

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Chile: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCL006
GLIDE n° [EQ-2010-000034-CHL](#)
Operation Update n° 11
26 April 2011



Distribution of the ReD Construction Card, in the municipality of Hualañé, Bio Bío region. Source: Chilean Red Cross

Period covered by
this Operations
Update: from 1
January 2011 to 28
February 2011.

Appeal target:
**16,075,870 Swiss
francs** have been
requested – not
including Emergency
Response Units
(ERU) – to support
the Chilean Red
Cross (CRCh) in
providing assistance
to the families
affected by the
earthquake for a
period of **36 months**.

Appeal Coverage: 91% as of 28 February 2011. [<Click here to view the donor response list, here for the interim financial statement, or here to see the contact information>](#)

Appeal History:

- On 27 February 2010, 300,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the CRCh to respond and provide immediate relief items for 3,000 families.
- On 2 March 2010, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched for 7 million Swiss francs to support the Chilean Red Cross to assist approximately 15,000 families (75,000 people) for 6 months.
- On 10 March 2010, an Emergency Appeal was launched to request 13,086,822 Swiss francs – including ERUs – to support the Chilean Red Cross in the provision of non-food items to 10,000 families (50,000 people), emergency and/or transitional shelter solutions for 10,000 families (50,000 people), curative and preventive health care for at least 90,000 people and the water and sanitation services for up to 10,000 households.
- On 24 August a Revised Appeal was issued including changes in objectives, an extension of the

implementation period to 24 months and a revised budget of 14,143,016 Swiss francs. The revised budget, without the costs of ERUs, increased from 10,035,095 Swiss francs to 14,143,016 Swiss francs.

- During the month of December, the operation revised the budget to 14,540,398 Swiss francs due to the availability of estimated costs for the reconstruction of National Society warehouses and branches affected.
- On 2 March 2011, a second Revised Appeal was published including an extension to the implementation period to **36 months**, a revised budget of 16,075,870 Swiss francs and a relocation of budgetary lines. Therefore, the operation will end in March 2013. A final report will be available in June 2013 (three months after the end of the operation). [Click here to view the second Revised Appeal.](#)

Summary: The size and goal of the appeal have generated requirements that exceed the capacity of the National Society which, despite of its great efforts assuming its responsibility on the planned timeframe and form, has encountered delays in the delivery of its services. On the other hand, earthquake-affected families that have not received assistance from other organizations or the government have been identified.

With the objective of building capacities and developing the institution, the National Society has decided to adjust and reorganize its Strategic Plan taking into account the activities planned in the appeal. This review will provide a more strategic, sustainable and long-term vision to the work and development of the Chilean Red Cross. This plan covers the period 2011–2012.

At a year since the earthquake, the appeal represents 70 per cent of the National Society's planned activities including those financed autonomously and bilateral projects. After one year of the launch of the appeal, the relief phase has been completed, which had the objective of distributing humanitarian aid to 10,000 families (the fulfilment of which is more than 110 per cent). With the aim of synchronizing the appeal with other Chilean Red Cross bilateral projects, it was necessary to extend the timeframe to 36 months and increase the corresponding budget allowing for the increase in the number of activities. This was in line with new donations towards initiatives already within the appeal.

The Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC are thankful to the Partner National Societies, governments and corporate donors that have supported this appeal through cash, in-kind or personnel. Their positive response and generous contributions have been essential to provide relief, water and sanitation, health services and transitional shelter to the affected population by the earthquake of 27 February 2010.

The situation

One year after the earthquake the Chilean government presented the final figures or balance of all actions carried out to assist people affected by the earthquake and the tsunami. This document presents the general outcome of the reconstruction: damages, reconstruction efforts, and what is pending, looking back at the reconstruction per sectors (housing, health, education, armed forces, infrastructure and cultural heritage), the reconstruction plan, funding and preparedness efforts for future catastrophes. For more information visit: http://issuu.com/minterior/docs/divest_10207_estudios_especiales_balance_a_1_a_o_d?mode=a_p&wmode=1

The Central Bank of Chile delivered the financial balance sheet of 2010, which reports that the Chilean economy grew by 5.2 per cent last year, showing the positive results of economic expansion despite the international financial crisis and the 27 February earthquake. According to the report, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was propelled by all economic activity, except fishing (-13.7 per cent) and industry (-1 per cent), which fell mainly due to the effects of the earthquake. As far as trade is concerned, this stood out for its contribution to GDP growth. In this context, the most dynamic sectors were electricity, gas and water (13.7 per cent), commerce (13.3 per cent), communications (10.5 per cent) and transport (8.5 per cent).

At the same time, total consumption increased 9.3 per cent, after steady growth throughout the year. The highest levels came from household consumption, which reached an increase of 10.4 per cent, propelled by goods and to a lesser extent by services. The increase in expenses of durable goods was highlighted, particularly in cars and electrical appliances. In the consumption of non-durable goods, products highlighted included textiles and those in services included transport and communications.

Government consumption increased by 3.3 per cent, in line with the budgetary execution, which reflected an increase in expenses towards the end of the period, mainly in the purchase of goods and services. Exports and imports increased by 1.9 per cent and 29.5 per cent respectively.

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continues to support and advise Chilean Red Cross (CRCh) activities. The IFRC also acts as a link between bilateral programmes of other Partner National Societies (PNS). Currently four PNS are implementing bilateral projects: the German Red Cross with the project for 100 *mediaguas* including sanitary modules; the Japanese Red Cross Society with the project to distribute boats to fishing communities; the American Red Cross with the Latin America Risk Reduction Activities (LARRA) project; and the Swiss Red Cross with the project for 400 individual sanitary modules. These PNS have delegates based in the CRCh headquarters in Santiago, except for the Swiss Red Cross whose delegate departed in 2011 and the IFRC has taken on the finalization costs of the project which consist of ensuring connections to the potable water network and sewage system.

At the same time, the Chilean Red Cross is strengthening strategic alliances with other NGOs, with which they are carrying out common projects. This is the case with the National Emergency Office (ONEMI), the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID), with which it has different plans programmed in the area of risk management, which are detailed under the Disaster Response section of this report.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

After one year since the earthquake, the Chilean Red Cross is working in the recovery phase and the main efforts are focused on building a stronger National Society through empowering volunteers, human resources and use of improved technological implementation. This is being developed through new actions in organizational development that will allow for the earthquake operation, once finalized, to be handed over to an organization that is self-manageable with sustainable policies in the long term. In this sense, in the past months, the previous plan of action was reformulated into the new operational plan for 2011-2013, with the technical support of IFRC organizational development delegates and PMER¹.

The main activities carried out in January and February 2011, linked to the aforementioned objectives, are:

- Reconstruction and refurbishment of the headquarters and branches of the regions affected by the earthquake.
- Installation of a new Internet network, voltage stabilizer to stabilize the electricity supply of the computers and the new telecommunication system.
- Extension of the telecommunications network, installation of VHF equipment in the majority of the branches in the O'Higgins and Maule regions.
- Training of 171 youth in the area of risk management, health and social welfare between 23 January and 9 February 2011.
- Development of the human resources department.
- A course was held in administrative bases of disaster risk management, from 9 to 21 January 2011.

The Needs

Under the framework of the one year anniversary of the earthquake, a representative from the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) visited Chile to exchange information on the United Nations global campaign for disaster reduction and on the progress of the UNISDR global campaign for disaster reduction 2010–2011 that seeks to develop safer cities and address urban risk². This initiative seeks to strengthen the collaboration of the United Nations in local development and the reduction and prevention of disaster risk, through the global campaign called “*My city is getting ready*”.

This shows that efforts in Chile should be focused on disaster preparedness.

Considering the document presented by the government showing the balance a year after the earthquake, the visit of the United Nations representative and the International Federation's *Strategy 2020*, it could be agreed that the efforts of the nation of Chile should focus on the development of a national disaster reduction plan. At

¹ PMER: Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

² Source: http://www.camara.cl/prensa/noticias_detalle.aspx?prmId=42260

present, the Chilean government has developed a strategic plan for disaster preparedness, as part of the reconstruction plan after the earthquake.

Along the same lines, the CRCh is working together with the national authorities that work in the development and implementation of these programmes, such as the Ministry of Telecommunications, the National Emergency Office (ONEMI) and the armed forces, amongst others.

In line with the objective to strengthen the National Society, the CRCh is also empowering itself through the implementation of projects that enable it to work jointly with government institutions in response to emergency situations. The projects include the installation of an internal telecommunications network across the whole country, community-based disaster preparedness and response initiatives including an equipped crisis room that monitors and shares information through the new national CRCh telecommunications network.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Affected families have access to food and non-food items to support resumption of essential household activities.	
Outputs	
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.	
Up to 3,000 families have their immediate food needs covered through the distribution of food parcels received locally by the Chilean Red Cross.	

Impact: The overall outcome and its two outputs were met and surpassed during the emergency phase of the operation.

Output 1	Target per item	Outcome	Percentage of achievement
	10,000 kitchen kits	11,175 families received kitchen kits	111 %
	10,000 kit hygiene	11,290 families received hygiene kits	112 %
	20,000 jerry cans	22,370 families received jerry cans	112 %
	20,000 tarpaulins	20,650 families received tarpaulins	103 %
	40,000 blankets*	44,740 families received blankets	112 %
Output 2			
	3,000 food parcels	3,000 families received food parcels	100%

*Note: In Chile the average number of people per family is four.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome: Ensure that the most vulnerable families have a healthy, safe and dignified shelter solution to preserve their physical and mental well-being and to prevent any further deterioration in the humanitarian situation.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Up to 11,600 households receive shelter solutions (1,600 receive family tents and 10,000 receive transitional shelter support) to assist in their recovery.	<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 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 dealing with safe shelter and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), in coordination with the CRCh and local authorities.

Progress: The first three activities planned under this outcome were completed from May to June in 2010. In addition, during the emergency phase of the operation, 1,587 families received tents as an emergency shelter solution, achieving the outcome for this type of shelter solution by 100 per cent.

Due to contributions to the appeal from the American Red Cross and the British Red Cross, for the fourth planned activity it was initially proposed to deliver solutions for the improvement of emergency shelters or permanent households with structural damage for up to 8,400 affected families. This would be through the distribution of a debit card with approximately 330 US dollars (called the ReD construction card), with which families can purchase construction materials or articles to improve housing conditions, from any hardware store of the MTS chain.

The revised appeal reflected an adjustment to the budget due to the reduction of operational costs and also new contributions from donors, increasing the budget to extend the benefits of the ReD construction card to 1,600 additional beneficiaries, increasing the target families from 8,400 to 10,000 (19 per cent). For this, the International Federation planned a fourth stage of distributions between March and April 2011. The IFRC shelter consultant, who worked during the first phases, will travel to Chile during March to coordinate this last stage of distributions.

During the reporting period the third stage of distributions was completed and a total of 6,249 families have received the ReD card by 15 February 2011. This represents 74.39 per cent progress of the output of the initial 8,400 families. In early March 2011, surveys are planned to be carried out with 148 randomly selected beneficiaries from the regions of Maule and Bio Bío.

Meanwhile, the German Red Cross is working bilaterally with the CRCh on a shelter project. The project, funded by ECHO, aims to benefit 100 families with high quality emergency shelter including an individual sanitary module. At the end of February 2011, 100 per cent of the beneficiary families had been selected, and initial work had begun. By the end of February, the first 37 families were already living in their new homes in the municipality of Cauquenes in the Maule region and in the municipality of Alto Bio Bío in the Bio Bío region.

It is expected that starting May, the last month of card distribution, the activities will also focus on gathering additional information from the CRCh branches and beneficiaries, and on data analysis.

Challenges: In February 2011, the American Red Cross developed a progress report for the project. The document provided valuable recommendations, including the issue of developing stronger mechanisms for beneficiary selection, and price monitoring at the hardware stores.

Regarding beneficiary selection, it has been taken as a valid recommendation for future uses of the card system, considering that it would have been difficult to try to revise beneficiary lists, at this late stage of the project.

In regards to price monitoring, it was observed that hardware stores increased their prices in an average of 10 per cent. For future uses of the card system through third party actors, such as hardware stores, it is important to include precise conditions for pricing in the contract signed.

Finally, it was identified that there was a need to improve monitoring of the delivery period of items by the hardware stores in order to guarantee an equivalent service for all beneficiaries.

Emergency health

Outcome 1: The medium and long-term health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of targeted preventative and community-based health interventions, including hygiene promotion, recruitment of voluntary and non-remunerated blood donors, disease prevention and psychosocial support to the affected communities.

Outcome 2: The affected communities will benefit from curative healthcare through the deployment of field healthcare facilities and the provision of equipment.

Outputs	Activities planned
Health risks of at least 10,000 families are reduced over a period of 36 months through the provision of community-based preventative health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design medium and long-term community health programmes for volunteers using standard Federation tools and approaches (CBHFA, PHAST, epidemic control, voluntary blood donor recruitment). Organize training sessions and workshops for volunteers and community members.
Selected affected groups and	

<p>communities receiving psychosocial support have reinforced their capacity to adapt and strengthened their coping mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate activities. • Translate, validate at the local level and publish Federation PSP Toolkits. • Train CRCh volunteers and develop skills in community-based psychosocial support and psychological first aid. • Provide psychosocial support to selected groups and communities affected by the disaster. • Identify the need for and locations of field hospitals and other healthcare facilities. • Mobilize healthcare ERUs and other healthcare services as required in the field. • Offer health training for national disaster intervention teams focusing on health in emergencies and epidemic control.
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Progress: One year after the earthquake, since the start of the operation up to 28 February 2011 the CRCh earthquake operation continues focusing its actions on community interventions and work with volunteers through training.

Community interventions	Volunteer training
600 families received single-family sanitary modules.	400 volunteers received psychosocial support in their communities.
396 families received collective sanitary modules	436 volunteers received first aid training.
3,910 people received psychosocial support.	50 young volunteers received specific training in first aid and community assessments.
3,435 people received general healthcare assistance.	

Between January and February 2011, the CRCh Health department focused its actions towards working with other departments in two projects, the youth summer schools and the livelihoods project financed bilaterally by the Japanese Red Cross Society "Back to the Sea" ("Volvamos a la Mar"). The latter project consists of the distribution of boats and engines to fisherfolk that lost their boats in the tsunami of 27 February. As well as this project, the Japanese Red Cross Society has contributed to the appeal with the aim of strengthening the capacities of community-based fishing organizations, to improve their quality of life. These activities are being carried out by the National Society's health department under the component of community health in coastal populations of the "Volvamos a la Mar" project to strengthen the areas of health, risk management and social well-being.

In addition, during January and February 2011, the Health department began needs assessments in the fishing villages where the bilateral project will take place, supported by the Japanese Red Cross Society. In January, Dichato and Coliumo were visited and in February Tirúa, Tumbes, Quidíco and Isla Mocha were visited, all from the Bio Bío region. The results from the community assessment for each location are expected in the following months, contributing to the operational plan of the project.

In line with the second and fifth activities of this outcome, between 23 January and 9 February the zone school and the national youth school were held in the Bio Bío region. This school is organized annually with the aim of strengthening young volunteers' technical capacities so they can work with vulnerable communities. The topics covered by both schools include health and risk management, which volunteers sign up for depending on their preference. A total of 127 young volunteers were trained in:

- Blood donation programme (Club 25) and HIV and AIDS.
- First Aid
- Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)
- Social determinants of health promotion
- The concept of health promotion
- Determinants, conditional and protective factors of health
- Other health issues revised in the course were: social communication, advocacy, inter-sectorial issues, and social participation in strengthening community networks.
- Necessary skills and capacities for community management, with an emphasis on communication.
- Teamwork.

- Community: awareness raising, planning, participative assessments and community assessments.
- Hygiene promotion: hygienic habits, basic sanitation and preventive community messages.
- Psychosocial support and psychological first aid.

Strengthening volunteers through the first aid programme is an activity that is still pending.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The health of affected communities is improved through the provision of clean water, basic sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Outputs	Activities planned
Up to 10,000 households have access to safe water and take part in community-based hygiene activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency health, and water and sanitation needs and capacity assessments in coordination with the relevant local authorities. • Develop a strategy aimed at both beneficiaries and the community in coordination with local authorities. • Train and mobilize CRCh volunteers in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion teams using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology, and a technical team for testing water. • Set up mobile water purification units or contract out water distribution trucking, to ensure safe water distribution according to SPHERE standards. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities (personal and community hygiene, solid and human waste disposal, water handling). • Offer specialized training in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to national disaster intervention teams.

Progress: The first two activities under this section were completed in the months of March to May 2010.

In December 2010 the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion team was restructured. In January 2011, new personnel were selected through a public process and the new national coordinator joined the team during January. The priority of the team is to respond to the requirements of the projects being carried out with the support of the Swiss Red Cross and the German Red Cross. The following table shows the towns and the progress towards the installation of the single-family sanitation modules:

REGION	MUNICIPALITY	TOWN	Target number of single-family sanitary modules	OBSERVATIONS
Project supported by the Swiss Red Cross				
BIO BÍO	Arauco	Tubul	62	Set up and connected 100% to the potable water and sewage networks.
			18	Currently not connected in the village of Santa Clara and the tender process is under way to carry out the connection.
			20	The connection to potable water and sewage networks is underway.
		Llico	40	37units in residential areas and 3 units were distributed to the Llico village, set up and connected 100%.
		Arauco	36	Set up and connected 100% to the potable water and sewage networks.
			24	The tendering process is pending in the 12 de abril village in order to connect to the potable water and sewage networks.
MAULE	Parral	Parral	200	Set up and connected 100% to the potable water and sewage networks.
Sub total			400	
Project supported by the German Red Cross				
BIO BÍO	Lebu	Lebu	39	Set up and connected 100% to the potable water and sewage networks.
			4	In village No.1 they are set up and connected 100% to the potable water and sewage networks.
			7	In Isla Mocha, set up and connected

				100% to the potable water and sewage networks.
			50	Set up without connection to the potable water and sewage networks, this process is under way.
	Chiguayante	Chiguayante	20	Set up and connected 100% to the potable water and sewage networks.
			17	The village will be relocated with urbanization permits and the residents will transport the modules.
			60	Pending connection to the potable water and sewage networks.
Subtotal			197	
TOTAL			597	

The project to deliver 400 sanitary modules that was initially bilaterally funded by the Swiss Red Cross is currently being funded by this IFRC appeal. The aim is to complete the pending connections to the potable water and sewage networks and continue with hygiene promotion activities in this area.

In addition, the new members of the water and sanitation team need to increase their capacities in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's water, sanitation and hygiene promotion methodology and tools. This empowerment will contribute to the development of the programme with the support of the trained volunteers as national intervention teams (NIT) specialized in water and sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Livelihoods

Outcome: The most vulnerable affected groups and families have the ability to restore, improve or diversify their livelihoods through livelihood support or substitution activities.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>2,500 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 economically.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessments and participatory planning. Selection of beneficiaries. Provision of alternative livelihood inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pest control kits, tool kits and machinery, through direct distribution or through the distribution of debit cards/vouchers for the purchase of products. Vocational and technical skills training, and support for re-establishing small businesses. Identification of key sectors (i.e. small-scale cooperatives or neighbourhood groups dedicated to agricultural production or commerce). Training and capacity building for CRCh staff and volunteers to enable them to implement this programme and integrate it with other areas (shelter, comprehensive healthcare, etc).

Progress: Currently the livelihoods programme is developing two projects: recovery of agricultural livelihoods and recovery of fishing livelihoods.

Support for the recovery of agricultural livelihoods: the project is funded through the appeal by the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China (Hong Kong branch) and the Swedish Red Cross. The aim is to support the agricultural productivity of 2,500 families that were affected by the destruction of their agricultural tools or infrastructure.

By the end of December 2010, agricultural equipment was distributed for honey production and harvesting. Equipment was distributed to an association composed of nine beekeepers from the municipality of Coronel de Maule, in the Maule region. Subsequently in January and February 2011, a survey was carried out to select the next beneficiaries. In the following months this information will be systematized to conduct the relevant assessments. The summary of the surveys completed by region and municipality are presented below:

Region	Municipality	No. of surveys carried out
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Bío Bío	Colemu	138
	Quirihue	87
	San Carlos	79
Maule	Cauquenes	175
	Empedrado	109
	Hualañé	0
	Sagrada Familia	84
	San Javier	110

The surveys were carried out locally during the months of January and February 2011. The tender process for the vegetable seed kit and the protection kit for agricultural work started on 14 February 2011, with the plan to be allocated in the month of March 2011.

Additionally, in January, dialogue began with the Faculty of Agronomy Sciences of the University of Chile, to establish a cooperation agreement within the framework of the project. The aim of the future agreement is to develop educational materials at the scientific level adapted for beneficiaries and to contextually carry out agro-socio-economic studies on the results and the socioeconomic consequences of the project in some of the communities through internships and grants to university students.



Surveys carried out in San Carlos, Bío Bío region. Source: CRCh.

Support for the recovery of agricultural livelihoods: the initial objective of the project of 24 boats and 54 engines has changed in line with the needs identified in the field and based on the contributions of other public and private institutions. To date there is still no final number of beneficiaries.

The “Back to the Sea” project seeks to replace the boats and engines of fisherfolk, from the fishing villages of the Maule and Bío Bío regions that suffered the loss of their boats as a result of the tsunami of 27 February. The identification of beneficiaries took place during July and August 2010. During January and February 2011, 21 boats and 33 engines were distributed to different fishing villages of the Bío Bío region.

DISTRIBUTION DATE	VILLAGE	BOATS	ENGINES
22/01/11	Dichato	2	2
21/01/11	Los bagres	0	1
22/01/11	Tome	1	1
08/02/11	Quidico	0	3
08/02/11	Isla mocha	2	2
18/02/11	El soldado	4	2
09/02/11	Tumbes	8	8
18/02/11	Perone	1	0
18/02/11	Cerro verde	0	5
18/02/11	Lirquen	0	1
10/02/11	Los bagres	1	1
10/02/11	El piure	1	1
11/02/11	Isla santa maría norte	0	2
22/02/11	Lebu	1	4
TOTAL		21	33

Challenges: Improve monitoring and control systems of distributions in coordination with the government.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome: The risks associated with future disasters are reduced through strengthening of disaster management mechanisms, carrying out national contingency planning, and undertaking volunteer training using International Federation tools so that knowledge can be replicated with community-

based groups and institutions.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>The CRCh has increased the role of disaster preparedness and risk reduction (DRR) in its programming and Institutional strategy.</p> <p>3,000 households vulnerable to natural risks establish early warning systems linked to broader systems to monitor disaster and climate-related risk, through workshops, micro-projects, simulation, training and awareness raising.</p> <p>Volunteer and staff capacity to deliver sustainable DRR programming is enhanced through workshops and training courses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the CRCh 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 at branch and community levels. • Identify hazards and effective early warning systems. • Implement a pilot project of DRR training in selected communities, building on lessons learned from other disasters to ensure sustainability. • Train CRCh volunteers and staff in DRR tools and methodologies. • Train National Intervention Teams in the areas of health in emergencies, epidemic control, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Progress: In line with activity two of this outcome the CRCh, together with the National Emergency Office (ONEMI), is working to create the national emergency volunteer network. This project aims to provide an organized response by volunteers at the national level during crisis situations and disasters. The IFRC, through the CRCh, participated by organizing and funding the first two meetings, which took place in ONEMI offices. Up to the end of the reporting period, 6 meetings have taken place and 16 organizations are participating, including: ONEMI, World Vision, Civil Defence, the Volunteer Network of Chile, Caritas Chile, the Fire Service and the Guides and Scouts Association of Chile.

In addition, in February 2011, UNESCO presented a Country Document, which highlights the challenges during disasters identified region by region. Thanks to IFRC funding, the CRCh will be in charge of editing, printing and distributing this document to all national and international institutions in the country.

The CRCh national risk management department (Dirección Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo - DNGR) participated in the second National Risk Management platform, which took place in Nuevo Vallarta, Mexico. The national director of risk management and the Mayor of the municipality of Alto Bio Bío assisted and represented Chile. The main achievements of this meeting were establishing alliances and networks with other organizations from the continent, and it also allowed for the positioning of the CRCh as a point of reference in disaster reduction processes.

In January the CRCh, with IFRC funding received from DFID, published and printed "The Basic Guide for Volunteers in Disaster Risk Management". During February the guide was shared with volunteers from the regions affected by the earthquake (O'Higgins, Maule and Bio Bío). This activity, although not within the appeal, shows the synergy in the training of CRCh volunteers in DRR tools and methodologies. To date, 117 volunteers, from the regions of O'Higgins, Maule, Bio Bío and the Maria Luisa Torres branch in Santiago have already been trained with the "Basic Guide for Volunteers".

Jointly with the health, youth and logistics departments, the national risk management department (DNGR) participated in the national school and the youth zone school, which took place between 23 January and 9 February 2011 in Santiago and the Bio Bío region. From the total 171 participants, 127 volunteers were trained in risk reduction, climate change and basic rescue techniques.

In January, the CRCh together with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) trained 25 people on the administrative bases of risk management in the city of Curicó, in the Maule region. Of the 25 participants, 19 were from the CRCh. It is the first time that CRCh personnel have been trained in such topics. The course focused on strengthening volunteer capacities in administrative management during activities in the field in line with and complementing previous training (Sphere, risk reduction and climate change).

Challenges: Improve volunteer administrative capacities.

Strengthening of the National Society

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

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>The CRCh governance structure is strengthened to provide improved National Society and social leadership.</p> <p>The CRCh management structure (administrative, financial and human resources procedures) is improved and better organized.</p> <p>The CRCh has reinforced its corps of active, trained volunteers.</p> <p>The CRCh has positioned itself and highlighted both its own and the Movement's actions and principles with the media, donors and business partners.</p> <p>Twenty-three CRCh branches have been repaired and fixed.</p> <p>Branches in the affected regions have access to radio, satellite and internet communication systems to facilitate communication with CRCh national headquarters and other branches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the current state of the CRCh including a strategic planning process and national and local response systems. • Strengthen administrative and financial procedures. • Revise the CRCh Strategic Plan and the 2011-2012 operational plan. • Develop and revise CRCh job descriptions for both staff and volunteers. • Update and maintain the national volunteer register. • Establish standardized volunteer training. • Ensure effective management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation. • Develop information materials to provide information on a regular basis to various stakeholders. • Improve CRCh communications materials (web page, magazine, and other printed and virtual materials) to better reflect the actions of CRCh volunteers, sister National Societies and the International Movement in this operation and in general. • Provide initial and on-going training for the establishment of an IT/Telecom team in selected branches and at national headquarters. • Install and ensure the proper use of IT equipment by CRCh volunteers.

Progress: As part of the objectives of the new operational planning carried out a year after the 27 February 2010 earthquake, which emphasizes strengthening internal capacities in the institution, the national youth department held two youth schools, the zone school and the regional school, both in the municipality of Alto Bio Bío, in the Bio Bío region.

Between the two schools a total of 171 young volunteers participated from 42 branches in the central and south of the country, including: the headquarters and the Santiago youth branch (Metropolitan region); Osorno branch (from the lake district); Traiguén and Temuco branches (Araucanía region); Maule regional committee and Coronel branch (Maule region); Concepción, Chillán, Chiguayante, Coelemu and Tomé branches (Bio Bío region).

The youth volunteers that participated in both schools were trained in different areas of health and risk management such as: first aid, community health, psychosocial support, VCA, climate change, Club 25 (non-remunerated voluntary blood donation programme), and HIV and AIDS. In addition, the participants carried out community work that involved improving the installations of the Internado G-1181 school of the Pehuenche de Ralco Lepoy indigenous community.

Another project under the planned outcome of *Strengthening of the National Society* included in the new operational plan that extends the operation to 36 months, consists in improving infrastructure through the reparation and refurbishment of installations, the extension and modernization of the Chilean Red Cross information technology and telecommunications network.



National youth zone school, municipality of Alto Bio Bio, in the Bio Bio region. Source: CRCh

The telecommunications programme implemented by the risk management department also constitutes a significant project for strengthening the National Society. The project involves the installation of a telecommunications network through VH and VHF radio frequencies to unite all CRCh regional committees across the country. To date, the VHF equipment has been installed in the branches of Curicó, San Clemente, Linares, Cauquenes and Chanco, in the Maule region, and in the branches of Rancagua, San Francisco de Mostazal, Graneros, Doñihue, Peumo, San Fernando, Rengo, Santa Cruz, Chibarongo and the regional committee of the O'Higgins region. More information can be found below under the **Telecommunications**

section.

An architect was hired for the refurbishment and repair of the headquarters and branch infrastructure damaged by the earthquake and tsunami of 27 February. By 28 February 2011 the following progress has been made by region:

Region	Committee or branch	Type of repair and damage
Metropolitan	Headquarters	Damage: No damage, only refurbishment has been included as part of the organizational strengthening outcome. Repair: Refurbishment and setting up new offices, polishing and vitrification of floors. This is currently being budgeted and tender is under way to repair the roof, painting of walls and the vitrification of floors on the second floor (Executive Direction area).
	Seminario warehouse	Damage: No damage, refurbishment as part of the organizational strengthening outcome. Repair: The tender for the building repairs has been completed, in February the repair of roofs, pavement and access began and in the following months the repair of the kitchen area, bedrooms, meeting rooms and the exterior patio is expected to take place.
	M. Luisa Torres branch	Damage: No damage, refurbishment as part of the organizational strengthening outcome. Repair: Repairs were completed on the second floor, including repair to walls, painting, sanding, vitrification of floors and replacement of electronic appliances.
	Talagante branch	Damage: Structural damage to adobe walls in the main salon, collapse of the adobe division wall and cracking of the fibre-cement roof. Repair: The repair of the wall, salons and change of covering of the roofs will take place.
	Quinta Normal branch	Damage: Walls in the kitchen and the bathrooms collapsed. In the area covered by a roof, the brick walls collapsed damaging the office with a wooden structure. Cracking of fibre-cement roofs. Repair: The bathrooms, kitchen and first aid salon and public bathrooms were repaired and refurbished.
Bio Bío	Penco branch	Damage: The earthquake and tsunami caused the cracking of the roof and damage to the perimeter brick wall. The tsunami caused damage to the electric installations of the whole branch, damage to paint and plaster of interior walls. Repair: Repair of roofs, paint and re-installation of the electrical system.

	Lebu branch	Damage: The fence, which makes up the enclosure wall of the land, collapsed. Repair: The fence is being replaced to close the perimeter.
	Coelemu branch	Damage: Structural damage to the exterior wall of the main salon and cracking of the roof. Repair: The tender process is under way to repair the perimeter wall and roof.
	Coronel branch	Damage: Total damage, with a demolition order. Repair: The branch had to be demolished, as it was irreparable due to the earthquake. A field branch will be set up to replace it.
Maule	Parral branch	Damage: Damage to the fence separating the land and superficial damage to interior bathroom and clinic walls. Repair: The tender process was opened for the repair of fences that close the perimeter.

The new coordinator of the information technology area is responsible for the modernization of the headquarters information technology system. To date, the hosting service, email and the headquarter website have been set up. At present the electric cables are being installed in the whole headquarters as well as a voltage stabilizer. Also in the month of February 2011, a second technician started working in this area as an assistant.

In relation to the second output of improving and organizing the CRCh management structure (administrative, financial and human resources procedures), the recently created human resources department has the mission of developing a personnel management system that ensures the provision and administration of personnel in the CRCh headquarters in line with the objectives of the new operational plan.

During the months of January and February 2011, a new human resources team had the challenge of organizing the work situation of new personnel hired by the CRCh as a result of the earthquake operation. The main activities completed include:

- Preparation of an organized register of all existing contracts.
- Correlation of contracts and adjustments to salaries, working together with finance, in line with a common remuneration scale for headquarters.
- Establishment of requirements for positions, in the case of new recruitment.
- Establishment of recruitment procedures and clear, objective and impartial personnel selection for candidates.
- Preparation of job descriptions that will help to cover future positions within the CRCh.
- Creation of a direct communications channel with labour lawyers that support and advise the organization.

At the end of February the Chilean Red Cross finished its work plan for 2011–2012. This process is based on the new Strategic Plan. This is a global work plan, for the whole of the National Society that was designed by all the areas of work and considers national coverage (including the area affected by the earthquake) composed of the different projects under way. In financial terms, the plan includes all funding sources available, from the Movement to other national actors that support the Chilean Red Cross, to the National Society's own funds. It also includes designed projects that seek funding for their implementation. A monitoring mechanism has been designed for this plan, as a tool that supports decision-making during the implementation of the plan.

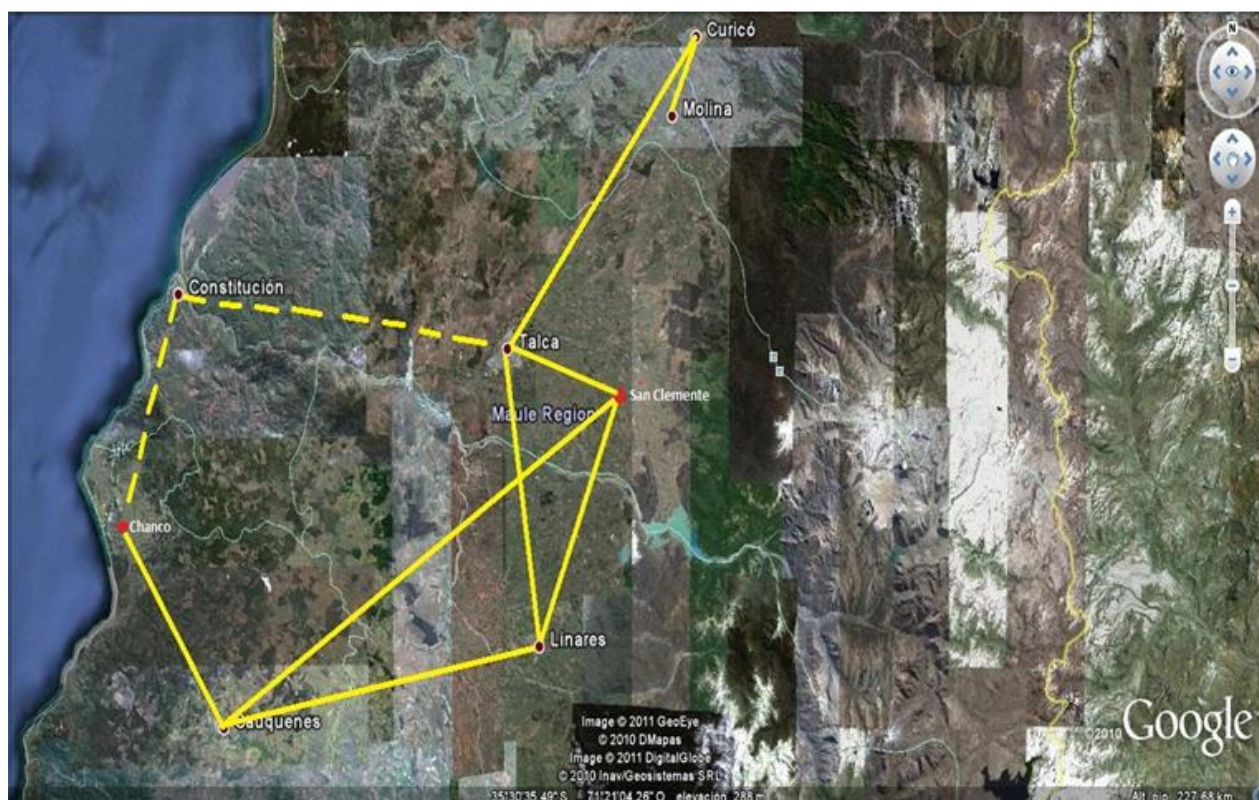
Telecommunications

The area of telecommunications, dependent on the national risk management department, has the challenge of implementing a VHF and HF radio frequency network. The equipment, which was donated bilaterally by the Spanish Red Cross, is being installed across the country through IFRC funding. This project aims to provide a telecommunications system that works independently to private communications systems in the country, ensuring connection without interruptions during disasters.

During the reporting period the telecommunications team carried out work in the O'Higgins and Maule regions, the report by region is as follows:

Maule region:

Region	Branch	Radio equipment installed	Additional equipment distributed
Maule	Curicó	1 VHF radio station with over 65km coverage, connected to Talca (regional committee of Maule), and the branches of Molina and Chimbarongo.	4 portable radios
	San Clemente	1 VHF radio station connected to the regional committee of Maule in Talca (distance of 24km) and the Linares and Cauquenes branches.	2 portable radios
	Linares	1 VHF radio station connected to the regional committee of Maule in Talca (distance of 50km) and the branches of San Clemente (35km) and Cauquenes (67km). This branch will deliver information to the regional committee in Talca from the Chanco and Cauquenes branches. The branch has volunteers with 32 years of experience in telecommunications.	2 portable radios
	Cauquenes	1 VHF radio station connected to the branches of Chanco, Linares and San Clemente. This branch will deliver information from Chanco via Linares to the regional committee of Maule in Talca.	2 portable radios
	Chanco	1 VHF radio station with over 40km coverage, connected to the Cauquenes branch, through hilly areas with limited radio coverage. Information will be channelled through the Cauquenes branch to the regional committee of Maule.	2 portable radios
	Molina	Radio equipment has not yet been installed, as the branch is working on increasing volunteers in the first place, to later install a definitive station.	2 portable radios

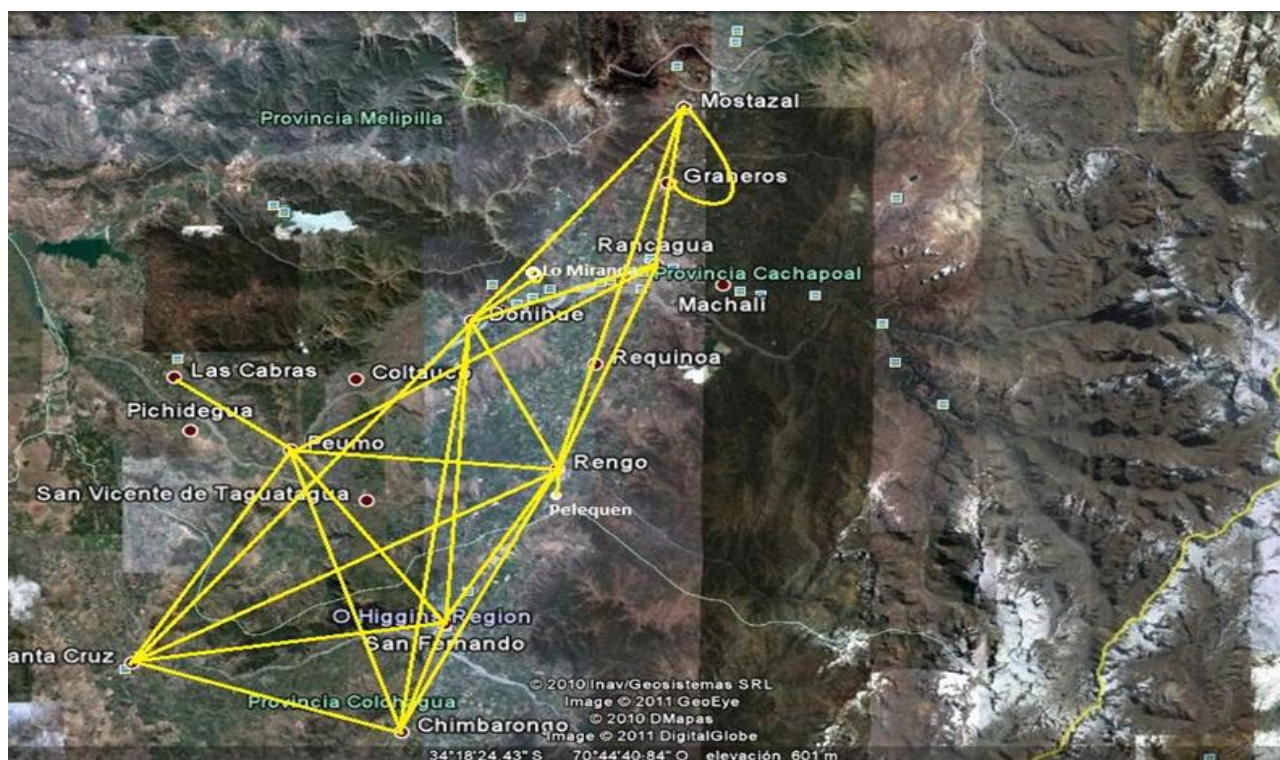


Map of the different radio stations and their respective connections, installed in the Maule region.

O'Higgins region:

Region	Branch	Radio equipment installed and link	Additional equipment distributed
O'Higgins	Regional Committee	1 VHF radio. The radio provides direct coverage to the regional committee with the San Francisco de Mostazal, Doñihue, Rengo, Peumo branches and indirectly with the branches of San Fernando, Pelequen, Chimbarongo and Santa Cruz. At the same time the regional committee is connected with ONEMI and the portable radios are with the President and the risk management director. These were programmed with frequencies of this government institution.	-
	Rancagua	The branch is located in the same building as the regional committee, which constitutes a centralised telecommunications centre, with the authorization to operate the VHF when required.	4 portable radios for community work
	San Fco. de Mostazal	1 VHF radio station, with two antennas, which provides radio coverage with the headquarters in Santiago, covering 65km distance. This branch will send reports from the region to the telecommunications centre in Santiago; the branch also has direct coverage with the branches of Graneros, Doñihue, Peumo, Rengo and the regional committee in Rancagua.	2 portable radios
	Graneros	The branch is currently being repaired and structurally modified, once completed radio equipment will be installed definitively.	2 portable radios to maintain radio contact with the branch of San Francisco de Mostazal, and in turn with the regional committee of Rancagua.
	Doñihue	1 VHF radio station with respective antenna that provides direct coverage with the branches of Peumo, Santa Cruz, Rengo, Chimbarongo, San Fernando and the regional committee in Rancagua. This branch will be in charge of making connections with the Lo Miranda branch.	-
	Peumo	1 VHF radio station with an antenna, that provides direct coverage to the branches of Santa Cruz, Rengo, Chimbarongo, San Fernando, Doñihue and the regional committee in Rancagua. This branch is in charge of making connections with the Las Cabras branch.	-
	San Fernando	1 VHF radio station with an antenna that provides direct coverage to the branches of Santa Cruz, Rengo, Chimbarongo, Peumo and Doñihue, and also has indirect coverage with the regional committee through the Rengo branch.	4 portable radios
	Rengo	1 VHF ICOM radio station with respective antenna that provides direct coverage to the branches of Santa Cruz, Chimbarongo, San Fernando, Peumo and Doñihue. This branch is the one that provides coverage with the regional committee to the branches of San Fernando, Chimbarongo, Santa Cruz and Pelequen.	2 portable radios
	Santa Cruz	1 VHF ICOM radio station with five-element directional antenna that provides direct coverage to the branches of Chimbarongo, Rengo, San Fernando, Peumo and Doñihue. Due to the characteristics of the branch it was necessary to install a metallic support in order to position the antenna. Connecting with the regional committee is carried out through the branches of Rengo or Doñihue.	2 portable radios
	Chimbarongo	1 VHF ICOM with its respective antenna that provides direct coverage to the branches of Santa Cruz, San Fernando, Peumo, Rengo and Doñihue. Connections with the regional committee in Rancagua are carried out through the branches of Rengo or Doñihue.	2 portable radios
	Pelequen	Three portable radios for community work that also maintain radio contact with the Rengo branch that links with the O'Higgins regional committee in Rancagua.	-
Las Cabras	Two portable radios for community work that also maintain radio contact with the Peumo branch, which links up with the regional	-	

		committee in Rancagua. At present the branch is carrying out repair work to increase security on the premises and once finished a station base will be installed.	
	Lo Miranda	Two portable radios for community work that maintain radio contact with the branch of Doñihue, which links up with the O'Higgins regional committee in Rancagua.	-



Map of the radio base stations and their respective connections, installed in the O'Higgins region.

Logistics

The CRCh national logistics department (DNL) coordinates all actions of the operation that involve the acquisition of new products or services, travel coordination, storing material and management of the fleet vehicles.

Between 15 January and 10 February 2011, the DNL participated in the coordination of the national school and the zone youth school. The team was in charge of purchasing tickets, coordination of food and accommodation, purchase of goods for the schools and purchase of construction materials for the repair of the Escuela Internado G-1181 school of the Pehuenche de Ralco Lepoy indigenous community.

In support of the Japanese Red Cross Society's boats and engine project, the DNL transferred to the Bio Bío region to participate in the distribution process. The main activities involved customs procedures for the importation, carrying out warehouse inventories, purchase of survival kits for boats and the transport of containers.

As part of the support duties to the national departments and the operation in general, during January 2011 the DNL opened the tender process for the purchase of seeds and agricultural kits for the livelihoods project. Also in the month of February the tender for hiring the construction company that will be responsible for the reconstruction and refurbishment of the Seminario warehouse was opened, located in the municipality of Providencia, Metropolitan region.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The national communications department, in its role of improving internal communication, set up a new website, which allows people to understand the internal activities and communications that the institution carries out

daily, for volunteers, staff and the general public, thereby improving the institution's internal communication. The website can be found through the following link: <http://www.cruzroja.cl/?q=noticias&pag=1>

With IFRC funding, the communications department is preparing three communication campaigns for the month of March 2011. The first is linked to a conference on lessons learnt which took place on 3 March 2011, to which the main Participating National Societies of the region were invited as well as IFRC delegates that have participated in the operation.

Together with this activity, the first photographic exhibition is being organized with unpublished photographs of the earthquake. These photographs belong to the photographic archive of the CRCh communications department and were taken by volunteers, delegates and photographers during the emergency phase.

In order to visualize the CRCh "Earthquake Operation 2010" activities, the IFRC has funded the production of a series of six promotional videos, with the following links:

www.cruzroja.cl/?q=videos/recuperacion-de-medios-de-vida-agricolas-de-cruz-roja-chilena-16

www.cruzroja.cl/?q=videos/proyecto-medios-de-vida-pescadores-artesanales-18

www.cruzroja.cl/?q=videos/programa-de-modulos-sanitarios-14

www.cruzroja.cl/?q=videos/escuela-nacional-de-juventud-cruz-roja-chilena-15

www.cruzroja.cl/?q=videos/proyecto-logisticabodegas-17

www.cruzroja.cl/?q=videos/proyecto-tarjeta-red-reconstruccion-y-desarrollo-19

Capacity of the Federation

The IFRC team, supporting the CRCh and the different Partner National Societies, is working to support and ensure the most effective use of the resources available. The operation recognizes the services rendered by the Regional Representation for the Southern Cone and Brazil, as well as the IFRC programmes and the IFRC personnel at the continental level. IFRC and PNS personnel supporting the CRCh operation include:

Red Cross Red Crescent Staff	Current status
Regional Representative for the Southern Cone and Brazil	In Santiago and Buenos Aires
Operations Coordinator – IFRC	In Santiago
Organizational Development – IFRC	In Santiago
Finance – IFRC	In Santiago
Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting – IFRC	In Santiago
Health – IFRC	In Santiago
1 member of the Japanese Red Cross Society	In Santiago
1 member of the German Red Cross	In Santiago
1 member of the American 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 vision of the International Federation 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 work of the International Federation is guided by Strategy 2010, which establishes three strategic objectives:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters 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:

- **In Chile:** Yolanda Muñoz, Executive Director of the Chilean Red Cross; phone: 56 (9) 84809242; email: direccionejecutiva@cruzroja.cl
- **In Chile:** Michele Detomaso, IFRC Operations Coordinator; phone: 56 (9) 77873191; email: michele.detomaso@ifrc.org
- **In Buenos Aires:** Gustavo Ramírez, Regional Representative for the Southern Cone and Brazil; phone (56) 81086910; email: gustavo.ramirez@ifrc.org
- **In Panama:** Jorge Zequeira, PADRU Coordinator; phone: (507) 316 1001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: jorge.zequeira@ifrc.org
- **In Panama:** Zuleyka Maynard, Resource Mobilization Senior Officer, phone: (507) 317 3050; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org
- **In Panama:** Douglas Baquero, Regional Logistics Coordinator, PADRU; phone: (507) 316 001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: douglas.baquero@ifrc.org
- **In Panama:** Jan Gelfand, Head of Operations for the Americas; phone: (507) 317 3050; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: jan.gelfand@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41) 22 730 4381; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org.

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MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/3
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	16,075,870					16,075,870
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	2,709,823					2,709,823
<i>Andorra Government</i>	28,694					28,694
<i>Andorran Red Cross</i>	13,759					13,759
<i>Argentine Red Cross</i>	221,694					221,694
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	180,601					180,601
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	1,029					1,029
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,304,342					1,304,342
<i>British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)</i>	304,374					304,374
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	629,988					629,988
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	1,109,948					1,109,948
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	72,608					72,608
<i>China Red Cross, Macau branch</i>	13,400					13,400
<i>Croatian Red Cross</i>	97,673					97,673
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	59,424					59,424
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>	71					71
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Alcatel Lucent)</i>	713					713
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Heinz H.J. Company foundation)</i>	10,002					10,002
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Kraft Foods Company)</i>	50,011					50,011
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Mellon Bank)</i>	1,354					1,354
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	2,985					2,985
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from White & Case LLP)</i>	25,880					25,880
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	9,204					9,204
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	533,203					533,203
<i>Kuwait Red Crescent</i>	1,905,040					1,905,040
<i>Liechtenstein Red Cross</i>	730					730
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	4,175					4,175
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	31,942					31,942
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	13,885					13,885
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	214,900					214,900
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	24,242					24,242
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	391,000					391,000
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	12,078					12,078
<i>On Line donations</i>	44,685					44,685
<i>Peruvian Red Cross</i>	894					894
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross</i>	95,175					95,175
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	15,745					15,745
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>	160,248					160,248
<i>Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)</i>	52,915					52,915
<i>Slovenian Red Cross</i>	1,601					1,601
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	736,041					736,041

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/3
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Switzerland - Private Donors	323				323
The Bahamas Red Cross	3,723				3,723
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	5,304				5,304
United States Government - USAID	0				0
United States - Private Donors	161				161
Venezuela - Private Donors	2,766				2,766
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,500				2,500
Viet Nam Red Cross	15,955				15,955
C1. Cash contributions	11,116,808				11,116,808
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)					
OPEC Fund For International Development	232,191				232,191
Swedish Red Cross	298,051				298,051
United States Government - USAID	928,764				928,764
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	1,459,006				1,459,006
Inkind Goods & Transport					
American Red Cross	136,358				136,358
Austrian Red Cross	15,823				15,823
British Red Cross	106,210				106,210
Canadian Red Cross	666,222				666,222
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	97,239				97,239
Luxembourg Red Cross	108,886				108,886
Netherlands Red Cross	247,562				247,562
Norwegian Red Cross	703,556				703,556
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	2,081,856				2,081,856
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	14,657,670				14,657,670
D. Total Funding = B + C	14,657,670				14,657,670
Appeal Coverage	91%				91%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	14,657,670					14,657,670
E. Expenditure	-8,378,658					-8,378,658
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	6,279,012					6,279,012

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Appeal	MDRCL006
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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)		16,075,870					16,075,870	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	635,712	635,712				635,712	0	
Shelter - Transitional	3,384,554	2,156,416				2,156,416	1,228,138	
Construction Materials	961,102	35,362				35,362	925,740	
Clothing & textiles	297,975	228,386				228,386	69,589	
Seeds,Plants	177,902	14,597				14,597	163,305	
Water & Sanitation	740,954	131,603				131,603	609,350	
Medical & First Aid	150,046	85				85	149,962	
Teaching Materials	110,000	68				68	109,932	
Utensils & Tools	1,033,932	433,932				433,932	600,000	
Other Supplies & Services	1,014,917	369,917				369,917	645,000	
Total Supplies	8,507,094	4,006,078				4,006,078	4,501,016	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	214,000	63,907				63,907	150,093	
Computers & Telecom	194,141	80,210				80,210	113,931	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	50,000	15,105				15,105	34,895	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	458,141	159,222				159,222	298,919	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	77,692	46,698				46,698	30,994	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,482,405	1,298,731				1,298,731	183,674	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	223,389	149,329				149,329	74,061	
Total Transport & Storage	1,783,486	1,494,758				1,494,758	288,728	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,075,102	328,414				328,414	746,689	
Regionally Deployed Staff	118,656	74,118				74,118	44,538	
National Staff	128,594	68,594				68,594	60,000	
National Society Staff	870,000	387,599				387,599	482,401	
Consultants	199,207	112,815				112,815	86,392	
Total Personnel	2,391,560	971,539				971,539	1,420,021	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	836,135	241,967				241,967	594,168	
Total Workshops & Training	836,135	241,967				241,967	594,168	
General Expenditure								
Travel	417,255	227,375				227,375	189,880	
Information & Public Relation	194,302	83,632				83,632	110,670	
Office Costs	151,170	62,868				62,868	88,302	
Communications	100,842	49,316				49,316	51,526	
Professional Fees	47,000	30,781				30,781	16,219	
Financial Charges	91,789	50,004				50,004	41,785	
Other General Expenses	6,066	1,811				1,811	4,255	
Total General Expenditure	1,008,424	505,787				505,787	502,637	
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	981,156	457,571				457,571	523,585	
Total Programme & Service Support	981,156	457,571				457,571	523,585	
Services								
Services & Recoveries	109,874	44,795				44,795	65,078	
Services & Recoveries		40,186				40,186	-40,186	
Shared Services		93				93	-93	
Total Services	109,874	85,074				85,074	24,799	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/3
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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)		16,075,870					16,075,870	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		456,661				456,661	-456,661	
Total Operational Provisions		456,661				456,661	-456,661	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,075,870	8,378,658				8,378,658	7,697,212	
VARIANCE (C - D)		7,697,212				7,697,212		