

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

**Appeal No. MDRPE003**  
**GLIDE no.**  
**EQ-2007-000133-PER**  
**23 October 2007**

## PERU: EARTHQUAKE

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.*

### In Brief

**Operations Update no. 5. Period covered: 16 September to 16 October 2007; Revised Appeal target: CHF 5,605,000 (USD 4,655,316 or EUR 3,396,970); Appeal coverage: 111%. A second revision of the appeal is foreseen.**

[Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available at <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf>](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf)

[Click here to go directly to the attached interim financial report](#)

#### Appeal history:

- On 17 August 2007 an emergency appeal was launched for CHF 1,626,000 (USD 1,341,869 or EUR 979,150) for 5 months to assist 4,000 families (20,000 people)
- Appeal revised on 20 August 2007 to CHF 5,605,000 (USD 4,655,315 or EUR 3,396,970) for 9 months to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people)
- Final Report due on 17 August 2008
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 250,000 (USD 207,641 or EUR 151,515)
- The appeal will be revised shortly to reflect increases in coverage, more details on recovery activities and overall Federation support to the Peruvian Red Cross's plan of action.

#### Operational Summary:

While some progress has been made in the recovery of livelihoods, basic infrastructure and services, a vast number of people living in affected areas continue to be exposed to considerable hardship and vulnerable circumstances. Conditions for people living in remote rural areas and those living in urban areas continue to be critical. The need to find more permanent solutions now that the initial emergency phase is almost over is now more than ever apparent.

At two months since the earthquake, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) operation has reached 18,903 families (94,515 people) in its actions. Of these, 7,035 families (35,175 persons) have received a standard Red Cross emergency relief kit, and 11,868 families (59,340 people) have received partial relief kits and/or miscellaneous emergency support items. In health, 6,169 people have benefited from psycho-social support, and a cumulative total of 3.6 million litres of clean drinking water has been distributed to over 33,000 people. The initial targets set for the operation have largely been surpassed and are presently being revised, based on the assessment of ongoing needs of the most vulnerable communities.

Within the framework of recovery, the PRC has started the setting up of 5,000 temporary shelters using emergency shelter modules designed and implemented with the affected communities themselves. The PRC continues developing priority integrated interventions in different areas. While its first recovery activities are

already underway, the PRC with support from the Federation and Participating National Societies (PNS), has been developing a comprehensive plan of action covering support to vulnerable communities in their recovery after the earthquake, to the reconstruction of educational centres in specific vulnerable areas and to the delicate process of re-establishing its institutional autonomy.

Appeal coverage now stands at 111 percent with the generous support of PNS and external assistance from a broad range of governmental, non-governmental, private sector and individual actors. Furthermore, announced contributions reach well above 200 percent of the amount requested at the end of August. Additional funds include the fundraising campaign launched with the group Telefónica, enriched with new initiatives including a concert to be held November 13, in Lima, Peru. For these reasons, a second revision of the appeal will take place shortly to reflect the new targets to be achieved.

Notably, 40 percent of total appeal funds are covered by contributions from non-traditional sources, demonstrating a clear interest in the forming of partnerships between the Red Cross and the private sector, which may also lead to new funding opportunities for future emergencies.

The PRC/International Federation would like to thank PNS who have contributed to the PRC plan of action reflected in this appeal: The American, Belgian, Bolivian, Canadian, Chilean, Chinese, Colombian, Croatian, Cyprus, Ecuadorian, Finnish, German, Italian, Irish, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norwegian, Singapore, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, and Uruguayan Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Red Cross of Monaco.

In addition, the PRC/International Federation would like to thank the governments of Belgium, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the USA (USAID) and the Humanitarian Directorate of the European Commission (ECHO).

In the private sector, generous support has been provided by the ALAS Foundation, KLM, JT International Foundation, the Monsanto Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation and the Telefónica Foundation; and by the Asociación de Funcionarios de Servicios Diplomáticos del Perú (Association of Diplomats in Peru), BNP Paribas Miami, Exxon Mobil, Galaxy Latin America, Germanischer Lloyd Perú, Good Year, Hermandad de San Martin de Porres, Kraft Foods, Minera San Juan, Pesco Marine SAC Talara, Petrolife Petroleum Company, Petrovietnam Exploration Production Corporation, Rutas Servicios de Viaje, Sotushu Shumucho, Ximesa and many other individual donors who have contributed directly to the PRC.

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

#### Global Agenda Goals:

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

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

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

## Background

On 15 August at 18:34 local time, an earthquake struck the Department of Ica measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale and 7.9 on the moment magnitude (Mw) scale according to the Peruvian Geophysics Institute (IGP). The epicentre was located some 30.2 km deep and 61 km northwest of Pisco, and 161 km southeast of the capital city of Lima. The earthquake caused significant destruction in the south-western coastal areas, and its effects were also strongly felt in the capital city of Lima.

Latest figures issued by the National Institute of Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil – INDECI) on 5 October indicate that total damage to lives and homes is considerably higher than previous estimates, with 651,639 people affected or severely affected and 136,146 homes damaged, uninhabitable or completely destroyed.

Results of a census carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Information (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática – INEI) presented to Cabinet Ministers on 1 October further clarify figures on the magnitude of the earthquake's impact in Ica, Chincha, Pisco, Cañete, Yauyos and Huancavelica. Officials state to have interviewed 877,173 people from the departments of Ica (Ica, Chincha and Pisco), Lima (Cañete and Yauyos), and Huancavelica (Castrovirreyna, Huaytará and Acobambilla – a district in the province of Huancavelica). These figures register 595 deaths and 318 people reported missing following the earthquake, also presenting a significant increase in previous figures (which registered 519 casualties). Latest counts show increases in the number of wounded, with some 2,800 people gravely injured and 19,000 more with sustained minor injuries.

The census also revealed facts regarding the status of the population: 97 percent of those interviewed reside permanently in the affected areas, that is, the majority have no other place to go after the devastation caused by the earthquake. Further analysis indicates that 96.8 percent have decided to remain in their same district following the disaster, while a few have relocated to neighbouring districts (1 percent), other departments (0.5 percent) and to the capital city of Lima (1.1 percent).

The region has continued to experience tremors in the period following the earthquake, most notably on October 5, when an aftershock measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale struck 85 km west of Chincha Alta, without physical damage, however.

## Operational developments

Humanitarian assistance provided by international, regional and national NGOs, governmental and inter-governmental agencies has had considerable impact in alleviating the suffering of the affected populations. Two months after the earthquake, however, there are still many without shelter, regular access to safe water or adequate food, in particular in the smaller villages of remote rural areas where access is difficult. In addition, conditions remain critical for the populations of urban areas. In Pisco and Chincha, two of the most affected provinces, many continue to live in tents beside their destroyed houses, while others are living in temporary camps. In the provinces of Pisco, Chincha, Ica and Cañete, some 33,884 people are housed in 92 formal and informal camps of which a

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substantial 59 percent are in Pisco. While camps generally meet basic needs, many people continue to suffer from the effects of over-crowding and problems due to lack of sufficient safe water and proper sanitation facilities. The exposure to the potential risk of violence remains worrying, with women and children the most at risk.

Work continues on clearing the rubble from affected towns and villages although progress is slower than initially planned, given the limited number of heavy machinery at the disposal of local authorities. The clearing of the rubble itself has had a significant side effect on health conditions of local populations as the increase in the levels of dust in the air has likely contributed to the proliferation of acute respiratory infections. An enormous quantity of debris remains to be disposed of and INDECI reports that less than 15 percent has been cleared in the provinces of Chincha, Cañete, Ica, Pisco and Yauyos. It is estimated that it will take another four months of intense labour to clear all the debris, a vital process to allow reconstruction to take place.



*Recovery proceeds at a slow pace in Chincha and much work remains to clear debris.*  
**Source: International Federation**

The government's Fund for the Reconstruction of the South (FORSUR) for areas affected by the earthquake has announced that the reconstruction of houses will begin within three months, with completion dates projected to mid-2008. According to the Ministry of Employment, the money-for-work programme *Construyendo Perú* (Building Peru) has hired 10,400 affected people from the departments of Ica, Huancavelica and Lima to assist with clearing and reconstruction works. The same ministry has also proposed to train workers from affected areas in reconstruction techniques, including masonry, carpentry and the installation of basic utilities that will provide a skilled work-force for the reconstruction process and assist populations over the longer term.

The Ministry of Health (MINSA) has reported that the health care system has improved with around 50 percent of services restored in Chincha and Ica, and 60 percent in Pisco. The same ministry has announced that it seeks to restore full

coverage in the affected areas through its Comprehensive Plan for Health Rehabilitation. However, health is still a cause for concern in the affected areas. The combination of a lack of sufficient clean water, overcrowding in shelters, poor hygiene practices and conditions of poverty clearly aggravate the health of the affected populations. The main cause of medical consultations continues to be non-pneumonic acute respiratory infections caused by low temperatures at night and increased levels of dust due to the accumulating debris around local populations. However, conjunctivitis and skin infections continue to increase, as well as the number of louse infestations, and insect and dog bites. Some cases of diarrhoea have been registered and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reports that food-transmitted diseases may increase due to current practices in the preparation of food.

Tangible progress has been made in recovery in the sectors of drinking water and public education, although results vary considerably. The water system is now operating at close to 95 percent, although infrastructural problems and incomplete coverage prior to the earthquake mean that local populations continue to experience problems with the quantity of water available, in addition to problems due to poor quality apparent since the earthquake itself. It is expected that the Government's plan *Agua para Todos* (Water for All), originally planned for 2008 and put forward to November 2007, will contribute to ensure that all affected have access to clean drinking water. Progress in education is somewhat slower with 20 percent of schools operating in Chincha and Pisco and 55 percent in Ica, according to the Ministry of Education (MINEDU). The same ministry has announced that work will begin on the reconstruction of damaged educational centres during the current month.

On 1 October, the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) of the International Federation handed the responsibility of the management of the operation over to the Regional Representation Office (RRO) for South America in Lima. The mobilization of its team of regional experts and equipment supported the PRC in the provision of relief and the establishment and coordination of actions taken to date, having provided valuable technical support in the initial emergency response phase of the PRC operation. The RRO in Lima continues to support the PRC with particular emphasis on the development and implementation of a recovery programme, and

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in the overall strengthening of the institution after a long period of judicial intervention. To assist the PRC in the facilitation of these processes over the next period, the Regional Representation has opened and recruited the position of Operations Coordinator.

The PRC continues to coordinate work in the field from its base in La Puntilla, where its warehouse and team of technical experts and volunteers are located. There are currently some 50 volunteers working in the operation from the regional branches of Arequipa, Barranca, Camana, Chiclayo, Cuzco, Ilo, Lima, Moquegua, Piura, Putina (Puno), Tacna and Trujillo. PRC staff are currently supported by six Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members from Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela, working in the areas of operations coordination, water and sanitation, logistics, health, psycho-social support and reporting.

**Red Cross action - objectives, progress, impact****Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)**

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

**Progress/Achievements**

The PRC has made solid advances in distributions to date and cumulative figures up to 12 October indicate that the PRC assistance has reached a total of 18,903 families (94,515 people). Of this total, 7,035 families (35,175 people) have received a full standard Red Cross relief kit, consisting of a family tent (or two tarpaulins depending on needs), four blankets, and kitchen and hygiene kits. An additional 11,868 families (59,340 people) have received partial relief kits and other ad hoc donations (including food items, water and clothing) which were received and distributed by regional branches of the PRC.

Assistance distributed to date includes: 2,502 tents, 10,853 tarpaulins, 31,945 blankets, 7,681 hygiene kits and 7,781 kitchen kits.

Where possible, efforts have been made to purchase goods locally to assist in the recovery of the local economy and a number of hygiene kits as well as certain materials used in shelter kits have been bought from local suppliers. Additional basic non-food items have been sent from abroad, including relief items shipped by PADRU, as well as a substantial number of tents donated by the Netherlands Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross, freighted in cargo space kindly provided by KLM.

In summary, from 19 August to 12 October, distributions of the full standard relief kits have been made to communities from the following provinces:

<b>Province</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Number of families reached</b>
Chincha	Chincha Alta	170
Chincha	Sunampe	1,533
Ica	Cercado	1,158
Ica	Los Molinos	1,012
Ica	Parcona	237
Ica	Señor de Luren	71
Ica	Virgen del Rosario	108
Pisco	Curva Peligrosa	150
Pisco	Huancano	247
Pisco	Humay	232
Pisco	Independencia	706
Pisco	Independencia	150
Pisco	Pisco	913

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Pisco	San Clemente	148
Pisco	Tupac Amaru Inca	200
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,035</b>

**Impact:**

The PRC has succeeded in distributing a considerable amount of relief goods to the most vulnerable families, also reaching families in a rapid and efficient way. Reached families include highly vulnerable groups that have lost their homes and are living in tents or are housed in the numerous informal and formal temporary camps set up after the disaster. While this relief is intended to meet immediate needs in the initial emergency and transition periods, such assistance clearly supports wider recovery processes as families rebuild their lives after the disaster.

**Constraints:**

While the distribution of humanitarian assistance has progressed significantly, not all affected communities have been reached yet. Given the extent of the damage caused by the disaster, the existing socio-economic problems and the high levels of vulnerability prevalent prior to the earthquake, there is still a high demand for assistance, especially in remote rural areas that are difficult to access. The relief team, in close coordination with other agencies working in the field, continues in the evaluation of existing needs to ensure maximum coverage possible.

**Health**

The PRC's health activities cover the areas of basic health services, the provision of psycho-social support and the provision of safe and clean drinking water to affected communities.

Given that local health services have not been fully restored, the PRC medical teams continue to provide clinical medical support to communities with consultations made via the PRC medibus. Since the start of the operation, 7,134 people have received medical attention provided by the PRC via community visits as well as attention provided to various temporary camps. Another 7,230 people have benefited from community health promotion activities, such as the brigades of volunteers and medical personnel visiting affected communities on a house-by-house basis, and the *ollas comunes* (community kitchens), where talks were held on health practices, including basic personal hygiene, sanitation and the disposal of solid wastes.

To date, a total of 86 volunteers organized in nine brigades have been trained in public health in emergencies and community health promotion, of which four brigades are based in the Chincha regional branch, four in Ica and one in Pisco. A newly recruited PRC health professional is supported by a RIT member in the overall coordination of activities. Work during the reporting period has focused on the province of Chincha, with projections to expand work in Ica.

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

Early evaluations undertaken by a team of experts from the Spanish Red Cross during the initial emergency phase indicated that 90 percent of people interviewed presented normal symptoms of fear and anxiety following the earthquake. Recent evaluations to assess levels of stress in affected populations interviewing some 200 people in Pisco have used the Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS) to measure the frequency and severity of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Results indicate that 20 percent of the interviewed people present symptoms that may coincide with PTSD. The findings indicate that while many have been psychologically and emotionally affected by the disaster, only a small percentage will require clinical attention.

It is noted that in many disasters, psychological suffering or high levels of stress normally diminish after approximately one month. However, Red Cross staff report that the repeated tremors that continue to be felt in the affected areas, including the earthquake of October 5, have highlighted an ongoing need for support.

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So far, a total of 6,169 people from 165 communities have received assistance, of which 51 percent are children, 41 percent are women and eight percent are men.

The following table details the communities where the interventions have taken place:

Province	District	Men	Women	Children	Number of people reached
Ica	Parcona	8	100	138	246
Ica	Tinguiña	79	186	208	473
Ica	Los Molinos	39	322	581	942
Ica	Ica Centro	3	10	426	439
Ica	Los Olivos	0	182	25	207
Ica	El Carmen	27	99	116	242
Ica	Los Aquijes	0	23	20	43
Ica	San Joaquin	0	21	39	60
Pisco	Pisco	8	45	75	128
Pisco	Pisco Playa	9	45	32	86
Pisco	San Andrés	23	149	153	325
Pisco	Tupac Amaru	52	179	171	402
Pisco	Pachinga	10	57	71	138
Pisco	San Miguel	40	251	204	495
Pisco	San Clemente	78	477	481	1036
Pisco	Sagrado Corazon	9	36	62	107
Pisco	Curva Peligrosa	17	91	64	172
Pisco	Humay	58	70	18	146
Pisco	Los Molinos	24	72	208	304
Pisco	Santa Cruz	6	45	46	97
Pisco	Casalla	3	52	26	81
<b>TOTAL</b>		493	2,512	3,164	<b>6,169</b>

The PRC's psycho-social support team is supported by two psychologists from the Spanish Red Cross and two Ecuadorian RIT members and interventions have focused in the provinces and towns of Ica and Pisco. Psycho-educational talks have been organized in communities taking advantage of the existing network of community kitchens, to address stress management in those affected with particular emphasis placed on supporting mothers so that they can assist their children. Three or four visits are conducted in each community to identify community needs and to ensure participation, to work on the specific areas of stress management and disaster preparedness as well as to reinforce support by providing training in areas requested by the communities themselves. At the same time, games and other recreational activities are organized with children and adolescents, to assist them in the understanding of the changes that they are experiencing as well as in providing them with structured activities until classes are resumed. Activities focused on the training of school teachers have also commenced supporting some 72 teachers and head-masters from different schools to address stress management in pupils.

The PRC team has trained 75 volunteers from Pisco, Ica and Lima in psycho-social interventions and psycho-social first aid. Emphasis also continues to be placed on providing support to volunteers, including the considerable number of local volunteers that have been affected. This is done through briefings, recreational activities and defusing sessions to assist in the development of coping mechanisms in the work undertaken and in the reinsertion back to daily life following work in the field.

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Additional activities during the period have included the organization of a Children's Rights Day event on 30 September where over 1,700 children and young people participated in games, sports, theatre and dance organized by the psycho-social support teams from Ica, Chincha and Pisco. The team took part in a similar event organized by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and Terre des Hommes in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and local authorities, to commemorate the International Day for Disaster Reduction in Pisco on 13 October, aimed to raise awareness in young people on disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation.

The psycho-social support team has also collaborated with the Ministry of Education and United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the elaboration of a psycho-educational manual.



*A day of fun: Children's Rights Day in Chincha.  
Source: Peruvian Red Cross*

### Impact:

Interventions in psycho-social support have supported people's capacities to cope with the changes that the disaster has provoked, as well as in building resilience and reducing vulnerability over the medium term. The intervention responds to a clearly identified urgent need, supporting the evidence from previous disasters that emotional recovery is a key factor for more comprehensive recovery.

Repeated visits enable people to express their concerns and to deepen existing links between the emotions felt and their experience of the traumatic event of the disaster, as well as providing space to dispel commonly held myths and uncertainties on earthquakes. Work on disaster preparedness further builds resilience in enabling people to take specific actions to protect themselves for future events. The impact of interventions is clearly visible and people demonstrate greater levels of understanding and acceptance of the disaster, while the evaluations undertaken provide a baseline to enable the psycho-social support team to measure the effectiveness of the interventions taken to date.

### Constraints:

Psycho-social support is a relatively new action in disaster relief operations. Initial challenges in finding qualified personnel to implement the program have been overcome as PRC volunteers have been trained in psychological support, with a core team in place to ensure continued support to communities.

### Objective 2: Water needs of the affected population are evaluated and responded to by the PRC.

#### Progress/Achievements

Red Cross technical experts note that in many locations water does not seem safe for drinking given that it is not chlorinated at its distribution point. In addition, in many areas of Pisco the supply of water is provided under a rotation scheme to parts of the town and is limited to one hour per day due to emerging leaks in the system, as well as problems arising from the inadequate drainage infrastructure in place prior to the earthquake. Other areas, in particular the poorer communities of urban and rural areas, remain unconnected to the local water supply. There are still insufficient latrines and methods in place for the disposal of solid waste, although there are some proposals to improve sanitary conditions, such as the instalment of dry latrines connected to local sewage systems.

To respond to some of these needs, a cumulative total of 3,610,800 litres of clean water has been distributed to affected populations on 11 October, reaching a total of 33,151 people since the start of the operation. The PRC has managed four water plants in San Andres, Pachinga, Independencia (Pisco) and in Pueblo Nuevo de Conta (Chincha), producing a total of 50,000 litres of clean drinking water per day. During the last week of the reporting period, the operation of the plant at Pueblo Nuevo de Conta has been discontinued after the rehabilitation of normal water services. The PRC water and sanitation team has continued with the identification of community

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needs and with the distribution, installation and maintenance of bladder tanks, with a total of 42 distributed to date, as well as the distribution of 8,500 jerry cans to affected populations.

Besides the above-mentioned provision of water, work during the reporting period has focused on assessments of needs in rural areas of Pisco and Chincha provinces.

Cumulative distributions have been made to communities in the following areas to date:

<b>Province</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Number of people reached</b>
Pisco	La Alameda	2,000
Pisco	Campo Verde	410
Pisco	Huamani	128
Pisco	Independencia	450
Pisco	Juan Diaz Buleje	300
Pisco	La Puntilla	90
Pisco	Pachinga	910
Pisco	Park Area	1,668
Pisco	Pisco	2,225
Pisco	Pisco Centre	710
Pisco	Pisco Beach	2,142
Pisco	Pisco Town	340
Pisco	San Andres	2,700
Pisco	San Clemente	3,335
Pisco	Tupac Amaru	690
Lima	Cañete	7,000
Chincha	Chincha	2,690
Chincha	Chincha Alta	545
Chincha	Grocio Prado	175
Chincha	Pueblo Nuevo	250
Chincha	Sunampe	2,663
Ica	Cachiche	1,730
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33,151</b>

Considerable progress has been made in the identification of solutions to ensure that the needs of affected populations are addressed over the medium term. The PRC has been working on establishing partnerships to ensure continued water supply to areas that are not connected to the main water network. An agreement has been made with the Pisco water company, EMAPISCO, to connect the temporary camps in the sector of Casalla and the district of San Clemente to the central water supply. The possibility of providing bladder tanks in another five temporary camps currently supplied by Red Cross tankers is being evaluated. To address water quality issues, the PRC has also actively been monitoring water quality and searching for alternative sources of safe water, training volunteers to train community members in the control of safe water, and with the support of UNICEF, in the provision of chlorine-measuring tools and purification tablets.

Although the team has conducted talks and distributed leaflets on key messages on the use and storage of safe water to all who have received water to date, interventions during the current phase now include additional and wider awareness-raising tasks which address underlying problems associated with water and sanitation. An awareness-raising campaign, led by MINSAs, in coordination with the PRC, UNICEF, Oxfam, Action Against Hunger and Care, is disseminating key messages on basic personal hygiene, water management, the use of latrines and waste disposal. Additional awareness-raising activities are being organized on the use of latrines in

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communities in Pisco, Ica and Chincha, supporting the work of the Directorate General for Environmental Health (DIGESA, MINSA).



*Water continues to be distributed by bladder tanks and jerry cans to affected communities.  
Source: Peruvian Red Cross*

The PRC has entered into agreements with other non-governmental organizations, including Care and Terre des Hommes, to provide latrines in six sectors in San Clemente and Chincha where the PRC currently supplies water and will take over installation and maintenance tasks. Negotiations are currently underway to ensure that latrines are provided to families that will benefit from the temporary shelter programme.

### Impact

Interventions in ensuring the supply of safe drinking water to families including those living in informal and formal temporary camps and in areas that have little or no access to water have had a positive impact in assisting recovery. The provision of safe water is vital for daily survival, as well as for resuming and maintaining cooking and personal hygiene routines. In addition to meeting immediate needs in the provision of clean water, the work of the PRC in the promotion

of the safe use and storage of water supplies, the use of latrines and the promotion of basic hygiene practices have contributed to the wider aim of preventing of the outbreak of diseases which commonly accompany such disasters.

### Constraints

While agreements are being made with other organisations and the local authorities to address some of the issues regarding water access and water quality, it is clear that much will depend on local capacity to ensure that needs of affected populations are met.

### Early Recovery

**Objective: Early recovery activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.**

### Progress/Achievements

Following an analysis of the conditions necessary for recovery and early recovery, the PRC and the Federation drafted a series of recommendations for strategies in this area, with a focus on targeting the most vulnerable of the affected communities and ensuring their participation during project design and implementation. The PRC, with support from PNS and the Federation, has been working on a coordinated plan of action for work in early recovery and recovery, including the design of an integral temporary shelter programme with health and water and sanitation components, and in the identification of projects to support the recovery of affected communities.

A key element of this strategy for recovery is the provision of temporary shelter modules for assisted self-construction, to ensure that those who have lost their homes are adequately sheltered in the interim period between the provision of emergency relief and the reconstruction of houses as planned by the government. It is projected that 5,000 families will receive temporary shelter kits that will provide housing over the short and medium term, while allowing for more permanent solutions to be found on the longer term. PRC assistance will be provided in the following way: 1,000 families will be supported by the Belgian Red Cross through the Federation in the province of Pisco; 1,000 families in the province of Chincha in coordination with the American Red Cross; 1,000 families in Chincha and Ica in coordination with the German Red Cross; and 2,000 families in Ica in coordination with the Spanish Red Cross.

The PRC/Federation team has commenced work during the first phase of its shelter programme, with 40 of the 200 units planned during the pilot phase of the project being finalized. Following needs assessments undertaken in the province of Pisco, families from the community of Cabeza del Toro in the district of La Independencia have been identified as primary beneficiaries of the programme, with a further three communities to be confirmed. The units

## Peru: Earthquake; Appeal no. MDRPE003; Operations Update no. 5

have been designed to withstand the harsh local weather conditions, using low-cost local materials, and simple techniques to protect against aftershocks, based on traditional building methods and materials. In addition, the design of each shelter allows for future modification to expand its size, for it to be moved to another location, and for it to be the basis for permanent housing through the increasing use of building materials. The construction team in the field is led by an architect from the PRC, with support from the Federation, and includes local workers who build the shelters alongside trained community members. Accompanying manuals are distributed to beneficiaries regarding the construction, use and maintenance of the shelters. Further training materials will be developed in conjunction with the Catholic University of Lima on the development of low-cost anti-seismic techniques, water and sanitation, disaster management, waste management and environmental health.

To ensure that the assistance provides an integral approach to meeting community needs, each family will receive a kitchen kit and a hygiene kit, and close coordination with other sectors will ensure that people will also receive support in the areas of water and sanitation, basic health services and psycho-social support. During the final phase of implementation, 3,000 trees will be planted to generate reforestation in the area.

The PRC and the American Red Cross are focusing on the communities of Tambo de Mora, Keiko Sofía and Condorillo in the province of Chincha. The programme includes temporary shelter modules for 1,000 families, a cash-for-work programme, the training of health brigades, disaster preparedness activities and the development of income-generation projects for 300 families in Tambo de Mora. The PRC and the Spanish Red Cross are focusing on shelters for 2,000 families in Ica financed by the European Union (ECHO), and have identified a series of projects at community level that focus on the integral re-establishment of livelihoods, including revenue generation.



*A young couple outside of their new temporary home, Cabeza del Toro, Pisco.*

**Source: International Federation**

While continuing community needs assessments, the PRC is developing a portfolio of additional potential projects with the Federation and PNS to assist recovery processes over the short and medium term. These projects cover a range of different sectors, including health, education, water and sanitation, income-production, gender and general capacity-building. Discussions are also underway to define a series of projects focusing on support to the education sector, including the reconstruction of educational centres and training to be implemented by the PRC and the Spanish Red Cross, and financed by the Telefónica Foundation in line with its *Programa Pro Niño* (Pro-Child Programme).

### **Impact:**

The construction of temporary shelters provides security and protection to the most vulnerable beneficiaries, and helps to bridge the gap between emergency humanitarian assistance and the completion of reconstruction processes. Given the very nature of the broader recovery projects covering a range of different types of support, the programme will contribute significantly to restoring adequate living conditions and dignity to the affected communities and impact will be continually measured.

### **Constraints:**

There are some limitations in the supply of certain materials, including fibre-mats and wooden poles. Local providers have run out of stocks and these materials are bought in other provinces of the country, thereby slightly elevating unit costs given the added transportation involved.

### **Strengthening National Society response capacities**

**Objective: The PRC is better prepared to respond to this and future emergencies, through the development of an efficient management and response structures.**

**Peru: Earthquake; Appeal no. MDRPE003; Operations Update no. 5****Progress/Achievements**

Having experienced a long period of external judiciary administration and a change of leadership some two months prior to the earthquake, the PRC's response capacity was reduced at the time of the disaster. However, the new management has made significant advances in the strengthening the institution's management and response structures since work has begun in the area.

The PRC's plan of action for the operation follows clear lines of action to respond to the needs of affected communities, as well as strengthening the institution itself, not only in the fulfilment of specific interventions, but also through the identification of required human resources, infrastructural development and general capacity building needs. The operation's plan has been elaborated to respond to the earthquake, while being firmly located in the wider framework of the PRC's reconstruction plan, which includes the redesign of the headquarters' organizational structure and the management of human resources. Additional human resource needs for the implementation of the operation continue to be assessed by the PRC, in conjunction with wider resource needs in the overall restructuring of the PRC.

The Regional Representation provides continued support to the PRC in organizational development issues, as well as assistance in coordination with external partners. The Federation and PNS have also provided considerable support to the PRC, not only in direct interventions undertaken within the operation, but also in the support from valuable human resources and capacity-building of regional branches, in particular during the recovery phase of the response.

Special attention continues to be provided to the regional branches of Chincha, Ica and Pisco, which have been affected in different degrees by the earthquake. During the current phase of the operation, greater focus is being placed on training volunteers from these local branches in the undertaking of activities in the field, with brigades of volunteers trained in health, water and sanitation and psycho-social support, not only strengthening the regional branches themselves, but also simultaneously extending the reach of the operation.

Cumulative figures indicate that over 510 volunteers have been mobilized to work in rotation in the operation from over twelve different regional branches. Many of these volunteers are new recruits who have wanted to contribute their time to assist affected populations. Local branches in the affected areas have also recruited many new members. Included in the PRC's plan of action is support to volunteers who have been directly affected by the earthquake, and following evaluations in Pisco, Chincha and Ica, initial distributions have been made based on individual needs.

The operation has also helped the PRC to re-establish its image through its professional and efficient handling of the response with clearly visible actions to assist affected families. The PRC has generated considerable funds from the private sector and individual donors, who wished to support its actions, with some 30 donors providing over USD 330,000.

**Impact:**

Significant progress has been made in strengthening the management and response structures of the PRC. The PRC has developed, and continues to build, its technical capacities to respond to future national and regional emergencies. The PRC's efficient handling of the response has also had a considerable impact in increasing confidence in the National Society, not only in the recruitment of new volunteers, but also in the mobilization of considerable funds towards the operation, as well as its reintegration into regional forums.

**Constraints:**

The organizational structure of the PRC following the earthquake response is somewhat unbalanced and requires thorough analysis and revision in order to respond to the multiple challenges facing the National Society.

**Federation Coordination**

Support to the PRC operation has so far mobilized over CHF 17.3 million. Notably, this sum is just short of the announced contributions to the UN's Flash Appeal to date (CHF 18.8 million) and thus positions the Red Cross as a major actor in the humanitarian response. Of the total CHF 17.3 million mobilized, CHF 6.2 million are channelled through the Federation, and CHF 11.1 million are either directly or, as in the case of Telefónica, partly directly and partly as new contributions towards the Federation appeal. New initiatives and proposals have been

## **Peru: Earthquake; Appeal no. MDRPE003; Operations Update no. 5**

announced from partners including the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) with its plan for Peru including actions to be implemented by the Spanish Red Cross, and the ALAS Foundation which has announced further funding accessible to the Federation; and finally, the fundraising campaigns that are still being organized in several countries.

The above, once finalized, will be reflected in a revised appeal that will focus on the next phase of the operation and will capture the real overall dimension of the Red Cross operation.

Importantly, approximately 40 percent of the funds received are from non-traditional sources, such as private companies, foundations and associations. This trend confirms that the Corporate Social Responsibility approach is increasingly motivating non-humanitarian sectors to contribute to face the challenges that disasters pose to communities and countries where they operate, noticeably underlining the strong link between development and disaster. The Red Cross is in a position to become the preferred partner of these non-traditional actors for disaster response, based on a clear investment in risk reduction in local communities through its extensive network of volunteers and branches, as was clearly presented by the Vice-President of the Federation, Dr. Raymond Forde, only few months ago in the Inter-American Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility.

While 23 Partner National Societies have supported the Peruvian Red Cross since the beginning of the operation either directly or via the Federation appeal, the American Red Cross, the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross are directly supporting the operation with personnel and resources in Peru. Of these three PNS, the German and Spanish Red Cross Societies had in-country delegations prior to the earthquake. All PNS endorse the coordination role of the Federation Secretariat and support a unified approach. The Federation and PNS take part in coordination meetings every week in Lima and Pisco, led by the PRC to assess the operation's advances; coordination with external partners is also led by the PRC with support from the Federation and PNS.

Meetings in the field, chaired by INDECI and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team (UNDAC), continue to coordinate humanitarian assistance and recovery programmes on a weekly basis. Weekly meetings of the various technical commissions also continue, with the water and sanitation and shelter sectors combining forces during this period. In general, coordination is working well and greater emphasis is placed on longer term planning in order to meet the needs of the affected populations in the transition from emergency to recovery phases. INDECI has called the Federation and other key partners to support the preparation of a two-day session on lessons learned from the earthquake operation that will take place mid-November in Lima. Similarly, the Federation will launch a mid-term evaluation of some aspects of this and two other operations, and will organize a thorough final participatory evaluation with the inclusion of the assisted people.

Coordination via technical or ad hoc meetings include the following actors: At governmental level, with local authorities, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, CEDAPP, EMAPISCO, INDECI, FORSUR and SEDEPAL; with NGOS, including Action Against Hunger, Care, CHF, Oxfam, MSF and Terre des Hommes; and with inter-governmental agencies, including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Discussions with the Faculty of Engineering of the Catholic University of Peru (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru – PUCP) to incorporate earthquake-resistant building techniques and assess training requirements in the temporary shelter programmes currently being implemented by the PRC, Federation and PNS, are on-going.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives**

The earthquake response operation is based on the principle of humanity. The selection of beneficiaries under the appeal is based on the level of vulnerability of those affected, respecting cultural diversity and ensuring gender sensitivity. Activities planned for this appeal are based on SPHERE standards, the humanitarian charter and the code of conduct for emergency response. All objectives put forward in the appeal are in line with Strategy 2010, as well as the Strategy for the Movement and the Principles and Rules of the Movement. The International Federation strongly supports the rights-based approach for people affected by disasters. The PRC/Federation have been ensuring the inclusion of a participatory needs assessment to define the contents of recovery support measures, and the initiatives being taken in support of communities are based on direct observation and the application of vulnerability criteria.

## Communications – Advocacy and public information

One month after the earthquake, the PRC/Federation team released video footage of images taken in the field to refocus media interest on the continuing needs of affected populations. In addition, two media visits were organized to further stimulate focus on the disaster. Firstly, a visit organized by the PRC to affected communities in the towns of Chincha, Ica and Pisco on the 14 September, and secondly, a visit for the international and national media organized by ECHO on 21 September, to review its interventions with participating implementing partners, including the PRC/Federation, Oxfam, Italian Cooperation and the WFP.

The PRC and the Federation continue to provide updates on the operation's activities to the media and general public via their web-pages: [www.cruzroja.org](http://www.cruzroja.org) and [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org) respectively, with operations updates and appeal documents translated into Spanish. The photo archive continues to be expanded, including images of all actions taken to date and can be accessed by contacting the Federation Secretariat's Media Service or the Regional Representation in Lima. The PRC is focusing on the development of a work plan that will ensure a strong communications effort during the coming year, not only to disseminate information on this and other disasters, but also to build capacity in the area at national and regional levels. The Federation has also prepared guidelines on the management of information during emergencies, with a particular focus on the initial 24-72 hours of coverage, following lessons learned during this operation, as well as in Red Cross responses to the hurricanes Dean and Felix in the Caribbean region.

Telefónica continues to provide generous support the Red Cross response to the disaster with its fundraising campaign being broadcast across Latin America and Europe, in addition to its initial generous donation of USD3 million. Preparations are also underway for a concert in Lima on 13 November for an estimated 45,000 people to generate a further USD1 million to support the operation in the specific domain of reconstruction of schools. The concert is planned with support from artists such as including Miguel Bose and Alejandro Sanz, as well as other well-known international and national artists. It is hoped that the concert will be broadcast live in the towns of Chincha, Ica and Pisco to further consolidate support to affected families, to refocus media attention back to affected areas, as well as to send a strong message of solidarity to those affected.

The fund-raising campaign *Alas para Perú* (Wings for Peru) organized by the ALAS Foundation continues to raise international awareness and generate funds for affected families. The ALAS Foundation, an initiative led by Latin American artists to promote social awareness and support programmes across the continent, has brought together over 30 renowned artists, including Miguel Bosé, Shakira, Alejandro Sanz, Carlos Vives, Diego Torres, Thalía, Juanes, Maná and Gustavo Cerati. Spots are being broadcast via some 60 TV channels and 21 radio channels, as well as covered in 23 print media. The campaign is also supported by telecommunications companies allowing donations to be made by SMS including, América Móvil (Telcel in México, Claro in Peru and Chile, CTI Móvil in Argentina and Uruguay, and Comcel in Colombia) and Telefónica (México, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela and Spain). Donations as well as further information can be found online at: <http://www.fundacionalas.org/>.

***Contributions list and interim financial report below;***

***[click here to return to the title page.](#)***

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Donor response to appeal MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

TIMEFRAME: 15 Aug 07 to 17 May 08

LOCATION: Peru

TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT:	5,605,000
TOTAL RECEIVED TO DATE:	6,200,644
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:	111%

Updated on: 23 Oct 2007

	Currency	Amount	Coordination & Implementation	Disaster Management	Health & Care	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
<b>BUDGET</b>				5,605,000				5,605,000
<b>FUNDING</b>								
<b>Opening Balance</b>				250,000				250,000
<b>Income</b>								
<b>Cash contributions (received and pledged)</b>								
American Red Cross	USD	317,102		375,191				375,191
Belgian Red Cross (French)	USD	10,400		12,178				12,178
Belgian Red Cross (French) (from Belgian Government)	USD	160,000		187,360				187,360
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	EUR	6,385		10,535				10,535
Canadian Red Cross	USD	4,557		5,487				5,487
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	CAD	200,000		227,400				227,400
Croatian Red Cross	CHF	35,000		35,000				35,000
Cyprus Red Cross	CHF	16,280		16,280				16,280
Czech Government	CZK	6,774,976		296,744				296,744
ECHO	EUR	515,000		850,780				850,780
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	50,000		82,500				82,500
France - Private Donors	EUR	600		971				971
Great Britain - Private Donors	GBP	480		1,162				1,162
Irish Red Cross	EUR	2,825		4,674				4,674
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	EUR	200,000		330,000				330,000
Italian Red Cross	EUR	50,000		83,000				83,000
Japanese Red Cross	USD	153,600		184,781				184,781
JT international Foundation	CHF	80,000		80,000				80,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	USD	1,002		1,205				1,205
Monaco Red Cross	EUR	15,000		24,660				24,660
Netherlands Red Cross	EUR	15,514		25,505				25,505
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	EUR	290,000		478,200				478,200
Norwegian Red Cross	NOK	88,674		18,356				18,356
On Line donations	CHF	58,211		58,211				58,211
OPEC Fund For International Developm	USD	200,000		234,200				234,200
Private Donor	EUR	100		165				165

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

	Currency	Amount	Coordination & Implementation CHF	Disaster Management CHF	Health & Care CHF	Humanitarian Values CHF	Organisational Development CHF	Total CHF
<b>BUDGET</b>				5,605,000				5,605,000
<b>FUNDING</b>								
<b>Opening Balance</b>				250,000				250,000
<b>Income</b>								
SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation	USD	100,000		120,400				120,400
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	SGD	45,869		35,993				35,993
Spanish Red Cross	EUR	20,554		33,914				33,914
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	SEK	1,000,000		175,200				175,200
Swiss Red Cross	EUR	3,393		5,598				5,598
Switzerland - Private Donors	EUR	74		121				121
United States - Private Donors	USD	1,172		1,393				1,393
<b>Total Cash contributions</b>				3,997,164				3,997,164
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport (pledged)</b>								
American Red Cross	USD	263,104		316,778				316,778
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	EUR	191,349		315,726				315,726
Canadian Red Cross	USD	58,195		70,067				70,067
Luxembourg Red Cross	USD	15,414		18,559				18,559
Netherlands Red Cross	EUR	240,428		396,707				396,707
Norwegian Red Cross	NOK	1,364,220		281,711				281,711
Spanish Red Cross	EUR	440,995		727,641				727,641
Swiss Red Cross	EUR	46,238		76,292				76,292
<b>Total Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>				2,203,480				2,203,480
<b>Other Income</b>								
DREF Allocations	CHF	-250,000		-250,000				-250,000
<b>Total Other Income</b>				-250,000				-250,000
<b>Total Income</b>				5,950,644				5,950,644
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>			0	6,200,644	0	0	0	6,200,644
<b>COVERAGE</b>			0%	111%	0%	0%	0%	111%

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/09
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		5,605,000				5,605,000
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions (received)</u>						
American Red Cross		140,991				140,991
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		10,535				10,535
Canadian Red Cross		232,887				232,887
Croatian Red Cross		35,000				35,000
Czech Government		296,744				296,744
ECHO		679,800				679,800
Finnish Red Cross		82,500				82,500
France - Private Donors		971				971
Great Britain - Private Donors		1,162				1,162
Irish Red Cross		1,644				1,644
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund		330,000				330,000
Japanese Red Cross		184,781				184,781
JT international Foundation		80,000				80,000
Luxembourg Red Cross		1,205				1,205
Monaco Red Cross		24,660				24,660
Netherlands Red Cross		354,305				354,305
Norwegian Red Cross		18,356				18,356
On Line donations		58,211				58,211
Private Donor		165				165
SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Fou		120,400				120,400
Spanish Red Cross		33,914				33,914
Swedish Red Cross		175,200				175,200
Swiss Red Cross		5,598				5,598
Switzerland - Private Donors		121				121
United States - Private Donors		778				778
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>2,869,928</b>				<b>2,869,928</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
American Red Cross		234,200				234,200
Belgian Red Cross (French)		199,538				199,538
Cyprus Red Cross		16,280				16,280
ECHO		170,980				170,980
Irish Red Cross		3,030				3,030
Italian Red Cross		83,000				83,000
Netherlands Red Cross		149,400				149,400
OPEC Fund For International Developm		234,200				234,200
Singapore Red Cross		35,993				35,993
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>		<b>1,126,621</b>				<b>1,126,621</b>
<u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport (received)</u>						
American Red Cross		316,777				316,777
Belgian Red Cross - Flanders		162,080				162,080
Canadian Red Cross Society		84,412				84,412
Luxemburg Red Cross		18,543				18,543
Netherlands Red Cross		392,392				392,392
Norwegian Red Cross		282,393				282,393
Spanish Red Cross		733,185				733,185
Swiss Red Cross		86,130				86,130
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>2,075,913</b>				<b>2,075,913</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		<b>6,072,462</b>				<b>6,072,462</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>		<b>6,072,462</b>				<b>6,072,462</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/09
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		6,072,462				6,072,462
E. Expenditure		-3,901,017				-3,901,017
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,171,445				2,171,445

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/09
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>5,605,000</b>					<b>5,605,000</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	1,682,230		1,774,125				1,774,125	-91,895
Construction Materials			18,934				18,934	-18,934
Clothing & textiles	236,003		124,158				124,158	111,845
Food			835				835	-835
Water & Sanitation	18,276		50,599				50,599	-32,323
Medical & First Aid			153				153	-153
Utensils & Tools	273,750		272,439				272,439	1,311
Other Supplies & Services	960,700		403,374				403,374	557,326
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>3,170,959</b>		<b>2,644,619</b>				<b>2,644,619</b>	<b>526,340</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	75,000							75,000
Computers & Telecom	50,000		19,768				19,768	30,232
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.			9,161				9,161	-9,161
Others Machinery & Equipment	100,000							100,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>225,000</b>		<b>28,929</b>				<b>28,929</b>	<b>196,071</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	83,521		10,199				10,199	73,322
Distribution & Monitoring	491,232		494,417				494,417	-3,185
Transport & Vehicle Costs	201,670		54,356				54,356	147,314
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>776,423</b>		<b>558,972</b>				<b>558,972</b>	<b>217,451</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	219,800		67,840				67,840	151,960
Regionally Deployed Staff	13,824		33,153				33,153	-19,329
National Staff	45,000		14,624				14,624	30,376
National Society Staff	173,256		50,976				50,976	122,280
Consultants	36,120		7,050				7,050	29,070
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>488,000</b>		<b>173,643</b>				<b>173,643</b>	<b>314,357</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	260,000		2,189				2,189	257,811
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>260,000</b>		<b>2,189</b>				<b>2,189</b>	<b>257,811</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	79,223		48,071				48,071	31,152
Information & Public Relation	60,922		8,771				8,771	52,151
Office Costs	48,160		37,003				37,003	11,157
Communications	60,200		32,482				32,482	27,718
Professional Fees	54,180		102				102	54,078
Financial Charges	2,408		25,746				25,746	-23,338
Other General Expenses	15,200		1,173				1,173	14,027
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>320,293</b>		<b>153,349</b>				<b>153,349</b>	<b>166,944</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	364,325		231,946				231,946	132,379
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>364,325</b>		<b>231,946</b>				<b>231,946</b>	<b>132,379</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			107,372				107,372	-107,372
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>107,372</b>				<b>107,372</b>	<b>-107,372</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>5,605,000</b>		<b>3,901,017</b>				<b>3,901,017</b>	<b>1,703,983</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,703,983</b>				<b>1,703,983</b>	