

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Chile: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCL006
GLIDE EQ-2010-000034-CHL
Revised appeal
24 August 2010

Progress under the programmatic sectors of this Revised appeal covers from 26 June to 22 July 2010.

Revised appeal target: This revised appeal seeks 14,143,016 Swiss francs (13,349,244 US Dollars or 10,202,963 euro) – not including Emergency Response Units (ERUs) – to support the Chilean Red Cross (CRCh) in providing assistance to the earthquake-affected families over a period of 24 months.

Appeal coverage: 95.3% (against the revised budget figure of CHF 14,143,016).

[<Click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, interim financial report, here for the revised appeal budget or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- On 27 February 2010, 300,000 Swiss francs (279,350 US dollars or 204,989 euro) were allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Chilean Red Cross in its emergency response and enable the distribution of relief goods to 3,000 families.
- On 2 March 2010, a Preliminary Emergency appeal was launched for 7 million Swiss francs (6.4m US dollars or 4.7m euro) to support the Chilean Red Cross in assisting some 15,000 families (75,000 people) over 6 months.
- On 10 March 2010, an Emergency appeal was issued to solicit 13,086,822 Swiss francs (12,898,800 US dollars or 9,446,740 euro) – and including ERUs - to support the Chilean Red Cross in the provision of non-food items to 10,000 families (50,000 people), emergency and/or transitional shelter solutions to 10,000 families, curative and preventative health care for at least 90,000 people, and water and sanitation services for up to 10,000 households.
- The Chilean Red Cross, with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), proceeded to revise the Plan of Action (PoA) for the operation, which was then officially approved by the National Society's Executive on 25 May 2010. The PoA has been extended to cover a period of 24 months and revised with a view to aligning activities following on from the emergency phase, taking into account the results of recent needs assessments, as well as the overall climatic and country-specific contexts. The outcome of this revision is reflected in the present revised appeal and related budget. For additional information, please contact the National Society.
- In July, overall management of the Operation was transferred from the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) to the Regional Representation for the Southern Cone and Brazil.
- This revised appeal incorporates revised outcomes, an extension of the implementation timeframe to 24



Chilean Red Cross volunteers undertaking water purification exercises under the supervision of instructors during National Intervention Team training in water and sanitation. Photo source: International Federation.

months and a revised budget of 14,143,016 Swiss francs (13,349,244 US dollars or 10,202,963 euro). The revised budget without the ERUs costs has increased from 10,035,095 Swiss francs to 14,143,016 Swiss francs. As a result, operations are expected to be completed by 2 March 2012. A Final Report will therefore be made available by 2 June 2012 (three months after the completion of the Operation).

Summary of Revised emergency appeal:

The emergency phase has been completed, and has benefitted the earthquake-affected population as follows:

- over 3,000 families have received food relief collected through the auspices of the CRCh;
- 11,290 families have received hygiene kits;
- 11,175 families have received kitchen sets;
- 1,587 families have received tents and 20,650 families were provided with tarpaulins by way of emergency shelter;
- 44,740 families have received blankets;
- 22,370 families have received buckets to ensure adequate water storage.

Thus, the appeal target of providing non-food items to 10,000 families has been reached and surpassed.

To date, the Chilean Red Cross has distributed 414,900 kg of humanitarian aid as reported previously, as well as 20,000 litres of bottled water. The overall cost of relief activities, including food and non-food relief items, as well as operational costs comes to 3,345.266 Swiss francs, or approximately 23% of the current budget. Progress in all other areas of activity is described in the last Operations Update.

The major changes in this revised appeal are the revision of budgets per each sector area and the modification of some outputs in view of the transition to the recovery phase. The emergency phase is complete and the relief objective was achieved, thus no changes are included. The shelter objective presents a slight reduction in the budget. Even though the overall number of beneficiary families has not changed for that sector more families are targeted now with transitional housing solutions (8,400 families, instead of the initial 7,000). The livelihoods objective will now benefit 3,400 families (instead of 2,500) with livelihoods support and 3,000 families will be supported through community-based disaster preparedness activities. For further information, please refer to the sections for each programmatic sector. As mentioned above, this revised appeal also extends the implementation timeframe up to 2 March 2012.

This Revised appeal also provides an overview of 'lessons learned' during the Emergency Phase of the Operation (see page 16 of the present update).

The Situation

During the month of July 2010, a number of aftershocks of medium intensity were registered in the regions of Araucanía and Bio Bío. The most significant of these occurred on 14 July, with more than 8 tremors over a period of 13 hours – of which the strongest occurred at 4:32 am, registering 6.5 on the Richter Scale according to the U.S. Geological Survey, and 6.6 according to the University of Chile.

Date	Time	Intensity (Richter)	Location
14 July 2010	17:20:27	4.5	27 km north of Tirúa
	15:41:54	4.4	34 km east of Lebu
	11:05:47	5.8	8 km north of Tirúa
	10:46:44	4.7	32 km north-east of Tirúa
	08:44:14	5.3	43 km north-east of Tirúa
	05:19:40	5.1	18 km north of Tirúa
	04:32:17	6.6	61 km north-east of Tirúa
	04:21:11	5.8	29 km north-east of Tirúa

The epicentres of these tremors were located under the sea, off the coastline of Lebu and Tirúa, along the borders of Bio Bío and La Araucanía regions, some 600 km south of Santiago, and at a depth of 28 to 32 km. The National Emergencies Office (La Oficina Nacional de Emergencias - ONEMI) confirmed that there was no loss of life, nor significant damages. The intensity of the main tremor – which was felt as far away as the borders of Maule (to the north) and Los Ríos (to the south) – reached 6 on the Richter Scale in various localities

in La Araucanía. Seismologists¹ claim that this zone has been subject to major changes in the tension of the tectonic plates, and a realignment of the earth's crust or plates is therefore to be expected. Furthermore, they predict that such aftershocks may continue to occur over the coming year.

In addition, a polar front is affecting much of South America, and specifically: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay. This polar front has been particularly intense in the southern and far southern areas of Chile, resulting in temperatures well below zero degrees Celsius. This has led to losses in the agricultural sector, as well as to an increase of 25% in respiratory illnesses compared to 2009.

According to the June 2010 Producer Price Index (PPI) of the National Statistics Institute (INE), prices in the agro-fisheries industry – which includes animal husbandry, and the cultivation of cereals, fruit and vegetables – have increased by 4.3% in June. The cost of meat is also expected to increase significantly. In Coyhaique and the extreme south, the sector most affected by the polar front is that of livestock rearing, resulting in malnutrition and death of cattle due to a lack of forage.

At regional level, it is precisely those areas showing the highest levels of poverty which have suffered the greatest damage during the recent earthquake, and which have therefore been prioritised as part of this emergency operation².

The increase in prices is further complicated by the gradual impoverishment of the most vulnerable sectors of the population over recent years. In July, the results from a national survey on socio-economic conditions (Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-Económica - CASEN) were made public. This study, which is the primary instrument for setting social welfare policy in Chile, provides information on the socio-economic conditions of the various social sectors throughout the country, as well as the distribution and make-up of household income. The survey was carried in 2009 and the results show an increase in the level of poverty for the first time since 1990. An estimated 15.1% of the population (approximately 2,564,000 people) has been classified as 'poor' in 2009, compared to 13.7 % in 2006. This represents an increase of 1.4% - or 355,500 newly-impoorished individuals since 2006. Similar results were shown regarding levels of 'indigence' or 'extreme poverty'. In 2006, some 3.2% of the population was classified as being in 'extreme poverty', while in 2009 this figure had increased to 3.7%, representing approximately 634,320 people.



The polar front is affecting various countries in South America, amongst them Chile. In Coliumo, the freezing temperatures are exacerbated by the prevailing winds in the area. Photo source: German Red Cross.

Coordination and partnerships

The Chilean Red Cross (CRCh) maintains strategic partnerships with various governmental and non-governmental organisations, working towards the same objectives. The principal focus of the partnership between the Chilean Government, the Chilean Red Cross and other NGOs is to avoid duplication of activities and deliver aid to the most vulnerable.

¹ <http://www.elmundo.es/america/2010/05/21/noticias/1274455939.html>

The contents of the present document are based in the following sources:

<http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/especiales/que-es-la-encuesta-casen/www.elpregonero.cl/?p=10399>

<http://www.mideplan.cl/casen2009/>

http://economia.terra.cl/noticias/noticia.aspx?idNoticia=201007151100_INV_79154934

<http://latercera.com/canal/680.html>

The CRCh, with support from the International Federation, is currently working in close coordination with the government – through the Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN), which acts as overall coordinator of the reconstruction effort, and is responsible for providing information on those areas most in need. This has been vital in ensuring effective delivery of aid on the part of all NGOs and international organisations.

The Chilean Police Force, which forms part of the National Armed Forces, is collaborating in two CRCh projects. Working together with the National Society's social welfare sector, police officers act as consultants in community workshops on domestic violence. In addition, the police is participating in the 'Aa' information campaign, which aims to familiarise the population with the use of a standard, easily recognisable emergency contact number, for ease of access by emergency services.

The CRCh, together with the International Federation and other national and international organisations, is participating in a training workshop on SPHERE standards, originally developed by the UN and Save the Children. In addition to providing practical knowledge of SPHERE methodology, this workshop provides a forum for the exchange of 'lessons learned', and inter-organisational cross-fertilisation, with a view to shifting operational activities from the emergency phase to the recovery phase as efficiently as possible.

In terms of inter-organisational exchanges, water and sanitation experts from UNICEF and Oxfam have visited the CRCh water and sanitation team. These experts have also participated as trainers or facilitators in the National Intervention Team (NIT) workshop, sharing not only their knowledge, but also their personal experiences of the current operation.

The CRCh has also entered into dialogue with *Desafío Levantemos Chile*, with a view to coordinating early recovery strategies. These are focusing on the areas of agriculture and commerce - for example on cove³ fishing, along the tsunami-affected coastal areas of Maule and Bio Bio.

Strengthening of the National Society: Information on this sector is detailed below, under the outcome on Strengthening of the National Society.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The International Federation, working in close coordination with the National Society from its base at CRCh headquarters in Santiago de Chile, is pursuing its activities, as per the plan of action for this operation. This plan has now been revised, as detailed below, with a view to adapting activities from the emergency to the recovery phase. In order to adequately address the needs of the target population in the recovery phase, it is key to build the skills and capacities of the Chilean Red Cross to deliver the intended assistance at the community level. Thus, strengthening of National Society capacity is one of the main outcomes of this second phase. In this context, the various CRCh directorates are conducting training sessions for their members and volunteers.

As reported earlier, activities in this area have focused on the training of general/basic and healthcare NITs. The latest NIT training, specialising in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, was carried out in June, and a second healthcare training is scheduled for the coming months. Two workshops on community-based first aid (CBFA) are planned, following on a CBFA training of trainers carried out last April. The CRCh's Youth and Social Welfare Directorates have organised various courses and workshops aimed at building volunteer capacity in community development and risk reduction.

The Social Welfare Directorate has carried out various community-based activities, focusing in particular on elderly women. Finally, the Directorate of Risk Management, through its Telecommunications Department, is in the process of establishing a VHF and HF network, using electric generators, with a view to creating an independent network, linking branches throughout the country.

Bilateral activities carried out to date by the CRCh and PNSs in-country are as follows:

- The Spanish Red Cross (SRC), with ECHO funding and as part of National Society capacity-building, has purchased HF and VHF sets, complete with generators, which are being installed in the various branches throughout the country. Similarly, in the health sector, psychosocial support activities have been provided to 3,910 people (20% men and 80% women, as of 5 June 2010), thereby reducing vulnerabilities, and concentrating on building community capacities, skills, and resilience, and increasing

³ Places at the edges of beaches, where local fishermen keep their boats and set off to sea.

protection. These activities have been financed bilaterally by the Spanish Agency for Cooperation and Development (AECID).

- The CRCh, with support from the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) and the International Federation, will allocate approximately 2.3 million US dollars through bilateral funding to tsunami-affected fishermen. Support will be provided for the purchase of boats and motors, as well as for community organising. These activities are being coordinated with the Sub-Secretariat for Fishing, as well as with individual donors.
- Finally, the number of shelters ('mediaguas') distributed during this operation has surpassed the original target: 644 were provided, greater than the original target of 600, thanks to donations from the CRCh and the German Red Cross. These were funded bilaterally by ECHO, via technical support from German Red Cross. In addition, 1,600 families received tents or tarpaulins to protect their dwellings. The recovery phase is focused on providing materials for the reconstruction of dwellings damaged by the earthquake.

Needs

As a result of the polar front currently affecting the central and southern parts of the country, the price of fruit and vegetables has risen by between 20 and 100 per cent in the major supply centres. This is due to damage caused to farms and plantations by the freezing temperatures, which have prevented produce from ripening. Products most affected by the increase in prices are: avocados, lettuce, peppers, cucumbers, cabbage, and spinach. The livelihoods objective of this Revised Appeal will address the vulnerability caused by the affectation to the agricultural production.

The health sector has also seen an increase in consultations for acute respiratory illnesses (ARI). Some 25% of emergency referrals are for respiratory illnesses, and amongst children the figure rises to 50%. In response to this situation, the Ministry of Health intends to take various measures to combat acute respiratory illness during the current year and the coming winter. Notable amongst the proposed measures is the construction of family health centres (Cesfam) throughout the country - of which seven in Santiago, including a Central Post. The objective is to improve the speed and quality of care, and free up the emergency services at the Central Post to deal with cases of multiple trauma and attend to the most gravely ill, as a matter of priority.

Other planned measures include the provision of one hundred additional beds to help cope with increased demand within the public health network in the Metropolitan Region, as well recruitment of extra personnel so as to extend the hours of operation of the Primary Healthcare Emergency Services (SAPU). Furthermore, the Ministry of Health has reported that 'the majority of cases of ARI are due to respiratory syncytial virus, and not human influenza, thanks to the mass vaccination campaign carried out in 2009. The increase in cases is linked to the current climatic conditions and, with rain predicted over the coming days leading to a possible rise in temperatures, it is expected that the number of cases of respiratory illness will decrease'.

Progress towards outcomes

The most important changes per sector related to the present Revised Appeal are set out in the opening paragraph under each outcome.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Affected families have access to food and non-food items to support resumption of essential household activities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Up to 10,000 households (50,000 people) resume household activities through the distribution of one hygiene kit and one kitchen set per household, and other non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and a registration system for purposes of relief distribution. • Distribute relief goods and control stock movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Develop an exit strategy.
Up to 3,000 families have their immediate food needs covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with other actors to receive, sort, pack and distribute food items.

through the distribution of food parcels received locally by the Chilean Red Cross.	
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Progress: This objective has not been modified. Activities in this sector have been completed as part of the emergency phase of this operation. For additional details on relief activities, please refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/sp/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=46> for the version in Spanish and <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=46> for the English version.

At a bilateral level, CRCh has received 10,500 parkas from the Korean Red Cross, for children between 3 and 10 years of age. These parkas are currently being distributed thanks to IFRC resources. To date, 1,750 parkas have been distributed to children in the earthquake-affected communities: 300 in O'Higgins and Araucanía regions respectively; 450 in Bio Bío region and 700 in the Metropolitan region. Some 8,000 parkas remain to be distributed in the affected regions. An assessment is currently underway to identify additional areas to benefit from the programme.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome: Ensure that the most vulnerable families have a healthy, safe and dignified shelter solution to preserve their physical and mental well-being and to prevent any further deterioration in the humanitarian situation.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Up to 10,000 households receive shelter solutions (1,600 receive family tents and 8,400 receive transitional shelter support) to assist in their recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop a community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities and institutions. • Assess the extent of shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions, employing local suppliers when possible. • Provide appropriate emergency and transitional shelter solutions in coordination with local and regional authorities, universities, professional associations and the affected population. • Develop awareness-raising activities dealing with safe shelter and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), in coordination with the CRCh and local authorities.

Funding for the Emergency Shelter sector, which originally accounted for 41% of the initial budget, has been reduced from 4,112,778 Swiss francs to 3,975,130 Swiss francs (28 per cent of the revised budget). This is primarily due to a reduction in the number of tents procured directly by the International Federation. The overall target has nevertheless been reached thanks to a bilateral contribution from the German Red Cross to the CRCh. In terms of the overall amount allocated to this sector, although the budget for the emergency phase has decreased, that for the recovery phase has been increased, to cover the planned recovery shelter solutions through the distribution of 'RED' debit cards. Overall, 1,600 families⁴ have received family tents, and some 8,400 households will now be receiving transitional shelter support through the cards scheme— thereby keeping the planned total number of people assisted under this outcome unchanged.

Progress: The 'RED' debit card will have a value of 180,000 Chilean pesos (USD 330) and will be funded jointly by the International Federation and the American Red Cross. The plan is to assist 8,400 families whose dwellings have been damaged to varying degrees. The debit card will enable them to purchase building materials, as per the quantities previously mentioned. Purchases will be able to be made in any one of the hardware stores belonging to the Chilean MTS (Materiales y Soluciones) company, a network of more than 40 medium and small-sized hardware shops.

⁴ The IFRC sent 1,700 tents, of which 1,600 were distributed and the remaining tents were pre-positioned in the Chilean Red Cross' warehouse.

Over the reporting period, a pilot distribution of the first 280 vouchers is being carried out. The communities selected for this pilot phase are Cancha Alegre, Chiguayante and Quirihue, amongst other, in the province of Cauquenes, Maule Region. Following this, card distributions will be undertaken in the Bio Bío region, and specifically in Talcahuano, Chiguayante and Lota.

Overall administration of sales invoices, debit cards and the operation of the Call Centre will be the responsibility of MaticKard, the department in charge of promotions and credit card control within the donor company. Training will begin shortly for volunteers in charge of beneficiary registration, who will thereafter be providing assistance to users, and monitoring operations to ensure proper use of the donation. A joint evaluation will take place with the American Red Cross's cash grant expert together with the Chilean Red Cross shelter counterpart and the IFRC shelter specialist in all the main affected areas of the Maule, Bio Bío and Metropolitan regions. The objectives of this first evaluation are to:

- Assess the effectiveness and impact of the conditional cash for shelter.
- Analyse the implementation strategy of the programme
- Identify learning opportunities

Additional information on the results of this analysis will be reflected in future operation updates.

Furthermore, some 750 construction kits have been distributed, thanks to bilateral funding from the German Government, through the German Red Cross. Each kit consists of 10 zinc sheets, 2 kg of nails, a saw, a hammer and 24 wooden planks. The 750 kits were distributed in various localities of the communes of Cauquenes, Tomé and Lebu, in Maule and Bio Bío regions respectively. Details of the distribution are set out below:

Region	Commune	Locality	Families
Maule	Cauquenes	Coronel del Maule	116
		Cancha de los Huevos	68
		Quinche	37
		Pichihuedque	29
		Rincón del Coronel	31
		Tierras Amarillas	29
		Pilen	17
		Cancha Alegre	48
Bio Bío	Tomé	Dichato	27
		Coliumo	35
	Lebu	27 de Febrero	59
		Pedro Lagos	42
		Santa Fe	31
		Cancha	112
		Isla Mocha	19
		(Other) Rural Areas	50
Total			750

Challenges: Due to the effects of the polar front, the priority is to speed up distribution of 'RED' vouchers, so that beneficiaries may take advantage of the donation as soon as possible.

Another challenge is to reach those families not yet assisted – in this regard, activities will focus on rural areas in the O'Higgins region.



A beneficiary receiving a construction kit heads towards home. Each kit includes 10 zinc sheets, 2 kg of nails, a saw, a hammer and 24 wooden planks. Photo source: German Red Cross.

Emergency health

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

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

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Health risks of at least 10,000 families are reduced over a period of 24 months through the provision of community-based preventative health care.</p> <p>Selected affected groups and communities receiving psychosocial support have reinforced their capacity to adapt and strengthened their coping mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design medium and long term community health programs for volunteers using standard Federation tools and approaches (CBHFA, PHAST, epidemic control, voluntary blood donor recruitment). • Organize training sessions and workshops for volunteers and community members. • Monitor and evaluate activities. • Translate, validate at local level and publish Federation PSP Toolkits. • Train CRCh volunteers and develop skills in community-based psychosocial support and psychological first aid. • Provide psychosocial support to selected groups and communities affected by the disaster. • Identify the need for and locations of field hospitals and other healthcare facilities. • Mobilise healthcare ERUs and other healthcare services as required in the field. • Offer health training for national disaster intervention teams, focusing on health in emergencies and epidemic control.

In the **health sector**, ERUs donated to the Chilean authorities for curative healthcare represent a value of 3,051,726 Swiss francs, as set out in the first appeal published on 10 March 2010 - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRCL006EA.pdf>. Additional priorities under this outcome - related to enhancing CRCh capacity, as well as other activities such as hygiene promotion, voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment, disease prevention, and psycho-social support to affected communities - represent 4% of the revised appeal budget (500,218 Swiss francs).

Progress:

The primary objective of the second phase of the operation is to strengthen capacity of healthcare providers. In light of this, the following training activities are being undertaken:

- Planning is underway for a second training of additional volunteer members for the National Intervention Team (NIT) in health in emergencies. The course is to take place over the coming months in the Metropolitan region of Santiago. As opposed to the prior NIT training, which focused on training teams for the regions of Maule and Bio Bío, this session will focus on developing volunteer capacity for the northern zone of the country, an area at high risk of an earthquake of large magnitude according to experts.
- The creation of a pilot programme in psychosocial intervention is to be carried out in three stages. The first phase of the psychosocial programme consisted of an instruction phase, which took place in March 2010, offered by four trainers (of which three psychologists from the Spanish Red Cross and one from the Chilean Red Cross) to 18 volunteer psychosocial trainers. These trained volunteers have now passed on their skills to a further 200 volunteers from the Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies. The second phase, undertaken during March, April and May, involved practical implementation of acquired skills and knowledge through the Emergency Response Units (ERUs) in the commune of Hualañé. A total of 3,435 patients were treated during this phase.

In addition, a programme to produce children's shorts is being planned as part of the psychosocial programme, together with the Social Responsibility Directorate (Dirección de Responsabilidad Social). This will take place from August through October in community colleges in the earthquake-affected areas in the regions of Maule and Bio Bío.

Challenges: A health counterpart within the National Society is necessary to ensure adequate support and follow-up to activities in this area.

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

The budget for water and sanitation activities in the original appeal was 87,000 Swiss francs, representing 1% of the original budget. Under the revised appeal, this has been increased to 370,453 Swiss francs, or approximately 3% of the revised appeal budget.

Progress: The water and sanitation team continues to focus its activities on three areas: a) strengthening National Society capacity; b) construction and installation of sanitation modules⁵; c) hygiene promotion activities.

Twenty members of the Chilean Red Cross from Maule and Bio Bío regions participated in the first NIT water and sanitation training, thereby strengthening National Society capacity in this sector. Training took place from 4-11 June in the commune of San José de Maipo, Metropolitan region. The objective of the course was to train volunteers and staff in emergency disaster response for water and sanitation. Amongst the topics covered were: deployment of mass water processing units, and specialized units for purification and environmental sanitation. In addition, training covered hygiene promotion, using the PHAST and SARAR methodologies, which optimise the transmission of key messages to communities in a user-friendly way, using more of a humanitarian approach.

This course benefitted from the presence of facilitators from Regional Intervention Teams (RIT) of neighbouring National Societies, as well as from other humanitarian relief organisations whose water and sanitation teams participated in the emergency response, among them Oxfam and UNICEF. This promoted effective exchange of knowledge and experience, drawing on the perspectives of each organisation.

Work is continuing on the installation and running of the 16 community sanitation modules funded by ECHO, and managed by the German Red Cross. As a result, more than 600 families living in villages of Bio Bío region now have access to sanitation. Nine modules are fully operational in Tumbes, Llico and Curanilahue, while the remaining seven have been assembled, and are awaiting installation and connection to the sewage system.

In addition, and in line with the programme for improving hygiene and sanitation funded by ECHO and the Swiss Red Cross, and managed by the German Red Cross, plans are underway to distribute 200 individual sanitation module⁶ kits to families having benefitted from emergency shelter (mediaguas) erected on their own properties. To date, one hundred kits have been distributed to those affected in the commune of Chiguayante, and a further one hundred will be distributed by the end of July to beneficiaries in the municipality of Lebú. Both of these communities are in Bio Bío region.

⁵ These modules consist of 8 latrines, 2 showers and 2 sinks.

⁶ These individual modules consist of 1 latrine, 1 shower and 1 sink.

Hygiene promotion activities to complement the distribution of sanitation modules will be carried out in Dichato, Coliumo, Tumbes and Llico in Bio Bío region. These activities will focus on the prevention of illnesses related to the conditions in camps, such as overcrowding and difficulty of access to sanitary services. The water and sanitation team relies on a team of 25 local volunteers, who have experience of awareness-raising campaigns, and are conducting community education and door-to-door visits. Community members are being trained in basic hygiene practices, such as hand washing, waste disposal and personal hygiene, amongst other.



Familiarisation with equipment for water treatment plants, during Chilean Red Cross RIT training. Photo source: International Federation.

Awareness-raising activities are reinforced through distribution of leaflets and posters. Coverage is being expanded to include other villages where the need for hygiene promotion has been identified, and prioritisation is currently underway.

Challenges:

- Complete assessment of villages yet to be covered, so as to determine intervention priorities for upcoming hygiene promotion activities.
- Complete installation of the remaining 7 community sanitation modules, in order to finalise activities in the villages (camps), and which have yet to be connected to the sewage system.

Livelihoods

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

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>2,500 families are actively involved in early recovery actions and benefit from livelihood support or livelihood substitution activities.</p> <p>Communities and groups participating in livelihood restoration and income-generating projects improve their financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments and participatory planning. • Selection of beneficiaries. • Provision of alternative livelihood inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pest control kits, tool kits and machinery, through direct distribution or through the distribution of debit cards/ vouchers for the purchase of products. • Vocational and technical skills training, and support for re-establishing small businesses.

well-being and recover economically.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key sectors (i.e. small-scale cooperatives or neighbourhood groups dedicated to agricultural production or commerce). • Training and capacity building for CRCh staff and volunteers to enable them to implement this programme and integrate it with other areas (shelter, comprehensive healthcare, etc.).
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The plan of action for **livelihoods** will assist the most vulnerable groups and families to restore, improve or diversify their livelihoods through livelihood support or substitution activities. This will involve the provision of alternative livelihood inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer, pest control products, tool kits, and machinery, either through direct distribution or via debit cards/vouchers for the purchase of products. Similarly, vocational and technical skills training will be provided for re-establishing small businesses, as well as training and capacity building for CRCh staff and volunteers to implement this programme and integrate it with other areas. The budget for livelihoods in the revised appeal amounts to 807,030 Swiss francs, which represents approximately 6% of the total budget. Based on the current revised version of the appeal, the main objective is to reach 2,500 families.

Progress: As outlined in previous operations updates, the CRCh with bilateral support from the Japanese Red Cross Society aims to reactivate and re-establish economic activity in coastal fishing communities as quickly as possible. To date, the need to procure boats has been identified, so that fisherman may resume their normal activities. Approximately 2.3 million US dollars has been earmarked for this activity.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

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

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>The CRCh has increased the role of disaster preparedness and risk reduction (DRR) in its programming and institutional strategy.</p> <p>3,000 households vulnerable to natural risks establish early warning systems linked to broader systems to monitor disaster and climate-related risk, through workshops, micro-projects, simulations, training and awareness-raising.</p> <p>Volunteer and staff capacity to deliver sustainable DRR programming is enhanced through workshops and training courses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the CRCh response plan, including coordination with the government's national response plan. • Work with local and national civil defence institutions to promote the creation of coordination mechanisms. • Develop a group of DRR trainers who can replicate knowledge at branch and community levels. • Identify hazards and effective early warning systems. • Implement a pilot project of DRR training in selected communities, building on lessons learned from other disasters to ensure sustainability. • Train CRCh volunteers and staff in DRR tools and methodologies. • Train National Intervention Teams in the areas of health in emergencies, epidemic control, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

In the sector of **disaster preparedness and risk reduction**, activities are focused on enhancing the ability of target communities to respond adequately to disasters. This will be achieved through disaster management mechanisms and the establishment of a national contingency planning process. The aim is to work with 3,000 families in the affected regions. The revised budget for this sector is 1,072,502 Swiss francs, which represents approximately 7% of the appeal budget.

Progress: The Youth Directorate continues to organise activities for its youth volunteers, with the objective of enhancing CRCh capacities in this sector. All training described below will facilitate the implementation of Disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities, working hand-in-hand with local communities.

A number of courses and practical workshops were carried out from 9-16 July 2010, for youth volunteers in communities in the northern zone of the country. The courses were held in the CRCh training centre in Atacama region. During the week, five themes relating to health and risk management were addressed. Three courses were organised in the areas of community-level Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA), community

healthcare, and first aid – as well as two workshops on contraception and HIV. Training was carried out by 9 instructors who shared their knowledge with 48 young volunteer students from various branches in the north of the country, including Iquique, Alto Hospicio, Coquimbo, Copiapó, and La Serena.

Furthermore, the CRCh's National Directorate of Social Welfare is restructuring and undertaking closer coordination of its activities. This is with a view to harmonising criteria for action amongst its departments throughout Chile, with the ultimate aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the CRCh. To achieve this, branch visits are being planned in Santiago and other earthquake-affected regions, in addition to the development and implementation of volunteer training programmes. As a first step towards achieving these objectives, a workshop on common terminology was held on 23-24 June 2010, during which the Social Welfare 2010-2012 Work Plan was revised. Twenty-three volunteers from various branches in the Metropolitan region participated, and will act as disseminators in their respective local areas.

Simultaneously, the Directorate is conducting training in community work through workshops, which focus on three types of vulnerable persons: elderly people, immigrants and ethnic groups, and partially or totally bedridden patients. These courses and workshops are being given firstly in the Metropolitan region and will thereafter be conducted in other regions, particularly those affected by the earthquake. These regions will be the first to benefit from the expertise acquired by the recently trained volunteers.

Work with the elderly is focusing on physical activities for seniors, taught by volunteer students of physical education, in various branches throughout the Metropolitan region. Two workshops are being held, one of which is being conducted by Chilean police officers specialised in the field of domestic violence, and provide the elderly with the tools necessary to recognise signs of domestic violence and prevent it. To date, such activities have been carried out with senior groups in branches of the municipalities of Quinta Normal, La Cisterna, and Melipilla, as well as at the CRCh training centre in Santiago, benefiting some 200 elderly people.

The third area of activity concerns the cycle of lectures given by the CRCh together with the National Women's Institute (Servicio Nacional de la Mujer - SERNAM), which addresses the topic of women's rights and responsibilities, with a view to reducing stress associated with the earthquake and related changes in family life, thereby preventing potential violence. These lectures were aimed at women, families, and the elderly, as well as the general public.

In the same vein, training in the provision of basic care was initiated in April 2010, aimed at volunteers and members of the community at large involved in caring for partially or totally bedridden patients. The course ran for a period of two months, and took place in the CRCh's training centre in Santiago. Sixteen volunteers received their certification at the end of the course, confirming that they had been provided with the tools necessary for the care of patients with reduced mobility.

Finally, CRCh intends to train its volunteers at branch level to better assist immigrants in search of asylum or guidance. This would involve providing useful information on documentation and permits, as well as on the history, culture and customs of Chile, with a view to easing their integration into Chilean society. The first volunteer training sessions are expected to begin in August.

Strengthening the National Society

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

Outputs	Activities planned
The CRCh governance structure is strengthened to provide improved National Society and social leadership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the current state of the CRCh including a strategic planning process and national and local response systems. • Strengthen administrative and financial procedures. • Revise the CRCh's Strategic Plan. • Develop and revise CRCh job descriptions for both staff and volunteers. • Update and maintain the national volunteer register. • Establish standardized volunteer training. • Ensure effective management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation.
The CRCh management structure (administrative, financial and human resources procedures) is improved and better organized.	
The CRCh has reinforced its corps of active, trained volunteers.	

<p>The CRCh has positioned itself and highlighted both its own and the Movement's actions and principles with the media, donors and business partners.</p> <p>Branches in the affected regions have access to radio, satellite and internet communication systems to facilitate communication with CRCh national headquarters and other branches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop information materials and provide information on a regular basis to various stakeholders. • Improve CRCh communications materials (web page, magazine, and other printed and virtual materials) to better reflect the actions of CRCh volunteers, sister National Societies and the International Movement in this operation and in general. • Provide initial and on-going training for the establishment of an IT/ Telecom team in selected branches and at national headquarters. • Install and ensure the proper use of IT equipment by CRCh volunteers.
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Activities for **strengthening of the National Society** envisage reinforcing the CRCh's governance structure with a view to improving National Society and social leadership. Similarly, CRCh's management structures will be rendered more effective and efficient in the handling of administrative, financial, and human resources, and its corps of trained and active volunteers will increase in quality and quantity. Additionally, the objective is to ensure that the CRCh positions itself and highlights both its own and the Movement's actions and principles with the media, donors and business partners. Internal structures will be reinforced through provision of equipment to improve communications by radio, satellite and internet, linking national headquarters with branches.

Progress: As mentioned previously, strengthening of the National Society has become one of the key overall



Training session of the Chilean Red Cross National Intervention Team in Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Photo source: International Federation.

outcomes under the revised appeal, and this is reflected in two main courses of action: a) acquisition of new technological and logistical resources, and b) empowerment of human resources.

In addition to the three NIT training sessions already carried out (i.e., basic, health, and water and sanitation), preparations are underway for the fourth NIT course, which is planned for August 2010 focusing once again on health, with approximately 20 participants, both volunteers and staff.

In the area of telecommunications, the most significant activity has been the installation and operation

of an HF and VHF radio network, which will link all CRCh branches and regional headquarters, from north to south. All the necessary HF and VHF equipment has now been purchased, at a cost of approximately 300,000 US dollars, funded jointly by the International Federation, the German Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Peruvian Red Cross. HF base stations in the cities of Concepción, Talca and Temuco – in the regions of Bio Bío, O'Higgins, and Araucanía respectively – are now operational, enabling instant contact with the CRCh communications centre in Santiago.

Two additional HF stations are being installed in the region of los Ríos y Maule, and the final four HF stations will be set up according to a set timeframe over the coming four to five months, which is still to be confirmed. As for the VHF bases, which will connect branches with their respective regional headquarters, these are being set up initially in those areas most affected by the earthquake as a matter of priority. Once all of the HF and VHF stations will have been installed and made operational, these will connect branches throughout the country

through a newly installed telecommunications centre, to be housed in the current logistics centre, situated in Seminario Street, in the commune of Ñuñoa, in the Santiago Metropolitan Region.

As part of the aim of strengthening National Society capacity in the area of Social Welfare, a workshop on 'self-help' entitled "*Conciente de mí*" was held on 15 June 2010. Under the direction of a professional family mediator, 23 volunteers from 13 branches received training in self-esteem strengthening and personal work practices, which will enable them to carry out direct interventions in their respective communities.

Finally, plans are underway for the construction of a regional warehouse, to enable pre-positioning of relief goods to assist neighbouring countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay. Similarly, plans have been put forward for the construction of a national warehouse in the Metropolitan region, and regional warehouses in Maule and Coquimbo, as well as for the rebuilding of those branch headquarters affected by the earthquake, and finally the renewal of the CRCh fleet – including ambulances. The amount budgeted for these activities come to 1,995,079 Swiss francs, or approximately 14% of the revised appeal budget.

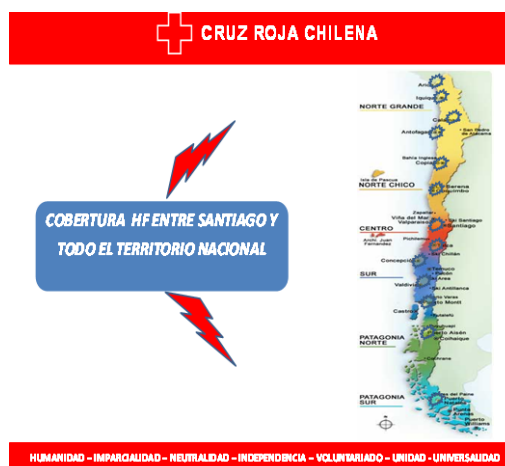
Costs for overall management of the operation by the Federation Secretariat come to 2,160,248 Swiss francs (approximately 15% of the current budget). This includes PSR, as well as financial and operational costs associated with the Regional Logistics Unit, regional and international IFRC teams, regional intervention teams, and other related expenses.

Logistics and Telecommunications

As part of the operationalisation of the new HF and VHF telecommunications network, a test of signal strength will be carried out in each of the regions where antennas have been installed. An initial test has been completed to verify the range of the equipment, and levels of noise, static, and other kinds of interference. The tests will help in optimising the use of the antennas and equipment installed in the various branches in Araucanía region.

The idea is for branches to be able to communicate with their respective regional committees, and so on in succession, until the information is passed on to national headquarters via HF link. Tests were carried out at various time of day and night, with both directional and omni-directional antennas. It has consequently been established that the range in the afternoons reaches over 55 km, thereby obviating the need for repeaters, the costs of which are quite high.

Once actual workload and the corresponding number of volunteers required at branch level have been determined by the Regional Committee of Araucanía, actual installation of HF and VHF networks will be finalised as appropriate.



Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Training for spokespersons was organised by the CRCh Directorate for National Communications on 16-18 July, with support from the International Federation. The main objective was to provide communications departments at regional and branch levels with the necessary tools to develop their capacity, as well as to standardise general practice within the National Society. Participants included Directors of Communications at branch and regional levels, the CRCh Governing Board, and National Directors from the various areas, particularly representatives from the regions of Araucanía, Bio Bío, and O'Higgins. Photography in emergencies and communications management in times of emergency were amongst the themes covered.

The workshop also helped to identify areas in need of strengthening, namely public visibility and internal communications. The establishment of a statute for defining CRCh communications policies will help to define common standards with regards to institutional communications as well as media relations, and foster the creation of a consistent/unique institutional image. The CRCh Communications Directorate is in the process of

developing a communications and a public relations campaign, with a view to achieving greater visibility and raising public awareness.

The first of these campaigns will be carried out in partnership with shopping malls in the capital city, inviting children and parents to purchase a stuffed toy animal for earthquake-affected children, and to compose a message dedicated to each particular child. A Red Cross volunteer will act as intermediary and host, explaining to each participant how the campaign works and how to take part in it. The campaign will take place in three shopping centres in the capital, as well as one in Concepción, Bio Bío region, beginning on 22 July and ending with the distribution of the stuffed toys on Sunday 8 August, which coincides with official celebrations for the National Day of the Child throughout the country.

The **Aa** campaign (i.e. emergency contact number) was launched on 22 July, aiming to unify emergency contact numbers under a single national standard. This number will be the first to appear in users' phonebooks, and will immediately be identified as the emergency contact number. The campaign aims to raise Chilean's awareness of the need to keep an easily identifiable symbol for emergency contacts in their mobile phones, for use by rescue teams. This type of campaign has been successfully carried out in a number of other countries, becoming an accepted part of local practice. The campaign is being launched in association with the Chilean Police Force, the CRCh, and the newspaper 'Publimetro' – and is expected to reach some 323,000 daily readers, from Arica to Punta Arenas. Other broadcasting media, which regularly participate in similar social action campaigns, have also been invited to join in this initiative.

Capacity of the Federation

The Federation team, the Chilean Red Cross and the various Participating National Societies are all working together to provide a direct response to needs, and ensure the most effective use of available resources.

Team members currently in the field or in the process of being recruited, and coordinated by the International Federation, include:

Red Cross/Red Crescent Operations Team	Current status
Head of Operations – IFRC	In Santiago
Health - IFRC	Recruited
2 Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting – IFRC	In Santiago and in process of recruitment
Organisational Development	In process of recruitment
Regional Representative for South Cone and Brazil	In Santiago and Buenos Aires
Emergency Shelter - IFRC	In Santiago
RIT Water and Sanitation – Colombian Red Cross	In Santiago
Finance – IFRC	In Santiago
1 member from German Red Cross	In Santiago
1 member from Spanish Red Cross	In Santiago

Lessons learned from the Emergency phase

This section focuses on lessons learned throughout the emergency phase, based on interviews with individuals from the Chilean Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and others participating in the operation during this phase. Lessons learned aim to be constructive, self-critical and analytical, with a view to implementation in subsequent phases of this operation, and in future operations involving the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

- One must take into account the fact that, during an emergency, the affected population requires immediate health, medical, and psychological care, at a time when these very services have been damaged and local staff affected. Immediate and effective emergency health care activities were able to be carried out thanks to the rapid mobilisation of two Basic Health Care Units (BHCUs) donated by the Spanish and Japanese Red Cross Societies and set up in Hualañé (which attended to 3,435 patients) and in Parral (subsequently donated to the Chilean health authorities), in addition to a 50 bed field hospital and two surgical wards donated by the Finnish and Norwegian Red Cross Societies and set up

in Pitrufquén (Araucanía).

- During an emergency, the rapid mobilisation of rescue teams, medical staff, and other human and material resources to respond quickly to the immediate needs is crucial. This, along with steadily increasing logistical support by air and other means, enables an acceptable level of response.
- Efficient radio and satellite networks are essential in ensuring adequate communications to meet operational, security and dissemination needs.
- The Federation has concluded that one of the most efficient means of communications for contacting key National Society members proved to be the internet (via mass media services such as Twitter and Facebook). Members of the CRCh radio station (Independencia branch) were constantly broadcasting messages and assisting in finding lost and missing persons, as well as continuously transmitting information on the situation in Chile pertaining to the disaster (www.cruzrojamedia.net). Such a concept could be replicated by other National Societies, with a view to creating a worldwide Red Cross Red Crescent radio network to transmit up-to-date information during an emergency or disaster, until such a time as normal means of communication are re-established.
- Thanks to an effective system of reporting and accountability, the general public and donors were kept informed about the disaster-related situation through regular publication of information bulletins and updates. This contributed to ensuring a steady flow of information, which encouraged more governments, Participating National Societies, and other humanitarian actors to contribute to the emergency appeal.
- Each National Society should have a disaster response strategy, as well as the necessary administrative, financial, logistical and human resource structures ready to respond to emergencies and disasters. This can be promoted through training staff in international standards and practices (i.e., SPHERE, international norms for disaster response, and the Code of Conduct).
- One of the basic conditions for ensuring the success of an operation is through prior emergency planning, in close coordination and partnership with National Societies (i.e., disaster response and contingency plans). This requires developing basic tools such as manuals (with pre-defined functions, and standard operating procedures) annexed to response plans, undertaking simulation exercises involving activation at all levels (political, administrative, technical and operational), as well as ensuring the availability of warehousing in strategic locations throughout the country with pre-positioned priority stocks in case of emergencies and/or disasters.
- Set up an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), with sufficient personnel trained in disaster information management, prioritisation, and crisis decision-making. All of these skills are vital during the response phase, and it is necessary that the EOC be able to operate in a decentralised and independent manner. In addition, it is important to have the capacity to manage recruitment, training, and equipping of staff and volunteers able to carry out these tasks during future disasters, at different levels within the organisation.
- In addition to the importance of ensuring an immediate response, experience from the operation confirmed that local communities are the primary actors in a successful response, and they should therefore be regularly informed about the risks associated with their areas, and trained on how best to respond in an emergency. This also entails providing them with basic equipment and training support for establishing secure areas, escape routes, and evacuation signage, as well as carrying out regular simulation exercises.
- The volume of work following a disaster overloads the affected National Society's human resources. In order to respond to the increased demands, the National Society must be in a position to rapidly assess recruitment needs and hire additional resources in strategic locations.
- In the case of emergency shelter provision, assistance was primarily provided in urban and tsunami-affected coastal areas, leaving affected rural areas – situated at a distance from the main cities – to fend for themselves. In the future, the Red Cross must also ensure that it is able to respond in such areas as well.

- A complex operation such as that in Chile, in which people from all over the world participate actively, requires staff in good physical, emotional and psychological condition, to ensure that team work is based on the humanitarian values promoted by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
- During emergencies, it is vitally important to maintain open and continuous communications with international donors, including sister National Societies, so as to ensure agreement between stakeholders regarding funding priorities, thereby ensuring an optimum use of resources.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Matthias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

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

The International Federation's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The International Federation's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Contact information

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**[<Revised budget below and interim financial report;
or click here to return to the title page>](#)**

BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coordination	Coordinated Support (ERUs)	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	590,576			590,576
Shelter - Transitional	3,384,554			3,384,554
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure				0
Construction - Materials	650,116			650,116
Clothing & Textiles	300,125			300,125
Food				0
Seeds & Plants	177,902			177,902
Water & Sanitation	370,453			370,453
Medical & First Aid	50,047			50,047
Teaching Materials				0
Ustensils & Tools	733,932			733,932
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	993,207			993,207
ERU (Emergency Response Units)				0
Total Supplies	7,250,912	0	0	7,250,912
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles	154,000			154,000
Computer & Telecom	194,141			194,141
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	50,000			50,000
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	398,141	0	0	398,141
Storage	77,692			77,692
Distribution & Monitoring	1,482,405			1,482,405
Transport & Vehicle Costs	151,389			151,389
Total Transport & Storage	1,711,486	0	0	1,711,486
International Staff	949,567			949,567
Regionally Deployed Staff	118,656			118,656
National Staff	51,587			51,587
National Society Staff	687,988			687,988
Other Staff benefits				0
Consultants	199,207			199,207
Total Personnel	2,007,005	0	0	2,007,005
Workshops & Training	836,135			836,135
Total Workshops & Training	836,135	0	0	836,135
Travel	417,255			417,255
Information & Public Relation	192,152			192,152
Office Costs	146,170			146,170
Communications	100,842			100,842
Professional Fees	47,000			47,000
Financial Charges	56,789			56,789
Other General Expenses	6,066			6,066
Total General Expenditure	966,274	0	0	966,274
Cash Transfers to National Societies				0
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties				0
Total Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0
Program Support	863,189	0	0	863,189
Total Programme Support	863,189	0	0	863,189
Services & Recoveries	109,874			109,874
Shared Services				0
Total Services	109,874	0	0	109,874
TOTAL BUDGET	14,143,016	0	0	14,143,016
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	13,352,093			13,352,093
ERUs contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	13,352,093	0	0	13,352,093
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	790,923	0	0	790,923

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/2-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2010/2-2012/03
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	14,143,016					14,143,016
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	2,709,823					2,709,823
Andorra Government	28,694					28,694
Andorran Red Cross	13,759					13,759
Argentine Red Cross	221,694					221,694
Australian Red Cross	180,601					180,601
Austrian Red Cross	1,029					1,029
British Red Cross	998,052					998,052
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	304,374					304,374
Canadian Red Cross	141,223					141,223
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	1,109,948					1,109,948
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	6,112					6,112
China Red Cross, Macau branch	13,400					13,400
Croatian Red Cross	97,673					97,673
Danish Red Cross	17,791					17,791
Great Britain - Private Donors	71					71
Irish Red Cross	7,613					7,613
Japanese Red Cross	230,900					230,900
Kuwait Red Crescent	1,905,040					1,905,040
Liechtenstein Red Cross	730					730
Luxembourg Red Cross	4,175					4,175
Monaco Red Cross	28,674					28,674
Netherlands Red Cross	6,397					6,397
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	214,900					214,900
New York Office (from Heinz H.J. Company foundation)	10,529					10,529
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	52,643					52,643
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	211					211
New Zealand Red Cross	24,242					24,242
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	391,000					391,000
Norwegian Red Cross	12,078					12,078
On Line donations	43,588					43,588
Peruvian Red Cross	894					894
Republic of Korea Red Cross	95,175					95,175
Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)	15,745					15,745
Singapore Red Cross	160,248					160,248
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	52,915					52,915
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	736,041					736,041
Switzerland - Private Donors	323					323
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	5,304					5,304
United States - Private Donors	161					161
Venezuela - Private Donors	2,766					2,766
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,500					2,500
Viet Nam Red Cross	15,955					15,955

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/2-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2010/2-2012/03
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

C1. Cash contributions	9,864,988				9,864,988
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)					
<i>British Red Cross</i>	201,307				201,307
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	3,269				3,269
<i>New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)</i>	757				757
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	1,438				1,438
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	209				209
<i>New York Office (from White & Case LLP)</i>	27,484				27,484
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	261,506				261,506
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	1,046,025				1,046,025
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	1,541,996				1,541,996
Inkind Goods & Transport					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	136,358				136,358
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	15,823				15,823
<i>British Red Cross</i>	106,210				106,210
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	666,222				666,222
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	97,239				97,239
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	108,886				108,886
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	163,953				163,953
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	703,556				703,556
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	1,998,247				1,998,247
Other Income					
<i>Services</i>	-2,632				-2,632
C6. Other Income	-2,632				-2,632
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	13,402,599				13,402,599
D. Total Funding = B + C	13,402,599				13,402,599
Appeal Coverage	95%				95%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	13,402,599					13,402,599
E. Expenditure	-4,327,498					-4,327,498
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	9,075,101					9,075,101

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/2-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2010/2-2012/03
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		14,143,016					14,143,016	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	590,576	583,077					583,077	7,499
Shelter - Transitional	3,384,554							3,384,554
Construction Materials	650,116	255					255	649,861
Clothing & textiles	300,125	231,150					231,150	68,975
Seeds, Plants	177,902							177,902
Water & Sanitation	370,453	99,491					99,491	270,962
Medical & First Aid	50,047	47					47	50,000
Utensils & Tools	733,932	433,932					433,932	300,000
Other Supplies & Services	993,207	350,707					350,707	642,500
Total Supplies	7,250,912	1,698,659					1,698,659	5,552,253
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	154,000							154,000
Computers & Telecom	194,141	50,391					50,391	143,750
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	50,000	2,620					2,620	47,380
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	398,141	53,011					53,011	345,130
Transport & Storage								
Storage	77,692	30,445					30,445	47,247
Distribution & Monitoring	1,482,405	1,263,244					1,263,244	219,161
Transport & Vehicle Costs	151,389	83,193					83,193	68,196
Total Transport & Storage	1,711,486	1,376,882					1,376,882	334,604
Personnel								
International Staff	949,567	60,463					60,463	889,104
Regionally Deployed Staff	118,656	52,844					52,844	65,812
National Staff	51,587	37,580					37,580	14,007
National Society Staff	687,988	171,241					171,241	516,747
Consultants	199,207	76,000					76,000	123,207
Total Personnel	2,007,005	398,128					398,128	1,608,877
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	836,135	86,054					86,054	750,081
Total Workshops & Training	836,135	86,054					86,054	750,081
General Expenditure								
Travel	417,255	161,505					161,505	255,750
Information & Public Relation	192,152	39,185					39,185	152,967
Office Costs	146,170	19,209					19,209	126,961
Communications	100,842	38,606					38,606	62,236
Professional Fees	47,000	1,435					1,435	45,565
Financial Charges	56,789	16,547					16,547	40,242
Other General Expenses	6,066	1,090					1,090	4,976
Total General Expenditure	966,274	277,578					277,578	688,696
Programme Support								
Program Support	863,189	225,773					225,773	637,416
Total Programme Support	863,189	225,773					225,773	637,416
Services								
Services & Recoveries	109,874	40,195					40,195	69,679
Total Services	109,874	40,195					40,195	69,679
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		171,218					171,218	-171,218
Total Operational Provisions		171,218					171,218	-171,218
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	14,143,016	4,327,498					4,327,498	9,815,518

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/2-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2010/2-2012/03
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance	
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination			
	A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)		14,143,016						14,143,016	
VARIANCE (C - D)		9,815,518						9,815,518	