstruction of safe and secure houses with materials and techniques that are environmentally friendly, low-cost, seismic-resistant and appropriate to the target areas. The community involvement in these actions guarantees both the acquisition of knowledge, ownership and the domino effect of the impact of activities on non-prioritized families. The building techniques and materials respect the population's traditions and cultural background. By the end of June 2009 around 20 per cent of the planned houses had been completed, 40 per cent more are in the construction stage and the remaining will be inaugurated in October this year. The participatory selection of beneficiaries has been done based on the level of vulnerability, considering the following criteria: age, income, gender, number of children, single parent families.

The provision of housing alone does not ensure that a community is better prepared to face disasters or has an improved quality of life. Thus, under the scope of development, the provision of housing is complemented by legal aid to help address the widespread land tenure issues in rural areas, community strengthening activities, promotion of community health and first aid, VCA activities, and support for the development of economic activities. All these complementary activities are taking place simultaneously. They are detailed below under the headings of Housing, Improved Quality of Life, and Community Development.

Rehabilitation – Housing

Objective: Families in the zone affected by the earthquake have the knowledge and ability to self build secure and earthquake resistant infrastructure and have healthy living practices.

Expected results

- The selected communities are acquainted with the promoted construction technologies.
- The selected families have safe and secure housing.
- The selected communities know how to address their land tenure issues.

The International Federation's rehabilitation programme builds safe and secure houses in a participatory manner. Communities' involvement reduces the labour costs and, more importantly, allows the population to acquire technical skills which they will be able to use in the future. This enhances the community capacity for disaster resilience and reconstruction. Thus, training is included as part of the programme and each family is required to name two people that will work with the programme in all the International Federation building projects in the region. When beneficiaries or their families are unable to assist in the building process, there must be a community commitment to provide the manual labour. It is important to note that to date, after the acquisition of building technologies, the communities themselves are leading the building process, with the logistical, financial and technical support of the International Federation.

In addition, it is important to note that the International Federation supports community development activities in all the target areas: the districts of Humay, Independencia and San Clemente in the province of Pisco and the

district of San José de los Molinos in the province of Ica. Since the beginning of the operation, construction activities carried by partner institutions were supplemented by the International Federation's action.

The safe and secure housing process involves several aspects: improved materials, designs and construction techniques. The actions detailed below respect the cultural background of the population and are appropriate to the target areas. They are relatively low cost in comparison to the equivalent cement brick buildings. The foundation materials employed are environmentally friendly, as the preparation requires low energy for production and pollutes less than other materials. Furthermore, since the basic component is soil, materials have better thermo-insulation from high and low temperatures. Materials and designs have been tested in PUCP laboratories to guarantee their seismic resistance.

In April, at the request of CIDA, an external consultant conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment. The

assessment highlighted that if the construction had not been carried out in a participatory way, ecological damage could ensue. Since earth required for building is mostly extracted from each beneficiary's land, there is no risk of over exploitation or weakening of the agricultural soil. In the course of action, the International Federation has taken into consideration recommendations from the assessment.

The houses under construction include water and electric installations, a sanitation solution (latrines) and an **improved kitchen that consumes less** fuel and pollutes less —the kitchen has a chimney which prevents soot from remaining inside the house and the kitchen is designed to increase the efficient use of heat. Designs that divide cooking and that segregate sleeping spaces for adults and children also contribute to provide safer houses.



Model house built by CIDAP with the improved quincha technique in different stages of construction. **International Federation / P. Caveró**

The total number of houses expected to be built is 556.

The International Federation and its partners use three techniques in the building of houses, which are appropriate to the soil conditions of each target district: a) reinforced and improved adobe is used in the district of Independencia in Pisco and in the district of El Carmen in Chincha; b) improved quincha is used in Humay in Pisco and in San José de los Molinos in Ica; finally, c) the earth-cement block technique is used in the district of San Clemente in Pisco. The building programme outcomes are detailed below after a general description of each technique.

Improved adobe is a technique developed by the PUCP to address the low cost housing needs of the rural population. Traditional heavy adobe bricks are made out of mud, straw and manure. The mix, proportions and size of bricks have been improved and standardized to allow better resistance. Also the walls are reinforced with a plastic mesh that ensures structural integrity.

During the reporting period, the International Federation with the participation of the communities has built 45 houses using the improved adobe methodology, 26 other houses are 85 per cent completed with only the cementing of walls and floors to finish. Another 60 families have cleared their lands and produced the required number of adobe bricks and they will start with the foundations of their homes in July. The operation has identified the last group of 195 families that will take part in the housing programme in Independencia. 50 of the total number of families were provided with a water and sanitation solution by the organization Paz y Esperanza. In addition, 23 more houses are being finished by the PUCP in Chincha with this technique. These last houses will be inaugurated by late August.

Quincha (reed) is another traditional and widespread building methodology. Reed allows flexibility and low weight. While the basics of the technology, i.e. weaving reed around a wooden structure and then covering it with mud, remains nearly the same; designs have been improved by CIDAP and PREDES to allow better seismic resistance. The walls are then covered in a cement coating to give additional protection to the building. CIDAP and PREDES, working in Ica and Pisco respectively, have different house designs. The PREDES one answers the needs of reduced or narrow building grounds, such as those of the district of Humay in Pisco.

In prior months CIDAP conducted training courses for builders, architects and engineers in San José de los Molinos (Ica) in which 60 people participated. It also constructed two model improved quincha houses, which were inaugurated by the local authorities, the PRC Ica branch president and the International Federation Regional Representative in May. Currently, 60 houses are in the process of being constructed with the community. In order to accelerate the process, the community is advancing in groups of fifteen ensuring that all 60 houses are now in progress. By late April, PREDES finished the training of workers and building of housing modules with the quincha technique for 50 families in Humay (Pisco). The International Federation is finalizing the construction of 30 more modules, whilst another 30 have begun construction.

The earth-cement block technique is the most expensive construction method of those used by the International Federation in the area, but according to the 2008 UNDP comparative study the most easily accepted by urban population. Co-funding by the International Federation and the Abbe Pierre Foundation allowed the Architects of the Emergency to install a block production facility in the peri-urban municipality of San Clemente (Pisco). These blocks, unlike cement bricks, are sundried. Six of these houses were inaugurated in June. To date, 10 houses have been completed; 34 other families have completed the production of bricks and are working on the structures of their homes.

For a house to be safe and secure, the proprietors should ensure that the house officially belongs to them and that someone else would not take it away. Hence, the International Federation funded a case study on the widespread land tenure issues affecting the rural population in the earthquake-affected area and in the rural areas of Peru in general. The study was supported with workshops, which both served to gather information and assess



On 8 May in Bernales, Humay (Pisco) a house and garden contest was celebrated among the first 50 houses built by PREDES. **International Federation / J. Ormeño**

the communities' abilities to understand the issues at hand and their capacity to improve their own conditions without further external support. Furthermore, as a result, the five booklet series *My property and I (Mi propiedad y yo)* was published in June as a means to provide user-friendly guidance in the formalization of property in rural areas. A total of 1,000 copies are being distributed among target communities and institutions working in rehabilitation in southern Peru. The International Federation is following the cases of target families in their area as they seek to achieve land titles. In May 2009, the International Federation facilitated an agreement between the target communities in San José de los Molinos and the Organization for the Formalization of Informal Property (Organismo de Formalización de la Propiedad Informal – COFOPRI) for finding a definite solution to their land tenure problems.

Challenges: Transport costs and accessibility to target rural communities is still a challenge that needs to be overcome as it can hinder the smooth flow of activities. The lack of regular electricity supply in San Clemente slows down the operation; coordination has been undertaken with the authorities to solve this issue. The land tenure issues remain unresolved and may continue to impact the process. The International Federation and other members of the *Healthy and Safe Housing Group* are working to advocate on and develop strategies to find solutions.

Rehabilitation – Improved Quality of Life

Objective: Families in the zone affected by the earthquake have healthy living practices

Expected results

- People in the working areas develop healthy living practices.

The rehabilitation process requires identifying potential, building-up community capacities, developing a healthy environment and living practices that promote individuals' welfare.

In coordination with PRC volunteers, community-based Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments are being implemented in rural communities of the target districts. In response to community requests, the International Federation has led talks and workshops around leadership, women's health, sexuality, HIV and AIDS, family planning, nutrition and gender. The prevention of diarrheic and respiratory diseases has also been a subject of these talks.

Thanks to the training mentioned above, PRC Pisco branch volunteers are now providing first aid training in four primary schools and communities. Together with community members, they have also taken part in HIV and AIDS and sexual rights awareness-raising events in the region coordinated by the Ministry of Health and COREMUSA. As a result of advocacy, the regional government announced a bill granting youth access to sexual and reproductive health services. Community members were also selected to receive training by the Ministry of Health and become local health promoters. First aid kits have also been provided to these health promoters to attend to their community's needs.

Complementary to the provision of sanitation solutions by the rehabilitation programme, the International Federation in coordination with institutions such as the Peace Corps, is providing training to communities in water handling, solid waste management and on how to improve quality of life by better looking after the environment. Consequently, various collective activities have taken place among the communities as detailed under the heading *Community Development*.

Challenges: Resistance to the use of latrines and adequate solid waste disposal is being managed through further training and awareness-rising in the communities. Governmental institutions are slowly addressing the lack of accessibility to basic services.



A PRC volunteer teaches primary school students how to clean and protect a wound.
Peruvian Red Cross / R. Herrera

Rehabilitation – Community Development

Objective: Strengthen the capacity of families and communities affected by the earthquake to improve their prospects to generate income and contribute to their communities' development

Expected results

- The selected communities are familiar with supplementary family income activities.
- The selected communities have strengthened social networks.
- The selected communities carry out practices of communal living.

The training component of the programme allows families, whose economy depends on seasonal agricultural activities, to have a supplementary source of income from construction activities. The International Federation is introducing other activities for women who need to stay at home and look after children. Complementary training is carried out such as workshops in handcrafts, bakery, candy making, apiculture and small-scale dairy production. In coordination with the community leaders and organizations, support has been provided to local fairs and monthly markets for the promotion of goods produced.

Support for the legalization of pre-existent community organizations has been facilitated by the operation. Talks on group work, assembly management, leadership, and meeting agreement registration have empowered networks such as the women's associations and the water distribution committees, so that collective actions have been taken in order to contribute to the community's welfare. In Humay (Pisco), 70 people are cleaning and recovering community spaces (such as small parks and *plazas*) on a regular basis; also, the community is working together to develop green areas and orchards. In Independencia, San Clemente (Pisco) and San Jose de los Molinos (Ica) most community members have organized themselves to take part in the building process (land clearing, foundations, stone carrying, receipt of construction materials, etc.)



A bakery workshop in Independencia (Pisco). House based activities can also supply additional income to target families. **International Federation / E. Trujillo**



In association with COREMUSA and the Ministry of Health, the International Federation and other organizations take part in HIV and AIDS awareness activities. **International Federation / H. Castro**

An integrated community is a strong community, whose commitment is required for all Federation-led participatory programmes. Resilience to disasters is improved due to an inherent capacity for self-development. Meetings and celebrations such as Mother's Day promote integration within communities. Inaugurations provide good opportunities to show the progress of the construction process and rally people to continue their work (details below). On 31 May, 120 inhabitants from various communities of Independencia participated in a fair, where people met and shared experiences. And in June, trips between communities were held to encourage further exchanges of experiences.

Challenges: overall communities have responded well to International Federation activities thanks to the direct participation of communities in the appeal activities and the communication of relevant and clear information.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Since the publication of Operations Update nº 8, several public information activities have taken place. Once a month, the International Federation takes part in activities organized by COREMUSA on health promotion and STD prevention. The promotion of building methodologies in coordination with the National Training Service for the Construction Industry (Servicio Nacional de Capacitación para la Industria de la Construcción – SENCICO) and other institutions working in the region has also been undertaken on a regular basis.

The International Federation team hosted representatives from the Ministry of Housing during field trips to show the progress of the work, the building technologies and the advantages of joint efforts. Field visits by donor representatives, such as the Canadian Red Cross and the Aztec Foundation have also taken place.

On 8 May the Movement components present in Peru celebrated Red Cross Red Crescent Day. While the ICRC lead the celebrations presenting the campaign *Our World – Your Move* in Lima, the Peruvian Red Cross, the American Red Cross, the BRC-French speaking community and the International Federation organized a fair in Chincha, one of the earthquake-affected areas, which was widely attended and addressed themes such as HIV and AIDS and first aid.

Also on 8 May, a contest was held among the first 50 housing modules in Bernales (Humay). The Aztec Foundation, the International Federation and UN-Volunteers granted prizes to the most beautiful houses and gardens. On 10 May a construction fair and similar contest took place in the district of Independencia.

Three inauguration celebrations have brought communities together. In March, the Canadian ambassador and other Canadian government representatives attended the inauguration of 15 houses in Independencia and in April, 2 model houses made by CIDAP were inaugurated in San José de los Molinos (Ica) by the PRC Ica branch president and the Regional Representative for the Andean Region. On 19 June, the first group of six houses built by the Architects of the Emergency Foundation were inaugurated in a ceremony with the presence of representatives from various NGOs, the municipality and the French Embassy.

The promotion of Humanitarian Values is an integral part of the operation. The PUCP in an exchange programme with the University College of London brought 12 engineering students to work in the project in San Jose de los Molinos (Ica) for a month. The exchange students received an introductory talk to the Movement and the Fundamental Principles and Values. The group is now supporting building activities in the community while learning through practical experience.

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 Organizations (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: Mario Ríos, Executive Director, Peruvian Red Cross, telephone: (511) 470 0606, email: director-ejecutivo@cruzroja.org.pe
- In Peru: Fernando Casanova, Regional Representative for the Andean Region; email: fernando.casanova@ifrc.org ; phone: (511) 221 8151; fax: (511) 441 3607.
- In Peru: Ascension Martínez, Head of the Peru Earthquake Operation; email: ascension.martinez@ifrc.org ; phone: (511) 96791329; fax: (511) 4413607.
- In Panama: María Alcázar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for the Americas, email: maria.alcazar@ifrc.org ; phone: (507) 317 1300; fax: (507) 317 1304.
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org ; phone: (41 79) 217 3376.

[<Interim financial report attached below; or 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	2007/7-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2009/12
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
A. Budget	10,592,621		424,627			11,017,248
B. Opening Balance	0		0			0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	188,300					188,300
Andorra Red Cross	30,114					30,114
Argentina - Private Donors	4,303					4,303
Australian Red Cross	31,886					31,886
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
Capacity Building Fund			75,973			75,973
Chilean Red Cross	12,303					12,303
China RC, Hong Kong branch	5,642					5,642
Croatian Red Cross	48,000					48,000
Cyprus Red Cross	16,280					16,280
Czech Government	215,089		81,655			296,744
ECHO	853,806					853,806
Finnish Red Cross	82,500					82,500
France - Private Donors	986					986
Great Britain - Private Donors	1,162					1,162
Greek Government	165,000					165,000
Irish Red Cross	4,674					4,674
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	330,000					330,000
Italian Red Cross	110,403					110,403
Japanese Red Cross	119,781		65,000			184,781
JT international Foundation			80,000			80,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	1,205					1,205
Mexican Red Cross	377,018					377,018
Monaco Red Cross	14,534		12,000			26,534
Netherlands Red Cross	25,504					25,504
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	468,039		100,000			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	74,996					74,996
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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - Peru - Earthquake

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Appeal	MDRPE003
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Singapore Red Cross	24,590			24,590
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	35,972			35,972
Spanish Red Cross	33,914			33,914
Sweden 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
Unidentified donor	-8,176			-8,176
United States - Private Donors	3,289			3,289
Uruguay - Private Donors	274			274
C1. Cash contributions	6,989,088	474,627		7,463,715

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	216,779			216,779
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	216,779			216,779

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
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	3,214,642			3,214,642

Other Income

Services	-825			-825
C5. Other Income	-825			-825

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	10,419,683	474,627		10,894,311
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,419,683	474,627		10,894,311
Appeal Coverage	98%	112%		99%

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. Opening Balance	0		0			0
C. Income	10,419,683		474,627			10,894,311
E. Expenditure	-8,311,307		-352,918			-8,664,225
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,108,376		121,710			2,230,086

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	10,592,621	424,627					11,017,248	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	2,053,581	1,735,471				1,735,471	318,111	
Shelter - Transitional		27,140				27,140	-27,140	
Construction - Housing		64,396				64,396	-64,396	
Construction Materials	2,186,668	985,974				985,974	1,200,694	
Clothing & textiles	272,894	279,357				279,357	-6,463	
Food	391	391				391	0	
Water & Sanitation	85,072	85,072				85,072	0	
Medical & First Aid		55				55	-55	
Teaching Materials	19,291	10,972		2,830		13,801	5,489	
Utensils & Tools	222,722	270,918				270,918	-48,196	
Other Supplies & Services	406,428	218,339				218,339	188,089	
ERU		211,428				211,428	-211,428	
Total Supplies	5,247,047	3,889,512		2,830		3,892,342	1,354,705	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	51,503	42,002				42,002	9,501	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,578	12,080				12,080	-9,502	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	54,082	54,082				54,082	-0	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	39,949	32,037				32,037	7,912	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,523,886	1,532,894				1,532,894	-9,008	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	493,732	402,816				402,816	90,916	
Total Transport & Storage	2,057,566	1,967,746				1,967,746	89,820	
Personnel								
International Staff	418,738	379,833				379,833	38,904	
Regionally Deployed Staff	72,764	69,813				69,813	2,951	
National Staff	941,636	478,032		50,392		528,424	413,211	
National Society Staff	362,409	277,517		15,149		292,666	69,742	
Consultants	230,279	206,842		41,285		248,127	-17,847	
Total Personnel	2,025,826	1,412,038		106,826		1,518,864	506,961	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	165,496	49,268		83,892		133,160	32,336	
Total Workshops & Training	165,496	49,268		83,892		133,160	32,336	
General Expenditure								
Travel	122,652	119,940		3,955		123,895	-1,244	
Information & Public Relation	76,590	66,099		1,564		67,664	8,927	
Office Costs	86,435	70,874		988		71,862	14,573	
Communications	92,388	79,536		2,396		81,931	10,457	
Professional Fees	106,530	26,951		96,100		123,050	-16,520	
Financial Charges	167,171	62,658		2,435		65,092	102,078	
Other General Expenses	99,344	6,353		85		6,437	92,907	
Total General Expenditure	751,110	432,410		107,522		539,932	211,178	
Programme Support								
Program Support	716,121	457,411		22,940		480,351	235,770	
Total Programme Support	716,121	457,411		22,940		480,351	235,770	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		47,134				47,134	-47,134	
Total Services		47,134				47,134	-47,134	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		1,706		28,908		30,614	-30,614	
Total Operational Provisions		1,706		28,908		30,614	-30,614	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - Peru - Earthquake

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Appeal	MDRPE003
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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
BUDGET (C)		10,592,621		424,627			11,017,248	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	11,017,248	8,311,307		352,918			8,664,225	2,353,023
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,281,313		71,710			2,353,023	