

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Chile: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCL006
GLIDE EQ-2010-000034-CHL
Operations Update n° 5
27 April 2010

Period covered by this Ops Update: 6 April to 23 April 2010.

Appeal target (current): 13,086,822 Swiss francs (12,898,800 US dollars or 9,446,740 euros) to support the Chilean Red Cross (CRC) to provide non-food items to 10,000 families (50,000 people), emergency shelter solutions for 10,000 families (50,000 people), preventive community-based health care for at least 90,000 people, and water and sanitation for up to 10,000 households. The timeframe for this operation is under revision at the moment.

Appeal coverage: The donor response report shows current coverage of 79 per cent of the overall Appeal target. Additional pledges are being registered in the system.



Chilean Red Cross volunteers carrying out a census, led by a girl from the Illico population. This operation also involved the setting up of water tanks. Photo source: International Federation

[<Click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, interim financial statement, or here to link to contact details >](#)

The interim financial statement shows expenditure related to multilateral appeal budget of 10,035,096 Swiss francs, as the Emergency Response Units are not included in the attached financial statement.

Appeal history:

- On 27 February 2010, 300,000 Swiss francs (279,350 US dollars or 204,989 euro) were allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Chilean Red Cross to initiate the response and deliver immediate relief items for 3,000 families. Un-earmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.
- On 2 March 2010, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched for 7 million Swiss francs (6.4m US dollars or 4.7m euro) in cash, kind, or services to support the Chilean Red Cross to assist some 15,000 families (75,000 people) for 6 months.
- On 10 March 2010, an Emergency Appeal was issued to solicit 13,086,822 Swiss francs (12,898,800 US dollars or 9,446,740 euro) to support the Chilean Red Cross to provide non-food items to 10,000 families (50,000 people), emergency and/or transitional shelter solutions to 10,000 families, curative and preventative health care for at least 90,000 people, and water and sanitation services for up to 10,000 households.
- The Chilean Red Cross with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is in the process of revising the plan of action for the operation.

Summary:

This operation aims to provide relief distributions for 10,000 families, emergency and/or transitional shelter for 10,000 households, emergency and preventive health for at least 90,000 people, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for a minimum of 10,000 households, early recovery livelihoods support, enhancement of disaster preparedness and risk management skills for the National Society and community-based groups. The strengthening of the Chilean Red Cross is a cross-cutting objective which is enhanced by the other actions conducted within this operation.

The Chilean Red Cross earthquake plan of action is being written in an environment that keeps changing due to the results of the latest assessments which might result in the re-prioritization of activities. Planning has a focus towards the sustainability of the National Society. The emergency phase, planned to end in May, will lead to the recovery phase. The current strategy is focused on meeting the needs of the affected people with relief items as well as emergency shelter.

The goal of this appeal has been achieved by more than 50 per cent to date. A total of 5,296 families have benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits, tents, kitchen kits, blankets, jerry cans and tarpaulins as seen below.

| | Families | Hygiene kits | Tents | Kitchen sets | Blankets | Jerry cans | Tarpaulins |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Talca | 2,358 | 2,358 | 888 | 2,358 | 9,432 | 4,716 | 4,716 |
| Concepcion | 2,938 | 2,938 | 100 | 2,938 | 11,752 | 5,876 | 5,876 |
| Total | 5,296 | 5,296 | 988 | 5,296 | 21,184 | 10,592 | 10,592 |

The Finnish Red Cross/ Norwegian Red Cross surgical hospital donated to the local hospital in Pitrufquén was officially handed over during a ceremony which took place on 20 April with the participation of representatives from the CRC, the International Federation, the Ministry of Health and other government institutions. This ceremony also had the purpose of ensuring follow-up in the surgical hospital's services. In that same line, the Japanese Red Cross Society Emergency Response Unit (ERU) has also handed over its basic health care (BHC) unit in Parral to the Parral hospital.

Detailed assessments for the affected regions have been completed. Proposals for future actions with support from the IFRC are under revision and moving forward. These activities will be detailed in a revised plan of action.

The IT/ Telecom team has established a strategic plan for this operation which is in the implementation phase. The team is now in the process of establishing VHF and HF radio bases in Santiago, Talca and Concepción.

The Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC express their sincere gratitude to the generous National Societies, individuals, institutional and corporate donors who have contributed to this appeal. All support to this appeal contributes to responding to the humanitarian relief and recovery needs of the most vulnerable populations in Chile. In the interest of reaching more homes in need, new donations are encouraged.

The situation

Almost two months after the 8.8 magnitude earthquake and tsunami of 27 February 2010, according to the Seismological Service of the University of Chile, on 12 April, two aftershocks were registered in the Maule Region. The first had a magnitude of 4.7 on the Richter scale and its epicentre was located 22 kilometres south of Constitución. The second had a magnitude of 4.4 on the Richter scale and its epicentre was located 36km north-east of Constitución. On 14 April an aftershock measuring 4.6 on the Richter scale was recorded in the region of Maule and its epicentre was located about 35km deep off the coast of Pelluhue. According to the National Emergency Office (ONEMI), on April 15 two additional tremors were registered in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule, with a magnitude of IV on the Mercalli scale¹.

The Chilean government is now implementing the second phase of its emergency response plan. The second phase of the plan is called "winter phase" and its objectives are to: provide shelters to families who lost their homes and to take effective measures to normalize school attendance and restore damaged health facilities. In order to address these needs, the government has requested international assistance for the acquisition of the following items: 5x5 and 6x8 tents to be used as houses, 320,000 aluminium zinc roofing sheets, aluminium zinc roof ridges, desalination plants with a capacity of 0.5 litres per second, water tanks of 5 cubic metres-capacity,

modular hospitals and a floating bridge to be installed in Concepción. In addition, the Ministry of Health has requested international assistance in the acquisition of medical equipment to replace those that were destroyed by the earthquake.

Making a decision as to which families to assist is sometimes difficult. Some families will not accept temporary shelter as they wait to get a “mediagua” (simple wood housing units favoured by the State and other organizations), thinking that if they do accept to stay in a tent, they would not be eligible for a “mediagua”. Funds previously destined for additional tents will be used to improve these units.



IFRC trucks transporting humanitarian aid on their way to Talca and Concepción. Largest distributions are being directed to the most affected communities in Hualañé. Source: IFRC

The new President of the Republic of Chile announced the reconstruction plan which includes the following funding sources:

- Corporate tax rate will increase by 3 per cent in 2011 and by 1.5 per cent in 2012. With this, the government hopes to raise 1.2 billion US dollars.
- Royalty fees on mining companies will increase during 2011 and 2012, generating 700 million US dollars.
- The tobacco tax will rise from 60 to 67 per cent, with expected revenue of 990 million US dollars.
- There will be a temporary increase of the real estate tax by 0.25 per cent, involving 5 per cent of higher value properties. This will raise 281 million US dollars.

The rest of the plan includes the sale of State assets, a new law on donations, the moderate use of savings, (especially from the Economic Social Stabilization Fund and from copper sales), austerity and reallocations of public resources and economic growth which is estimated to total an additional 2.4 billion US dollars per year.

According to a preliminary analysis of earthquake victims conducted by the newspaper "El Mercurio", nearly 60 per cent of the deaths caused by earthquake were of senior citizens and children. Most of them were women and students. Of the deaths, 249 were women and 234 were men, 68 were under 18 years of age and nine were under two years of age. A total of 193 people were over 60 years of age. Of these, 136 people were over 70 years of age and 12 were over 90 years of age. Of the 79 missing people, 48 were women and 31 were men, mostly young people: 36 were under 30 years of age, 23 of them were children and three of them were less than three years of age. As in the case of the deaths, most of the missing people were students and housewives.

The Ministry of Public works (Ministerio de Obras Públicas – MOP) will invest 660 billion pesos (approximately 1.2 billion US dollars) in reconstruction activities for the next four years. The initiative will have three main objectives:

- Restore transportation infrastructure;
- Restore drinking water in all regions, both in urban and rural areas;
- Restore the production infrastructure, especially in the fisheries sector.

On April 14, approximately 2,000 people marched from Talcahuano (Bio Bio region) to the Office of the Regional Government in Concepción to demand faster solutions to the damage caused by the earthquake and tsunami. Another demonstration took place in the municipality of San Pedro de la Paz. The protesters demanded prompt repair of the bridge John Paul II. In addition, a group of neighbours from Chiguayante also carried out a protest to call for housing solutions.

Coordination and partnerships

During this reporting period, the Chilean Red Cross and other Red Cross Red Crescent actors present in country, coordinated with international organizations, national and local state authorities and institutions. At the moment, the CRC works in coordination with State institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and interagency actors. In addition to the national institutions, which include the Ministries of Health, Housing, the Interior, and Planning (MIDEPLAN), it also works with local authorities at the departmental and municipal levels to best respond to the identified needs in these areas.

An expert in information management regarding shelter from the IFRC's shelter department has arrived in Chile to support the Ministry of Planning. The proposed management system is working on the process of identifying the affected population's housing needs at municipal level employing information from State sources, the CRC, the

UN system and national and international NGOs. Additionally, the expert in information management is working on the systematization of information on provided and projected aid so as to map the distinct levels of support by municipality as well as to estimate the evolution of assistance expected before the winter season begins. In the efforts to ensure sustainability of the system, training for three other people is projected. These persons, who are in the process of being identified, will be involved in the State's future disaster management actions.

The CRC offers its gratitude to all of the people and institutions who contributed to the emergency response efforts. As of today, the present Emergency Appeal has received support from the American Red Cross, the Andorra government, the Austrian Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the British government, the Canadian Red Cross, the Canadian government, the Chinese Red Cross, the Chinese Red Cross (Hong Kong branch and the Macau branch), the Croatian Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the Irish Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, the Kuwait Red Crescent Society, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Netherlands government, the New Zealand Red Cross, the New Zealand government, the Norwegian Red Cross, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the Singapore government (via the Singapore Red Cross), the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, the Red Cross of Viet Nam, the Kraft Foundation/H.J and the Heinz company foundation/Sundry.

At the internal level, coordination meetings of the emergency operations committee (COE) including the IFRC, Partner National Societies and the CRC, take place three times a week in order to update information and coordinate actions inside and outside the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The CRC's national headquarters also maintains constant communication with its emergency operations centre and field offices in Concepción and Talca. These locations are not only operational response centres but also locations where internal coordination is jointly strategized and conducted. In addition to the hundreds of CRC volunteers, collaborators and staff actively responding to the humanitarian needs generated by this disaster, human resources from several sister National Societies have also been mobilized. Staff and volunteers present in the field are from the following National Societies: Argentina, El Salvador, Germany, Japan, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Turkey and the United States of America, as well as the International Federation.

National Society Capacity Building:

The focus of the CRC and its partners is to strengthen their skills and resources in a manner that makes them sustainable in the long term; this is also central to this Appeal's objectives. In this sense, the National Society is being accompanied by the IFRC and members from the above-mentioned sister National Societies.

The final report of the organizational development survey, conducted in a participatory manner at the national headquarters, regional and local branch levels, is complete and is being shared. The conclusions are to be included in the revised plan of action. The IFRC continues providing organizational development technical support to the National Society.

Under the guidance of sister National Societies and the International Federation, CRC volunteers and collaborators in the field continue being trained in assessments and relief distribution, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, and community-based health care, organizational development, financial administration, communications, IT/Telecom and reporting.

Hiring of local staff is essential, when possible, for the continuation of activities once the Emergency Response Units and other technical support from the International Federation and other National Societies rotate out of Chile. This support is urgent in the areas of finance, volunteer management, relief and logistics since volunteers have been coordinating and implementing key activities at the regional level. Hence, different terms of reference for distinct national staff positions have been jointly drafted and the recruitment process is taking place. More efforts need to be made to expand this process to include those necessary posts at the regional level.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

As the emergency phase reaches closure, several ERUs have recently completed their activities in Chile. The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) BHC ERU was officially handed over as well as the Finnish Red Cross/Norwegian Red Cross surgical hospital. Finally, the logistics ERU from the Spanish Red Cross and the psychosocial support team from the Spanish Red Cross with members from the National Societies of Colombia, Ecuador and Nicaragua, have handed over the full-range of their activities and responsibilities to the Chilean Red Cross.

The following table lists the Red Cross Red Crescent actors currently on the ground supporting this Chilean Red Cross-led operation:

Table 1

| Position | Number | Red Cross Red Crescent actor | Location |
|---|--------|---|--------------------------|
| Regional Representative | 1 | IFRC | Santiago |
| Team Leader | 1 | Salvadoran Red Cross Society | Santiago |
| Logistics | 1 | Argentine Red Cross | Santiago |
| Relief | 2 | American Red Cross - Paraguayan Red Cross | Concepcion and Talca |
| Early recovery | 1 | IFRC | Santiago and the field |
| Shelter | 1 | IFRC | Santiago and the field |
| Health | 1 | IFRC | Santiago and the field |
| Water and Sanitation | 1 | IFRC- RIT Salvadoran Red Cross Society | Concepción |
| Basic Health Care ERU | 6 | Spanish Red Cross | Santiago and the field |
| Finance | 1 | IFRC | Santiago |
| IT/ Telecom | 2 | 1- IFRC; 1- Peruvian Red Cross | 1 Santiago and the field |
| Reporting | 1 | IFRC | Santiago |
| Basic Health Care Unit | 1 | Japanese Red Cross Society | Santiago |
| Logistics / Psychosocial Support ERU | 1 | Spanish Red Cross | Santiago |
| Basic Health Care Unit | 1 | Spanish Red Cross | Maule |
| Administration / Shelter and Water and Sanitation | 2 | German Red Cross | Santiago and the field |

Progress towards objectives

The International Federation is in the process of revising the Plan of Action for this operation. Based on the CRC Plan of Action and its assessments in the field, including coordination with State and interagency actors, the IFRC has deployed an expert to refine this document which will guide the operation from the current moment as the emergency phase is giving way to early reconstruction actions. It is expected that the revised Plan of Action will be completed in May.

The CRC, with support from sister National Societies and the International Federation, maintains an emergency operations centre in the CRC's national headquarters in Santiago and two operational bases in Concepción (Bío-Bío) and Talca (Maule).

IT/ Telecom

The CRC's IT/telecom strategic plan is being implemented with support from the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) and the International Federation. During the emergency phase, the Peruvian Red Cross had three IT/ Telecom staff in Chile; one remains in-country continuing to support the National Society. The IFRC has an IT/Telecom officer from PADRU located in the CRC's national headquarters to provide further technical support. The International Federation technical personnel assisted in supporting the CRC volunteers and staff working on IT issues in the national headquarters, as well as providing technical assistance for the tendering and purchase of telecommunications equipment in close collaboration with the ERU Logistics team.

As previously reported, donations from the German Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation and the private sector, have allowed the CRC to be able to employ special technical services and tools during this operation. Four HF radios and their respective equipment have been provided thanks to the German Red Cross and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and the private sector. Additionally, three VHF networks (1 radio base and 2 mobile radios,

and minimum of 15 mobile handheld radios) are available to allow constant internal communication with the emergency operations centres in these locations. Moreover a LAN network is needed in each of these operational centres to support the information flow. Future operations updates will detail the on-going implementation of the IT/ Telecom strategic plan.

Logistics

The International Federation's human and logistics resources are fundamental to the fulfilment of this appeal. The logistics team has been tasked with the evaluation and establishment of an efficient logistics system and supply chain in order to meet Chile's relief needs.

The logistics team is working in collaboration with the German Red Cross and ECHO to secure quotations, define purchasing processes and make local purchases in order to strengthen the local economy. These efforts to purchase products locally have prompted requests to donors for coordination with the RLU for instructions and guides on the delivery and mobilization of goods¹. The Federation's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) assigns a tracking number to all in-kind goods until these systems are in place. The RLU will continue to send relief goods via air and sea to the affected locations.

The complete table detailing current needs and mobilization of goods can be found in the IFRC's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)². This table is regularly updated.

A logistics team consisting of local personnel and a RIT Logistician (in charge of supporting and assessing the National Society's logistics personnel) was formed in order to replace the outgoing Spanish Red Cross ERU. This team has been previously trained and will be responsible for all logistics, including the management of the three main warehouses currently being used in this operation. The following positions constitute the National Society's current logistics team:

Table 2: Logistics Team

| Logistics Structure |
|--------------------------------|
| 1 Operations Logistics Manager |
| 1 RIT Logistician |
| 2 Administrator |
| 1 Purchasing Personnel |
| 1 Finance Logistician |
| Total 6 Staff Members |

The logistics team strives to secure and maintain a sufficient number of strategically placed warehouses in order to secure and mobilize supplies and humanitarian aid to disaster affected areas as efficiently as possible. To that end, 1) the CHR rented a warehouse in Talca so as to have storage availability and faster aid delivery directly in the affected zone; 2) in Concepción, the warehouse was disbanded and restored in the school that served as the warehouse during the first 40 days of the operation; and 3) the logistics team is seeking to acquire a warehouse to store merchandise under the Federation guidelines, for future events.

Table 3: Warehousing

| | CRC Warehouse (Seminario) | Talca Warehouse | Concepción Warehouse |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Staff Members | 1 Warehouse Manager | 1 Warehouse Manager | 1 Warehouse Manager |
| Volunteers | 4 Volunteers | | |
| TOTAL | 5 Staff Members | 1 Staff Member | 1 Staff Member |

Vehicles are rented daily for the field transport of humanitarian aid. The following have been contracted for the time being:

- Thirty-six 40 ft. trucks to transport merchandise from the airport to the central CRC warehouse in Santiago from which humanitarian aid is then transported to the warehouses in Talca, Concepcion and a second warehouse in Santiago;
- Nine 5-ton trucks to transport humanitarian aid from the various Red Cross branches located in the central region;
- Nine trucks for volunteer transport; and

¹ The International Federation encourages all donors, including sister National Societies, to coordinate with the Panama RLU for the efficient mobilization and shipment of goods to the field.

² DMIS: https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/00_Home/login.aspx

- The occasional contracting of two cargo mounts.

To date, the Red Cross has mobilized approximately 289,900 kilos of goods, as a result of the combined efforts of many parties, including staff and volunteers in Chile, the RLU in Panama, and donors of in-kind items in other locations.

| Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items) | |
|---|--|
| Objective: Affected families have access to food and non-food items to support their efforts to resume essential household activities. | |
| Expected results | Activities planned |
| Up to 10,000 households (50,000 people) resume household activities through the distribution of one hygiene kit and one kitchen set and other non-food items. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and a registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Develop an exit strategy. |
| Up to 3,000 families have their immediate food needs covered through the distribution of food parcels received locally by the Chilean Red Cross. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with other actors to receive, sort, pack and distribute food items. |

Progress:

Family kits continue to be distributed to families identified through assessments. These kits are composed of one kitchen set, one hygiene kit, four blankets, and two jerry cans. The jerry cans are provided to each household as part of the water, sanitation, and hygiene objective. Purchase bids are being secured for locally available products, so as to promote local purchasing.

The kitchen set consists of 2 cooking pots (5 and 7 litres), one pan (2 ½ litres), one kitchen knife, one wooden spoon, one steel wire scourer, and 5 of each of the following: forks, spoons, glasses, plates, bowls and knives. The hygiene kit contains 1kg of laundry soap bars, 12 rolls of toilet paper, 1.3kg of body soap bars, 5 tubes of toothpaste, 1 bottle of shampoo, 5 razor blades, 8 packages of sanitary napkins (10 per package), 5 hand towels, 5 toothbrushes, and 2 combs.



Chilean Red Cross volunteers unload humanitarian aid for one of the relief distributions carried out in Concepción. This activity was done by the CRC jointly with the Chilean Mining Enterprise's Workers Federation (ENAMI). Photo source: International Federation

The German Red Cross, with the help of other donors including ECHO and the German government, continues to work towards providing an additional 600 households with relief materials, and in coordination with the German government, providing medical teams (detailed in the Emergency Health section of this report).

The feasibility of establishing a cash programme (discussed in the shelter section of this report) is being assessed. Cash programmes have been used in other disasters, where cash is used for work and vouchers for the purchase of materials, tools and other articles. Establishing a cash programme would not only cover the immediate needs of the most vulnerable families, but it would also demonstrate the Federation's commitment to supporting the empowerment and autonomy of disaster-affected individuals.

Two flights with humanitarian aid have been sent from Panama, and flights continue arriving with tents donated by the Norwegian Red Cross. Two ships with humanitarian aid are expected to arrive: one from Panama (4 containers) and another from the Red Cross warehouse in El Salvador.

In addition to the family kits purchased and distributed through this appeal and the family kits provided through the German Red Cross, the CRC continues receiving, classifying and distributing food packs and non-food items outside of the appeal. The general public in Chile continues to donate to the CRC via its national headquarters and local branches. The CRC is committed to rapidly receiving, classifying and distributing these goods to households in need, although it has been a challenge to establish a systemized registry of these donations.

Challenges:

In efforts to support the CRC, the Federation is securing short-term adequate work space (offices, warehouses, shelter) in the Maule and Bio-Bio regions.

| Emergency shelter | |
|---|--|
| Objective: Ensure that the most vulnerable families have a healthy, safe and dignified shelter solution to preserve their physical and mental well-being and prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. | |
| Expected results | Activities planned |
| Up to 10,000 households receive shelter solutions (3,000 receive family tents and 7,000 receive transitional shelter support) to assist their recuperation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop a community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities and institutions. • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions, employing local suppliers when possible. • Provide appropriate emergency and transitional shelter solutions in coordination with local and regional authorities, universities, professional associations and the affected population. • Develop awareness raising activities on safe shelter and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in coordination with CRC and local authorities. |

This objective guarantees the provision of, healthy, safe, and dignified transitional living solutions for up to 10,000 families (50,000 people).

Progress:

The number of family tents to be provided within the framework of this appeal was reduced from 3,000 to 1,600. As mentioned before, this is as a result of families hoping to receive a “mediagua” instead of a tent. These tents each measure 16m by 2m, and can be adjusted to meet the minimum recommended standards for 5 people (3,5m² per person). The 1,600 families who are recipients of these tents will each receive at least one nylon tent cover designed to protect it from weather conditions. The remaining 8,400 families will either receive construction tools, materials for reconstruction or enhancement of structures through a voucher/debit card, which are in process.

While the voucher/debit card solution allows the recipient to purchase materials and supplies as they are available and in accordance with the recipients’ needs, there are risk of delays with the construction tools and materials and their timely delivery to the recipient. This is due to the fact that, if materials are unavailable, they may need to be purchased from different providers which will probably have different delivery time estimates. It is thus recommended that materials be gathered, and that kits be assembled and distributed one after the other.

The debit card’s main characteristics are that they are: non-transferable, not valid for cash from automatic teller machines, and designed to be used only for the purposes of purchasing construction materials in predetermined businesses. The debit cards will be accompanied with a “user manual” flyer, which provides practical tips on safety, purchasing at the best price, and partnering with neighbours on product delivery so as to reduce delivery costs.

The Chilean Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Federation continue to work towards an efficient and viable emergency housing solution. Under the CRC’s leadership, the German Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Federation have pre-determined areas which have been divided within the Bio-Bio and Maule Regions to evaluate the situation, with the goal of identifying housing needs and establishing a common housing strategy. To date, these evaluations have begun in Curicó and Talca (Maule) and Concepción

(Bío-Bío). The GRC is starting to conduct new evaluations in the affected areas. In addition, the CRC and Red Cross Red members continue to explore rural communities as their needs may be greater.

So far, in Tubul, the Swiss Red Cross provided five tents to receive some 341 students from the Brisas del Mar school whose infrastructure was affected by both the earthquake and tsunami. Additionally Punta Lavapié, a fishermen and seaweed collectors' community, was benefited with three tents, hosting 90 students from the Jorge Iván Valenzuela Zúñiga school.

In summary, the shelter area has identified three ways in which the goals should be achieved:

- a. It is projected that up to 8,400 families will receive support for the improvement of their shelter needs in addition to the 1,600 families that will receive a family tent, at least one tarpaulin, rope and flyers with basic instructions.
- b. The CRC, a bank from Chile and hardware store chains which include big and medium businesses are in conversations towards the implementation of debit cards. Alternatively, the families which do not have access to these hardware stores nearby will receive kits of materials for construction.
- c. The German Red Cross aims to benefit 600 families with transitional shelter through an agreement with A Roof for Chile (*Un techo para Chile*) which will provide the “mediaguas” and the German Red Cross will complement this with materials to rebuild or complement the “mediaguas” with latrines, or water and sanitation materials. This action will be carried out on a bilateral basis outside of Appeal funds, but in line with the overall plan of action (currently under revision) of the Chilean Red Cross.

In total, all these activities will enable some 10,600 families to be reached, surpassing the target of this appeal (10,000 families). The above-mentioned activities are based on a thorough needs assessment and census.

Challenges:

Housing evaluation is a time consuming process, considering the different realities and construction needs in rural and urban communities. Additional human resources, including staff from local Red Cross branches and volunteers, are necessary to advance the process more rapidly.

The continuous aftershocks have posed difficulties in clearing areas of debris where temporary shelters are to be placed.

March and April mark the start of the cold weather in Chile. The temperature in the regions of Maule and Bio Bio can range anywhere from 0 to 16 degrees Celsius during the winter months (from May to September). The quick implementation of emergency housing solutions will help to guarantee that emergency housing is in place well before winter begins.

| Emergency health | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <p>Objective 1: The medium- and long term health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through provision of targeted preventive and community-based health interventions, including hygiene promotion, recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, disease prevention and psychosocial support to the affected communities.</p> <p>Objective 2: The affected communities will benefit from curative health care through deployment of field health facilities and equipment.</p> | |
| Expected Results | Activities planned |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>The implementation of a Community Health strategy that promotes good health and contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of nearly 30,000 individuals most vulnerable to and affected by the emergency.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid and detailed health evaluations in the areas most affected by the emergency; • Design medium and long term community health programs that emphasize health promotion for volunteers using Federation standard tools and approaches (CBHFA, PHAST, epidemic control for volunteers, voluntary blood donor recruitment, emergency health and psycho-social support). • Develop agreements with project partners • Create community health teams (Health Promoters) in the areas most affected by the emergency. • Promote blood donations via Club 25. |
| <p>At least 3,000 vulnerable individuals have received quality basic health care during the emergency response.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of and medical attention from a Basic Health Unit, staffed with one technician and one physician to provide medical services in lieu of the national-level health support network that was lost to the emergency. • Local level community interventions for disease prevention and health promotion. |
| <p>Selected groups and affected communities receiving psychosocial supports have increased their adaptation capacities and coping mechanisms. At the end of the period, a Basic intervention in Psychosocial Support directed at improving the quality of life of those most vulnerable to and most affected by, the combined disaster, will have been completed.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detection of psychosocial intervention needs in the selected areas. • Training of CHRC volunteers in community based psychosocial support and psychological first aid. • Provide psychosocial supports to target groups and affected communities. • Accompaniment and intervention at the central, regional and local volunteer levels for the development of project activities. |
| <p>The National Society has been strengthened due to the formation of 200 volunteers in areas including community health, emergency health, first aid, and health promotion.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of National Intervention Teams in Emergency Health and Epidemic Control. • Formation of National Intervention Psychosocial Support Teams • Volunteer training in Community Health and First Aid • Organize volunteer and community trainings and workshops • Activity monitoring and evaluations |

As a follow-up to the Federation's health sector evaluation, this section has been revised to better define the health intervention and provision of health services that the Federation and its partners expect to provide to those affected by the combined disaster.

It is also important to note that although Chile's medical infrastructure has been impacted by the combined disaster and therefore medical attention services were reduced, the Chilean government, including the Armed Forces, has been providing medical services to various affected regions. This plan's health objective (currently under revision) will not only complement and improve the health services being provided by the Chilean government, but it is also in harmony with the Ministry of Health's strategy.

Basic Health Units will be used so that medical services are available for affected populations in rural areas. If incidences of disaster-related illnesses diminish over time, then the need for medical attention will be reduced and the focus can turn to community health preventative services. Volunteers and beneficiary communities will be trained in community health and first aid programmes (CBHFA), epidemic control, health promotion and the recruitment of volunteer blood donors. Providing such trainings at the community level will reduce both mid and long-term disaster-related health risks.

Psychosocial support will be provided to selected communities in order to reduce emotional stress and strengthen healthy coping mechanisms in both individuals and the community. Working jointly with these affected communities today will help prevent the development of deeper trauma in the community, especially important in areas where aftershocks continue.

The Japanese Red Cross Society ERU has handed over its BHC unit in Parral to the Parral hospital. Efforts have been made using the full potential of this unit, placed some 100km inland from the epicentre of February's earthquake. The investments made have meant a major enhancement of ERU utility and it now provides the public hospital with a well equipped space for delivering medical services such as maternity and general consultations options for utilization during a medium to long-term period. The process has also led the hospital to receive additional support from the Chilean government for the extension of the corridor, which is now planned to connect the upgraded ERU facilities to the hospital building with four additional entrances.

With the donation of basic medicines and support to this appeal, the JRCS response to Chile's emergency operation amounts to 2.3 million Swiss francs (on a bilateral basis). Technical support provided by the Federation, the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Chilean Red Cross has also resulted in the identification of livelihood needs for the recovery project detailed below, which will possibly require funding of up to 2 million Swiss francs.

Progress:

The Spanish Red Cross psychosocial support ERU has trained over 30 CRC volunteers in the detection of psychosocial intervention needs, techniques, and practices such as Psychological First Aid and Post-traumatic Stress Management. These individuals will continue to support national-level intervention needs in order to contribute to the mental health improvement of the disaster-affected population. At the local level, this ERU has provided approximately 200 children and adults with individual and group psychosocial support services.

Moreover, the Spanish Red Cross BHC ERU unit in Hualañé (Maule) continues to work with CRC volunteers and local health staff in order to provide emergency and preventive health care in the region. The Spanish doctors' team and one of the technicians completed their assignment in the BHC ERU. The third ERU Spanish rotation composed of two doctors has already arrived and will work in conjunction with the two doctors from the CRC who have been working both on their usual activities and the medical consultation in the ERU, thus ensuring the permanent presence of doctors in the unit.

To date, this ERU has provided basic health services to 2,604 individuals in Hualañé, of which 1,179 were men and 1,425 were women. The breakdown per age group of the individuals who have received basic health services is as follows: 12.1 per cent of the patients were under five years old and 87.9 per cent were over five years.

As stated in previous operations updates, efforts were made to support the local health centre, which suffered great structural damage and lost 70 per cent of its service capacity. A total of 35 volunteers were trained in emergency needs and capacity assessments providing them with the necessary skills to conduct rapid damage assessments in the field. These individuals were immediately sent to the CRC intervention zones of Maule, Bio Bio, Araucanía and O'Higgins. In addition, 20 volunteers were trained to conduct detailed health evaluations in order to evaluate the disaster zone and prioritize the lines of health intervention.



Chilean Red Cross volunteers installed water tanks in Tubul. Photo source: International Federation

During this reporting period, there have been three cases which were transferred to the hospital facilities in Licanten for X-Ray follow ups. The team also received two cases of post-traumatic stress which were treated and followed up.

On April 17 a new case of Hantavirus was registered in the city of Hualañé. This case was confirmed and the medical teams warned to keep an open eye on any potential symptoms in patients as there could be a chance of other new cases. In terms of infrastructure, the ERU has already been raised above ground level with the existing pallets and is ready to face the incoming rains.

The German Red Cross, in coordination with the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, donated two dialysis machines and related equipment to the

Chilean government to use in providing public health to the affected areas.

Challenges:

It is important to create and strengthen health and safety capacities in Chilean Red Cross volunteers so that they may be able to support community interventions directed at the promotion of health and the prevention of disaster-related illnesses.

The demand for psychosocial support in the affected communities is immediate and more volunteers are being trained in order to meet that need. However, more are still needed that are both trained and capable of providing the necessary psychosocial support. The CRC continues to coordinate with the Minister of Health and ONEMI, to avoid duplication in the provision of health services.

| Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion | |
|---|--|
| Objective: The health of affected communities is improved with the provision of clean water, minimum sanitation and hygiene promotion. | |
| Expected Results | Activities planned |
| Up to 10,000 households have access to safe water and community-based hygiene activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid health and water and sanitation emergency needs and capacity assessments in coordination with the relevant local authorities. • Develop a community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities. • Train and mobilize CRC volunteers in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion teams using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology and a technical team in water evaluation. • Install water tanks in coordination with the municipalities and fire fighters in order to provide safe water to the community. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities (personal and community hygiene, solid and human waste disposal, water handling). • Install minimal sanitation services in vulnerable communities, in coordination with the respective authorities. |

As a result of the earthquake, water and sanitation infrastructure collapsed. The tsunami caused the pollution of water sources and the disruption - in some cases – of safe water provision. This objective allows the combination of hygiene promotion with activities in water and sanitation, which at the same time, allows the affected communities to have access to safe water as well as to acquire the knowledge needed in order to protect this vital resource and prevent water-borne illnesses and epidemics.

Progress:

More than 20 CRC volunteers were trained in the use of the water purification plant that was donated by the Finnish Red Cross as technical equipment related to the National Society’s field hospital donation. This plant is currently not providing water and sanitation services because water provision is rapidly normalizing in urban areas, and is being provided by the municipalities in rural areas.

As stated in the previous operations update, a water and sanitation expert was deployed by the Federation to the coastal area in Maule, in order to conduct a needs assessment and make recommendations for the restoration of water and sanitation and the promotion of hygiene in the most affected areas. As a result of these recommendations, the CRC has established work priorities in this area, deciding to focus on both reconstruction and recovery in the coastal regions of Maule and Bio Bio.

To date, six 5,000-litre water tanks and three 11,000-litre water tanks have been installed. Each 11,000 litre tank has the capacity to provide an average of 2,500 families per day with water. The CRC has established agreements with both local municipalities and fire-fighters to manage the water tanks, while the CRC monitors water quality and works to prevent the re-pollution of the water and reduce the risk of the spread of diseases by promoting basic hygiene in the community.

Challenges:

The restoration of water services continues at a rapid pace in urban areas. Special efforts are required, including coordinating with local authorities, to ensure that those affected in other areas also have access to potable water.

Although the vast experience of the Chilean Red Cross in health services has been useful during the hygiene promotion activities in most of the affected areas, there is a need to train more volunteers in other affected areas where assessments are still taking place, such as the Maule region. The CRC has the opportunity to build upon the already existing knowledge and start an institutional learning process.

| Livelihoods | |
|---|--|
| Objective: The most vulnerable affected groups and families have the ability to restore, improve or diversify their livelihoods through livelihood support or substitution activities. | |
| Expected results | Activities planned |
| <p>Vulnerable groups and families are actively involved in early recovery actions and benefit from livelihood support or livelihood substitution activities.</p> <p>Communities and groups participating in livelihood restoration and income-generating projects improve their financial well-being and recover their economic sustenance.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and participatory planning. • Selection of target beneficiaries. • Delivery of livelihood substitution activities such as cash-for-work for debris clearing. • Delivery of livelihoods / income substitution activities such as unconditional cash grants, productive assets replacement, vocational and technical skills training, support for re-establishing small businesses etc. • Identify key sectors (i.e. small-scale cooperatives or groups dedicated to fishing or agricultural production) to establish a pilot programme. • Training and capacity building for CRC staff and volunteers to implement this programme and integrate it with other areas (shelter, comprehensive health care, etc.). |

As previously mentioned in the shelter objective, the CRC, with Federation technical support, is working to promote the reconstruction or repair of damaged homes through cash transfer or cash voucher programmes (in form of a debit card).

Additionally, the assessment carried out by the livelihood advisor from the Italian Red Cross seconded by the Federation, identified activities in agriculture and commerce to be carried out in the Maule region and fishing and commerce in the Bio Bio region supporting the reactivation of family activities, to be developed in a one year timeframe. Work in the Maule region will be particularly focused on supporting the production process, providing technical assistance in agriculture, veterinary activities and food processing at family level. In the Bio Bio region, it will be focused on fishing and fish storage and promoting the organization of fishermen in order to sell their products in the form of a cooperative.

All these activities will be accompanied in parallel with training and information dissemination in domestic hygiene, correct use of water, disaster risk reduction and food processing, through previously trained volunteers. Additionally, there will be activities in irrigation; this will include activities to clean the already existing water wells as well as the distribution of irrigation kits.

The first phase will be focused on training volunteers jointly with local or national educational institutions. The second phase will consist of the already trained volunteers providing training to the community. In parallel, the agriculture production process will be taking place and is expected to start in November. The third phase will consist of technical assistance in training in food processing and commerce from and with the community.

| Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Objective: The risks of the impacts of future disasters are reduced through the strengthening of disaster management mechanisms, the establishment of a national contingency planning process and volunteer training with International Federation tools so that knowledge is replicated with community-based groups and institutions. | |
| Expected results | Activities planned |
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>The CRC has increased disaster preparedness and risk reduction (DRR) in its programmes and institutional strategy.</p> <p>Communities with vulnerability to natural risks establish early warning systems linked to wider systems to monitor disaster and climate risk.</p> <p>Volunteer and staff capacity to deliver sustainable DRR programming is increased.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the CRC response plan including coordination with the government's national response plan. • Work with local and national civil defence institutions to promote the creation of coordination mechanisms. • Develop a group of DRR trainers who can replicate knowledge learned at the branch and community level. • Identification of hazards and effective early warning processes. • Implement a pilot project of DRR training in selected communities, building on lessons learned from other disasters to ensure sustainability. • Train CRC volunteers and staff in DRR tools and methodologies. |
|---|---|

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities focus at this time on updating the CRC's national response plan and regional contingency plans within the plan of action for this operation, with emphasis on the most affected areas. The Federation's Disaster Risk Management Coordinator for the Americas Zone office continues providing technical support to the CRC in this process.

Additionally, the results of the water and sanitation assessment in Maule which recommended starting a comprehensive intervention in San Clemente could include disaster risk reduction jointly with the water and sanitation objectives. These recommendations are being taken into account in the elaboration of the plan of action.

Strengthening the National Society

Objective: The Chilean Red Cross is better prepared to respond to this and future emergencies through the development of efficient, effective and competent governance, management, volunteer and communication structures.

| Expected results | Activities planned |
|--|---|
| <p>The CRC governance structure is strengthened to provide improved National Society and social leadership.</p> <p>The CRC management structure (administrative, financial and human resources procedures) is improved and better organized.</p> <p>The CRC has reinforced its body of active, trained volunteers.</p> <p>The CRC has positioned and highlighted the CRC and the Movement's actions and principles with the media, donors and partners.</p> <p>Branches in the affected regions have access to radio, satellite and internet communication system to facilitate their communication with CRC national headquarters and other branches.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the current state of the CRC including a strategic planning process and the national and local response systems. • Strengthen administrative and financial procedures. • Modify the CRC Strategic Plan. • Develop and revise job descriptions for the CRC's salaried and volunteer human resources. • Update and maintain the national volunteer register. • Establish standardized volunteer training. • Ensure management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation. • Develop informative and regular information materials to different stakeholders. • Improve the CRC communications materials (web page, magazine, and other printed and virtual materials) to reflect the actions of CRC volunteers, sister National Societies and the International Movement in this operation and in general. • Provide initial and ongoing training for the establishment of an IT/ Telecom team in selected branches and in national headquarters. • Install and implement the use of equipment by CRC volunteers. |

Progress:

As mentioned in previous operations updates, this objective in addition to (re)building resources, also entails the physical reconstruction of damaged or destroyed CRC branches. The CRC will continue to organize its operation to take into account the human needs of its collaborators, volunteers, staff and leadership. Notwithstanding the other needs, a complete register of the status of the branch infrastructure in the disaster affected regions is essential for future reconstruction.

The organizational development assessment on volunteering conducted at the national and branch level was finalized and the final report on organizational development completed and presented to the CRC. Amongst the recommendations from the IFRC's support plan, the following are considered priorities:

- § Volunteering is a cross-cutting topic which should be included in all areas. This also involves a revision of the profiles based on specific needs from the CRC. In this same direction, the branches should carry out campaigns in order to attract more volunteers. This should then allow joint activities among volunteers from different groups.
- § As part of the previously mentioned campaign, proposals to various companies should be presented, based on the profiles prioritized in the revised strategic plan.
- § Training and workshops should take place at the central, regional and local levels for revision and prioritization of the strategic plan which then should also be shared at all levels.
- § The CRC should continuously participate in the dialogue and coordination meetings with the State in order to join efforts.
- § National campaigns should be carried out in order to promote donations through credit cards and bank accounts.
- § Regional committees and national schools should be formed in order to organize, promote and carry out training courses.
- § Constant and close support to the branches should be provided for the implementation of the operational plans and production of reports at the regional and national levels.
- § Promotion of organizational development should start at national level.
- § Public opinion surveys on the CRC's work should be carried out.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Since communications is a crucial aspect of the operation, the information management system, for both internal and external use of information, is being improved. Coordination remains regular between the national headquarters and branch levels. CRC leaders and staff contribute to disseminating the CRC-led humanitarian relief actions conducted with the presence and support of sister National Societies and the International Federation.

In the communications area, an internal regional communication workshop is to take place on 27 April with the aim to assess every branch from the Metropolitan region and produce a national communications plan as well as a communication plan for every branch, based on their specific needs and reality. This plan should be then replicated in all branches throughout the country. Meanwhile, support in communications is being provided from the headquarters to the branches.

The CRC continues to produce internal information bulletins and a weekly newsletter on the earthquake operation and its activities. Informative emails also circulate through the National Society network. Additionally the website is being updated more often, informing of the latest activities. This can be accessed at <http://cruzroja.cl/>

The CRC communications department is currently working on an institutional magazine which is scheduled to be published every six months. The next magazine should come out by the end of May and will be focused on the earthquake activities. The magazine will be distributed at the State's institutional offices at national level.

Between 14 and 20 April around 4,000 unique visits to the updated (<http://cruzroja.cl/>) website were registered. In addition, the CRC via [Twitter](#) in Spanish continues being very active. An official Facebook profile is being considered.

EMI Music and the CRC are conducting a campaign with Alberto Plaza and other international artists in favour of the Red Cross work in Chile. This is additional to other visibility and fundraising activities such as the Marc Anthony concert which was organized by Bizarro Producciones and helped raise 20 million Chilean pesos (some 40,000 US dollars) which the artist specified should be used in school stationery and uniforms for the children from the affected areas.

The CRC's national communications team continues to monitor the press, organize meetings with local authorities, and provide communications support to Red Cross actors in the field. Press releases are being produced regularly, using the institutional magazine to let the public know of the activities. Additionally, coordination visits and interviews are being given to the local, national and international media. An awareness-raising campaign which includes specific topics related to the Red Cross is being carried out.

Public figures are also part of the various campaigns the CRC is carrying out. Karen Doggenweiler, a Chilean public figure, has been invited to lead a campaign aimed to attract new volunteers to the Red Cross. Moreover, Maria Eugenia Larrain, previously part of the Red Cross bracelet campaign, will lead the national fundraising campaign this coming 7 May.

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 the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The International Federation's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **In Chile:** Miguel Vega, IFRC Team Leader; phone (56) 78225138; email: padru.rit02@cruzroja.org.
- **In Buenos Aires:** Gustavo Ramirez, Regional Representative for the Southern Cone and Brazil; phone (56) 81086910; email: gustavo.ramirez@ifrc.org.
- **In Panama:** Francisco Maldonado, Acting Head of PADRU; phone: _ (507) 316 1001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: francisco.maldonado@ifrc.org.
- **In Panama:** Sergio Fernandes, Acting Regional Logistics Coordinator, Pan American Disaster Response Unit; phone: (507) 316 001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: sergio.fernandez@ifrc.org
- **In Panama:** Maria Alcázar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (507) 380 0254; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: maria.alcazar@ifrc.org.
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41) 22 730 4381; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org.

[<Interim financial statement; Click here to return to the title page>](#)

ⁱThe situation summary is based on UN_RC Situation Report number 13 (16 April 2010) which provides a summary of these findings. For more information, please visit www.redhum.org or www.reliefweb.int.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2010/1-2010/3 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2010/2-2011/03 |
| Appeal | MDRCL006 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Budget | 10,035,096 | | | | | 10,035,096 |
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| <u>Cash contributions</u> | | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | 533,937 | | | | | 533,937 |
| British Red Cross | 3,478 | | | | | 3,478 |
| Canadian Red Cross | 107,527 | | | | | 107,527 |
| Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government) | 332,054 | | | | | 332,054 |
| China RC, Macau branch | 13,400 | | | | | 13,400 |
| Korea Republic Red Cross (from Korea (Republic of) - Private Donors) | 8,543 | | | | | 8,543 |
| Netherlands Red Cross | 6,189 | | | | | 6,189 |
| On Line donations | 28,187 | | | | | 28,187 |
| Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government) | 52,915 | | | | | 52,915 |
| Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government) | 736,041 | | | | | 736,041 |
| Switzerland - Private Donors | 323 | | | | | 323 |
| United Arab Emirates Red Crescent | 5,272 | | | | | 5,272 |
| VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief | 2,500 | | | | | 2,500 |
| VietNam Red Cross | 15,955 | | | | | 15,955 |
| C1. Cash contributions | 1,846,321 | | | | | 1,846,321 |
| <u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u> | | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | 531,745 | | | | | 531,745 |
| Andorra Government | 28,641 | | | | | 28,641 |
| British Red Cross | 199,695 | | | | | 199,695 |
| British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government) | 293,952 | | | | | 293,952 |
| Croatian Red Cross | 97,379 | | | | | 97,379 |
| Danish Red Cross | 17,791 | | | | | 17,791 |
| Irish Red Cross | 7,590 | | | | | 7,590 |
| Japanese Red Cross | 230,900 | | | | | 230,900 |
| Korea Republic Red Cross (from Korea (Republic of) - Private Donors) | -8,589 | | | | | -8,589 |
| Monaco Red Cross | 28,641 | | | | | 28,641 |
| New Zealand Red Cross | 20,000 | | | | | 20,000 |
| OPEC Fund For Int-I Development | 265,873 | | | | | 265,873 |
| C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued) | 1,713,617 | | | | | 1,713,617 |
| <u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u> | | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | 83,815 | | | | | 83,815 |
| British Red Cross | 87,193 | | | | | 87,193 |
| Canadian Red Cross | 128,144 | | | | | 128,144 |
| Netherlands Red Cross | 160,763 | | | | | 160,763 |
| C4. Inkind Goods & Transport | 459,915 | | | | | 459,915 |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6) | 4,019,854 | | | | | 4,019,854 |
| D. Total Funding = B +C | 4,019,854 | | | | | 4,019,854 |
| Appeal Coverage | 40% | | | | | 40% |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2010/1-2010/3 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2010/2-2011/03 |
| Appeal | MDRCL006 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| C. Income | 4,019,854 | | | | | 4,019,854 |
| E. Expenditure | -1,409,065 | | | | | -1,409,065 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 2,610,789 | | | | | 2,610,789 |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2010/1-2010/3 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2010/2-2011/03 |
| Appeal | MDRCL006 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | | |
| A | | B | | | | | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | 10,035,096 | | | | | | 10,035,096 | |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 1,216,380 | 95,218 | | | | | 95,218 | 1,121,162 |
| Shelter - Transitional | 2,896,398 | | | | | | | 2,896,398 |
| Construction Materials | 200,000 | 255 | | | | | 255 | 199,745 |
| Clothing & textiles | 214,800 | 50,635 | | | | | 50,635 | 164,165 |
| Water & Sanitation | 87,000 | 797 | | | | | 797 | 86,203 |
| Medical & First Aid | 425,000 | 47 | | | | | 47 | 424,953 |
| Utensils & Tools | 386,400 | 90,266 | | | | | 90,266 | 296,134 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 260,000 | 63,507 | | | | | 63,507 | 196,493 |
| Total Supplies | 5,685,978 | 300,725 | | | | | 300,725 | 5,385,253 |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 112,635 | | | | | | | 112,635 |
| Computers & Telecom | 219,833 | | | | | | | 219,833 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipm. | 20,000 | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 352,468 | | | | | | | 352,468 |
| Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 64,364 | 7,618 | | | | | 7,618 | 56,747 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 482,733 | 488,705 | | | | | 488,705 | -5,972 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 193,093 | 40,018 | | | | | 40,018 | 153,075 |
| Total Transport & Storage | 740,191 | 536,341 | | | | | 536,341 | 203,849 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 531,600 | 7,300 | | | | | 7,300 | 524,300 |
| Regionally Deployed Staff | 450,000 | 4,035 | | | | | 4,035 | 445,965 |
| National Staff | 45,000 | 6,082 | | | | | 6,082 | 38,918 |
| National Society Staff | 586,186 | 44,883 | | | | | 44,883 | 541,303 |
| Consultants | 25,000 | 6,287 | | | | | 6,287 | 18,713 |
| Total Personnel | 1,637,786 | 68,588 | | | | | 68,588 | 1,569,199 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 321,840 | 2,654 | | | | | 2,654 | 319,186 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 321,840 | 2,654 | | | | | 2,654 | 319,186 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 134,093 | 41,619 | | | | | 41,619 | 92,473 |
| Information & Public Relation | 118,001 | 27,267 | | | | | 27,267 | 90,734 |
| Office Costs | 128,729 | 9,129 | | | | | 9,129 | 119,600 |
| Communications | 128,729 | 5,717 | | | | | 5,717 | 123,012 |
| Financial Charges | 50,000 | 1,006 | | | | | 1,006 | 48,994 |
| Other General Expenses | | 536 | | | | | 536 | -536 |
| Total General Expenditure | 559,552 | 85,274 | | | | | 85,274 | 474,278 |
| Programme Support | | | | | | | | |
| Program Support | 652,281 | 72,557 | | | | | 72,557 | 579,725 |
| Total Programme Support | 652,281 | 72,557 | | | | | 72,557 | 579,725 |
| Services | | | | | | | | |
| Services & Recoveries | 85,000 | 130,852 | | | | | 130,852 | -45,852 |
| Total Services | 85,000 | 130,852 | | | | | 130,852 | -45,852 |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | 212,075 | | | | | 212,075 | -212,075 |
| Total Operational Provisions | | 212,075 | | | | | 212,075 | -212,075 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 10,035,096 | 1,409,065 | | | | | 1,409,065 | 8,626,031 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 8,626,031 | | | | | 8,626,031 | |