

# Actualización de operaciones



Federación Internacional de Sociedades  
de la Cruz Roja y la Media Luna Roja

## Chile: Earthquake

Emergency Appeal n° MDRCL006  
GLIDE EQ-2010-000034-CHL  
Operations Update n° 6  
21 May 2010



A resident of Rancagua, after having received hygiene kits, buckets and blankets. Photo source: International Federation.

**Period covered by this Operations Update:** 24 April to 13 May 2010.

**Appeal target:** 13,086,822 Swiss francs (12,898,800 US dollars or 9,446,740 euro) to support the Chilean Red Cross (CRC) to provide non-food relief items to 10,000 families (50,000 people), emergency shelter solutions to 10,000 families (50,000 people), preventative community-based health care for at least 90,000 people, and water and sanitation services to up to 10,000 households. The timeframe for implementation of this operation, initially planned for one year, has been extended to cover a period of 18 months, and operations are expected to be completed by 2 September 2011. A Final Report will therefore be made available by 2

December 2011 (three months after the completion of the Operation).

**Appeal coverage:** Current donor response, excluding pledges that have yet to be registered, shows actual coverage at 46% of the overall Appeal target. If pledges in the process of being registered are included, overall coverage is estimated at 96% of the Appeal target.

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

### 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 emergency response and deliver immediate relief to 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), has now completed the revision of the Plan of Action for the operation. This is in the process of being approved by the National Society's Executive Board and will subsequently be published.

### Summary:

The overall aims of this Operation are to distribute relief items to 10,000 families, provide emergency and/or transitional shelter to 10,000 households, offer emergency and preventative health care to at least 90,000 people, and provide water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to at least 10,000 households, as well as support early recovery livelihoods activities, and improve disaster preparedness and risk reduction capacities both within the National Society and at community level. Strengthening the capacity of the Chilean Red Cross remains a cross-cutting objective, which will be addressed across all sectors as part of this Operation.

To date, a total of 9,857 families of the 10,000 targeted have received hygiene kits, tents, kitchen sets, blankets, buckets and tarpaulins, as set out in the table below:

Region	Families	Hygiene Kits	Tents	Kitchen Sets	Blankets	Buckets	Tarpaulins
Maule	4,328	4,328	937	4,328	17,312	8,656	8,656
Bio Bio	5,004	5,004	100	5,004	20,016	10,008	10,008
Metropolitana	525	115	115		40	20	460
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>9,447</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>37,368</b>	<b>18,684</b>	<b>19,124</b>

Furthermore, an additional 125,000 kg of humanitarian aid arrived on 12 May (local and international donors), from International Federation stocks warehoused in Panama and El Salvador. Together with the 289,900 kg previously reported, this brings the total of humanitarian aid received to date to 414,900 kg.

## The Situation

On 27 April, two months after the earthquake and tsunami, Chilean President Piñera presented a comprehensive account of the progress of emergency operations and on-going reconstruction plans, as per the three-phase action plan proposed by the government, as outlined below:

**Phase 1 – ‘Citizen’ or Humanitarian Emergency:** The government officially acknowledged the 486 fatalities and 79 missing as a result of the earthquake/tsunami. In this context, the government also underlined that the disaster had ‘affected over 2 million citizens, permanently damaging or destroying 370,000 homes, 73 hospitals, and 4,012 schools (accounting for close to half of all schools in the affected areas), with an overall estimated cost of 30 billion dollars’.

Phase 1 activities (recognized officially as the ‘Emergency Phase’ by the Chilean Government), covering a period of 33 days, have focused on re-establishing public order, ensuring public safety, and restoring the supply of potable water and electricity. In addition, activities undertaken during this phase have concentrated on ensuring the availability of food for the affected population, and debris removal. Phase 1 activities were deemed to have been completed as of 31 March 2010.

**Phase 2 – Winter Emergency:** With winter looming, the government is currently implementing the following Phase 2 emergency measures, over a period lasting to 21 June 2010:

- **Employment:** 60,000 jobs are to be created to assist with reconstruction in the 62 earthquake-affected communities, consisting of a quota of 40,000 jobs provided through incentives for recruitment and hiring, and an additional 20,000 jobs being created by the Army Labour Corps. As part of this programme, financial support is being provided to small and medium-sized enterprises, through the recently announced Reconstruction Grant of 40 million Chilean pesos (approximately 80,000 US dollars) and the Reconstruction Hedge Fund of 120 million Chilean pesos (approximately 240,000 US dollars), while the fishing industry will benefit from the ‘Return to the Sea’ programme which offers subsidies of up to 75% of the replacement costs of fishing vessels.
- **Education:** 100% of children and youth will be able to resume their schooling, with 17 billion pesos (34,000,000 US dollars) in subsidies for the repair of municipal establishments. These measures will be supplemented by a bonus of 30,000 pesos (USD 60) to 40,000 students in higher education for a period of 6 months, as well as a new call for state loans.
- **Health:** Some 14 modular hospitals have been set up in the affected areas, and 55 hospitals have been repaired, accounting for more than one thousand beds. Repairs to 12 rural clinics are also underway. The

Primary Care Network will pursue its special vaccination program, providing 1.4 million doses against the A(H1N1) influenza, with 70% completed, in addition to vaccinating 11,000 children against Hepatitis A in Talcahuano.

- **Housing:** To date, 23,986 emergency shelters have been constructed, representing 60% of current government targets (which, however, fall short of total needs identified).
- **Infrastructure and Public Works:** Over 173 billion Chilean pesos (335,000,000 US dollars) will be invested to repair bridges, ports and airport facilities, as well as for demolition and debris removal, as a means of re-establishing national transportation links.
- **Legislative Action:** The Government has submitted a proposal to Congress for the creation of a National Reconstruction Fund, which would provide incentives for disaster-related donations, as well as relax requirements for access to unemployment insurance.

**Phase 3 – Reconstruction Plan:** The proposed Reconstruction Plan, to be implemented over a period of four years together with the Government's programme, will involve a range of measures, including: 200,000 grants to subsidise the repair and reconstruction of housing; implementation of 12 Master Plans for the reconstruction of the worst-affected towns; replacement of 79 hospitals and more than 150 clinics; reconstruction of 1,000 schools, and 300 kindergartens and nurseries; rehabilitation of fishing creeks, rural drinking water networks, public buildings, penitentiaries and courts, as well as reservoirs and rain collection systems. The funding required for all of the above is estimated at 1.2 billion US dollars.



Meanwhile, one of the main operational preoccupations at present has been the onset of the first rains in the earthquake-affected areas. This has resulted in damage to some of the emergency shelters. In light of this, the Government Executive has decided to offer financial assistance of 100,000 Chilean pesos to those families who have already received shelter materials, but who need to reinforce these against the rains. This will not be distributed directly to the affected households; a total of 4.5 billion Chilean pesos will be shared out amongst the affected municipalities, so that they in turn may procure and distribute the materials necessary to reinforce the shelters against the inclement winter weather. This measure is aimed at assisting 40,000 families, each of which will be able to request materials up to a value of 100,000 Chilean pesos (approx. 183 US dollars).

Families from this building, which collapsed to one side, have been assisted by the International Federation. Although the process of debris removal from affected habitable houses has now been completed, large areas of Concepcion nevertheless remain abandoned (as depicted above), due to the large impact of the disaster. Photo: International Federation.

The country also continues to suffer from aftershocks. A tremor measuring 5 on the Richter scale was registered in the Metropolitan Region and Valparaiso on 1 May. The epicentre was located 27 km from Santiago. Previously, an earthquake of 5.9 on the Richter scale was registered in the region of O'Higgins, 130 km from Santiago, leading to the saturation of telephone services in the region. On-going tremors of lesser intensity continue to affect the country on a regular basis.<sup>1</sup>

## Coordination and partnerships

The Chilean Red Cross (CRC), with the support of the International Federation, continues to coordinate its activities with governmental institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and relevant inter-agency actors. In addition to working with key institutions at national level - in particular the Ministries of Health, Housing,

<sup>1</sup> The situation of the country, as reflected in this report, is based on various publications issued by the Government of Chile. Please refer to the following site for further information: <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/noticias/2010/04/27/presidente-pinera-entrego-balance-nacional-a-60-dias-del-terremoto-el-mundo-entero-admira-e.htm>

Interior and Planning (MIDEPLAN) - the CRC is also liaising closely with local authorities, at departmental and municipal levels, in order to better respond to actual needs identified in each of the affected areas.

Federation delegates based in Santiago are constantly travelling between the capital and the earthquake-affected regions of Maule and Bio Bio, where Red Cross Red Crescent partners are active, to coordinate activities and provide technical assistance.

Through its Department of Social Responsibility, the CRC is liaising closely with a range of donors. Non-traditional donors, most particularly from the private sector, are continuing to offer food and non-food relief items, logistical support and other types of assistance. The CRC is grateful to all those who have so generously contributed to its efforts so far.

The CRC national headquarters continues to maintain an emergency operations centre and field offices in Concepción and Talca. These locations will be re-evaluated over the coming weeks, in line with priority activities, and to ensure optimum and strategic internal and inter-agency coordination.

In addition to the hundreds of CRC volunteers, partners and staff actively involved in the humanitarian response to this disaster, a number of sister National Societies have also mobilized human resources to respond to the most urgent needs. To date, these include staff and volunteers from the National Societies of Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Japan, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States, as well as from the International Federation.

The committee in charge of coordinating water and sanitation programmes, which includes the Ministry of Health, MIDEPLAN, UNICEF, Oxfam and local municipalities, is concentrating its efforts on the implementation of sanitation modules. As an example of this working collaboration, the Chilean Red Cross has set up a pilot water and sanitation module, using locally available materials, with logistical support from MIDEPLAN and financing provided by the German Government through a bilateral cooperation agreement between the German and Chilean Red Cross Societies. In this case, as in others, close coordination to avoid duplication in water and sanitation is essential - both within the Red Cross / Red Crescent, and with governmental institutions and other agencies, particularly Oxfam, which is active in this field.



**Complementarity and coordination of efforts. Members of the CRC, the International Federation and German Red Cross distribute essential relief items in a settlement of 'mediaguas' in the town of Penco, Concepción, thanks to ECHO financing. Photo: International Federation.**

Furthermore, with a view to improving information management (both within the National Society and in support of the Government of Chile) an Information Management expert from the Federation has carried out training with three information managers from within the National Society. One of these will be based at the National Emergency Centre in Santiago working with agencies based in the capital, and the other two in the CRC branches in Concepción and Talca to work hand-in-hand with regional governments on emergency coordination mechanisms at local level. The objective is to improve emergency needs and response data collection, processing and analysis. Relevant tools have been developed to:

- Capture information at municipal level in a simple and clear manner.
- Collect data on the main needs of the affected population based on information provided by the Chilean government, CRC, the United Nations, other humanitarian actors and the private sector.

- Identify those municipalities requiring additional assistance and those where needs have already been met.

### **National Society Capacity Building**

With support from the Federation and the sister National Societies previously mentioned, the Chilean Red Cross is intent on strengthening its capacities and resources in a sustainable manner, as a key component under each of the objectives in the present Appeal.

Capacity building of CRC volunteers and partners in the field is on-going, under the guidance of the International Federation and sister National Societies. Training in relief, logistics, resource mobilization and disaster response is being provided according to Federation standards, using both theory and practice. The Federation has also provided additional training on Health in Emergencies.

Furthermore, efforts continue to be made to contract local staff whenever possible, so as to ensure continuity of activities once Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and technical support staff from the Federation and sister National Societies depart from Chile.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent Action**

Red Cross Red Crescent action is focusing on completing the first phase of activities under the Appeal. Most emergency actions are nearing completion, and ERUs in Parral and Pitrufquen are phasing out and handing over to the Government of Chile for on-going maintenance and operation. The Basic Health Care Unit in Hualañé has treated over 34,359 patients to date, and is also in the process of phasing out current activities, with a view to relocating to Tubul, in the region of Bio Bio.

Now that the emergency phase is over, health interventions are focusing on treatment and prevention of diseases. Meanwhile, health care teams continue to train volunteers to act as health education promoters in their respective communities. Programmes offering training in community-based health care and first aid (CBHFA) as well as the establishment of National Intervention Teams (NIT) are underway, with a view to building National Society capacity, as detailed below.

### **Needs**

On-going needs reflect the prevailing climactic conditions in the country. The rainy season, which began in May, has brought new challenges, underlining the precarious nature of existing shelters and accentuating the fragility of affected housing, some of which has collapsed.

One of the main challenges during the current season is to shift the affected population from tents, where they are currently exposed to the extremes in humidity and cold, into temporary shelters or housing where heating can be provided and better living conditions ensured, especially given temperatures which vary between 16.6 °C in Concepción during the day and -0.7°C in Temuco at night, as detailed in the table below:

Curicó	10.4°C	6.0°C
Chillán	15.4°C	6.4°C
Concepción	16.6°C	4.3°C
Temuco	15.3°C	-0.7°C

<http://www.meteochile.cl/tempext.html>

Furthermore, needs remain to be met in the areas of water and sanitation, final relief distributions, training in disease prevention and reinforcement of telecommunications to ensure a more organized response overall.

## Progress towards objectives

The Federation's Plan of Action is in line with the Plan of Action of the CRC and its field assessments, and takes into account coordination of activities with inter-agency partners. Once officially approved, this document which is currently undergoing adjustments, will guide all operational activities going forward.

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 per household, and other non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and a registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Distribute relief goods and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Coordinate with other actors to receive, sort, pack and distribute food items.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

The latest consignment of an additional 33,000 kg of humanitarian aid from Federation warehouses in Panama and El Salvador was received on 12 May, and consisted of 13,000 blankets, 4,900 hygiene kits, 4,900 kitchen sets and 4,000 buckets to be distributed to 1,000 families in the region of O'Higgins over the coming days, as well as to an additional 500 families in the Metropolitan area. Relief goods received and reported on previously continue to be distributed in the earthquake-affected areas. The Operation has received a total of 414,900 kg of humanitarian relief aid to date, including 289,900 kg of humanitarian aid reported on in the previous Operations Update, together with an additional 125,000 kg received since that date. The Federation is currently evaluating the possibility of setting up a sub-regional warehouse in Chile to serve the Andean region.



Inhabitants of Hualañé returning to their homes. Photo: International Federation

Local donations of tents, pillows, tools and non-perishable food items are currently stored in warehouses in the Metropolitan area, pending distribution to a number of families currently being identified and who have yet to benefit from assistance.

The status of relief distributions to date is summarized in the table below:

#### Bio Bio Region:

Province	Municipality	Localities	Number of beneficiary families
Concepción	Talcahuano	9	1469
	Hualpen	2	152
	Lota	6	456
	Chiguayante	3	150
	Penco	1	51

	Tome	10	1,228
	San Pedro	1	17
Arauco	Arauco	3	679
Ñuble	Portezuelo	1	179
	Colelemu	1	120
	Quirihue	2	519
<b>TOTAL</b>		39	5,020

**Maule Region:**

Province	Municipality	Localities	Number of beneficiary families
Talca	Pencahue	5	167
	San Rafael	7	297
	Constitución	3	206
	San Clemente	10	595
	Curepto	12	860
Cauquenes	Cauquenes	20	481
	Pelluhue	2	33
	Chanco	1	192
Linares	Linares	3	110
	Parral	12	33
	San Javier	3	350
Curicó	Curicó	1	32
	Hualañé	12	429
	Licantén	3	242
	Rauco	1	301
<b>TOTAL</b>		95	4,328

**Metropolitan Region:**

Province	Municipality	Localities	Number of beneficiary families
Santiago	Cerro Navia	1	525

**Challenges:**

The onset of the rainy season constitutes one of the main operational challenges, leading to problems of access to communities and delays in meeting the schedule of distributions.

<b>Emergency shelter</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Up to 10,000 households receive shelter solutions (3,000 receive family tents and 7,000 receive transitional shelter support) to assist in their recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>Develop a community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities and institutions.</li> <li>Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions, employing local suppliers when possible.</li> <li>Provide appropriate emergency and transitional shelter solutions in coordination with local and regional authorities, universities, professional associations and the affected population.</li> </ul>

- Develop awareness raising activities on safe shelter and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in coordination with CRC and local authorities.

### Progress:

Over the reporting period, in addition to the 1,600 families who have received emergency shelter assistance as part of Federation operations under the Appeal, an additional 600 'mediaguas' were distributed to families in the regions of Maule and Bio Bio as per the CRC plan of action, and supported by bilateral financing from ECHO, along with technical support provided by the German Red Cross. This shelter solution 'module' also includes the distribution of 'humanitarian aid kits' (kitchen set, hygiene kit, buckets, blankets and plastic sheeting), as well as the installation of sanitation modules consisting of showers, latrines and communal laundry facilities.



The development and implementation of a Red Cross debit/voucher card (Tarjeta ReD: **RE**paración y **DES**arrollo) is being pursued, as an additional means of assisting earthquake-affected families. This measure – targeting 8,400 families who have suffered severe damage to their temporary or permanent housing – would provide the cash equivalent of approximately 200 US dollars towards the full or partial purchase of goods and materials, through the 40-strong Chilean MTS hardware store network, based on 'competitive offers' and availability of goods on the market.

The debit cards have now been designed and approved for implementation. They will be: non-transferable, not valid for cash from automatic teller machines, and designed to be used only for the purposes of purchasing construction materials and /or tools in pre-identified businesses, through the MTS network. As mentioned in the previous Update, the debit cards will be accompanied by a "user manual", providing practical tips on use and safety. The official launch of the debit card is scheduled for 27 May, marking the three-month anniversary of the earthquake.

**Beneficiaries of 'mediaguas' (basic temporary shelter, socially and historically acceptable to Chileans as an interim solution) with complementary 'humanitarian kits'. San Pedro de la Paz, Concepción.**

Priority for shelter support is being given to those families having previously received relief assistance (10,000 families), in communities already identified and registered as being amongst the most vulnerable, and with whom the CRC intends to keep on working in the future, as part of its on-going strategic involvement. Given the amounts involved,

and given similar projects at government level, it is important to clarify that this project will not duplicate but rather complement existing efforts, with a view to making the aid provided more effective.

### Challenges:

The following conditions are deemed essential, to ensure the successful implementation of the debit card programme:

- Appropriate software to enable the on-line identification and available balance for each card;
- Development of a mechanism for answering questions on the part of the user public ;
- Adapting the hardware network's accounting system for the purposes of this operation;
- Training of hardware network staff to ensure smooth operational implementation of the process;
- On-going monitoring of card use and measurement of user satisfaction.

All of this will only be possible by using a pre-established network of businesses (i.e. MTS), which demonstrates a high level of organization and which can guarantee speed and transparency in implementation of the aid programme.

### Emergency health

**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.**

**Objective 2: The affected communities will benefit from curative health care through deployment of field health care facilities and equipment.**

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Health risks of at least 10,000 families are reduced over a period of 12 months through the provision of preventive and community-based health care.</p> <p>Selected groups and affected communities receiving psychosocial support have reinforced their capacity to adapt and strengthened their coping mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design medium and long term community health programs that emphasise health promotion for volunteers using standard Federation tools and approaches (CBHFA, PHAST, epidemic control, voluntary blood donor recruitment).</li> <li>• Organize training sessions and workshops for volunteers and community members.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate activities.</li> <li>• Translate, validate at local level and publish Federation PSP Toolkits.</li> <li>• Train CRC volunteers in community-based psychosocial support and psychological first aid.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to target groups and affected communities.</li> <li>• Identify the needs for and locations of field hospitals and other health care facilities.</li> <li>• Mobilise health care ERUs and other health care services as required in the field.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

Hygiene promotion activities, aimed at preventing endemic as well as seasonal diseases (such as the A(H1N1) influenza) continue to be carried out in the context of community-based healthcare in the villages of Hualañé (Maule region), with support from the Spanish Red Cross ERU. To optimize results, the current radio campaign is being supported by community-level 'chats' targeting specific groups, including senior citizens, neighbourhood groups, parents and guardians, and community colleges. Furthermore, as part of the volunteer first aid training programme, workshops in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) are being offered to the volunteers of the Curicó branch.

ERUs continue to provide health care to the affected communities, with the Hualañé ERU assisting 314 patients over the reporting period, of which 183 were new cases and 131 existing ones. The health care ERU will be holding a training session for 15 CRC volunteers, on the operation and equipment of an ERU. This will also include staff from the Hualañé hospital, given that CRC is looking into the possibility of leaving the ERU structure in place, once Spanish Red Cross has officially handed-over the donation to the Chilean government.

One of the more noteworthy activities has been the dissemination of the Community based healthcare and First Aid (CBHFA) programme for the first time in Latin America. This programme was first developed by the Federation's Health Department in the early 1990s, with a view to standardizing first aid courses and making them more accessible to the general public. The format of 'training through practice' makes it possible for volunteers to apply their skills and knowledge directly, by adapting them to the varying needs related to healthy living within their own communities. A training of trainers workshop was held between 26-30 April in the Metropolitan area, aimed at building Chilean Red Cross capacity in CBHFA, by increasing volunteer capabilities and enhancing community outreach. There were 15 participants in total, along with two facilitators from the International Federation and Argentinean Red Cross.

The German Red Cross, in coordination with the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has donated two dialysis machines to the Víctor Ríos Ruiz Hospital in the commune of los Ángeles in Bio Bio. One of the two machines is already functional, serving more than 50 patients from nearby affected medical centres. Given that Los Ángeles has a population of more than 150,000 people, it is hoped that these machines will be able to provide the population with the necessary medical assistance required.

Finally, to complement the above-mentioned activities, water dispensers, soap and hygiene kits were distributed to 80 families in settlements in Llico, Tumbes and Lota, along with awareness-raising activities as to their appropriate use. The official hand-over of the field hospital in Parral (Maule region) to the Ministry of Health will take place on 17 May, following a donation from the Japanese Red Cross to the CRC, as tangible support the Parral Hospital which was severely damaged (60% of the structure destroyed) by the earthquake.

As part of the annual International Red Cross/Red Crescent Day celebrations, the Regional Committee of Magallanes and Antártica Chilena donated orthopaedic and dental supplies to branches within its jurisdiction, through a project funded by the regional government. Regional government officials and health authorities, along with volunteers, attended the event. Supplies donated included: 20 wheelchairs, 20 walkers, 30 orthopaedic canes, 10 pillows, 30 mattresses to prevent bed sores, 10 pairs of crutches, 10 wrist immobilisers, 20 sandals for plaster casts, 10 cervical collars, and 54 items of dental material. CRC branches in Punta Arenas, Puerto Natales, Porvenir and Puerto Williams will be responsible for distributing these items to those most in need.

As part of the earthquake operation, CRC health activities have been coordinated with the support of a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member. With the RIT mission coming to an end, a health delegate position has now been opened. Furthermore, an invitation to interested parties has been launched to participate in establishing a National Intervention Team (NIT). Further details are provided below, in the section on Strengthening the National Society.

### Challenges:

Effective hand-over of field hospitals and/or ERUs requires the availability of permanent and qualified personnel within the National Society or amongst Chilean Government partners. Up-coming activities will therefore focus on providing the necessary training and information exchange to ensure the on-going success of health care operations, with a view to a progressive exit and hand-over to governmental authorities by ERUs. In this regard, training of CRC volunteers is also underway for the creation of a National Intervention Team (NIT).

<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Objective: The health of affected communities is improved with the provision of clean water, minimum sanitation and hygiene promotion.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Up to 10,000 households have access to safe water and community-based hygiene activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid health, and water and sanitation emergency needs and capacity assessments in coordination with the relevant local authorities.</li> <li>• Develop a community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Distribute safe water of sufficient quality and quantity through mobile water purification facilities and/or water distribution trucking.</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion activities (personal and community hygiene, solid and human waste disposal, water handling).</li> </ul>

### Progress:

Activities in this area continue to progress normally. Eight elevated water tanks – referred to locally as ‘water towers’ – have been installed in 7 public schools in the municipality of Arauco (Bio Bio region), thanks to active support from the German Red Cross, with funding from the German Government. This contributed not only to enabling schools to re-open, thereby allowing 600 students to resume their studies, but also ensured a qualitative improvement in school safety procedures for a more effective response in future disasters. Reserve water tanks used during the emergency phase of the operation are now being redistributed for use in rural communities still suffering from problems of supply, or are being stored for use in future operations as a means of strengthening national disaster response capacity.

Basic water supply and distribution systems, along with latrines and sanitation facilities have also been installed in various ‘mediagua’ or tent settlements, in collaboration with municipalities and other humanitarian actors. Despite on-going efforts, the quantity of sanitation modules available in the majority of these settlements remains insufficient – be it because of actual/increased demand, insufficient communal maintenance or the need for more sophisticated systems over and above first response facilities, to enable residents to progress to reconstruction over the coming months.



Sanitation modules in process of installation in the region of Bio Bio.  
Photo: German Red Cross.

The construction of 15 communal sanitation modules is underway, to complement pre-existing solutions, thanks to a project financed by ECHO and being implemented through the German Red Cross, with technical support from the Federation and the CRC. Each 18m<sup>2</sup> module contains 6 showers and 6 latrines, separated according to gender. In addition, each module includes two communal hand-washing and three clothes-washing areas. Wastewater is channelled into septic tanks and filtration ponds. Water supply is ensured either through elevated water tanks or via connection to the municipal water supply where feasible. Twelve of the modules will be installed in the region of Bio Bio – two in Llica (Arauco commune), and five each in Tubes and Coelemu (Tomé commune). The remaining three modules are to be set up in Constitución (Maule Region).

better respond to varying realities. In support of this, consideration is being given to the installation of individual family units, in cases where families are living in ‘mediaguas’ or shelters on individual plots with existing connections to the municipal water and sewerage networks.

Given the specific needs of certain families, various other solutions are being examined to

The installation of sanitation facilities described above is being complemented by hygiene education and promotion activities. CRC teams are visiting the various communities and undertaking a range of community-based hygiene awareness-raising activities, adapting messages according to the target populations. Support materials include leaflets and posters provided by the International Federation and the Ministry of Health, and include messages on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. In addition, 80 families in Llico, Tumba and Lota have received complementary distributions of water dispensers, soap and hygiene kits.

**Challenges:**

Obtaining sufficient financial and logistical support remains a priority, to enable the installation of at least 13 of the urgently-needed communal sanitation modules as soon as possible. Efforts need to be sustained at government and community levels to speed up the process of obtaining legal permits for the management of water supply and sewerage. For this reason, a cooperation agreement is being sought between the Fund for Solidarity and Social Investment (FOSIS) and local government.

In order to continue disseminating disease prevention messages, as a complement to sanitation activities, there is an urgent need to set up and coordinate a regional hygiene promotion team, with a view to training facilitators at CRC branch level in the Bio Bio region, and in turn transferring capacity to community leaders.

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	Planned activities
<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment and participatory planning.</li> <li>• Selection of target beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Delivery of livelihood substitution activities such as cash-for-work for debris clearing.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Identification of key sectors (i.e. small-scale cooperatives or groups dedicated to fishing or agricultural production) to</li> </ul>

economic base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish a pilot programme.</li> <li>Training and capacity building for CRC staff and volunteers to implement this programme and integrate it with other areas (shelter, comprehensive health care, etc.).</li> </ul>
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### Progress:

The plan of action in this area aims to reach 17,000 beneficiaries directly (3,400 families). To date, the Chilean Red Cross has identified 3,460 of the most severely affected families, as detailed below:

Region	Province	Commune	Communities	Families
Maule	Talca	Curepto	Curepto	500
		Constitución	Puertas Verdes	100
	Linares	San Javier	Huerte del Maule	100
			Coronel	130
			Sauzal	300
Bio Bio	Concepción	Tome	Dichato	1000
			Coliumo	110
			Punta Tumbes	490
	Arauco	Arauco	Tubul	490
			Llico	80
			Punta Lavapie	160
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11 communities</b>

The programme provides for a preparatory phase to establish national and regional teams; a training phase for CRC volunteers at branch level, along with community outreach activities; a livelihoods recovery phase covering the areas of agricultural production, fisheries, and small family-run business development; an on-going monitoring phase; an evaluation phase, to assess objectives and enable any necessary adjustments; and a consolidation phase to systematize approaches and ensure sustainability.

In summary, activities will aim to:

- Support small-scale domestic animal husbandry, through the provision of poultry (broilers and laying hens), turkeys, pigs, rabbits, along with relevant veterinary support. Technical talks will be given in the various communities, addressing the proper handling of animals, and supported by the distribution of manuals.
- Support the production of home gardens, by providing each family with different types of vegetable seeds and necessary items, as well as commonly used irrigation and work equipment (including for personal protection). This will involve technical support and presentations, supported by appropriate manuals.
- Support to fishing communities through the provision of fishing boats, engines, nets, and cages, as well as work and diving equipment, and including assistance in obtaining access to credit or government programmes.
- Provide for the procurement of communal equipment such as ice-making machines, oil and wine pressing machines, food processing machinery, air conditioned warehousing for storing and selling produce, as well as cash for work programmes aimed at improving community infrastructure.
- Clean wells and/or ponds in selected communities prior to the provision of irrigation kits to ensure clean water supply (based on prior analysis of water cleanliness).

The current livelihoods proposal is being assessed and under consideration for funding by the Japanese Red Cross. In addition, the American Red Cross disaster management delegate is expected to arrive during the coming week, to initiate discussions with the Chilean Red Cross, the International Federation, the Government of Chile and other relevant actors already in-country, in order to coordinate interventions, and identify key areas of recovery and reconstruction based on prior assessments.

### Challenges:

The success of livelihoods activities is linked to the existing context in the country, as well as to potential sources of funding. These will be confirmed over the coming weeks, based on assessments currently being carried out by potential donors in situ, as well as on priorities identified.

## 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	Planned activities
<p>The CRC has increased the prevalence of 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-related risk.</p> <p>Volunteer and staff capacity to deliver sustainable DRR programming is enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the CRC response plan, including coordination with the government's national response plan.</li> <li>• Work with local and national civil defence institutions to promote the creation of coordination mechanisms.</li> <li>• Develop a group of DRR trainers who can replicate knowledge learned at branch and community levels.</li> <li>• Identify hazards and effective early warning systems.</li> <li>• Implement a pilot project of DRR training in selected communities, building on lessons learned from other disasters to ensure sustainability.</li> <li>• Train CRC volunteers and staff in DRR tools and methodologies.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

Disaster risk reduction activities have been incorporated on a cross-cutting basis in other operational areas of activity. Details and coordination mechanisms for specific activities to be undertaken in this area are set out in the CRC Plan of Action, to be released shortly.

## 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	Planned activities
<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 systems to facilitate their communication with CRC national headquarters and other branches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the current state of the CRC, including a strategic planning process, and national and local response systems.</li> <li>• Strengthen administrative and financial procedures.</li> <li>• Modify the CRC Strategic Plan.</li> <li>• Develop and revise job descriptions for the CRC's salaried and volunteer human resources.</li> <li>• Update and maintain the national volunteer register.</li> <li>• Establish standardized volunteer training.</li> <li>• Ensure management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation.</li> <li>• Develop informative materials and provide information on a regular basis to various stakeholders.</li> <li>• Improve CRC communications materials (web page, magazine, and other printed and virtual materials) to better reflect the actions of CRC volunteers, sister National Societies and the International Movement in this operation and in general.</li> <li>• Provide initial and ongoing training for the establishment of an IT/ Telecom team in selected branches and at national headquarters.</li> <li>• Install and implement the proper use of equipment by CRC volunteers.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

Part of the plan of action for strengthening the National Society includes improving the internal system of telecommunications, in order to link all branches throughout the country. To date, three full sets of high frequency

(HF) radio communications systems have been installed at national headquarters and in the Concepción and Talca branches. A fourth set will be installed in Temuca over the coming week. These four sets have been financed by ECHO, through the German Red Cross - in addition to the purchase of 8 HF sets, 82 VHF sets, 215 hand-held radios and 9 electric generators, which have been approved for purchase and will be financed by the Spanish Red Cross. This network should enable the National Society to maintain a more efficient level of communications amongst all branches, and thereby ensure a better response in case of future disasters.

The Federation's Americas Zone Organizational Development Coordinator, together with the Volunteer Coordinator undertook a joint mission to the CRC, to present the principal findings and recommendations identified as part of the organizational development assessment. The principal outcome was to 'design' the desired National Society (over 3 years) as follows: enhance strategic areas; develop a process of generational and volunteer renewal; develop corporate, donor and market partnerships; establish central, regional and local structures; and reduce attrition within the Chilean Red Cross. Using group dynamics and with the active participation of key members of the National Society, this exercise has resulted in a clear organizational development plan of action for the National Society. As a complementary activity of the mission, coordinators participated in the communications training session for branches in the Metropolitan area, as detailed in Operations Update 5.

Additional activities being planned to strengthen the National Society include: training volunteers to meet the challenges of a disaster through a network incorporating a National Intervention Team (NIT) for health. Training would look to prepare participants to manage health in emergencies, with particular emphasis on epidemic control. The overall aim of such a course is to unify disaster response through a standardized methodology, enabling effective coordination, and thereby increasing overall technical and analytical response capacities of both staff and volunteers of the National Society during a crisis



Volunteers from the Metropolitan region unloading humanitarian relief received from International Federation warehouses in Panama and El Salvador. Photo: International Federation

To ensure its effectiveness, the training programme is intensive, taking place over six consecutive away-days, with participants fully immersed in the course. To date, two series of NIT trainings have taken place, and two further courses are planned for the months of June and November respectively, with 25 volunteer participants each. The objective is to create a permanent National Intervention Team of 40 volunteer members, with representation ensured from all branches throughout the country.

### **Challenges:**

This is an opportune moment for the National Society to grow as an organization. It is therefore crucial that activities to strength the CRC are carried out on a continuous basis.

## **Logistics and Telecommunications**

The Federation's RIT Logistician continues to work closely with his CRC counterpart in receiving and dispatching humanitarian aid, as well as in coordinating logistics budgets and activities for the recovery phase. Coordination with the various sectors continues with the aim of elaborating logistics work protocols, to ensure efficient delivery, as per the CRC Plan of Action.

La Pintana branch has been chosen as the site for the construction of the proposed regional warehouse, which will hold pre-positioned stock in case of future national and/or international emergencies. Furthermore, the warehouse will constitute an ideal location for storing ERU hospitals which will remain in-country, in addition to the pre-positioned stock. The tendering process is underway, with submission for designs and quotes expected from construction companies, as well as for vehicles to reinforce the National Society fleet.

Improving the internal telecommunications system, with a view to linking all branches, also constitutes part of the plan for strengthening the National Society. To date, three full sets of high frequency (HF) radio communications systems have been installed at national headquarters and in Concepción and Talca branches respectively. A fourth set will be installed in Temuca over the coming week. These four sets have been financed by ECHO, through the German Red Cross - in addition to the purchase of 8 HF sets, 82 VHF sets, 215 radios and 9 electric generators which have been approved for purchase and will be financed by the Spanish Red Cross. These will enable all branches of the National Society to be connected, thereby complying with the aim of strengthening the Chilean Red Cross.

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

The regional training session on internal communications, which took place on 27 April with the participation of the Metropolitan area branches, resulted in the production of a national communications plan for the National Society, as well as individual branch communications plans taking into account the specific needs and situations of each. It is anticipated that this planning exercise will be carried out with all branches throughout the country.

The CRC has received donations from the Privilege women's clothing company, in the form of a cash donation representing a percentage of all sales from its 15 shops between 17 and 31 March, as well as a parallel donation by employees of a percentage of their monthly salary, as a tangible sign of their solidarity and commitment. In addition, the company has provided aid in the form of clothing, to supply families with winter wear which will be distributed by the Chilean Red Cross in the worst affected areas of the country.

The President of the CRC was invited to share post-earthquake lessons learned during a seminar in Brazil, which also coincided with the inauguration of the new ICRC Regional Headquarters. This occasion also enabled the fast food chain Bob's to hand over its donation of 50,000 reales (approx. 20,000 US dollars), following a fund-raising campaign by the Rio de Janeiro State RC branch in association with the Brazilian food chain, to assist the victims of the earthquake and tsunami. The event consisted in matching 1 'real' for each hamburger sold, for a total of 50,000 units sold over the course of the month.

As part of the commemoration for International Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, the Directorate of Social Welfare together with Optics Kronan, provided eye care at Lo Espejo branch, in the Metropolitan region. Ophthalmological services, offered to the public at minimal cost, included dilated eye examinations, refraction defects, tonometry for the prevention of glaucoma, and prescriptions for all types of lenses.

Finally, a new institutional milestone was celebrated on 7 May, commemorating 86 years since the foundation of the Youth wing of the Chilean Red Cross. During the present year, this date also marked the inauguration of the first Youth branch in Santiago Centro and Estación Central, as part of the wider strategy to integrate youth volunteers into the CRC. This new branch will work according to the same plans and on the same basis as any of the other CRC branches, with the sole distinction that its volunteers will consist of youth managing roles and responsibilities equal to those of adult volunteers. The Juventud Santiago Centro – Estación branch currently has 140 volunteers, of which approximately 100 new ones since the earthquake; these volunteers have now received basic volunteer training, and will subsequently be able to specialize in other areas of RC activity such as health, risk management and social well-being.

At present, the Chilean Red Cross web site (<http://cruzroja.cl/>) receives some 1,400 hits per day. In addition, CRC continues to send information in Spanish via [Twitter](#). The official page of the Chilean Red Cross Youth on Facebook has proved to be a useful and effective tool in promoting the actions of the CRC to a young public.

A press kit, available in Spanish, English and French, is being prepared to mark the three month anniversary of the earthquake and tsunami. This kit will be distributed to local and international media, as well as to sister National Societies and members of the Movement, as well as other humanitarian aid agencies.

### **Federation capacity**

The Operations team, from the International Federation, the Chilean Red Cross and various sister National Societies, continues to work in close cooperation so as to respond directly to needs and ensure the most effective possible use of resources.

The following table lists Red Cross Red Crescent team members currently in the field or in the process of being recruited, and coordinated by the International Federation:

Staff Red Cross/Red Crescent	Current status
Relief - IFRC	In Santiago and Concepción
Health - IFRC	In process of recruitment
Reporting RIT - IFRC	In Santiago
Team Leader – Salvador Red Cross	In Santiago
IFRC Regional Representative for Southern Cone and Brazil	In Santiago
RIT- Logistics - Argentinean Red Cross	In Santiago
Early Recovery – American Red Cross	In Santiago
Emergency Shelter - IFRC	In Santiago
RIT Water and Sanitation – Salvador Red Cross	In Concepción
Finance - IFRC	In Santiago
Information Management - IFRC	In Santiago
2 members from Japanese Red Cross	in Santiago and Concepción
3 members from German Red Cross	In Santiago and Concepción
5 members from Spanish Red Cross	In Santiago

## 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 nonviolence and peace.

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

- **In Chile:** Chilean Red Cross, Nelson Hernandez, Relief Director; phone: 56 9 84809242; email: [socorro@cruzroja.cl](mailto:socorro@cruzroja.cl).
- **In Chile:** Miguel Vega, IFRC Team Leader; phone (56) 78225138; email: [padru.rit02@cruzroja.org](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:francisco.maldonado@ifrc.org).
- **In Panama:** Ghotai Ghazialam, Disaster Management Delegate, PADRU; phone: (507) 316 1001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: [ghotai.ghazialam@ifrc.org](mailto:ghotai.ghazialam@ifrc.org)
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- **In Panama:** Jan Gelfand, Head of Operations for the Americas; phone: (507) 380 0254; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: [jan.gelfand@ifrc.org](mailto:jan.gelfand@ifrc.org).
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41) 22 730 4381; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org).

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

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/01-2010/04
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2011/12
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>10,035,096</b>					<b>10,035,096</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
American Red Cross	1,068,411					1,068,411
Andorra Government	28,694					28,694
Argentine Red Cross	162,951					162,951
Austrian Red Cross	1,029					1,029
British Red Cross	86,163					86,163
Canadian Red Cross	122,166					122,166
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	1,109,948					1,109,948
China Red Cross, Macau branch	13,400					13,400
Croatian Red Cross	97,673					97,673
Danish Red Cross	17,791					17,791
Irish Red Cross	7,613					7,613
Kuwait Red Crescent	1,065,644					1,065,644
Luxembourg Red Cross	4,175					4,175
Monaco Red Cross	28,674					28,674
Netherlands Red Cross	6,397					6,397
New York Office (from Heinz H.J. Company foundation)	10,529					10,529
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	52,643					52,643
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	211					211
Norwegian Red Cross	10,951					10,951
On Line donations	36,322					36,322
Republic of Korea Red Cross	95,175					95,175
Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)	8,543					8,543
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	52,915					52,915
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	736,041					736,041
Switzerland - Private Donors	323					323
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	5,272					5,272
United States - Private Donors	161					161
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,500					2,500
Viet Nam Red Cross	15,955					15,955
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>4,848,268</b>					<b>4,848,268</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>						
British Red Cross	124,548					124,548
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	304,927					304,927
Japanese Red Cross	230,900					230,900
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	214,992					214,992
New Zealand Red Cross	20,000					20,000
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	389,226					389,226
OPEC Fund For International Development	271,621					271,621
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>1,556,214</b>					<b>1,556,214</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>						
American Red Cross	83,815					83,815
Austrian Red Cross	15,823					15,823

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/01-2010/04
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>British Red Cross</i>	106,210				106,210
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	364,088				364,088
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	108,886				108,886
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	163,953				163,953
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	652,934				652,934
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>1,495,709</b>				<b>1,495,709</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
<i>Services</i>	-2,632				-2,632
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>-2,632</b>				<b>-2,632</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>7,897,559</b>				<b>7,897,559</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>7,897,559</b>				<b>7,897,559</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>79%</b>				<b>79%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	7,897,559					<b>7,897,559</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-2,535,282					<b>-2,535,282</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>5,362,277</b>					<b>5,362,277</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2011/12
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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>10,035,096</b>						<b>10,035,096</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	1,216,380	266,887					266,887	949,493
Shelter - Transitional	2,896,398							2,896,398
Construction Materials	200,000	255					255	199,745
Clothing & textiles	214,800	127,222					127,222	87,578
Water & Sanitation	87,000	797					797	86,203
Medical & First Aid	425,000	47					47	424,953
Utensils & Tools	386,400	221,428					221,428	164,972
Other Supplies & Services	260,000	177,229					177,229	82,771
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>5,685,978</b>	<b>793,865</b>					<b>793,865</b>	<b>4,892,113</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	112,635							112,635
Computers & Telecom	219,833	39,006					39,006	180,827
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	20,000							20,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>352,468</b>	<b>39,006</b>					<b>39,006</b>	<b>313,462</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	64,364	20,113					20,113	44,251
Distribution & Monitoring	482,733	1,125,128					1,125,128	-642,395
Transport & Vehicle Costs	193,093	49,458					49,458	143,635
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>740,191</b>	<b>1,194,700</b>					<b>1,194,700</b>	<b>-454,509</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	531,600	24,609					24,609	506,991
Regionally Deployed Staff	450,000	10,937					10,937	439,063
National Staff	45,000	11,937					11,937	33,063
National Society Staff	586,186	73,356					73,356	512,830
Consultants	25,000	14,620					14,620	10,380
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,637,786</b>	<b>135,460</b>					<b>135,460</b>	<b>1,502,326</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	321,840	3,283					3,283	318,557
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>321,840</b>	<b>3,283</b>					<b>3,283</b>	<b>318,557</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	134,093	115,472					115,472	18,621
Information & Public Relation	118,001	29,425					29,425	88,577
Office Costs	128,729	13,162					13,162	115,567
Communications	128,729	10,201					10,201	118,528
Financial Charges	50,000	-818					-818	50,818
Other General Expenses		536					536	-536
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>559,552</b>	<b>167,978</b>					<b>167,978</b>	<b>391,573</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	652,281	108,173					108,173	544,108
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>652,281</b>	<b>108,173</b>					<b>108,173</b>	<b>544,108</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries	85,000	20,874					20,874	64,126
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>20,874</b>					<b>20,874</b>	<b>64,126</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		71,944					71,944	-71,944
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>71,944</b>					<b>71,944</b>	<b>-71,944</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>10,035,096</b>	<b>2,535,282</b>					<b>2,535,282</b>	<b>7,499,814</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>7,499,814</b>					<b>7,499,814</b>	