

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

Appeal No. MDRPE003
GLIDE no.
EQ-2007-000133-PER
4 September 2007

PERU: EARTHQUAKE

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

In Brief

Operations Update no. 3; Period covered: 25 August to 31 August 2007; Revised Appeal target: CHF 5,605,000 (USD 4,655,316 or EUR 3,396,970); Appeal coverage 81% including pledges yet to be formally registered; Outstanding needs: CHF 1,076,851 (USD 894,395 or EUR 652,637)

(Contributions List attached and is also available on the website)

Appeal History

- On 17 August 2007 an emergency appeal was launched for CHF 1,626,000 (USD 1,341,869 or EUR 979,150) for 5 months to assist 4,000 families (20,000 people)
- Appeal revised on 20 August 2007 to CHF 5,605,000 (USD 4,655,315 or EUR 3,396,970) for 9 months to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people)
- Final Report due on 17 August 2008
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 250,000 (USD 207,641 or EUR 151,515)

Operational Summary: The Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) / Federation relief operation has to date assisted 8,809 families with shelter and non-food items, over a vast geographic area including scattered rural communities. The operation is complex as a result of the different conditions of the affected population who live in both urban and rural areas, many of whom are fishermen or highland farmers. In some urban areas economic activity is clearly on the increase as more businesses open every day, from large fishing factories to the local bakery and corner store. However, in urban Pisco, Chincha and Ica and the small villages surrounding them many of those affected are still living in very difficult conditions in formal or informal shelters or outside of their destroyed or damaged homes with the few possessions they have salvaged, exposed to the cold at night. The Peruvian Red Cross / Federation response is focusing on the distribution of vital relief goods including tents, plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and blankets, delivery of psychosocial support, the provision of clean water and primary health services. A team of experts has undertaken a preliminary assessment on measures to promote early recovery, including the provision of alternative shelter kits with extensive use of local resources and materials. The activities that will be developed aim at strengthening human dignity in these adverse conditions, and reinforces the right of those affected to take full part in the decision-making process during the relief and recovery phases.

Generous contributions from a series of Partner National Societies (PNS) as well as external partners have made it possible to achieve these results quickly and efficiently. The PRC/Federation would like to thank PNS having contributed to the Appeal: the American Red Cross, the Belgium Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Irish Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Red Cross of Monaco, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Singapore Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross. In addition, the PRC/Federation would like to thank the European Commission and its Humanitarian Directorate, the governments of Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain and Sweden as well as Telefonica, KLM, the Monsanto

Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation, USAID and the ALAS Foundation (please see full contributions list attached below). The present coverage of the Appeal stands at 81 per cent, of which approximately 56 per cent is in cash contributions and 23 per cent represents in-kind donations.

The PRC / Federation operation is seen as a model of efficiency in a difficult environment, where overall coordination of activities is improving. While the announced contributions will facilitate the development of the early recovery initiatives, further un earmarked cash donations are required in order for the Peruvian Red Cross/Federation to be in a position to fully implement the activities outlined in the Emergency Appeal.

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

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

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

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

Background

On 15 August, an earthquake hit the Department of Ica, measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale or 7.9 on the moment magnitude (Mw) scale according to the Geophysics Institute of Peru (Instituto Geofísico del Perú). The earthquake devastated southwest coastal areas, with the epicentre located just 60 kilometres west of Pisco and 30.2 kilometres deep. The effects were also strongly felt in the capital city of Lima.

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The situation regarding numbers of families affected, numbers of injured and dead, as of 26 August is as follows, according to Peru's National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI).

DEPARTMENT/ Province	Families Affected		People Affected		Houses		Health Centres	
	Severely Affected	Affected	Wounded	Numbers of Dead	Number totally destroyed	Number damaged	Destroyed	Damaged
ICA	45,403	6,308	1,114	510	45,403	6,308	1	12
Chincha	13,755	6,022	55	99	13,755	6,022		9
Ica	13,813		957	73	13,813			
Pisco	17,697		100	338	17,697		1	
Palpa	138	286	2		138	286		3
LIMA	5,784	3,743	189	9	5,784	3,743	2	20
Cañete	3,429	2,899	172	7	3,429	2,899		2
Huachirí	1				1			
Lima	96	100	1		96	100		8
Yauyos	2,223	663	1		2,223	663	2	8
Callao	35	81	15	2	35	81		2
HUANCAVELICA	5,080	4,418	63		5,080	4,418	1	8
Castrovirreyna	2,894	2,621	63		2,894	2,621		4
Huancavelica	52	23			52	23		
Huaytara	2,134	1,774			2,134	1,774	1	4
AYACUCHO	92	490			92	490		56
Cangallo	66	90			66	90		
Huamanga	20	50			20	50		1
Huanta		10				10		2
Huancasancos								5
La Mar		1				1		
Lucanas		224				224		20
Parinacochas		105				105		26
Paucar Sara Sara	6	10			6	10		2
Vilcashuaman								
JUNIN	4				4			
Huancayo	4				4			
TOTAL	56,363	14,959	1,366	519	56,363	14,959	4	96

The Department which is most affected is Ica and within the Department the provinces of Pisco, Chincha and Ica were particularly badly hit by the earthquake. Most of the people who died were elderly people over sixty years of age and it is estimated that some 21 per cent were children under 15 years of age. The injured were evacuated to hospitals in Lima and Callao.

In Pisco, a town home to some 117,000 people, 80 percent of the town structures collapsed, and electricity and water supplies were cut off. Most of the buildings in the centre of the town were built with adobe bricks and straw matting which collapsed into rubble as the earthquake hit. The earthquake was accompanied by a storm surge which swept inland, wrecking boats and flooding property near the sea. The port town of Paracas is severely affected by the storm surge which swept some 600 metres inland. Much of the population in this area has fled the coast to higher areas where they are exposed to fierce winds and sandstorms. The towns of Chincha and Ica were also badly hit; in Ica alone, it is estimated that some 10,000 - 15,000 families were severely affected by the earthquake; the districts of Salas Guadalupe, San José de los Molinos, San Juan Bautista and Subtanjalla were devastated with up to 80 per cent of adobe-built houses and buildings destroyed. It has not been possible so far to

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evaluate damage and needs in some outlying districts of the Province of Ica given the isolation of the areas and persistently difficult access.

The region which has been struck by the earthquake is vast, complicating relief efforts. Thousands of families have lost loved ones, their homes, all belongings and their livelihoods and are living in formal and informal shelters.

Operational developments

Heavy machines are clearing the debris from the streets in Pisco, many of which still remain blocked. Satellite imagery and expert opinions estimate that, in Pisco, 550,000 metric tons of rubble have to be cleared. To date, 150,000 metric tons have been removed with heavy machinery. The disposal of this waste creates additional environmental health issues as many people are going through the rubble in search of steel and other recyclable material. They work without adequate protection and many children are involved in these activities. Furthermore, significant portions of the waste are being dumped on the beach, which might threaten the ecosystem on which the local tourism industry relies for income generation. Authorities have launched a cash-for-work campaign, and some 8,000 jobs have been created for citizens who work together in teams to remove the debris. This is helping to ensure a small income for those in need. In Pisco homeless families are living in both formal and improvised shelters, although large numbers remain outside their destroyed homes in precarious conditions without access to basic services. Gradually, electricity is being restored in Pisco, although the town remains without piped water supply. There are a total of 23 shelter centres in Pisco and eight shelters in Chincha established by the authorities. INDECI has also established nine distribution centres in Pisco and four in Chincha. The overall number of shelter centres, both formal and informal, for the affected area is estimated to be 92. The Ministry of Health states that over 23,000 people are housed in shelters. Two hospitals in the city of Pisco were destroyed and 22 health centres were affected. In Ica, four hospitals were affected. In Chincha, one hospital is fully operational and the other is working at some 60 percent of its capacity.



A sample of the destruction in Ica. Source: PRC branch of Ica

A sand storm known as “paracas winds” hit the Pisco area on Saturday, 25 August at around 13.00 hours complicating Red Cross assessments and distribution work until late in the day. Several Red Cross delegates and volunteers were not able to return to the camp and were obliged to stay overnight in their areas of work.

The Red Cross initially set up and consolidated its camp in the military air base in the town of Pisco, from which the operation was managed on the ground. On Friday, 30 August, the base camp was moved to a location some 15 km from Pisco in the area in which the Logistics and Relief Emergency Response Units are based. At present, there are more than 80 staff amongst volunteers from the Peruvian, Colombian and Ecuadorian Red Cross Societies, Regional Intervention Team (RIT)

members and personnel from the Federation and Partner National Societies (PNS), all of whom are working closely together on the operation.

Red Cross action - objectives, progress, impact

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The Federation's response operation focuses on the Provinces of Pisco, Chincha and Ica, providing assistance to those most affected in these provinces. Mapping of organizations working in both these and the other affected provinces is continuing.

Emergency relief

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

Progress/Achievements

Blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, family tents and bladders and other relief items including the ERU Logistics and Relief Units have been flown or trucked into Pisco from Lima.

These goods include relief items from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit's (PADRU) warehouse in Panama (part of which were purchased and pre-stocked through funding from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office - ECHO), as well as relief goods donated by the Belgian Government through the Belgian Red Cross, the Colombian Red Cross with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross, the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI) through the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross. The Mexican Red Cross has also provided relief goods, mostly consisting of clothing. Since 22 August – to the extent possible – goods are transported from Lima to Pisco by truck rather than by air, in order to reduce costs. KLM offered free cargo space for relief items for the earthquake operation in Peru, and several PNS took advantage of this arrangement to fly goods to Peru from Europe. In addition, four vehicles were shipped from PADRU and arrived on Wednesday, 29 August in Peru.

Assessments of damage and needs by the Peruvian Red Cross began immediately following the disaster. The PRC began distributions as of 16 August with goods available in warehouses and donations received from Red Cross branches. Given the desperate needs, goods were distributed immediately to affected families. As of 25 August, the Spanish Red Cross relief ERU arrived in Pisco and began to provide support to the Peruvian Red Cross and to ensure full registration of relief items distributed.



Red Cross assessments take place in Ica. Source: PRC branch of Ica

To date, an overall number of 8,809 families have received non-food items from the Peruvian Red Cross / Federation. Of these, 4,009 families received the full set of relief items (tent or tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen set, hygiene kit) distributed between 16 and 31 August. Jerry cans were part of these first distributions, but these are now being distributed by the water and sanitation team. A further 4,800 families received some of the afore-mentioned relief items, according to needs and availability, in addition to other items such as food and clothing provided directly to the Peruvian Red Cross through the generous response of local firms and the public.

The overall amount of tents received through the pipeline and distributed is of 2,279, together with 3,953 tarpaulins. The number of blankets distributed is of 13,446; the

number of kitchen sets and of hygiene kits distributed is of 3,349 each. In addition to these figures, distributions of local contributions were carried out.

The table below shows the communities reached.

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Province	District	Community	Number of Families Reached
Pisco	Independencia		949 *
Pisco	Independencia	Cabeza de Torro (L3)	157
Pisco	Paracas		123
Pisco	Pisco	San Andrés shelter	31
Pisco	San Clemente	Caucato	28
Pisco	Pisco centre	Gonzales Prada neighbourhood	540
Pisco	Tupac Amaru Inca	Casalla	438
Pisco		“curva peligrosa” area	520
Pisco	Humay		232
Pisco	Huancano		247
Pisco	Pisco town	Asociación Luisa de Marsilla	20
Pisco	Pisco town	Sagrado Corazón de Jesús shelter	100
Pisco	Pisco town	Séptima Cuadra de Caledesa	11
Pisco	Pisco town	La Canchita del Pedregal	10
Pisco	Pisco town	Cercado Sector B	54
Pisco	Pisco town	Cercado Sector C	59
Pisco	Pisco town	Cercado Sector A	63
Pisco	Pisco town	Cercado Sector D	74
Pisco	Pisco town	Pisco beach area	43
Ica	Ica	Los Molinos	968
Ica	Cercado	Various communities**	1,535
Ica	La Tinguiña	Bambaren	42
Ica	Cercado	Comatrana (Nascas, Juarez, Ficus)	1,063
Ica	Cercado	Comatrana Los Grimaldos	150
Ica	Parcona	Santa Isabel	100
Ica	Cercado	Comatrana centre	275
Ica	Virgen del Rosario		108
Ica	Señor de Luren		71
Ica	Cercado	Comatrana (Nascas)	442
Chincha	Chincha town	Sunampe	186
Chincha	Chincha town	Chincha Alta	65
Chincha	Chincha town	Chincha Alta Grocio Prado	12
Chincha	Chincha town	Chincha Alta Jiron Pisco	38
Chincha	Chincha town	Chincha Alta Calle Grau	55
TOTAL			8,809

*Independencia Cercado, Centro Poblado Toma do León, Santa Rosa Montalván, Centro Poblado dos Palmas, Juan Velazco Alvarado, Fundo Rosales, Irrigación Benavides Alto, San Isidro, Agua Santa Montalbán, Santa Luisa (Baja), Alto La Luna, Centro Poblado Santa Rosa, Centro Poblado Toscana, Centro Poblado Manrique Nuevo, Centro Poblado José Olaya, Cuchilla Nueva, San Juan de Condor, Dos Palmas, Fundo San Antonio Montalván, Cabeza de Torro (L3, 4, 28, 6).

** San Martin, Huarango, José Picasso (Estadio), San Joaquin, El Guayabo, Castro virreina, El Mirador, Bolivar, Pollitos

See also the attached map of the affected areas courtesy of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC). [Click here to see the map](#)

Impact:

Assistance provided to beneficiaries is helping them to recover from the disaster. Given the extent of the damage to the large area affected, there is still a huge demand for aid; as a result of the efficiency of Red Cross assistance, people are reaching the Red Cross branches in the area to request help.

Constraints:

Certain outlying areas have not yet been assessed given their distance from urban centres and the fact that communities affected by the earthquake are dispersed over a wide area.

Health

The health team in Pisco is currently made up of three Peruvian Red Cross volunteer doctors, two doctors from the Colombian Red Cross Society, two nurses, one from the Peruvian Red Cross and one from the Colombian Red Cross Society, together with a number of volunteers. The Peruvian Red Cross “medibus”¹ together with four ambulances organized into three medical brigades, are providing immediate first aid and medical attention to those needing it in the affected areas. Decisions on which communities are to be visited are taken on the basis of information provided through coordination meetings which are held with the Ministry of Health each afternoon.

The table below shows the breakdown of cases of the most prominent illnesses (in accordance with the epidemiological profile of the Ministry of Health) treated from 19 August to 26 August inclusive:

Illness	Men and boys treated	Women and girls treated
Diarrhoea and dehydration	4	1
Diarrhoea without dehydration	5	7
Dysentery	13	19
Acute respiratory infections	201	240
Asthma	9	15
Pneumonia	13	19
Skin infections	24	40
Conjunctivitis	2	5
Minor wounds	29	28
Psychological distress	8	24
Chronic illnesses	21	28
Headaches	10	11

Most cases treated are acute respiratory infections as a result of exposure to the cold; there are also more serious cases of pneumonia. Skin infections appear to be on the increase as it is difficult for people to access water for bathing and conditions in the shelters are cramped. Over the period 19 to 26 August, the Peruvian Red Cross health brigades dealt with 384 consultations of men and boys and 562 consultations of women and girls.

According to both the findings of the health assessment carried out by the Lima Regional Representation’s health manager and data provided by the Ministry of Health and the Representative of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), there is a need for health and hygiene promotion and environmental health, while curative health seems covered. Latrines are being installed by governmental authorities, but numbers are still insufficient. The Federation is ensuring coordination on sanitation matters with OXFAM, Médecins sans Frontières, Bomberos sin Fronteras, Agua Assistance Francia, Terre des Hommes and UNICEF. It is anticipated that the Peruvian Red Cross health teams will begin to work in hygiene promotion once there is reduced demand for emergency health services.

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

From the outset of the disaster, a team from the Ecuadorian Red Cross was on the ground working in the area of psychosocial support; on 23 August, a team of five experts from the Spanish Red Cross joined the Ecuadorian team and the members worked in coordination until the Ecuadorian team left Pisco on Monday, 27 August. In the first instance, attention was focused on psychosocial support to children through games and activities. As of 29 August, a total of 498 children have been reached in the following areas: Pisco, Pisco beach area; Santa Cruz

¹ A medically-equipped bus

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informal settlement; San Juan de Dios hospital, Santa Rosa, the Park and the Sagrado Corazón de Jesús shelters in Pisco and in the San Andrés community in the sports stadium. In addition, a total of 250 adults have been reached to date, focusing in particular on post-traumatic stress control and emotional control.



Beneficiaries in San Andrés. Source: American Red Cross

The Spanish Red Cross team is placing emphasis on rapid training of new Peruvian Red Cross volunteers who are joining the operation, as well as on psychosocial support for volunteers, particularly those that have themselves been affected. This continues the support provided by the Ecuadorian Red Cross to the first groups of volunteers that worked in the affected area, when the volunteers were debriefed daily: 79 Red Cross volunteers have been supported so far. Training has been taking place of 125 additional volunteers, from Ica and also from Lima, and the volunteers will be deployed to the operation in turns. An evaluation of the psychological impact of the disaster, in particular on children and adolescents, has been carried out since the arrival of the Spanish Red Cross team. Results indicate that 90 per cent of those affected present normal symptoms of fear and anxiety following the earthquake and that people are suffering from stress

caused not only by the earthquake, but as a result of the difficult living conditions in crowded formal or informal shelters. Only a small percentage of people have so far required referral for specialist attention.

The Spanish Red Cross is now developing a proposal entitled “Escuelas Puente” – (Bridge Schools) whereby children will be encouraged to join informal classes to help them to take up structured activities and games until formal education activities are resumed. 41 potential classrooms have been identified; however, these require minor repairs in order to be safe for use. The psychosocial support team is working closely with the Ministry of Education and with UNICEF with regard to the design of the “Escuelas Puente” project.

In Pisco the Peruvian Red Cross has a focal point for volunteers on the ground; much emphasis is placed on the well-being of the volunteers who have arrived from the branches of Lima, Arequipa, Piura, Ilo and Pisco. The PRC’s policy is that volunteers work for seven days on the operation and then return home to rest.

A training handbook for PRC volunteers will be developed and a final conference with all actors involved will be held. It is expected that, at the end of the 3 month period, the Peruvian Red Cross will have developed specific capacities in psychosocial support, to be further developed within the framework of the regional plans in this area.

Impact:

Psychosocial support is a key area in the earthquake response operation. Activities are helping beneficiaries to articulate their response to the disaster and to deal with the losses, both in terms of human lives and of their homes and livelihoods, diminishing their vulnerability. Children and youth, in particular, are enabled to identify the cause-effect relationship between the physical phenomenon and the sudden change in their lives, and are responding positively to the support. The local volunteers in Pisco have received particular attention as regards psychosocial support.

Constraints:

The affected areas in the Provinces of Pisco, Chincha and Ica cover a wide geographical area, thereby complicating access to the targeted people in need of psychosocial support.



Psychosocial support has focused particularly on children. Families have also received parcels. Source: American Red Cross

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

The Peruvian Red Cross is working in Pisco with the support of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit's water and sanitation officer. There are currently six water treatment plants in operation in the Pisco area. The plant initially installed by the Peruvian Red Cross in San Andrés is no longer producing water as distribution proved unviable. This plant is now on standby, should any of the other plants in operation fail. A plant donated by AECI has been installed by the water company in Pisco, EMAPISCO, with the support of the Peruvian Red Cross in the CAP shelter in the Fermin Taquis area of Pisco and is providing clean water for some 2,500 people. A further plant, donated by AECI and installed by EMAPISCO with the support of the PRC, has been set up in the San

Juan de Dios hospital in the centre of Pisco town. In the district of San Clemente, a water treatment plant donated by the French government was installed by Agua Assistance Francia with the support of the Peruvian Red Cross and has capacity to provide water for 10,000 people. Two plants are also operating in the San Andrés stadium and are providing clean water for 2,700 people. Furthermore, in Chincha, in the Pueblo Nuevo area, a plant has been installed which has a capacity to provide clean water for up to 7,000 people. The two plants which are managed by the Peruvian Red Cross / Federation are producing 45,000 litres of clean water daily.

Water tankers from EMAPISCO and from the water authorities in Lima, SEDAPAL, are distributing water in affected communities. The Peruvian Red Cross has provided two water tankers, one of a capacity of 12,000 litres and one of a capacity of 8,000 litres which are also distributing clean water. A bladder has been installed by the Peruvian Red Cross in the park in Pisco and a further three bladders have been installed in cooperation with EMAPISCO, USAID and UNICEF in Huamani and Campo Verde where Red Cross tents have been provided and also in the area of La Alameda. In San Clemente two bladders have been set up in the square and in an informal settlement. The German Red Cross has also been working in close coordination with the Peruvian Red Cross to install a bladder in the San Matías health centre in Pisco, and in Paracas, as well as six rotoplast tanks in Parcona and Los Molinos. In addition, a total of 30 rotoplast tanks have been installed in the Provinces of Chincha and Ica in Pueblo Nuevo, Sunampe, El Carmen, Tambo de Mora, Chincha Alta, Chincha Baja and Grocio Prado (Province of Chincha) and Casablanca and Cerillos (Province of Ica). In the rotoplast tanks and bladders installed 155,000 litres of water are being stored each day. Each day 19,500 litres of water are provided to beneficiaries in jerry cans previously distributed.

Impact:

The provision of clean water has a major impact on the lives of those affected who are therefore less vulnerable to disease. However, many people do not have jerry cans and are using a variety of containers with no lids which increases the risks of contamination of the water. To address this, the Federation / PRC water distribution teams are now distributing the water in jerry cans, which have been handed over to them from the relief teams.

Constraints:

There is a need for further trained water and sanitation volunteers from the PRC in view of the number of water and sanitation initiatives being undertaken.

Early Recovery

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

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This activity is vital to support the prompt re-establishment of conditions of equity and dignity for the families and persons affected by the disaster. A joint Peruvian Red Cross / Federation team undertook a two day initial assessment in order to determine activities to take place under the early recovery component of the Appeal. The assessment has been slightly delayed taking into account the ongoing major needs in terms of emergency aid. While the preliminary conclusions on the whole range of alternatives will be available shortly in a separate report, some indications seem to confirm the approach to appropriate and affordable emergency shelter solutions.

The Federation, together with the Peruvian Red Cross, is working in coordination with the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) on a solution for the provision of shelter for families who have lost their homes. Work in the field has focused on identifying the hazards and vulnerability of different shelter designs, examining lessons learned from other countries and determining building techniques and materials for temporary shelter construction to ensure protection against wind and rain. In addition, the Federation's focal point for shelter working in Pisco is identifying and mapping areas where temporary shelters could be set up taking into account, for example, drainage near the shelter area and availability of primary medical attention. The shelter kit presently under consideration consists of an improvement of the already used shelter kit, made of plastic tarpaulins and local wood sticks and ropes, and includes the use of locally produced mats. A proposal for the inclusion of 2,000 such shelter kits has been put forward to the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office by the PRC together with the Spanish Red Cross for implementation with the technical support by the Federation, and is expected to be approved shortly.

In addition, a preliminary activity which has been suggested as part of the support to the Appeal provided by telecommunications company Telefónica, is the rebuilding of the network of approximately 420 wawawasis (kindergartens for children between 3 months and 4 years of age), ensuring earthquake-resistant building techniques, extensive use of local building materials and the putting into practice of techniques developed in Peru in recent years by a group of leading researchers from the Universidad Católica de Peru. The activity would be used to demonstrate these building techniques in earthquake-vulnerable communities.

Finally, part of the activity will consist of advocacy with the authorities and the UN system in order to further develop the degree of participation of the affected people to the different phases of assistance.

Strengthening National Society response capacities

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

The Peruvian Red Cross has established an organizational chart defining responsibilities for the operation. Each technical sector has a dedicated professional or volunteer, under the overall coordination of the Director of Relief and the supervision of the Judiciary Administrator. All work closely with support from an expert in relief either from PADRU, the ERUs, or from the staff and volunteers of other National Societies in the field, thus taking full advantage of on-the-job training and further development of skills. Two professionals have been recruited for the key area of communications, and receive continuous support from the communications unit of the Regional Representation in Lima. Additional needs in key areas, such as risk reduction / early recovery, are being assessed. Volunteer management is being strengthened, and protocols for volunteering in emergencies are being introduced with support from the Volunteering officer from the Regional Representation. Special attention will be devoted to the branches of the affected area. The process is being mainstreamed within the reconstruction plan of the National Society that was presented just before the earthquake by the PRC and the Regional Representation to the ICRC and PNS. It has to be recalled that the Peruvian Red Cross is experiencing a long period of external (judiciary) administration, and that, following the Federation's request, a change of Judiciary Administrator took place some two months before the earthquake disaster.

The earthquake and the new leadership have motivated and united the PRC branches and volunteers behind the humanitarian response to those most in need, after a long period of 18 months during which internal divisions and conflict had caused serious problems and had resulted in the departure of large numbers of its volunteers.

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While the structure of the PRC is still fragile and the National Society remains subject to judiciary administration, the present emergency represents an opportunity to re-position the PRC, to boost its image and credibility, and at the same time to enhance and speed-up the reconstruction process.

Federation Coordination

Since the beginning of the operation, the Peruvian Red Cross has received extensive support from the staff and volunteers of both the Colombian Red Cross Society and the Ecuadorian Red Cross, as part of regional support. In addition, the Spanish Red Cross has provided a wide range of specialized personnel (Relief ERU, Logistics ERU team leaders, and the psychosocial support team) and also mobilized its delegates that were in-country. The German Red Cross is supporting the PRC particularly in the province of Chincha, focusing on water and sanitation activities. The American Red Cross has deployed an ERU team member/journalist, the Canadian Red Cross a photographer, the Danish Red Cross an ERU team member, and the Netherlands Red Cross (in support to the Colombian Red Cross Society) has also deployed delegates to the region for the emergency operation. There are a number of Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members who have been deployed from the Colombian Red Cross Society, the Costa Rican Red Cross, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of Panama and the Venezuelan Red Cross. In addition, RIT members from the Argentine Red Cross and the Colombian Red Cross have been deployed to PADRU in Panama to assist with logistics for the operation.

Contacts and contributions from private companies have increased during the reporting period. Collaboration with Telefónica has resulted in a fundraising campaign implemented in 15 countries of Europe and Latin America, with an initial donation of USD 3 million in favour of the affected people, within the framework of the Federation appeal. A group of more than 20 renowned international artists, members of the ALAS Foundation, have launched a similar initiative through a series of TV channels, radios and newspapers. Furthermore, the airline, KLM, has made free cargo space available for the shipping of relief goods to Peru. The Monsanto Fund has also made a contribution to the Federation Appeal. The trend indicates that more and more private companies have been extending their Corporate Social Responsibility activities to emergency relief, which is welcome news for improved efficiency in humanitarian work. The Americas Zone office will work closely to further develop those contributions into fully-fledged strategic alliances.

Coordination among all actors in the field remains difficult, although it has improved considerably since the initial days of the disaster. Coordination meetings are convened every second day in the affected area and are co-chaired by the INDECI and UNDAC; the Federation and national and international organizations take part including representatives from the UNDAC team, UNICEF, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), OXFAM, Terre des Hommes, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF, CARITAS, other NGOs and representatives of the Ministry of Health, Education and Public Works.

A health emergency committee (COE Salud) meeting is held in the San Juan de Dios hospital each afternoon, managed by the Director of the hospital. The meeting is attended by representatives of the Ministry of Health, PAHO, OXFAM, UNDAC, WFP as well as other agencies and NGOs and the health coordinator of the Peruvian Red Cross in Pisco. The coordination in the health sector is an example for the other sectors, and has proven, since the onset of the disaster, to be the most effective.

Inter-institutional coordination and strategic decision-making take place in Lima, where both the PRC and the Federation represent the Movement. The Congress has approved a law that sets up, under the Government's request, the FONSUR (fund for reconstruction of the southern zone), led by a businessman, the board of which includes representatives from several Ministries.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

The earthquake response operation is based on the principle of humanity. The selection of beneficiaries under the Appeal is based on the level of vulnerability of those affected, respecting cultural diversity and ensuring gender sensitivity. Activities planned for this appeal are based on SPHERE standards, the humanitarian charter and the code of conduct for emergency response. All objectives put forward in the appeal are in line with Strategy 2010, as well as the Strategy for the Movement and the Principles and Rules of the Movement. The International Federation strongly supports the rights-based approach for people affected by disasters. The Peruvian Red Cross/Federation

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are ensuring the inclusion of a participatory needs assessment to define the contents of early recovery support measures.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The communications departments of National Societies in South America have been involved in promoting the PRC/Federation response to the earthquake disaster through special sections created on their National Society web pages and the implementation of fundraising campaigns. A volunteer from the Ecuadorian Red Cross was responsible for information materials during the initial stages of the disaster and this has been published on the www.cruzroja.org web page. The Regional Information Officer is in contact with those responsible for communications in ECHO and USAID in order to ensure communications and visibility. In addition, key messages and questions and answers are being produced to provide basic information on the earthquake response operation.

To date, 63 interviews have been given with the international print, radio and television media. An information delegate from the Spanish Red Cross is in Pisco and is writing articles for the Federation's web page www.ifrc.org. The Federation continues to promote interest in the earthquake response, particularly through its web site. A photograph archive is available and can be accessed by contacting the Secretariat's Media Service or the Lima Regional Representation's Information Officer; in addition, a video is under production, demonstrating the Federation's response to the earthquake.

Contributions list and map below

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Donor response to appeal MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

TIMEFRAME: 15 Aug 07 to 17 May 08

LOCATION: Peru

TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT:	5,605,000
TOTAL RECEIVED TO DATE:	4,528,149
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:	81%

Updated on: 04 Sep 2007

	Currency	Amount	Coordination & Implementation	Disaster Management	Health & Care	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET								5,605,000
FUNDING								
Opening Balance				250,000				250,000
Income								
Cash contributions								
American Red Cross	USD	300,000		361,000				361,000
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	CAD	200,000		197,400				197,400
Czech Government	CZK	5,000,000		219,000				219,000
ECHO	EUR	515,000		846,660				846,660
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	50,000		82,500				82,500
Irish Red Cross	EUR	1,000		1,644				1,644
Italian DREF	EUR	200,000		330,000				330,000
Italian Red Cross	EUR	50,000		82,200				82,200
Japanese Red Cross	USD	153,600		184,781				184,781
Monaco Red Cross	EUR	15,000		24,660				24,660
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	EUR	200,000		328,800				328,800
OPEC Fund For International Developm	USD	200,000		240,600				240,600
Private Donor	EUR	100		165				165
SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation	USD	100,000		120,400				120,400
Singapore Red Cross	SGD	22,935		18,118				18,118
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	SGD	22,935		18,118				18,118
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	SEK	1,000,000		175,200				175,200
Total Cash contributions				3,231,246				3,231,246
Inkind Goods & Transport								
American Red Cross	USD	264,790		318,807				318,807
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	EUR	191,349		315,726				315,726
Canadian Red Cross	USD	70,110		84,413				84,413
Luxembourg Red Cross	USD	11,744		14,140				14,140
Spanish Red Cross	EUR	341,708		563,818				563,818
Total Inkind Goods & Transport				1,296,903				1,296,903
Other Income								
DREF Allocations	CHF	-250,000		-250,000				-250,000

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

	Currency	Amount	Coordination & Implementation	Disaster Management	Health & Care	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET								5,605,000
FUNDING								
<u>Opening Balance</u>				250,000				250,000
<u>Income</u>								
<u>Total Other Income</u>				-250,000				-250,000
<u>Total Income</u>				4,278,149				4,278,149
TOTAL FUNDING			0	4,528,149	0	0	0	4,528,149
COVERAGE			0%	81%	0%	0%	0%	81%



Administrative Boundaries Department of ICA

24 August 2007

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

