Final report

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Peru: Earthquake

Final report
Emergency Appeal n° MDRPE003
GLIDE n° EQ-2007-000133-PER
23 June 2010

This Final Report covers the period from 15 August 2007 to 28 February 2010.

Appeal target: 10,969,321 Swiss francs (9,461,450 US dollars or 7,738,060 euro);

Appeal coverage: 100%;
<Click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>

Healthier and stronger communities are the main outcome of the comprehensive participatory reconstruction programme. **International Federation / J.Ormeño**

Appeal history:

- The Emergency Appeal for the Peru Earthquake operation was launched on 17 August 2007. It sought 1,626,000 Swiss francs (USD 1,341,869 US dollars or 979,150 Euros) to assist 4,000 families (20,000 people) for a five-month period.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): 250,000 Swiss francs (207,641 US dollars or 151,515 Euros) was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society response.
- The Revised Appeal was launched on 20 August 2007 featuring a Revised Appeal Budget for 5,605,000 Swiss francs (4,655,315 US dollars or 3,396,970 Euros) for nine months to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- A second revision of the Appeal Budget was made on 3 December 2007 for 10,895,000 Swiss francs (9,917,000 US dollars or 6,785,000 Euros) for 18 months (February 2009) to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- The Operations Update n° 7 featured an extension of the timeframe until 31 December 2009.
- The Operations Update n° 8 was issued with a third revision of the Appeal Budget for 11,017,248 Swiss francs (9,790,411 US dollars or 7,201,756 Euros).
- Operations Update n°10 included a fourth revision of the Appeal Budget to 10,468,864.04 Swiss francs and in Operations Update nº11 the timeframe was extended until 28 February 2010.

Summary: The Peru Earthquake International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Operation was the three-phase comprehensive response of the to the 7.9 (Mw) seism that impacted the Peruvian coast on 15 August 2007. The combined action of the Peruvian Red Cross and the IFRC provided emergency relief to 19,891 families exceeding the original target of 7,500 families (37,500 people), bringing shelter and basic non-food relief items. The operation provided psychosocial support to approximately 18,000 children and adults. The IFRC responded the affected population's need for water, providing

7,975,500 litres of clean water to 44 communities.

During the second phase of the operation, 6,308 transitional housing facilities were built by the Peruvian Red Cross, the IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNS), reaching 6,008 families, of whom 1,028 were provided by the IFRC mainly in the province of Pisco. In the third phase of the operation – the comprehensive participatory rehabilitation programme – the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement rebuilt and repaired 36 community facilities such as health centres and schools. In cooperation with the target families the Movement built 761 seismic resistant houses. Vulnerable families in 13 communities now inhabit 592 of them, built with support of the IFRC's secretariat programme.

The most important achievement of the programme has been the change in the way the community interacts and supports one another. They are now empowered to lead their own development. A strong community is a community less prone to the risk of disasters and is better prepared to respond to them.

The operation had a participatory nature, requiring the concurrent action of the families, communities, cooperation agencies and the Movement. The activities were planned and revised taken in account an environmental impact assessment, the opinion of the community members and regular operation team meetings.

The Participatory Programme Review (PPR) carried out in the third quarter 2009 reported some long-term recommendations for future operations such as:

- Supporting programmes for affected volunteers.
- Considering a more integrated and longer-term psychosocial support programme.
- Developing clear community guidelines on the commitment required by the programme.
- Considering working with community leaders to ensure transparency in the beneficiary selection process.
- Considering a work for food programme within the participatory reconstruction process.
- Develop specific training for those involved in participatory building.

At the coordination level the PPR suggested to work closer with local governments and authorities so it can better support communities, to have a clear assignation of roles and duties within the Movement and offices and to consider taking on a greater role in coordinating Movement's activities in the field.

This Final Report does not reflect changes in the narrative report, but features a final financial report. The financial report reflects a balance of 2,233 Swiss francs that will be allotted to the publication of additional *My Property and I* manuals that were developed by the IFRC together with the Catholic University of Peru (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú) that addressed the problem with rural houses and micro-property where rural houses are placed.

The situation

On 15 August 2007, an earthquake of 7.9 (Mw) struck the Peruvian coast, causing severe damage in the provinces of Pisco, Chincha and Ica (department of Ica). The earthquake also affected the departments of Lima and Huancavélica. The National Institute of Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil -INDECI) reported 593 deaths and 656,965 directly affected people. Government buildings, homes, schools, water and sanitation infrastructure, roads and bridges were severely damaged.

The Peruvian government responded to the emergency through INDECI, supported by the international community, and soon after it created the Fund for the Reconstruction of the South (Fondo para la Reconstrucción del Sur - FORSUR). This institution launched a programme to support affected families with a voucher of 6,000 Peruvian soles (approximately 2,000 US dollars) for housing reconstruction. In late 2008, after delivering 28,000 vouchers, the National Congress decommissioned FORSUR as its programmes experienced implementation difficulties and were severely criticized by the media.

The slow progress of governmental reconstruction projects in the affected area frustrated the local population and this occasionally disrupted the operations due to protests and blockades of the main roads to the programme target areas.

In order to solve this situation the IFRC's Peru Earthquake Operation and other cooperation institutions advocated for the National Administration to support those people vulnerable in rural areas. They also supported the development of the implementation scheme of voucher programme for rural communities. The joint cooperation of the Government and auxiliary international cooperation would thus be able to reach more families. However, the constant changes in the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento - MVCS) have delayed the implementation scheme (announced in early December 2009) and any dependent programme for several months.

Nonetheless the IFRC continued supporting these efforts; thus the operation team opted to address the urgent need of vulnerable families for permanent housing without IFRC's secretariat and designated by their communities as the most vulnerable live in their new safe and secure houses. To de date, the rural voucher programme is still expecting its actual implementation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against objectives

Overview

The Peru earthquake operation developed the complementary, but independent programmes of the IFRC's secretariat, Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) and PNS, four of which carried out long-term programmes in the area. These PNS are the American Red Cross (ARC), the Belgian Red Cross (BRC), the German Red Cross (GRC) and the Spanish Red Cross (SRC). The joint programmes funds summed approximately 25,000,000 Swiss francs (as reported by PRC in February 2010), out of which 11,017,247 Swiss francs —accounted in the attached financial report— were managed by the IFRC and the PRC. The coordinated action of the Movement responded to the emergency needs of targeted families and assisted vulnerable populations in the affected area in the rehabilitation of their houses and improving their quality of life, while strengthening the Peruvian Red Cross. The operation had three phases: emergency, early recovery and rehabilitation. The third phase of the operation was a Comprehensive Participatory Rehabilitation programme, thus most activities were carried out involving the target families and PRC volunteers in order to build their capacities while supporting the programme. This development aspect of the programme was remarked in the Participatory Programme Review as one of the one of the most significant changes caused by Red Cross action. The following text summarizes the Movement action impact highlighting the IFRC's secretariat programme.

Emergency - Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items) and Shelter
Objective: 7,500 families (37,500 people) provided with emergency shelter and basic relief non-food items
Expected results

7,500 families receive emergency shelter and relief items

The outcome exceeded the planned objective due an unexpected contribution of in-kind donations. This was adequate as the needs of population were great. Between the 15 August and 15 November 2007 the Operation lead by the PRC supplied with non-food relief items to 19,891 families (99,455 people). Of these, 8,025 families received a standard emergency relief kit that included an emergency shelter kit (tent and/or tarpaulins), a kitchen kit, a hygiene kit and blankets. Following vulnerability criteria, 45 per cent of the total was distributed in Pisco, 33 per cent in Ica and 22 per cent in Chincha.

Further, in July 2009, the IFRC and the PRC responded to of a cold wave affecting 900 families living in two-provinces of Huancavélica (a department also affected by the 2007 earthquake) providing blanket kits.

Emergency - Health
Objective: Psychosocial support will be provided to at least 1,000 families affected by the earthquake
Expected results
4,000 people receive psychosocial support

Between August and October 2007, the International Federation delivered psychosocial support to more than 18,000 people, of which 56 per cent were boys and girls of the provinces of Pisco, Chincha and Ica. Games, meetings, and teachers training allowed the target population to overcome the stress produced by disaster and start moving forward with their lives. Psychosocial support was also provided to PRC volunteers, who were the first to respond the distress call of the affected population.

The target population manifested in the Participatory Programme Review that psychosocial support should be extended for longer periods, as it also is the basis for the subsequent work.

Emergency – Water supply
Objective: Water needs of the affected population are evaluated and responded to by the PRC.
Expected results
Water needs of population are responded

Families in need of water was addressed with the installation of 6 water treatment plants in 4 camps, the installation of 44 water bladders and the distribution of waters by trucks. The Local Water Services managed two of the water-treatment plants. Despite the accessibility problems to the communities due to the earthquake, more than 7,975,500 litres of safe water were distributed to the affected population for a three-month period. These activities were complemented by discussions and training to the communities on the how to handle the bladders and facilities, and on clean water management.

Early Recovery
Objective: Early recovery activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.
Expected results
Shelter needs of population are addressed involving target families

After the disaster the IFRC and other organizations started to provide temporary housing to vulnerable families, allowing the better living conditions while reconstruction activities began. Temporary or transitional housing made of wood or reinforced straw mats (a technology widely tested and improved by research centres) provided shelter from weather conditions to the vulnerable population. The IFRC's secretariat programme delivered 1,028 out of the 6,248 transitional shelters supplied by the Movement. The construction was carried out with the assistance of the targeted families, and when these had more than five members, additional materials were provided. Approximately 30,040 people were reached by the combined Movement's efforts in this sector.

Transitional Shelters				
Movement partner	**Province**	**District**	**Nº of Shelters**	**Families**
IFRC	Pisco	Humay	464	434
IFRC		Independencia	482	462

IFRC		Tupac Amaru	48	43
American Red Cross		Tupac Amaru	120	120
IFRC		PRC- Volunteers	34	34
Subtotal Pisco			1,148	1,093
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Parcona	867	820
Spanish Red Cross		Pueblo Nuevo	432	369
German Red Cross		Salas	600	600
Spanish Red Cross		San Juan	257	240
Spanish Red Cross		Santiago	141	129
Spanish Red Cross		Tate	303	257
Subtotal Ica			2,600	2,415
German Red Cross	Chincha	Alto Larán	71	71
American Red Cross		Chincha Alta	381	381
German Red Cross		Chincha Baja	391	391
American Red Cross		El Carmen	296	296
German Red Cross		El Carmen	138	138
American Red Cross		Pueblo Nuevo	531	531
American Red Cross		Sunampe	50	50
American Red Cross		Tambo de Mora	625	625
American Red Cross		PRC- Volunteer	17	17
Subtotal Chincha			2,500	2,500
Total			**6,248**	**6,008**

Rehabilitation – Housing
Objective: Families in the zone affected by the earthquake have the knowledge and ability to self build secure and earthquake resistant infrastructure and have healthy living practices.
Expected results
- The selected communities are acquainted with the promoted construction technologies. - The selected families have safe and secure housing. - The selected communities know how to address their land tenure issues.

The IFRC's programme assisted the target families and communities to build safe and secure houses. This allowed the transference and development of skills, which they will be able to use in the future and enhances the community capacity for disaster resilience and reconstruction. Thus, training was integral to the programme and each family designated two people to work with the programme. This people were members of the families or community members supporting a family when this was unable to provide labour. After the acquisition of building technologies from IFRC partners, the communities themselves lead the building process, with the logistic, financial and technical support of the IFRC. An aspect to take into account for future long-term reconstruction programmes that requires involvement from target families is food for work. Advocacy with institutions such as the United Nations' World Food Programme or the National Food Programme allowed the most vulnerable communities to continue taking part of the programme.

Safe and secure housing involves improved materials, designs and construction techniques. The actions taken respected the cultural background of the population and were appropriate to the target areas. They are relatively low-cost in comparison to the equivalent cement brick buildings. The foundation materials employed are environmentally friendly, as the preparation requires low energy for production and produce minimum waste. Furthermore, since the basic component is soil, walls provide thermo-insulation from extreme temperatures. Materials and designs were tested at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) laboratories to guarantee their seismic resistance. The techniques used were:

- **Improved adobe reinforced with geogrid** was used by the secretariat and the BRC in the district of Independencia (Pisco) and in the districts of El Carmen and Chincha Baja (Chincha).
- **Improved quincha** was used in Humay in Pisco and in San José de los Molinos (Ica). The SRC used this technique in Independencia also (Pisco)
- **The earth-cement block (ECB)** technique was used in the district of San Clemente (Pisco).

The houses were equipped with water and electric installations, a sanitation solution (latrines) and an improved kitchen that consumes less fuel and pollutes less —the kitchen has a chimney which prevents the soot from remaining inside the house and the design of the kitchen increases the heat-use efficiency. The designs separate cooking spaces and segregate sleeping spaces for adults and children, thus providing safer houses.

The construction process was challenged by the difficult access to target areas, logistics and transport had to be solved with assistance of communities and cooperation of suppliers.

This way, the association between communities, partners and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement successfully built 761 houses out of which 592 were built with support from the IFRC programme, please see detail in the following table:

District (Province)	Construction technique	Totals per district
El Carmen (Chincha)*	Adobe mejorado reforzado con geomalla	39
Humay (Pisco)**	Quincha mejorada	220
San José de los Molinos (Ica)**	Quincha mejorada	90
San Clemente (Pisco)	Bloques de tierra comprimida con cemento	48
Independencia (Pisco)	Adobe mejorado reforzado con geomalla	195
Totals		**592**

* Due to soil conditions one of these houses, constructed in partnership with PUCP, was made in wood. The beneficiary family is composed of a young couple and four daughters aged 4 to 15.
** Two community centres have been constructed in these districts (see the **Rehabilitation – infrastructure heading)**

In addition to the training-by-doing carried out with the participant families, the IFRC led 29 courses and workshops for 997 beneficiaries. Civil engineers, construction workers, local government personnel and architects have increased their knowledge in subjects such as seismic-resistant building.

The housing programme included activities aimed to ameliorate the widespread land tenure issues. Workshops were carried out by the PUCP with the booklet series *My propriety and I (Mi propiedad y yo*—ISBN 978-612-45504-0-9*)* providing guidance in the formalization of property in rural areas. A thousand copies were distributed among target communities and institutions working in housing rehabilitation in southern Peru. Part of the series was reproduced by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their workshops with municipalities around the country.

The IFRC and other members of the *Healthy and Safe Housing Group* worked for developing new strategies for a solution to the various aspects of the rehabilitation. The group supports a website with lessons learnt and documentation from the Peru earthquake at ***www.gvss.pe*** . The group has also assisted the government and the National Administration in the design of a voucher programme for supporting rural housing. This is an opportunity for cooperation organizations to assist vulnerable population.

Rehabilitation – Community Facilities
Objective: Families in the zone affected by the earthquake have healthy living practices
Expected results
- People in the working areas develop healthy living practices.

The Movement rebuilt 13 schools and repaired 19 more reinforcing their structures in Chincha, Ica and Pisco. Nine schools were equipped with modern furniture and computer rooms. The SRC distributed 3,000 school kits. More than 60,000 students and teachers were benefited by these actions. Likewise, the BRC equipped seven health centres and also repaired one, building for it a maternity room. Four community centres were also built, two of them by the IFRC programme.

Rebuilt or Repaired Community Facilities					
Province	**Movement actor**	**Schools**	**Health Centres**	**Community Centres**	**Total**
Chincha	Belgian Red Cross	21	1	-	22
	Spanish Red Cross	3	-	-	3
Ica	Spanish Red Cross	3	-	-	3
	IFRC		-	1	1
Pisco	Spanish Red Cross	4	-	2	6
	IFRC		-	1	1
Total per type		31	1	4	
Total					**36**

Rehabilitation – Improved Quality of Life
Objective: Families in the zone affected by the earthquake have healthy living practices
Expected results

- People in the working areas develop healthy living practices.

The comprehensive approach of the operation led families to identify its vulnerabilities and capacities in order to develop healthy environments and living practices that promote individuals' well-being. This enhances prevention and response capacities of the communities in harmony with strategic priorities as environmental care and HIV and AIDS prevention.

PRC volunteers and IFRC personnel carried out community-based Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) in 12 communities. The IFRC led talks and workshops around leadership, prevention of diarrheic and respiratory diseases, women's health, sexuality, HIV and AIDS, family planning, nutrition and gender. Besides a number of talks, the IFRC's secretariat supported 49 workshops, attended by over 1,000 people. Some members of the communities, elected by its neighbours, received training by the Ministry of Health and become local health promoters. The IFRC supplemented this initiative providing the communities with first aid kits.

The ARC concentrated its activities around risk reduction and provided training in first aid, VCA, and disaster prevention to 17,000 people in Chincha.

The PRC branch volunteers from the target areas provided first aid training in primary schools and communities. Together with community members, they also took part in a number HIV and AIDS and sexual rights awareness-raising events in the region organized by the local organization COREMUSA and the Ministry of Health in Chincha, Ica, Nazca and Pisco.

Complementary to the provision of sanitation solutions by the rehabilitation programme, the IFRC in coordination with partner organizations, as the Peace Corps, provided training to communities in water and solid waste management and improving the quality of life through environmental protection. Motivated by a series of talks, targeted communities asked and were given support for growing green areas and planting trees.

There is also an opportunity for local Peruvian Red Cross branches to continue risk reduction-related training in line with the *Strategy 2020*. Further work in ecology, water and sanitation could be carried out, as governmental institutions are slow to address the lack of accessibility to basic services.

Rehabilitation – Community Development
Objective: Strengthen the capacity of families and communities affected by the earthquake to improve their prospects to generate income and contribute to their communities' development
Expected results
-The selected communities are familiar with supplementary family income activities. -The selected communities have strengthened social networks. -The selected communities carry out practices of communal living.

Since the target families' economy depends on seasonal agricultural activities, the programme aimed that they could receive a supplementary source of income from construction and other activities. The IFRC introduced other activities for women who stay at home to care for their children. The operation supported 13 workshops in handicrafts, bakery and domestic business management for 338 people. Jointly working with community leaders, local authorities and other cooperation organizations, the IFRC supported local fairs and monthly markets for the promotion of goods locally produced.

The operation has supported the legal registration of pre-existent community organizations and also promoted network strengthening activities such as training talks on team-work, meeting management, leadership, collective decision-making and formal note-taking to the Women's Associations and water distribution committees. As a result, more than 3,600 people are working together in all the communities. They organized themselves to clean and recover community spaces. Communities were also involved in the building process: land clearing, foundations, stone carrying and reception of construction materials.

Furthermore, an earth-cement block production factory was installed with a community association in San Clemente, so it can help them to build their own houses and produce blocks to sell, providing them with an extra source of income.

The communication of relevant and clear information led families to understand what was happening with the programme and the strengthening of community bonds were the basis of the programme's achievements. Community development is essential if a programme should endeavour in participatory construction.

National Society Capacity Building
Objectives: **PRC Pisco and Ica branches are capable of contributing with the rehabilitation activities.**
Expected results
- The Pisco branch has adequate quarters - The Pisco and Ica branches have committed volunteers and members, acting under the Red Cross and Red Principles - The Pisco and Ica branches are capable of leading risk reduction activities.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement supported the Peruvian Red Cross in its organizational development process and in the promotion of capacity building activities at the branch level. The objectives and results in the heading refer to branch level activities carried out by the operation.

In November 2009 the IFRC and the International Committee Red Cross (ICRC) endorsed the PRC intervention plan 2009–2010 that will lead the National Society to:

a. elect new national governing authorities and promote good governance;
b. ensure that effective and efficient management is in place with the purpose of assisting vulnerable people (this includes improved finances, project management and resource mobilization);
c. strengthen human resource skills and provide volunteers with a strategic vision, leadership and operational skills; and
d. design and implement humanitarian emergency intervention proposals, programmes, and projects that respond to the Peruvian context and its Strategic Plan.

Currently, the Executive Director and the Transitional Council carry out the Strategic Plan. The Transitional Council will soon transfer powers to the new Governing Board elected in December 2009 and this will end the judicial intervention that has threatened the institution for so long.

The IFRC and PNS supported the PRC Pisco, Ica and Chincha branches in their efforts to ensure the regularization of property rights of the land where the branch buildings are built. The operation also supported a soil study and a dynamic study of the branch, the reconstruction of the PRC-Pisco branch perimeter wall, and the rehabilitation of infrastructure. The Peruvian Red Cross's headquarters and target branches have been equipped with computers and training equipment.
The capacity building process at the branch level has a direct impact on the PRC overall response capacity. The operation supported five Basic Institutional Training courses in which 150 volunteers received instruction on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, history and basic procedures of the Movement. Also, thirty new PRC instructors from the target branches completed their lecture-hours requirement towards their official certification. The lecture hours included community and school-based first aid, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and promotion of hygiene. A National Intervention Team (NIT) has been trained with 25 volunteers from different branches across the country with the support of the Regional Centre of Reference in El Salvador. Certificated first aid training that the branches can now offer are a potential source of income for both PRC branches and the headquarters. Furthermore, the target branches are in a better position to carry out activities in (a) community and school-based first aid, (b) disaster prevention at home and school, (c) Vulnerability Capacity Assessment and (d) the fundamental principles.

The transfer to the National Society of 1,700 kits of hygiene, kitchen and blanket sets also reinforced the disaster response capacity of the PRC, as these items are now in the PRC warehouses.

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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:** Mario Ríos, Executive Director, Peruvian Red Cross; phone: (511) 470 0606; email: director-ejecutivo@cruzroja.org.pe
- **In Peru:** Fernando Casanova, Regional Representative for the Andean Region; email: fernando.casanova@ifrc.org; phone: (511) 221 8151; fax: (511) 441 3607.
- **In Geneva**: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org; phone: (41 79) 217 3376.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - Peru - Earthquake

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2010/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2010/2
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	**10,532,683**		**436,638**			**10,969,321**
B. Opening Balance	**0**		**0**			**0**
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	*188,300*					*188,300*
Andorran Red Cross	*30,114*					*30,114*
Argentina - Private Donors	*4,303*					*4,303*
Australian Red Cross	*31,886*					*31,886*
Austrian Red Cross	*16,000*					*16,000*
Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community)	*30,204*					*30,204*
Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community) (from Belgian Federal Government)	*178,880*					*178,880*
Brazilian Red Cross	*59,179*					*59,179*
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors)	*2,424*					*2,424*
Canadian Red Cross	*385,135*					*385,135*
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	*2,159,880*					*2,159,880*
Capacity Building Fund			*75,973*			*75,973*
Chilean Red Cross	*12,303*					*12,303*
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	*5,642*					*5,642*
Croatian Red Cross	*48,000*					*48,000*
Cyprus Red Cross	*16,280*					*16,280*
Czech Government	*215,089*		*81,655*			*296,744*
European Commission - DG ECHO	*853,806*					*853,806*
Finnish Red Cross	*82,500*					*82,500*
France - Private Donors	*986*					*986*
Great Britain - Private Donors	*1,162*					*1,162*
Greek Government	*165,000*					*165,000*
Irish Red Cross	*4,674*					*4,674*
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	*330,000*					*330,000*
Italian Red Cross	*110,403*					*110,403*
Japanese Red Cross	*119,781*		*65,000*			*184,781*
JT international Foundation			*80,000*			*80,000*
Luxembourg Red Cross	*1,205*					*1,205*
Mexican Red Cross	*374,098*					*374,098*
Monaco Red Cross	*14,534*		*12,000*			*26,534*
Netherlands Red Cross	*87,745*		*11,854*			*99,599*
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	*518,039*		*50,000*			*568,039*
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	*10,800*					*10,800*
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	*75,335*					*75,335*
New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)	*190,343*					*190,343*
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	*312*					*312*
New Zealand Red Cross	*6,833*					*6,833*
Norwegian Red Cross	*74,996*					*74,996*
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	*248,302*					*248,302*
On Line donations	*73,590*					*73,590*
OPEC Fund For International Development	*213,696*					*213,696*
Other	*2,920*					*2,920*
Panama Private donors	*421*					*421*

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2010/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2010/2
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Safra, Edmond J., Philanthropic Foundation	*60,400*		*60,000*			*120,400*
Singapore Red Cross	*24,590*					*24,590*
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	*35,972*					*35,972*
Slovakia Private Donors	*165*					*165*
Spanish Red Cross	*33,914*					*33,914*
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	*175,200*					*175,200*
Swiss Red Cross	*4,842*					*4,842*
Switzerland - Private Donors	*121*					*121*
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	*33,540*					*33,540*
Turkish Red Crescent	*5,795*					*5,795*
Unidentified donor	*-8,176*					*-8,176*
United States - Private Donors	*3,289*					*3,289*
Uruguay - Private Donors	*274*					*274*
C1. Cash contributions	***7,315,024***		***436,481***			***7,751,505***
Inkind Goods & Transport						
American Red Cross	*349,939*					*349,939*
Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community)	*606,288*					*606,288*
Canadian Red Cross	*200,340*					*200,340*
L.L. Bean, Inc.	*100,044*					*100,044*
Luxembourg Red Cross	*20,360*					*20,360*
Netherlands Red Cross	*732,186*					*732,186*
Norwegian Red Cross	*397,807*					*397,807*
Spanish Red Cross	*733,185*					*733,185*
Swiss Red Cross	*74,493*					*74,493*
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	***3,214,642***					***3,214,642***
Other Income						
Services	*9,457*					*9,457*
C6. Other Income	***9,457***					***9,457***
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	**10,539,123**		**436,481**			**10,975,604**
D. Total Funding = B +C	**10,539,123**		**436,481**			**10,975,604**
Appeal Coverage	**100%**		**100%**			**100%**

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0		0			**0**
C. Income	10,539,123		436,481			**10,975,604**
E. Expenditure	-10,536,800		-436,571			**-10,973,371**
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,323		-90			**2,233**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - Peru - Earthquake

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2010/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2010/2
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		**10,532,683**		**436,638**			**10,969,321**	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1,895,566	1,721,762					1,721,762	173,804
Shelter - Transitional		27,140					27,140	-27,140
Construction - Housing		30,756					30,756	-30,756
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc		79,265					79,265	-79,265
Construction Materials	1,977,460	2,123,744					2,123,744	-146,284
Clothing & textiles	314,345	314,335					314,335	10
Food	391	391		27			417	-27
Water & Sanitation	85,072	85,072					85,072	0
Medical & First Aid		80					80	-80
Teaching Materials	30,211	21,892		2,830			24,722	5,490
Utensils & Tools	222,722	270,918					270,918	-48,196
Other Supplies & Services	478,468	218,515					218,515	259,953
ERU		211,428					211,428	-211,428
Total Supplies	**5,004,235**	**5,105,298**		**2,857**			**5,108,155**	**-103,920**
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	52,294	43,722					43,722	8,572
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,578	11,151					11,151	-8,572
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	**54,873**	**54,873**					**54,873**	**-0**
Transport & Storage								
Storage	39,775	37,968					37,968	1,807
Distribution & Monitoring	1,541,346	1,541,416					1,541,416	-70
Transport & Vehicle Costs	453,750	467,200		7			467,207	-13,457
Total Transport & Storage	**2,034,871**	**2,046,584**		**7**			**2,046,591**	**-11,720**
Personnel								
International Staff	440,567	446,446					446,446	-5,879
Regionally Deployed Staff	72,764	69,813		531			70,345	2,420
National Staff	1,115,074	1,054,956		79,708			1,134,665	-19,591
National Society Staff	359,571	278,165		77,575			355,740	3,830
Consultants	192,082	125,755		43,401			169,156	22,926
Total Personnel	**2,180,057**	**1,975,136**		**201,215**			**2,176,351**	**3,706**
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	207,911	105,689		89,835			195,524	12,386
Total Workshops & Training	**207,911**	**105,689**		**89,835**			**195,524**	**12,386**
General Expenditure								
Travel	146,113	140,859		9,545			150,404	-4,291
Information & Public Relation	94,190	94,724		1,662			96,385	-2,195
Office Costs	111,781	102,533		2,813			105,346	6,435
Communications	92,437	93,535		3,289			96,824	-4,387
Professional Fees	153,486	74,701		93,426			168,126	-14,641
Financial Charges	60,098	75,183		3,510			78,693	-18,595
Other General Expenses	100,518	9,667		85			9,752	90,766
Total General Expenditure	**758,624**	**591,201**		**114,329**			**705,531**	**53,093**
Programme Support								
Program Support	698,271	609,969		28,328			638,297	59,974
Total Programme Support	**698,271**	**609,969**		**28,328**			**638,297**	**59,974**
Services								
Services & Recoveries	30,480	48,049					48,049	-17,569
Total Services	**30,480**	**48,049**					**48,049**	**-17,569**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	**10,969,321**	**10,536,800**		**436,571**			**10,973,371**	**-4,050**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - Peru - Earthquake

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2010/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2010/2
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		10,532,683		436,638			10,969,321	
VARIANCE (C - D)		-4,117		67			-4,050	