

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Peru: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRPE003
GLIDE n° EQ-2007-000133-PER
Operations update n° 6
6 February 2008

Period covered by this Ops Update: 16 November 2007 to 23 January 2008.
Appeal target (current): CHF 10,895,000 (USD 9,917,000 or EUR 6,785,000).
Appeal coverage: 71%;

[click here to go directly to the updated donor response report \(also available at <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf>\),](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf)

[click here to link to contact details or](#)

[click here to go 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).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 250,000 (USD 207,641 or EUR 151,515).
- Appeal 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).
- Second revision of the Appeal Budget on 3 December 2007 for CHF 10,895,000 (USD 9,579,403 or EUR 6,468,591) for 18 months (February 2009) to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).



Women, youth, and children oftentimes are the most active during material distributions for temporary housing units. -Bernales- Pisco.
Source: International Federation

Summary: Following the 15 August 2007 earthquake in the Peruvian department of Ica, measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale and 7.9 on the moment magnitude (M_w) scale, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) has successfully supported affected families during the emergency and early reconstruction phases. With the assistance of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the Federation) and Partner National Societies (PNS) such as the American Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, comprehensive community recovery plans are being implemented in vulnerable communities in the provinces of Pisco, Chincha, and Ica.

After the second revision of the Emergency Appeal budget on 3 December 2007, with the final report due on 17 May 2009, the Peruvian Red Cross operation has focused on attending to the shelter, health, and social development needs of the beneficiary communities during the current recovery process. As part of the participatory reconstruction of the affected areas, the PRC will provide 6,000 temporary shelter units in Pisco, Chincha and Ica. With Federation coordination, the PRC and affected families are building 1,000 temporary

shelter units in Pisco. In Chincha, the German Red Cross and American Red Cross are building 1,000 and 2,000, respectively. The Spanish Red Cross is building an additional 2,000 in Ica.

Alongside these activities, the PRC operation has distributed kitchen kits and hygiene kits to families who have received temporary shelters in Pisco, as well as distributing Samsung's generous donation of food for affected people in Pisco, Ica, and Chincha.

As of 23 January 2008, appeal coverage stands at 64 percent. The continued support for the Appeal is necessary to fully develop recovery actions that reduce pre-existing vulnerabilities and contribute to dignified living conditions for the affected people. The PRC and the Federation invite donations from those who have generously supported the Appeal during the emergency phase to extend their appreciated contributions to the current reconstruction efforts, as well as encourage new donors to support this Appeal.

Special gratitude to the following Partner National Societies for their contributions to this Operation through this Appeal: the American Red Cross, the Andorra Red Cross, the Australian Red Cross, the Belgium Red Cross (French), the Belgium Red Cross (Flanders), the Canadian Red Cross, the Croatian Red Cross, the Cyprus Red Cross, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Irish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Singapore Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, the Turkish Red Crescent, and the Uruguayan Red Cross.

In addition, special acknowledgement of the generous support to this Appeal by the governments of Belgium, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the United States, and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO).

The private sector has also responded generously to the needs of the affected population expressed in this Appeal. We offer our appreciation of the donations from 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. Additional gratitude is due to the Alcatel-Lucent Foundation, the Association of Civil Servants of the Peru Diplomatic Service (Asociación de Funcionarios del Servicio Diplomático del Perú), BNP Paribas Miami, Exxon Mobil, Galaxy Latin America, Germanischer Lloyd Perú, Goodyear, Hermandad de San Martín de Porres, Kraft Foods, L.L. Bean, Minera San Juan, Pesco Marine SAC Talara, Petrolife Petroleum Company, Petrovietnam Exploration Production Corporation, Rutas Servicios de Viaje, Samsung, Taiwan Red Cross Organization, and Ximesa. Other government, private, and individual donors have supported all phases of the Appeal: thanks to them as well.

The situation

On 15 August 2007, an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale and 7.9 on the moment magnitude (Mw) scale according to the Peruvian Geophysics Institute (IGP) struck the Peruvian department of Ica. 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 serious destruction in the coastal and mountain regions located south of Lima.

The National Institute of Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil – INDECI) reports that 519 people died and an additional 655,674 people were directly affected by the quake. The number of damaged, uninhabitable, and destroyed homes continues at its November 2007 figure of 139,521. Five months after the earthquake, over 24 thousand people still live in 100 camps located in the provinces of Pisco, Chincha, Ica and Cañete. The heavy rains in mid-January have caused further damage in the region, including a landslide in the province of Palpa in the Ica department. Weather forecasts predict more heavy rains through February 2008.

While the end-of-the year holiday season served to highlight the on-going needs of the affected people -- particularly children-- it also implied the temporary slow-down of reconstruction. Rubble removal, a prerequisite for reconstruction, remains a challenge. INDECI most recent public figures from 17 January 2008 indicate that approximately 26 percent (2.066 million cubic metres of 7.8 million cubic metres) of the growing quantity of rubble has been removed. Rubble removal did not advance as quickly in rural regions further inland. On 12 January 2008, the Peruvian Minister of Defence announced that in coordination with the national army, 60 machines would be deployed to Pisco to remove what this ministry has determined to be a remaining 300,000 cubic metres.

In January, the national press reported on the number of schools that need to be rebuilt before the next academic year starts in March. A January 2008 legal decree for the state reconstruction program, Fund for the Reconstruction of the South (FORSUR), expanded its mandate from that of financing only infrastructure projects to other areas such as of education, health, and transportation. FORSUR has announced that in late January 2008, it will present its reconstruction plan that takes into account affected people's demands.

In January 2008, INDECI, the Peruvian Geophysical Institute, the Geological, Mining and Metallurgic Institute, and private companies presented a study, including soil analysis, which mapped risks in Pisco. Presented to local authorities, this study determined that only 20 percent of urban Pisco is located on a solid foundation; the other areas are labelled medium to very high risk for their high silt and sand content. Particular concern is raised for the communities of Pisco Playa, Playa Leticia and a portion of San Andrés which are located on thin soil in which underground water is at less than one meter from the land's surface.

On 12 January 2008, the Ministry of Housing began distributing bonds for approximately CHF 2,270 (USD 2,000 or EUR 3,326) to affected families who have land titles to their properties. These bonds are destined for the purchase of materials to rebuild homes on their titled land. Families without land titles do not have access to this state program.

Coordination and partnerships

From the first emergency relief response to the present, the PRC operation has worked closely with the Federation and the Participating National Societies (PNS) from the American, German and Spanish Red Cross. While each PNS works in different regions (the GRC in Chíncha and Ica, the AmCross in Chíncha, and the SRC in Ica), coordination meetings, particularly as all PNS are focused on the building of temporary shelters, continue to be useful in the early reconstruction phase. Furthermore, all three PNS work closely with the local branches of the PRC in Chíncha, Pisco and Ica, thus increasing their actions to rebuild their communities and organization.

The Belgian Red Cross (BRC), with support from the Luxemburg Red Cross, will open a mission in Peru in February 2008. The BRC presence will contribute to on-going PNS support for post-disaster reconstruction and PRC institutional strengthening.

During the early reconstruction phase, the PRC continues to meet with State institutions and non-governmental organizations working in Pisco, Chíncha, and Ica. Furthermore, the PRC and the Spanish Red Cross are collectively planning with the Ministry of Education and Telefónica to rebuild schools in earthquake-affected regions. Telefónica has earmarked USD 2.5 million of its generous USD 4 million donation for school reconstruction.

National Society Capacity Building:

The Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), in coordination with the Federation, continue to develop their early reconstruction plan and activities that focus on participatory construction of temporary shelters combined with actions to foment healthy and hygienic health practices as well as social development.

Volunteers from the PRC regional branches of Pisco, Ica and Chíncha remain active in assisting the early reconstruction activities. During the operation, 530 people from 26 PRC regional branches (Arequipa, Barranca, Camana, Catacaos, Chiclayo, Chimbote, Chíncha, Chora, Cuzco, Huancane, Huaraz, Ica, Ilo, Juliaca, Lima, Mariscal Nieto, Nazca, Paramonga, Pisco, Piura, Puno, Putina, Tacna, Trujillo, and Tumbes) volunteered their time and skills to the operation in Pisco. While many were repeat volunteers, the PRC established a two-week time limit with rest-time between volunteer stints for those entering into the earthquake affected regions. While remaining open to other volunteers, the early reconstruction phase now utilises and further develops the skills and efforts provided by volunteers of the three local regional branches.

Given that the institutional strengthening of the Peruvian Red Cross is one of the Appeal's objectives, further discussion of the progress in this area will be addressed in the Strengthening the National Society section below.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

After completing over three months of emergency relief activities, the operation has now focused its efforts on early reconstruction activities. During the month of December 2007, the PRC distributed 828 kitchen kits and 828 hygiene kits to the families who have received temporary shelters. The operation and PRC volunteers distributed

an additional total of 8,875 food kits donated by Samsung. Psychosocial support in the form of educational talks on disaster response and risk prevention was provided to 302 children and adults. From 3 November to 11 December 2007, the PRC provided medical attention to 214 adults and children regular medical visits and 95 other adults and children during two day-long medical campaigns. From early December 2007 through mid-January 2008, the PRC provided weekly distributions of approximately 315,000 litres of water to 25 vulnerable communities and selected camps.

Given the impact of the continued scarcity of temporary housing for affected people, during the month of January 2008 the operation strategically placed all its efforts onto completing its goal of providing 1,000 temporary shelter units in Pisco for the most vulnerable families. As of 22 January 2008, the PRC/Federation have built a total of 828 temporary shelters units in Pisco. Once these housing units are complete, the operation will resume other planned comprehensive health, water and sanitation, and community development activities.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

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

Progress: As reported in the 3 December 2007 Second Revised Appeal, this objective has been surpassed and thus, is less central during the early reconstruction phase. However, the PRC is distributing still-needed relief items to the most vulnerable groups (rural inhabitants, female-headed households and families with multiple children) in selected regions. In coordination with the temporary shelter component activities, the PRC has distributed 686 standard kitchen kits and 686 standard hygiene kits to the families who have received temporary shelters in the districts of Independencia and Humay.

Furthermore, the PRC continues to channel and distribute contributions from private donors. Thanks to Samsung (private corporation), the operation saw PRC volunteers distribute a total of 8,875 food kits consisting of 5 kilos of rice, 1.5 kilo of noodles, 1 can of tuna, and 2 litres of cooking oil. In Pisco, the PRC distributed 3,062 food kits in the districts of Independencia (Cabeza de Toro community) and Humay (Bernales and Paracas communities). Affected families in Chincha and Ica received an additional 5,813 kits.

While the most significant impacts of relief were seen during the emergency phase, the current food and non-food item distributions coordinated with the operation's shelter component partially alleviate some of the continued needs of vulnerable families.

Challenges: In an effort to support affected people's empowerment, PRC distribution efforts face the challenge of ensuring that their distributions contribute towards community development, participatory initiatives, and affected people's empowerment.

Emergency health

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

Progress: This objective, also explained in 3 December 2007 Second Revised Appeal, was achieved during the emergency phase.

During the month of December 2007, this area promoted risk reduction and prevention while continuing to identify adults and children who might benefit from professional psychological attention. Psychosocial recovery is based on people feeling knowledgeable and in control of their surroundings and the PRC is providing the tools to affected adults and children to do so. In collaboration with the operation's healthcare section, 302 adults and children participated in informational talks on disaster prevention and risk reduction.

As in the rural regions of Pisco most adults work in agriculture activities during the morning hours, Pisco branch volunteers program these activities in the afternoons to ensure wider participation. As part of the comprehensive and integrated approach of the operation's actions in the early reconstruction period, families in the attended

communities are also recipients of temporary shelter units. The following table indicates the progress of psychosocial attention in December 2007:

Community- District	Children	Adults	Total
Cabeza de Toro- Independencia	110	93	203
Bernales- Humay	40	59	99
TOTAL	150	152	302

Due to the decision to ensure that the most vulnerable families have access to temporary shelters, during the month of January 2008 the operation reduced its psychosocial support activities. However, most children remain in school in January since the regular academic school year has been extended to make up for lost instruction time following the earthquake. The PRC and Federation are currently drafting a comprehensive community development plan of action that will include psychosocial support based on the existing needs of children, youth, and adults.

In December 2007, the PRC published two guides on psychosocial support for use during this and future emergencies. The guide addressed to relief workers involved in psychosocial support, *Basic Concepts for psychosocial intervention in emergency situations*, highlights psychological first aid. In non-technical language, it provides concepts and tools to support the empowerment of affected people during emergencies and makes available specific methodologies useful for psychosocial interventions with children. The other booklet aimed at all relief workers, *Stress in emergency situations*, identifies common psychological impacts of emergencies and provides individual and collective approaches to deal with them.

Additionally, in coordination with other actors providing psychosocial support in the earthquake-affected regions, the operation has begun discussions on how to best implement the *IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings*.

The on-going psychosocial activities focused on disaster preparedness and risk reduction demonstrate the manner in which strengthening affected people's knowledge of disasters mitigates the long-term negative impacts that these emergencies potentially cause.

Challenges: In addition to the commitment to do so, guaranteeing psychosocial support in the early reconstruction period is also dependent on continual training, institutional commitment, and the combination of this area with other actions. Given that five months have passed since the earthquake, affected people's current challenges, including emotions arising due to the speed of reconstruction, need to be adequately understood and addressed.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: Water needs of the affected population are evaluated and responded to by the PRC.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foster educational opportunities on sanitation issues ○ Foment collective responsibility for healthy communities

Progress: This area, as mentioned in the 3 December 2007 operations update, has been incorporated into the early reconstruction objective. However due to the continued lack of a regular clean and safe water supply, water distribution activities continued unabated until mid- January 2008. During this period, approximately 315,000 litres of water was being distributed weekly to 25 vulnerable communities and selected camps in coordination with the local water company EMPISCO.

After negotiating an exit strategy with local authorities and population in the 25 communities, the Federation began phasing out water distribution in mid-January 2008. As of 16 January 2008, 33 bladders (water storage bags) have been removed from the communities in which they were placed during the first weeks of the emergency. Of the 11 that remain in affected communities, EMPISCO has expressed interest in keeping and being responsible for at least five communities most exposed to the risk of water contamination during the rainy season.

The Federation's future efforts in water and sanitation, framed with the early reconstruction objective, will foster educational opportunities on sanitation issues and foment collective responsibility for healthy communities in the areas where temporary housing units have been built.

Providing water to vulnerable families in the Pisco area, thus reducing the probabilities of illnesses and other medical conditions has further reduced impacts of this disaster. Continual water supply additionally has contributed to men, women and children's possibilities of returning to select pre-emergency domestic activities.

Challenges: More combined efforts between affected families, their local authorities and the PRC are necessary to strengthen affected people's capacities to design and implement water supply plans after extraordinary national and international support finishes.

Emergency shelter	
Objective: Early recovery activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The PRC/ Federation will provide 1,000 temporary shelter units in Pisco. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue the construction of the temporary shelter units.

Progress: This objective for early reconstruction is the most central to the current PRC activities in Pisco. The PRC has prioritized activities in the fields of health (health education, psychosocial support), water and sanitation (education and planning), reconstruction, and social development. The Partner National Societies (PNS), in coordination with the PRC, have also emphasized reconstruction through the building of temporary housing for affected families. The German Red Cross is building 1,000 temporary housing units in Chincha and the American Red Cross is building 2,000 more in other areas of this same province. The Spanish Red Cross is building 2,000 temporary housing units in Ica. The PRC, the Federation, and the PNS will provide a total of 5,000 temporary shelter units in Chincha, Ica and Pisco.

Early Recovery Health

Since December 2007, medical attention has been combined with educational talks on hygiene and preventative healthcare in community visits. From 3 November to 11 December 2007, the PRC provided medical attention to 214 adults and children in these regular visits. Two additional day-long medical campaigns in December allowed 95 other people (adults and children) to receive medical attention and obtain information on preventative healthcare. Five months after the earthquake, the most prevalent health problems identified by PRC staff and volunteers are respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases, conditions augmented by the continuous presence of rubble and water shortage.

As mentioned above, during the month of December 2007, the PRC combined its psychosocial support with education in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. This focus is paving the way for the future development of these actions after the 1,000 temporary housing units are built, as well as providing a foundation for planned activities like the production of community risk maps and education in risk reduction.

Early Recovery Water and sanitation

The transition from emergency relief actions to the current phase of participatory reconstruction, as explained above, implies a constant effort to strengthen community capabilities to plan and efficiently use their water supply and maintain their access. Currently the PRC is planning how to address water and sanitation issues in the two regions where temporary shelter units have been built. In Cabeza de Toro and Bernales, both rural agricultural communities, water is available one hour daily if at all and the hygienic disposal of human and other solid waste is a challenge.

The local volunteers from the PRC branch in Pisco, active since the earliest stage of the emergency, are knowledgeable and experienced in implementing activities to foment efficient and safe water use. These skills will be useful as they focus their work with vulnerable communities teaching about safer practices for human and non-human solid waste disposal, water storage and use, and activities that advance sustainable development.

Early Recovery Reconstruction

The PRC continues to train local construction workers to build temporary shelter modules using cost-effective and local materials. Its guide published in early December 2007, *Manual for participatory reconstruction of temporary shelter*, clearly details the procedures, materials, and design of this housing. Adding to the hands-on training that construction workers receive, this booklet is distributed to families receiving temporary housing units and their local community organizations.

As of 22 January 2008, the PRC/Federation has built a total of 828 temporary shelter units in Pisco, thus reaching 82 percent of the goal to provide 1,000 homes for affected Pisco families. In the rural community of Cabeza de Toro in the province of Independencia, the operation reached its objective of providing 348 temporary shelter units by mid-December 2007. As of 22 January 2008, 480 temporary shelter units have been built in Bernales in Humay province. Additionally, in a combined and multi-pronged effort to support the interrelated health needs of affected families, the PRC is accompanying temporary housing activities with distributions of hygiene and kitchen kits.

In direct coordination with the PRC and particularly with its regional branches in Ica and Chincha, the German Red Cross, American Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross have made notable progress in providing dignified temporary shelter units for affected families in the provinces of Chincha and Ica.

As of 21 January 2008, the German Red Cross (GRC) has built 600 temporary shelter modules in the Chincha province in the communities of Agua Dulce, Canoa, Collazos, Cruz del Rosario, El Palomar, Hornillos, Huarangal, Laran Bajo, Los Claveles, Magdalena, Mariposa, Mencias, Pampa Mendoza, Pozuelo, Rivera, San Valentin, Santa Adela and Lurin Beach. In direct coordination with the PRC, the GRC maintains a building plan in which the community organization receives the construction material (two varieties of bamboo poles used for roofing and partial walls, eucalyptus poles used for pillars, and nails, wires and additional hardware) which is then distributed to the most vulnerable families. The GRC/ PRC team train these families and other community members in construction techniques which permit the community to collectively build their temporary shelter modules. In early January, the GRC has started this process in Ica and estimates completing the proposed goal of 1,000 shelters by late March 2008.



With the support of the German Red Cross, one thousand affected families will have access to temporary shelter units in Chincha and Ica.

Source: German Red Cross

The Spanish Red Cross (SRC) has prioritized the provision of temporary shelter in Ica. As of 21 January 2008, the SRC has provided 1,480 temporary shelter units for Ica families. Like the Federation/ PRC temporary shelters, these are made of eucalyptus poles, woven thatch, cement and hardware. Local construction workers, supported by PRC volunteers from Ica, and the affected families themselves, have reached 74 percent of their goal of 2,000 temporary shelter units for vulnerable families in Ica.

The American Red Cross (AmCross) is also responding to the shelter needs of the affected families in Ica. As of 17 January 2008, the AmCross / PRC have built 475 houses in the communities of Hoja Redonda, Tambo de Mora, Keiko Sofia, Condorillo Bajo, and La Union in Ica. Community members work together, with the assistance of a local construction worker, to build the wood and

plastic laminate houses. These houses are often assembled on the foundation of the affected families' pre-earthquake homes. AmCross plans to achieve their objective of providing 2,000 temporary shelter units for affected families in Chincha by early March 2008.

Early recovery social development support

Providing support in the area of social development is directly related to facilitating processes in which affected people feel knowledgeable and empowered to plan and implement comprehensive projects that respond to their needs. The shelter component of the PRC's action plan has provided an opportunity to strengthen community organization. The PRC has placed special emphasis on facilitating decisions and organizing distributions in close coordination with local community institutions.

Providing temporary shelter modules has improved the conditions of the families who survived in crowded makeshift and unsafe structures. Beneficiary families now have separate spaces for their domestic activities. Many families mention their relief at now having different sleeping areas between generations and genders, as well as dividing their living area from their sleeping quarters. Moreover, with their new-found knowledge of basic housing construction, local workers and affected families are able to share their skills to help other affected families.

Challenges: Due to the great demand for construction workers in the earthquake affected areas, the PRC/Federation initially experienced difficulties in contracting available local workers. Alongside finding suppliers who could provide the construction materials at a low-cost and in a timely manner, the first phase of the temporary shelter units was a slow process. However, these early constraints have been overcome, thus permitting the implementation of an efficient shelter program.

Strengthening the National Society

Objective: The PRC is better prepared to respond to this and future emergencies, through the development of an efficient management and response structures.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement actions to strengthen the PRC's human resources, administrative and financial procedures, and programmatic structures. ○ Organize and host a national meeting of branch presidents.

Progress: The PRC, currently under judicial administration, continues to engage in activities that promote the return to democratic institutionalization via the strengthening of its management and response structures and fomenting regional branches' skills and capacities. During the last half of December 2007, with help from the Regional Representation in Lima, an assessment of the organizational structure was developed and implemented. This assessment demonstrated the need to strengthen the National Society's human resources, administrative and financial procedures, and programmatic structures. Short-term and medium-term actions with these objectives are currently being implemented to enhance the institution's accountability and transparency.

With the assistance from the Federation - and ICRC observation- the PRC is involved in planning a meeting of its branch presidents for early February 2008. This meeting, the first of this type under the present judicial administration, will provide two days of collective planning in which the current branch presidents can identify potential projects, learn about resource mobilization, and discuss a proposal for the future election and its related regulation. This gathering will provide a foundation for general elections, thus ending the judicial administration, in 2008. The Appeal will continue to support the return to an elected administration for the PRC and strengthen its role as an informed and committed actor in the preparation and reduction of risks at the local and national levels, and in international coordination with the Red Cross Movement. The Appeal support is demonstrably important in this course of action.

Challenges: Despite the PRC commitment to democratic institutionalisation, guaranteeing ownership of this process by the regional branches and understanding its positive potentials requires sustained effort and shared work. Continued energy needs to be given to strengthening volunteers and members' equal commitment to this goal.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The PRC and the Federation continue to publish the operation's activities and operations updates in Spanish and English for the media and general public on the webpages: www.cruzroja.org and www.ifrc.org. The photo archive on the Federation web page is available for photo documentation and additional photos are available via the Federation Secretariat's Media Service or the Regional Representation in Lima.

The Federation participates in local coordinating bodies of organizations that have received funding from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid- ECHO. With ECHO and these organisations, the Federation will participate in a press conference this February in Lima to present the first six months of emergency recovery and early reconstruction activities following the 15 August 2007 earthquake.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations

(NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

- For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:
 - In Peru: Luis Machuca, Judicial Administrator, Peruvian Red Cross, email presidente@cruzroja.org.pe, phone (511) 470 0606 or (511) 97910943.
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[<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

Donor response to MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

TIMEFRAME: 15 Aug 07 to 28 Feb 09

LOCATION: Peru

TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT:	10,895,000
TOTAL RECEIVED TO DATE:	7,700,071
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:	71%

Updated on: 06 Feb 2008

Currency	Amount	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
		CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET			10,895,000				10,895,000

FUNDING

Opening Balance		250,000					250,000
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Income
Cash contributions (received and pledged)

American Red Cross	USD	317,102		356,991			356,991
Andorra Red Cross	EUR	18,000		30,114			30,114
Australian Red Cross	AUD	10,128		10,724			10,724
Belgian Red Cross (French)	USD	10,400		11,627			11,627
Belgian Red Cross (French) (from Belgian Government)	USD	160,000		178,880			178,880
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	EUR	11,258		18,576			18,576
Brazilian Red Cross	USD	52,978		57,216			57,216
Canadian Red Cross	USD	3,800		4,575			4,575
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	CAD	200,000		227,400			227,400
Croatian Red Cross	CHF	48,000		48,000			48,000
Cyprus Red Cross	CHF	16,280		16,280			16,280
Czech Government	CZK	6,774,976		296,744			296,744
ECHO	EUR	515,000		845,630			845,630
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
Greek Government	EUR	100,000		165,000			165,000
Hong Kong Red Cross	HKD	38,407		5,642			5,642
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		80,500			80,500
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	16,120		26,534			26,534
Netherlands Red Cross	EUR	15,513		25,504			25,504
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	EUR	343,000		568,039			568,039

	Currency	Amount	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET				10,895,000				10,895,000
FUNDING								
Opening Balance				250,000				250,000
Income								
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	USD	10,000		10,800				10,800
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	USD	65,000		75,335				75,335
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	USD	165,271		190,343				190,343
Norwegian Red Cross	NOK	88,674		18,356				18,356
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	NOK	2,215,666		461,308				461,308
On Line donations	CHF	73,590		73,590				73,590
OPEC Fund For International Developm	USD	200,000		216,000				216,000
Panama Private donors	USD	350		421				421
Private Donor	EUR	100		165				165
SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation	USD	100,000		120,400				120,400
Singapore Red Cross	SGD	31,717		24,590				24,590
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	SGD	46,398		35,972				35,972
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
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	USD	30,000		33,540				33,540
Turkish Red Crescent	USD	5,000		5,795				5,795
United States - Private Donors	USD	2,797		3,289				3,289
Total Cash contributions				5,144,005				5,144,005
Inkind Goods & Transport (pledged)								
American Red Cross	USD	263,104		316,778				316,778
Belgian Red Cross (French)	EUR	191,349		315,726				315,726
Canadian Red Cross	USD	57,683		69,450				69,450
L.L. Bean, Inc.	USD	81,897		98,522				98,522
Luxembourg Red Cross	USD	15,414		18,559				18,559
Netherlands Red Cross	EUR	240,440		396,726				396,726
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

	Currency	Amount	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET				10,895,000				10,895,000
FUNDING								
Opening Balance				250,000				250,000
Income								
Total Inkind Goods & Transport				2,301,404				2,301,404
Inkind Personnel (pledged)								
Italian Red Cross	CHF	4,661		4,661				4,661
Total Inkind Personnel				4,661				4,661
Other Income								
DREF Allocations	CHF							
Total Other Income								
Total Income				7,450,071				7,450,071
TOTAL FUNDING			0	7,700,071	0	0	0	7,700,071
COVERAGE				71%				71%

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPERATION (based on information received from partners)

	Currency	Amount	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Bilateral Contributions								
Spanish Red Cross	USD	60,350		72,601				72,601
Total Bilateral Contributions				72,601				72,601

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/11
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
A. Budget		10,895,000				10,895,000
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross		140,991				140,991
Andorra Red Cross		30,114				30,114
Australian Red Cross		9,774				9,774
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		18,576				18,576
Canadian Red Cross		4,575				4,575
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)		227,400				227,400
Croatian Red Cross		48,000				48,000
Cyprus Red Cross		16,280				16,280
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		4,674				4,674
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		26,534				26,534
Netherlands Red Cross		25,504				25,504
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)		568,039				568,039
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)		75,335				75,335
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)		173,850				173,850
Norwegian Red Cross		18,356				18,356
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)		230,899				230,899
On Line donations		67,313				67,313
Private Donor		165				165
SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation		120,400				120,400
Spanish Red Cross		33,914				33,914
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		175,200				175,200
Swiss Red Cross		5,598				5,598
Switzerland - Private Donors		121				121
Turkish Red Crescent		5,795				5,795
United States - Private Donors		3,149				3,149
C1. Cash contributions		3,687,719				3,687,719
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
American Red Cross		223,600				223,600
Australian Red Cross		976				976
Belgian Red Cross (French)		11,627				11,627
Belgian Red Cross (French) (from Belgian Government)		178,880				178,880
ECHO		169,950				169,950
Italian Red Cross		82,500				82,500
Monaco Red Cross		26				26

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Appeal	MDRPE003
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Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	1,391			1,391
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	11,180			11,180
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	-2,665			-2,665
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	-6,150			-6,150
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	1,917			1,917
OPEC Fund For International Developm	223,600			223,600
Singapore Red Cross	24,310			24,310
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	35,562			35,562
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	33,540			33,540
Turkish Red Crescent	-265			-265
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	989,980			989,980

Inkind Goods & Transport

American Red Cross	316,777			316,777
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	285,790			285,790
Canadian Red Cross	70,380			70,380
L.L. Bean, Inc.	95,360			95,360
Luxembourg Red Cross	18,543			18,543
Netherlands Red Cross	392,371			392,371
Norwegian Red Cross	282,393			282,393
Spanish Red Cross	733,185			733,185
Swiss Red Cross	86,130			86,130
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	2,280,930			2,280,930

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	6,958,628			6,958,628
D. Total Funding = B + C	6,958,628			6,958,628
Appeal Coverage	64%			64%

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		6,958,628				6,958,628
E. Expenditure		-4,619,848				-4,619,848
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,338,781				2,338,781

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/11
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	
BUDGET (C)						10,895,000		
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,886,700		1,745,573			1,745,573	3,141,127	
Shelter - Transitional			7,659			7,659	-7,659	
Construction Materials	555,400		191,320			191,320	364,080	
Clothing & textiles	150,819		263,282			263,282	-112,463	
Water & Sanitation	711,000		78,952			78,952	632,048	
Teaching Materials			10,398			10,398	-10,398	
Utensils & Tools	261,481		252,287			252,287	9,194	
Other Supplies & Services	418,561		418,806			418,806	-245	
Total Supplies	6,983,961		2,968,276			2,968,276	4,015,685	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	35,587		33,942			33,942	1,645	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	19,812		7,763			7,763	12,049	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	55,399		41,705			41,705	13,694	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	125,172		21,268			21,268	103,904	
Distribution & Monitoring	695,400		479,234			479,234	216,166	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	320,428		179,188			179,188	141,240	
Total Transport & Storage	1,141,000		679,690			679,690	461,310	
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	245,001		65,330			65,330	179,671	
Regionally Deployed Staff	159,000		70,687			70,687	88,313	
National Staff	165,000		51,298			51,298	113,702	
National Society Staff	325,000		104,404			104,404	220,596	
Consultants	387,000		20,772			20,772	366,228	
Total Personnel	1,281,001		312,490			312,490	968,511	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	342,000		9,497			9,497	332,503	
Total Workshops & Training	342,000		9,497			9,497	332,503	
General Expenditure								
Travel	80,000		80,082			80,082	-82	
Information & Public Relation	44,000		23,536			23,536	20,464	
Office Costs	95,000		38,887			38,887	56,113	
Communications	66,000		44,373			44,373	21,627	
Professional Fees	25,000		5,010			5,010	19,990	
Financial Charges	52,000		49,832			49,832	2,168	
Other General Expenses	21,464		1,348			1,348	20,116	
Total General Expenditure	383,464		243,068			243,068	140,396	
Programme Support								
Program Support	708,175		270,929			270,929	437,246	
Total Programme Support	708,175		270,929			270,929	437,246	
Services								
Services & Recoveries			16,596			16,596	-16,596	
Total Services			16,596			16,596	-16,596	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			77,596			77,596	-77,596	
Total Operational Provisions			77,596			77,596	-77,596	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	10,895,000		4,619,848			4,619,848	6,275,152	
VARIANCE (C - D)			6,275,152			6,275,152		