

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

PERU: EARTHQUAKE

Appeal n° MDRPE003
GLIDE n° EQ-2007-000133-PER
Second Revised Appeal
3 December 2007

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

Second Revised Appeal featuring a new Revised Appeal Budget and revised objectives.

Period covered: 17 October to 15 November 2007.

Revised Appeal timeframe: 17 August 2007 to 17 February 2009.

New Revised Appeal target: CHF 10,895,000 (USD 9.5m or EUR 6.4m).

Appeal coverage: 65% based on confirmed pledges (80% with announced pledges).

[Click here to go directly to the revised budget; Updated contributions list will be available shortly at <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf>](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf)

Appeal history:

- On 17 August 2007 an Emergency Appeal was launched for CHF 1,626,000 (USD 1,341,869 or EUR 979,150) for 5 months to assist 4,000 families (20,000 people).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 250,000 (USD 207,641 or EUR 151,515).
- Appeal 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).
- Second revision of the Appeal Budget on 3 December 2007 for CHF 10,895,000 (USD 9,579,403 or EUR 6,468,591) for 18 months (February 2009) to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- Final Report is due on 17 May 2009.

Operational Summary: After the completion of the first phase of humanitarian assistance, the Red Cross action is now focusing on recovery at community level.

Three months after the 15 August 2007 earthquake in the Peruvian department of Ica, measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale and 7.9 on the moment magnitude (Mw) scale, nearly all of Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) humanitarian assistance objectives to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people) reflected in the Revised Appeal (20 August 2007) have been surpassed. The coverage of the CHF 5,605,000 budget, thanks to generous support of Participating National Societies (PNS) and assistance from governmental, non-governmental, private sector and individual actors, as of 19 November 2007 reached 116 percent. The PRC operation has provided 8,025 families (40,125 people) with a standard Red Cross emergency relief kit, and an additional 12,066 families (60,330 people) with partial relief kits and/or other emergency support items. Basic health care has been provided to a total of 8,771 people by attending to 5,753 people in August and 3,018 people in the two months of September and October. 8,928 affected children and adults have benefited from the operation's psycho-social support actions. Almost 5.4 million litres of clean drinking water have been provided to 24,650 people.

Nevertheless, the needs of affected communities – and amongst them the needs of particularly

vulnerable groups - are far from being met. A large number of families continue to live in difficult conditions in overcrowded camps or inappropriate shelters, with limited access to basic services. At the same time those families that can afford so have started rebuilding their homes; yet most lack access to easy and appropriate low-cost technologies that could avoid future loss of human lives. Continued support is essential to ensure the establishment of conditions of life based on dignity and the reduction of pre-existing and present vulnerabilities in this crucial period of recovery.

This Second Revised Appeal details current developments and features a *second revision of the Emergency Appeal budget*. It builds on the previously planned support to the recovery process (transitional shelter modules for 1,000 families within an overall Red Cross plan of 5,000) and expands it to community projects that integrate health education, water and sanitation, social development, risk reduction and participatory reconstruction of 1,800 houses and 10 community centres. The activities in support of participatory reconstruction are based on appropriate low-cost earthquake-resistant construction technologies and extensive use of local materials (such as adobe and light bricks). The PRC/ Federation will manage a bank of basic construction materials so affected people can progressively build their new homes in a manner that allows future improvements. The activity includes operational agreements with universities, governmental institutes, technical training centres and local authorities.

In order to implement the above actions, the PRC/ Federation invites donors to further support the revised appeal and contribute to the next phase of assistance. The new appeal coverage currently stands at 65 percent, but increases to 80 percent with the announced pledge from Telefónica / Spanish Red Cross.

We express our sincere gratitude to the following PNS that have generously contributed to the Appeal: the American Red Cross, the Andorra Red Cross, the Australian Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Croatian Red Cross, the Cyprus Red Cross, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Irish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Singapore Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, and the Uruguayan Red Cross.

In addition, the PRC/ Federation would like to thank the governments of Belgium, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the United States, and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) and invites them to further support the appeal.

Over 40 percent of total appeal funds to date are contributions from non-traditional sources, particularly the private sector. The PRC/Federation gratefully acknowledge the support given by - and invites to further support - the ALAS Foundation, KLM, JT International Foundation, the Monsanto Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation and the Telefónica Foundation. Additional gratitude is due to the Alcatel- Lucent Foundation, the Association of Civil Servants of the Peru Diplomatic Service (Asociación de Funcionarios del Servicio Diplomático del Perú), BNP Paribas Miami, Exxon Mobil, Galaxy Latin America, Germanischer Lloyd Perú, Goodyear, Hermandad de San Martin de Porres, Kraft Foods, Minera San Juan, Pesco Marine SAC Talara, Petrolife Petroleum Company, Petrovietnam Exploration Production Corporation, Rutas Servicios de Viaje, Taiwan Red Cross Organization, Ximesa and other government, private, and individual donors.

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

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

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

Background

On 15 August 2007, an earthquake struck the Peruvian department of Ica measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale and 7.9 on the moment magnitude (Mw) scale according to the Peruvian Geophysics Institute (IGP). The epicentre was located some 30.2 km deep and 61 km northwest of Pisco, and 161 km southeast of the capital city of Lima. The earthquake caused significant destruction in the south western coastal areas with effects strongly felt in the capital city of Lima.

Three months after the earthquake, its full impact continues to unfold. While the number of casualties differs slightly according to the National Institute of Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil – INDECI) and the National Statistics and Information (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática – INEI), respectively 519 and 595, the tragedy is unquestionable. Updated INDECI figures from 13 November 2007 indicate the total number of affected survivors rose to 655,674 people. The verification of the non-human damage continues to reveal a new understanding of the material destruction. The reported numbers of damaged, uninhabitable or destroyed homes has risen, with the official figure reaching 139,521, which are nearly 3,000 more than last month's calculations.

In the four most affected coastal provinces of Pisco, Chincha, Ica and Cañete, as of 13 November more than 24,000 people are still living in 100 camps, mainly in urban and semi-urban areas. The situation is even more dramatic in remote rural areas.

Operational developments

Three months after the implementation of the initial emergency measures, the transition into the next phase is a challenge. Moving beyond the emergency response employed in the initial period, the success of the second phase and reconstruction in general will be based on the respect for affected people's right to decide and shape their future, the government's commitment and capacity to implement a comprehensive reconstruction program, and international cooperation, corporate and private donors' continued support to implement these efforts.

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Recent public attention has focused on the government's supposed inefficiency in the reconstruction effort. The national press has reported on criticism of the delays in the State's reconstruction program, the Fund for the Reconstruction of the South (FORSUR). In mid- November, the Peruvian Congress reduced FORSUR's board of directors from 19 to 10 members to facilitate its functioning. A team of six staff members from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has recently reached the country to support the coordination mechanisms.

The housing needs of the most vulnerable sectors of the affected population continue to be unmet. The pre-existing conditions of limited access to safe water continue. While the National Program for Food Assistance (PRONAA) continues to provide a vast range of food products through the United Nations' different strategies (direct distributions, food for work), many families do not have regular access to a sound and balanced diet.

There is still a great demand for rubble removal. As of 13 November, INDECI reports that only 16 percent of the estimated 965,971 m³ in rubble has been cleared in the provinces of Chincha, Ica, Pisco, Cañete, and Yauyos.

While most of the state health clinics have resumed attention, the demand for on-going preventative healthcare programs is high and community health promotion continues as a priority. People living in rural areas, children, the elderly and disabled persons are particularly vulnerable.

Three months after the earthquake, members of the International Federation's Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), volunteers from other PNS, and the current Operations Coordinator are gradually handing over the coordination of emergency response activities to the PRC which now fully coordinates this part of the operation. A new Head of Operations has been appointed who will start in early December and will manage the support to the PRC and oversee the implementation of the recovery activities detailed in this update. She will manage a small team of Federation personnel in support to the PRC, composed of a reporting officer, a finance officer, an organizational development officer (these three already in place), and possibly a shelter delegate or officer.



Informational talks on healthy hygiene and sustainable water practices are a part of the PRC operation. Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The performance achieved in surpassing most of the objectives set with the first revision of the 20 August 2007 appeal, issued five days after the earthquake, is largely thanks to Peruvian Red Cross volunteers. From the beginning of the Operation until 15 November, 431 volunteers from the PRC had worked in the affected region in different capacities to comply with the PRC's Action Plan. These volunteers came from 25 of the CRP regional branches in Lima, Tacna, Arequipa, Piura, Nazca, Ilo, Pisco, Mariscal Nieto, Chincha, Ica, Trujillo, Huaraz, Chiclayo, Caraz, Putina, Camana, Juliaca, Chimbote, Chora, Cuzco, and Barranca, Puno, Tumbes, Catacaos, Paramonga and have been trained in the program areas: health, water and sanitation, psycho-social support, shelter, logistics and IT Technology.

Red Cross action - objectives, progress, impact

1. Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

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

Progress/Achievements: This objective has been achieved and surpassed. From 15 August until 15 November 2007, the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) operation has provided basic relief non-food items to 19,891 families or 99,455 people. Of these, 8,025 families (40,125 people) have received a standard Red Cross emergency relief kit composed of a kitchen kit, hygiene kit, four blankets, family tent (or reinforced plastic tarpaulins).

Another 12,066 families or 60,330 people have received partial relief kits and/or other emergency support items which include the distribution of donated items like food, clothes, drinking water and tents. All of the 19,891 families have been registered in the Operation's registry following Red Cross procedures.

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Assistance distributed up to 31 October includes: 3,127 tents, 9,396 tarpaulins, 31,300 blankets, 8,025 hygiene kits and 8,025 kitchen kits surpassing the goal of families attended by four percent. Complete kits were provided to 2,586 families in the provinces of Ica (33 percent), 3,736 in Pisco (45 percent), and 1,703 in Chincha (22 percent).

Province	Number of families receiving full kit
Pisco	3,736
Ica	2,586
Chincha	1,703
TOTAL	8,025

The emergency shelter component has been achieved as part of the full completion of the Emergency Relief Objective established in the first revised appeal (20 August 2007). This 2nd revised appeal with revised budget now aims to cover current housing needs—the construction of temporary shelters with respect for Sphere standards and the support to participatory reconstruction (where affected people reconstruct their own homes) of earthquake-resistant low cost houses built with local materials. Due to its character, future Operation actions on shelter will be included in the Recovery Objective below explained under Objective 3.

Impact: The PRC effort has surpassed the initial goal of providing emergency shelter and basic relief goods in the initial three-month period. This effort has focused on attending to the needs of the most vulnerable groups of rural inhabitants, female-headed households, and children who had lost their homes in the earthquake. The impact has been particularly notable in the populations which lived in pre-disaster marginal conditions, due to their geographical location and economic conditions. Local population, communities and their organizations repeatedly show their appreciation of the operations' actions.

Constraints: The constraints experienced at the beginning of the operation have been resolved, thus permitting the PRC's success at achieving this objective.

2. Health

The PRC, with support from the International Federation, elaborated a plan of action which includes two specific objectives related to the health needs of the affected population. The operation's health activities include the provision of basic health services, psycho-social support, and safe and clean drinking water to affected communities.

Health care

The initial basic health attention diminished morbidity and mortality rates for 1,500 people in the most vulnerable populations by establishing preventative health programs to reach 20,000 people, and training three health brigades from the regional PRC offices in Chincha, Ica and Pisco.

The operation has provided basic health services in 22 communities in the Chincha, Ica and Pisco regions. During nine different medical campaigns in the affected region, 887 patients received medical health care. Up to 31 October 2007, a total of a total of 8,771 people have been attended in medical consultations (5,753 people in August and 3,018 people in the two months of September and October).

In the past three months, over 36,500 people received preventative health and hygiene talks, including topics on garbage and human waste disposal, family planning and sexually transmitted infections.

Province	Persons receiving preventative health and hygiene talks
Pisco	15,110
Chincha	12,960
Ica	8,430
Total	36,500

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

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Progress/ Achievements: Psychosocial support has been key to ensure that the affected population's comprehensive needs are met during the emergency phase. The Operation has been extremely successful in incorporating this component in its interventions and has surpassed its initial goal of providing psychosocial support to 1,000 families. With the guidance of two specialists from Spanish Red Cross, 96 volunteers, including many from the local regional RC groups, have learned to attend to the affected communities' emotional needs and interests.

Until 31 October, the operation has provided psychosocial support to 8,929 people in 27 districts and three collective shelters en Pisco and Ica. Furthermore, informational talks on stress management in the classroom were given to 99 local teachers. The operation produced a Children's Kit composed of books, art materials, and games including the "Riskland" (Riesgolandia) boardgame which was produced previously by the ISDR en Costa Rica, a few years ago. An additional 4,316 adults, oftentimes in community kitchens ("olla comunitaria"), participated in meetings to share their experiences and learn how to minimize the disaster's emotional impacts for themselves and for children.



The PRC psychosocial team works for youth empowerment so they can develop healthy coping mechanisms following the disaster. Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The psychosocial team has focused their interventions on traditionally vulnerable groups of women, girls and boys. Of 8,929 people provided with psychosocial attention, 4,612 (52 percent) were children, 3,468 (39 percent) were women, and 848 (9 percent) were men.

Over 13,000 brochures with two different messages related to psychosocial care were produced. One side of the brochure provides information about how traumatic situations affect adults and available resources. The other side details the manner to assist children after a traumatic situation. The PRC distributed 13,000 brochures in communities in the Pisco area. The remaining 2,000 brochures will be shared with other organizations, as well as the on-going distribution to affected families. 950 informational posters on disaster prevention have been distributed in Ica and Pisco community institutions (schools, health centres, organizations, and public areas).

The PRC is coordinating closely with other institutions providing psychosocial support in the region. Using commemorative days that highlight the attention on building non-violent societies, on 10 November in Ica, the PRC with UNICEF, Centro de Desarrollo y Asesoría Psicológica (CEDAPP), Médicos Sin Fronteras, and Terre des Hommes organized an event for children to promote non-violence. On 19 November, the PRC will participate in the events for the World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse programmed in Pisco.

The operation's psychosocial attention team has coordinated with local staff members of the Ministry of Health and national and international organizations offering psychosocial attention the region. On 23 November 2007, the PRC, the Federation and the Spanish Red Cross hosted a seminar on "Psychosocial Attention in Emergencies: Lessons Learned" in Lima where local, state and non governmental stakeholders involved in psychosocial attention analyzed their experiences, focused on lessons learned, and shared proposals to enrich future psychosocial interventions in emergency situations.

The PRC psychosocial team is finishing the publication of two booklets to be distributed among PRC volunteers and other organizations working in emergency situations. Both booklets are written in a clear manner that makes its content easily accessible to non-professionals. The first presents the need to attend to stress among humanitarian workers in emergencies. The second is a general introduction to the needs and components of psychosocial support in emergency situations.

The PRC is engaged to incorporate psychosocial support as a permanent component in its relief program and will need support to do so. The Spanish Red Cross in coordination with the PRC has formulated a project with this aim and is currently submitting it to potential donors.

Impact: The operation far surpassed its goal, as 8,929 persons have received psychosocial support. The PRC has accompanied affected people, particularly children and women, to help them develop a framework to

understand the post-traumatic stress that they experience and develop new coping skills. While the PRC's psychosocial support is a new component of its humanitarian operations, it has proven necessary to establishing the foundation for affected people's capabilities to participate in all stages of the post-disaster period through reconstruction.

Constraints: The PRC's future psychosocial support to affected families, discussed below, will be continued as part of the early recovery objectives.

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

Progress/ Achievements: The PRC established the goal of providing safe and potable water and hygiene education for 20,000 people during the three-month emergency phase. This goal has been surpassed. As of 31 October, a total of 24,650 people in affected communities have received 5,391,000 litres of clean water. The PRC has managed four water plants in San Andres, Pachinga, Independencia (Pisco) and in Pueblo Nuevo de Conta (Chincha) and 8,500 jerry cans have been distributed to affected populations.

Based on the understanding that relief should contribute to community development, the PRC's actions in water and sanitation have focused on three interrelated aspects: building on affected people's existing knowledge and resources, adapting intervention strategies to the disaster area and establishing sustainable actions to provide clean and safe water sources to the population.



The Nuevo Pisco Association of Affected People in Los Molinos- Pisco organized to build a shelter to protect their donated "bladder" (water storage bag). Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Since the beginning of PRC's operation, 24,650 people have received 5.39 million litres of clean drinking water. 44 bladders (water storage bags) have been distributed to the most vulnerable communities. In a process aiming to strengthen community organization, the PRC and representatives of each community signed an agreement which discussed the temporary nature of this action and the community's responsibility for its use and protection. Working directly with the community from a rights-based perspective, the communities have protected these bladders; none have been intentionally damaged, destroyed, or stolen. Many of the communities built shelters or protective fences to protect their community's bladder.

In a region that traditionally lacked constant access to a clean water source, the PRC's actions have contributed to longer-term development goals to attain this basic service. Prior to the earthquake, urban Pisco functioned on a rotating water system in which communities generally received water two hours a day every second day. The pre-disaster situation, to some extent, contributed to good practices regarding water control and conservation during the emergency period. Outlying rural areas and marginal urban communities, however, have never had access to constant water supply.

With a vision to promote sustainable practices, the PRC distributed over 10,100 educational brochures providing guidelines for water use and hygiene in Pisco, Chincha, and Ica. Educational campaigns on the sustainable use of water and healthy waste disposal have been presented to children and adults in sixteen communities.

Given the inter-related components of providing water and ensuring health sanitation procedures (disposal of solid human and non-human waste, connection to urban drain systems), the PRC has worked with UNICEF, Oxfam, Care, Terre des Hommes to produce an informational calendar with health recommendations to avoid water-related sickness. This calendar is being distributed during the PRC's community visits. The PRC has also worked closely with state agencies (General Directorate of Environmental Sanitation- DIGESA) to educate on the use and maintenance of dry latrines.

Impact: The targets have been surpassed. Assisting vulnerable communities with their water and sanitation needs in the emergency situation has contributed to preventing the outbreak of possible health emergencies. Furthermore, the PRC's emergency activities have provided short-term solutions to some of the chronic water shortage issues in some marginal urban communities. Despite the advances, water remains scarce in the affected areas. It is essential that the PRC continues to respond to this need in the early reconstruction phase. Educational

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information on sustainable use of water and healthy waste disposal are key components to communities' participation in decisions regarding their water and drainage infrastructure.

Constraints: Delay in action from public authorities to re-establish, and sometimes build for the first time, water and drainage networks are potential constraints. The challenge remains to achieve lasting solutions to marginalized communities' water needs.

3. Recovery and shelter

As the emergency phase comes to a gradual close, the recovery activities become the central component of the PRC's action and support to affected populations. During its emergency response phase, the PRC identified the target groups as those groups being most vulnerable to having their basic needs unmet— rural and marginal urban inhabitants, female-headed households, and families surviving with few economic resources. The PRC is implementing a wide range of community projects framed under this Plan of Action, with direct support by the American, German and Spanish Red Cross Societies. The following four objectives are the basis of the PRC's revised plan of action:

- **Health:** The PRC will offer basic preventative and curative medical care, provide psychosocial support with particular attention to children and women, and facilitate educational opportunities on integral health issues in affected communities.
- **Water and sanitation:** The PRC will ensure a safe and clean water supply to 1,000 families, conduct educational activities for the sustainable use of this resource, and work with communities to establish hygienic waste disposal practices.
- **Reconstruction:** The PRC will provide temporary shelter, train local construction workers, facilitate material and non-material resources for the participatory reconstruction of homes and community buildings, conduct risk studies, and encourage a more updated and agile land registry in the affected regions.
- **Social development assistance:** The PRC will strengthen knowledge about disaster prevention and preparedness, contribute to fomenting the humanitarian values of non-discrimination and equality, and foster affected people's empowerment to actively participate in the reconstruction of their homes, communities, and lives.

Based on the above objectives established in the PRC Revised Plan of Action, the PRC integrates community recovery activities around the core shelter component. These activities include health education, ongoing psychosocial support, affordable solutions to water and sanitation, social development for the communities where temporary shelter modules are provided and, in the near future, for those communities where participatory reconstruction of housing and community centres will take place as detailed under 3.2.

The operation's future accomplishments will not simply be measured on families reached during the emergency phase but rather on the empowerment of vulnerable groups so they can participate in and benefit from a comprehensive and coordinated reconstruction effort. The Red Cross is committed to contributing its knowledge, expertise, and material goods to ensure that this is possible.

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

3.1 Temporary shelter

After the successful implementation of emergency housing during the first three months following the earthquake and in agreement with the PRC's recently revised Plan of Action, the new aim is to build 1,000 temporary shelters in Pisco, which are added to the 2,000 being built by the Spanish Red Cross with direct funding from ECHO in Ica, and an additional 2,000 being built by the PRC / American Red Cross in Chincha, for an overall 5,000 temporary shelter modules which families can use for a maximum period of one year. Upon analysis of the current needs, particularly the lack of dignified housing options for affected communities, the PRC has transformed shelter from an emergency response to an early recovery objective.

Temporary shelters in Pisco and Ica are made out of local materials: cement, eucalyptus sticks, woven thatch,



Local materials are used to build PRC Temporary shelters. Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent

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reinforced plastic, nails and wire. The 6 by 3 meters measurement reflects the Sphere standards established for living space for five people.

The PRC encourages family members to participate in all aspects of the construction—from levelling of land where the cement floor is laid, to gathering the sand for the cement mix, and building the structure. After the temporary shelter is built, the PRC conducts a handing over of the housing unit in which both parties sign an agreement which lists the materials employed and stipulates that the temporary housing offers a dignified manner to live, but does not signify land ownership. The PRC additionally maintains a registry of the families who have received temporary housing.

To date, the PRC with IFRC affected families, and local construction workers have built 180 temporary shelters in the area of Pisco. Identifying the most vulnerable regions, the PRC has started building shelters in the rural Cabeza de Toro community. Plans have been established with marginal urban settlements and other rural communities (Bernales, Los Molinos, San Andres, and Campo Verde) to extend temporary shelter construction to these areas as well.

In mid-November, the PRC published a participatory reconstruction manual for temporary shelters which clearly details the procedures, materials, and design of temporary shelters.



The temporary shelters, made by the affected families and PRC volunteers, respect Sphere standards. Cabeza de Toro I, Pisco. Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

3.2. Support to participatory reconstruction and community integrated activities

In addition to the ongoing activities of transitional shelter for the construction of 1,000 temporary shelters (within the larger commitment of an overall Red Cross target of 5,000), the PRC / Federation will provide support for up to **1,800 families** (1,000 in Pisco, 400 in Chincha and 400 in Ica) to rebuild a safe home in rural areas and marginalized communities, as well as the community reconstruction of up to **10 communal centres**.

The approach integrates community activities such as health education, water provision, basic sanitation, psychosocial support with participatory reconstruction of housing and community buildings. Facilitating participatory reconstruction with local, low-cost, and available materials (such as adobe and local bricks) and adopting simple improved earthquake-resistant construction techniques reduce the risk of collapse in case of a new seism or earthquake. The PRC / Federation operation is based on the concept of progressive housing which means that each family will receive materials and direct support by trained masons / construction workers for the structure of their house, while they have the opportunity to continue building

and adding to their house with supplementary materials.

In order to be able to provide quality support to those 1,800 families, the following steps are considered:

- Risk reduction: risk mapping and risk analysis to determine their suitability for reconstruction as well as to chart seismic and other natural hazards. The PRC will work with community members, local authorities, and state and non-governmental institutions to develop these maps and in this manner contribute to the reduction of vulnerability in the future.
- Land tenure: identification of existing land ownership patterns, support measures and awareness raising with communities to try to solve problems with national and local authorities.
- Training and dissemination: professionals, masons, and carpenters will be trained in simple and cost-effective reconstruction techniques to reduce potential structural collapse.
- Income generation: the training of construction personnel and the establishment of small construction businesses according to needs of the local market.
- Community-based approach to participatory reconstruction.
- Participatory reconstruction integrated with community activities in health education, water, sanitation, and psychosocial support.

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Due to the large problems in land tenure, special support will be given to families so they can work to obtain proper legal registry with the pertinent state institutions. Since access to safe water has historically been a challenge in the region, the programme will provide appropriate solutions for expanding access to clean water, based on the identification of specific needs in each community. Masons will be trained in earthquake-resistant techniques through existing training institutes to better implement proper earthquake-resistant construction methods for families involved in the programme and other families in the future.

Given that part of the knowledge on these techniques was developed in Peru itself - particularly in universities such as the *Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú* (PUCP) and the *Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería* (UNI) - the PRC/ Federation will establish agreement frameworks to collaborate with these and other research centres, governmental institutes, technical training institutions and local authorities, as well as continue its coordination with local and international organizations to promote this approach.

This activity responds to several criteria. It is **based on risk reduction principles**, it should respond to “build back safer” taking into consideration overall risks of settlements and infrastructures and reducing vulnerability of housing through improvised construction techniques. It is **needs-based**: it responds to a clear need of affected people who have started, or will begin, reconstruction without having access to proper and safe construction materials and techniques. It is **demonstrative**: the entire community participates in training and decision-making, and is encouraged to take ownership of the process and knowledge. It is **replicable**: beyond the most vulnerable families who will receive direct support, others will be able to replicate the participatory reconstruction process. It has a strong **advocacy** component: land tenure, and legislation. Finally, it enhances the overall **shelter agenda**.

Thanks to the contributions received for the appeal and the additional donation from Telefónica / Spanish Red Cross, part of the above mentioned activities are currently covered by existing funds. Yet, in order to fully achieve its objectives, further support is needed from donors in order to cover 100 percent of the revised target.

Impact: Providing temporary shelter modules is dramatically improving the conditions of the families who were surviving without protection or living in provisional emergency camps and shelters. (Ref 3.1)

Constraints: A dated land registry and increased demand for construction workers are limiting the speed in the construction of the shelter modules. Measures are being taken to solve this inconvenience. (Ref 3.1)

4. Strengthening National Society response capacities

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

Progress/Achievements: Since the onset of the earthquake, the present Judicial Administrator (appointed by the judge 45 days before the earthquake and upon the Federation’s request) has generated extensive positive results. First and foremost, the large and quite successful relief operation was possible thanks to the credibility that the new judiciary administrator had re-established with the PRC branches and with the Red Cross Movement present in the country. Secondly, the PRC has done so by mobilizing an extensive number of volunteers from 25 branches of the country. The involvement of these volunteers coincided with the re-establishment of the Presidents of the branches who had been replaced by the previous administrator. Thirdly, the PRC has engaged in these activities with particular focus and understanding of the social, economic, cultural, and ethnic dimensions of vulnerabilities and ensuring that pre-existing vulnerabilities are not rebuilt.

The quality and scale of response would never have been possible under the previous administration.

The PRC has been involved in reorganizing its internal structures, systems and procedures in human resources and finance and administration. The volunteer management system is also being revamped, and the new personnel that joined the PRC to face the challenges of the earthquake operation forms part of a new organizational structure currently under revision. The PRC administration and finance team continues to develop streamlined and clear internal procedures in coordination with the Regional Representation in Lima. The Regional Representation via its organizational development area has given sustained support to the PRC during the operation.

Members of its leadership team are actively reincorporating into International Federation coordinating bodies and workshops. In October and November, members have attended Federation events on resource mobilization (Ecuador), volunteers (Chile), Relief (Chile), the Ibero American meeting of Red Cross presidents (Argentina), the international meeting of Red Cross presidents (Spain), and the Federation General Assembly (Geneva-Switzerland).

The PRC has provided increased support to its regional branches in Chincha, Ica, and Pisco. In late October, a protective wall was built around the Chincha regional branch's property. There are plans to support infrastructure repair in the Ica and Pisco branches in the future, the latter being part of the new target of the revised appeal.

While much has been done, there is still a great deal of work ahead. In order to make sure that the PRC has the capacities to face future emergencies and disasters, it is imperative that the judiciary administration ends as soon as possible and that the PRC resumes its institutional normality. This will be possible with the new General Elections in the first half of 2008. With a new elected leadership, this part of the appeal will continue to focus on the strengthening of a community risk reduction approach that integrates health, humanitarian principles and disaster preparedness into one activity at community level. This approach will enable the PRC to play a major role in the reduction of impact of future disasters in Peru.

Impact: The changes implemented by the PRC during the operation serve as a solid base for its institutional development and strengthening.

Constraints: Although the PRC leadership is committed and working hard to achieve this institutional strengthening, its reinforcement and reorganization derive from and are dependent on the establishment of a new General Assembly. With the outpour of support and volunteer efforts during the emergency, new energy must be concentrated on establishing specific functions and responsibilities within the new and expanding institutional structures.

Details of the bilateral support provided by the Red Cross Movement directly to Peruvian Red Cross can be found in the following table:

DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RED CROSS MOVEMENT TO PERUVIAN RED CROSS		
COMPONENT - DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL CURRENCY	APPROX. VALUE CHF
GERMAN RED CROSS (German Government, German Embassy in Peru, German citizens)		1,149,200.42
RELIEF SUPPLIES : mattresses, blankets, Hygiene Kits, Plastic Pails, Nordex Hard Board Wood for 1,000 families	166,670.00 EURO	278,838.91
1,000 KITCHEN SETS	70,180.00 P SOLES	27,587.76
1,000 TARPAULINS (plastic covers for roofs) for 1,000 families	13,750.00 EURO	23,003.75
WATER SUPPLY for 3,000 families for 2 months	40,000.00 EURO	66,920.00
FOOD PARCELS for 1,500 families for 2 months	100,000.00 EURO	167,300.00
SHELTER for approximately 1,000 families	350,000.00 EURO	585,550.00
SPANISH RED CROSS (Spanish Government, Spanish decentralized cooperation, ECHO, Spanish citizens and private sector)		7,492,866.50
TEMPORARY SHELTER	438,000.00 EURO	732,774.00
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING KITS (reconstruction)	31,237.00 EURO	52,259.50
TRAINING to PERUVIAN RED CROSS	5,000.00 USD	5,795.00
TOYS distribution	6,000.00 EURO	10,038.00
Funds for projects of Temporary shelter and housing, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Hygiene Promotion, Disaster Prevention and Capacity Building of Peruvian Red Cross	4,000,000.00 EURO	6,692,000.00

* In following operations updates, more details will be given about the support provided by the American Red Cross, the Colombian Red Cross, Ecuadorian Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross.

Federation Coordination

From the first emergency relief response to the present, the PRC operation has received the support of many National Societies. The American, German and Spanish Red Cross have worked side by side with the PRC for the past three months. The American Red Cross currently aims to provide temporary shelter to over 2,000 urban and semi-urban families in Chincha. Working in Chincha and Ica, the German Red Cross's multiple actions include a focus on access to safe and clean water and proper sanitation. The Spanish Red Cross continues to support a wide range of activities that include the building of 2,000 temporary shelters and community projects in the Ica region.

The PRC maintains weekly coordination meetings with State institutions and non-governmental organizations working in Pisco, Chincha, and Ica. There are sub-coordinating groups for health, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, and shelter. Although these groups were initially established by INDECI and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team (UNDAC), the PRC as well as other organizations have contributed actively to improving the emergency response and now early reconstruction efforts. The long-awaited OCHA coordination team arrived in mid-November and is currently being deployed to the field.

On 14- 15 November, INDECI sponsored an international meeting on "Lessons Learned form the 15 August 2007 Earthquake". The PRC dedicated time and effort to gather its team's experiences and evaluation to share with other organizations during this event. In the part of the conference dedicated to international cooperation, the PRC's early and comprehensive emergency response stood out.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

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

Communications – Advocacy and public information

The private sector continues to generously contribute to the PRC's emergency and early recovery support in affected communities. Telefónica, together with the PRC, organized a fundraising concert in Lima on 13 November 2007. International and national musicians— including the well-known musicians Alejandro Sanz, David Bisbal, Hombres G, Eva Ayllón—performed for over 40,000 people at the "Voices in Solidarity with the South" concert. Additionally, large screens were placed in Pisco, Ica, and Chincha so affected families could watch the concert's live broadcast. With this concert, Telefónica raised USD1 million for the rebuilding of schools in earthquake affected regions. The funds are channelled through the Spanish Red Cross, which will implement this activity in close coordination with the PRC.



"Voices in Solidarity with the South" concert organized by Telefónica with the PRC. Source: Telefónica

This donation is added to the previous generous contribution of USD 3 million dollars by Telefónica to the Spanish Red Cross, of which USD 1.5 million dollars targets the reconstruction of schools and the community projects for the surrounding communities.

The Spanish Red Cross is channelling the remaining USD 1.5 million dollars towards the Federation appeal. These funds, as explained above, will support a part of the 1,800 families in their participatory reconstruction of earthquake-resistant houses with local materials.

Peru: Earthquake; Second Revised Appeal (MDRPE003)

The PRC and the Federation continue to publish the operation's activities to the media and general public on their web-pages: www.cruzroja.org and www.ifrc.org and provide Spanish translations of the operations updates and appeal documents. The photo archive has grown and now includes images of all actions and can be accessed by contacting the Federation Secretariat's Media Service or the Regional Representation in Lima.

The fund-raising campaign *Alas para Perú* (Wings for Peru) organized by the ALAS Foundation, continues to raise international awareness and generate funds for affected families. The ALAS Foundation, an initiative led by Latin American artists to promote social awareness and support programmes across the continent with telecommunications companies América Móvil (Telcel in México, Claro in Peru and Chile, CTI Móvil in Argentina and Uruguay, and Comcel in Colombia) and Telefónica (México, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela and Spain). Donations as well as further information can be found online at: <http://www.fundacionalas.org/>.

Thomas Gurtner
Director
Coordination and Programs Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

<Revised Appeal budget below; click her to return to the title page and contact details>

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY - PRELIMINARY

Annex X

PERU EARTHQUAKE

PPE005

MDRPE003

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	1,682,230	4,886,700	-3,204,470
Construction Materials		555,400	-555,400
Clothing & Textiles	236,003	150,819	85,184
Food			
Seeds & Plants			
Water & Sanitation	18,276	711,000	-692,724
Medical & First Aid			
Teaching Materials			
Utensils & Tools	273,750	261,481	12,269
Other Supplies & Services	960,700	418,561	542,139
Total Relief Needs	3,170,959	6,983,961	-3,813,002
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings			0
Vehicles	75,000		75,000
Computers & Telecom Equipment	50,000	35,587	14,413
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.		19,812	-19,812
Medical Equipment			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	100,000		100,000
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	83,521	125,172	-41,651
Distribution & Monitoring	491,232	695,400	-204,168
Transport & Vehicles Costs	201,670	320,428	-118,758
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	219,800	245,000	-25,200
Regionally Deployed Staff	13,824	159,000	-145,176
National Staff	45,000	165,000	-120,000
National Society Staff	173,256	325,000	-151,744
Consultants	36,120	387,000	-350,880
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	260,000	342,000	-82,000
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	79,222	80,000	-778
Information & Public Relations	60,922	44,000	16,922
Office running costs	48,160	95,000	-46,840
Communication Costs	60,200	66,000	-5,800
Professional Fees	54,180	25,000	29,180
Financial Charges	2,408	52,000	-49,592
Other General Expenses	15,200	21,464	-6,264
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	364,325	708,175	-343,850
Total Operational Needs	2,434,041	3,911,039	-1,476,998
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	5,605,000	10,895,000	-5,290,000
Available Ressources			
Net Request	5,605,000	10,895,000	-5,290,000