

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Peru: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRPE003
GLIDE n° EQ-2007-000133-PER
Operations update n° 8
25 March 2009

Period covered by this Ops Update: 26 October 2008 to 31 December 2008.
Appeal target (current): CHF 11,017,247 (USD 9,790,411 or EUR 7,201,756).
Appeal coverage (current): 100%;

Click here to go to the updated donor response report at
<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRPE003.pdf>,

[<Click here to go to the attached Revised Budget, here for the Interim Financial Report or here to link to contact details >](#)

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).
- A Revised Appeal on 20 August 2007 featured a Revised Appeal Budget of CHF 5,605,000 (USD 4,655,315 or EUR 3,396,970) for 9 months to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- A Second revision of the Appeal Budget was made on 3 December 2007 for CHF 10,895,000 (USD 9,917,000 or EUR 6,785,000) for 18 months (February 2009) to assist 7,500 families (37,500 people).
- The Operations Update n° 7 featured an extension in the timeframe for 10 months, until 31 December 2009.
- A third revision of the Appeal Budget for CHF 11,017,247 (USD 9,790,411 or EUR 7,201,756) is issued with this update in order to reflect better the current scenario.

Summary:

Seventeen months after the 15 August 2007 earthquake in the southern Peruvian province of Ica, the emergency and the transitional shelter phases of the Peru Earthquake Operation were concluded, and the reconstruction process is underway. Jointly working with international and national cooperation agencies, the International Federation is supporting the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) in the participatory reconstruction of houses with low-cost, seismic-resistant materials and techniques and in the provision of land titles. These activities are taking place in the rural areas of the districts of Humay and Independencia, in the semi urban area of San Clemente in Pisco province and in Los Molinos, a rural area in the province of Ica. The first earthquake-resistant adobe model houses have been handed over to the beneficiary families, and several more are in the process of being built. However, the initial target of 1,800 families to receive a house was an over-estimation given the steep increase in the prices of building materials. Depending on access to co-funding from the



Inauguration of seismic resistant adobe house built by the International Federation in cooperation with PUCP in the Cabeza de Toro community. 30 community members are now able to build and expand their houses according to their needs thanks to International Federation training.
Source: International Federation.

Government under the different voucher schemes, the targets will be revised accordingly.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's community strengthening approach integrates risk reduction as a key factor to ensure that pre-existing vulnerabilities are not built up once again and to ensure sustainability. The PRC and the International Federation's comprehensive reconstruction programme endeavours to seek a permanent solution to the housing needs for the most vulnerable families through the empowerment of the communities. Volunteers from the PRC Pisco branch and International Federation personnel have identified vulnerable people who will receive an earthquake-resistant house. They have also started strengthening community organizations through training and legal support for land tenancy issues. The construction of the first 50 "quincha" houses has started in the district of Humay. In the district of Independencia, three model houses were finished and 15 more are in progress. Training is also being provided by the Federation to at least 30 people involved in the construction of their own houses.

The training component allows non-prioritized families to acquire skills to replicate affordable earthquake-resistant housing. This is carried out through cooperative partnership agreements with the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú – PUCP), National University of Engineering (Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería – UNI) and the Japan Peru Centre for Seismic Research and Disaster Mitigation (Centro Peruano Japonés de Investigaciones Sísmicas y Mitigación de Desastres - CISMID), the Emergency Architects Foundation (Fondation Architectes de l'urgence, a French NGO) and the Centre for the Study and Prevention of Disasters (Centro de Estudios y Prevención de Desastres – PREDES).

The main constraints in reconstruction activities are the above-mentioned rising costs for construction materials and transport due to upsurge in local demand and recent heavy fluctuations in fuel prices. Also, the complications to establish streamlined mechanisms to resolve land tenancy issues in earthquake-affected areas presented a challenge during reconstruction activities.

The International Federation's coordinated work with Movement and non-Movement partners has been a key feature of this period. The overall impact of the work under way is increased as the actions of Movement and non-Movement partners are complementing each other.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is involved in a wide range of reconstruction activities. The Spanish Red Cross (SRC) is rebuilding four schools in Pisco and will soon start the reconstruction of six more in Chíncha and Ica provinces. The SRC is extending its programme to house building in San José de los Molinos district in Ica and Independencia district in Pisco. The German Red Cross (GRC) in coordination with the municipal government of Ica is providing clean water for 400 families in the Nueva Esperanza community in the Ica province and 225 families in Villacurí in the Chíncha province. The American Red Cross (ARC) carries on its comprehensive preparedness programme, increasing awareness and knowledge about disaster and risk reduction and implementing preparedness planning activities. The Belgian Red Cross- French-speaking community (BRC- Fr) has a multi-pronged programme in three Districts of the Chíncha Province (Chíncha Alta, Pueblo Nuevo and Grocio Prado) focused on providing technical support on seismic-resistant reconstruction – including ten model earthquake-resistant houses –, a pilot cash-for-housing programme, support for local micro-enterprise, the complete rehabilitation of two kindergarten and primary schools, a mother and child health care programme in partnership with seven local health centres and support to the Peruvian Red Cross in First Aid programmes.

The International Federation extended the Appeal's timeframe for ten months from 28 February 2009 to 31 December 2009 in the previous operations update. As of 25 March 2009, appeal coverage stands at 100 percent. Given the on-going increase in construction market prices, including materials and current labour wage, a revision and re-organization of the Appeal's Budget was necessary to cope with the current situation

It is worth noting that the Movement's overall response (including bilateral contributions) has exceeded the amount of the International Federation appeal. The budgets of the four Participating National Societies (PNS) – the American Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross- French speaking community, the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross Societies which are carrying out reconstruction and capacity-building activities in the affected areas, reach a total of over 14 million Swiss Francs.

The Federation conveys its gratitude to the following PNSs that have contributed to this Appeal: the American Red Cross, the Andorra Red Cross, the Australian Red Cross, the Austrian Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross (French-speaking community), the Belgian Red Cross (Flemish-language community), the Brazilian Red Cross,

the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Chilean Red Cross, the Croatian Red Cross, the Cyprus Red Cross, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China Hong Kong branch, the Irish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the New Zealand Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Singapore Red Cross Society, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, the Taiwan Red Cross Organization, the Turkish Red Crescent and the Uruguayan Red Cross.

Furthermore, the support of the governments of Belgium, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the United States, as well as the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), has been vital to the success of the activities under this operation. The International Federation is thankful for this generous support.

The private sector in Peru and in other countries is also responsible for the success in achieving the Appeal's goals. The Federation thanks the following private foundations for their kind donations: the ALAS Foundation, KLM, the Aztec Foundation (Fundación Azteca), the JT International Foundation, the Monsanto Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development and the SAFRA Edmond J. Philanthropic Foundation. The International Federation is also grateful to the following companies and institutions: the Alcatel- Lucent Foundation, the Association of Civil Servants of the Peruvian 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 Porras, Kraft Foods, L.L. Bean, Minera San Juan, Pesco Marine SAC Talara, Petrolife Petroleum Company, Petrovietnam Exploration Production Corporation, Rutas Servicios de Viaje, Samsung and Ximesa. The Federation also thanks all the other individuals and institutions who have generously contributed to this Appeal.

The situation

On 15 August 2007, an earthquake impacted the Southern Peruvian department of Ica. The earthquake measured 7.0 on the Richter scale and 7.9 on the moment magnitude (Mw) scale and its epicentre was located some 30.2 km deep and 61 km northwest of the coastal district of Pisco, located 230 km southeast of the capital Lima. The National Institute of Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil – INDECI) reports that the earthquake resulted in 593 casualties and directly impacted 656,965 people. INDECI has identified 139,521 damaged, uninhabitable and destroyed homes. Today the Nazca plate continues to move producing mild to moderate tremors in the region and affecting people's morale.

In the urban areas, most people are reluctant to leave their properties or are financially unable to start their own rebuilding process. The general operational capacity of the population including the economic sector has not been fully rebuilt and work is scarce. Almost two years after the disaster, public services (health, water and sanitation) and general infrastructure have not been fully re-established. While hotel investments grew in an area of potential tourism development; poverty and the need hold sway in the areas affected by the earthquake.



The first 15 of one 120 permanent seismic-resistant *quincha* houses are being built in Northern Bernal. The improved traditional *quincha* consists of reinforced reed structures plastered with mud. The construction techniques employed by the International Federation have the additional advantage of efficient thermo-insulation. Source: International Federation

Soon after the earthquake, the national government created the Fund for the Reconstruction of the South (Fondo para la Reconstrucción del Sur - FORSUR). FORSUR announced the establishment of a voucher programme ("the 6000 bonus") to support affected families through receiving a voucher for PEN 6,000 soles (approximately CHF 2,230 or EUR 1,527 or USD 1,948) for the purchase of construction materials (a maximum of 10 per cent is in cash and can be used for manual labour costs). It can also be used to provide a down payment on existing Government housing plans. So far only 28,000 such vouchers have been distributed and the previous Minister confirmed the government does not have the capacity to extend the bonus to all in need (estimated approximately at between 80,000 and 139,000 families). The new Minister has confirmed her interest in creating a similar

mechanism for the rural areas of the country, beyond the affected area, starting its roll-out with the projects of the Federation and CARE in the rural areas of the earthquake zone.

Access to this programme has been challenging for the people who do not have property deeds. In an effort to rectify this situation, the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento – MVCS) is coordinating with the decentralized Peruvian Government institution responsible for granting land titles, Organization for the Formalization of Informal Property (Organismo de Formalización de la Propiedad Informal – COFOPRI) and other entities to provide land titles in the earthquake-affected regions. According to the Ministry's figures, 6,000 land titles were issued during the seven months following the earthquake.

Coordination and partnerships

After the earthquake, the overall coordination between the Government and the UN system has been a challenge. The choice not to call for a cluster approach has to an extent limited the overall capacities to face the challenges. In the present phase, renewed coordination efforts have had some impact in the field, but the situation is still far from optimal. As a result, even in reconstruction, it is hard for organizations supporting recovery efforts to have a full picture of the situation. For this reason, time and energy have been devoted to nurture and support coordination mechanisms. The Regional Representative for the Andean Region has consulted with all interested actors, including information from the external evaluations carried out by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and DARA (an NGO dedicated to improve the effectiveness of aid, humanitarian action and mechanisms for quality, accountability and learning),.

Nonetheless, coordination within the Red Cross Movement has been quite efficient, despite the difficulties as a result of the virtual absence of the Peruvian Red Cross headquarters, although this situation has improved with the recent changes (see below).

The International Federation coordinates with a wide range of actors: the Peruvian Government, the UN system, international agencies and main NGOs working in the country. In addition, it coordinates, supports and facilitates the work of four Participating National Societies in their humanitarian action together with the Peruvian Red Cross branches.

Together with CARE, the International Federation has been leading the overall coordination of the work around reconstruction in the affected areas. It has taken part and promoted the working group for *healthy and safe housing*, in which all key organizations take part: CARE, the German Cooperation Agency (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - GTZ), PUCP, Swiss cooperation - COSUDE, Japan International Cooperation Agency - JICA, Paz y Esperanza, PREDES, International Food for the Hungry, CARITAS and MVCS. Also, the International Federation has actively promoted negotiations with the MVCS at its highest levels, together with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), USAID and CARE.

The International Federation is coordinating with Government institutions such as MVCS, the National Training Service for the Construction Industry (Servicio Nacional de Capacitación para la Industria de la Construcción – SENCICO) as well as local authorities (the municipalities of Independencia, Humay, San Jose de Los Molinos and San Clemente). The Federation is also coordinating with the United Nations system (UN Habitat, the United Nations Development Programme – UNDP, the World Food Programme - WFP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - OCHA). Institutions from the academic sectors such as the PUCP, the National University of Engineering (Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería – UNI) and the Japan-Peru Seismic Investigation and Mitigation Centre (Centro Peruano-Japonés de Investigaciones Sísmicas y Mitigación de Desastres - CISMID) are also working in partnership with the Federation. Moreover, the Federation is also coordinating with several NGOs present in the field including Healthy City (Ciudad Saludable), GTZ, CARE International, Food for the Hungry, Caritas, Peruvian NGOs (such as PREDES and the Centre for Research, Documentation and Population Assistance (Centro de Información, Documentación y Asesoría Poblacional - CIDAP) and other international



Spanish Red Cross contributes to solving educational needs rehabilitating schools (in the picture, the IE 22471-Tupac Amaru Inca school in the Pisco Province). Source: Spanish Red Cross.

NGOs via the health and safe housing working group. This coordination has included institutions funded by CIDA: the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank, CARE Peru and World University Service of Canada. Vital to the operation's actions are the members of the communities and associations formed by them (Women's Association, Nueva Esperanza en Acción, the Water Distribution Committees, etc.)

The International Federation has signed partnership agreements with a series of organizations: the PUCP, the foremost university in the research to reinforce traditional building materials and establish earthquake-resistant construction techniques; the Emergency Architects Foundation, PREDES and CIDAP. During recent months the first model houses were inaugurated and a land tenure case study has been issued with PUCP cooperation. An agreement on transference of building technology on improved adobe with PUCP is expected in the months to come. Institutions such as the Emergency Architects Foundation and PREDES have begun a comprehensive programme that will build 100 earthquake-resistant homes and train community members in improved building techniques with adobe, earth-cement brick and quincha. This comprehensive programme is being carried out in the rural areas of the districts of Humay, Independencia, and semi-urban San Clemente in Pisco province and in rural area of Los Molinos in Ica province. A training component is included in this programme for all community members so non-prioritized families also have the skills to replicate affordable earthquake-resistant housing models.



German Red Cross representatives during a visit to the "Señor de Luren" children's centre, equipped with a computer room and health care facilities.

Source: German Red Cross.

Four Participating National Societies are directly supporting field activities. Three of them (the American, Belgian and Spanish Red Cross Societies) have signed an integration agreement with the Federation. The Participating National Societies work with the Peruvian Red Cross (particularly with its branches in Pisco, Ica and Chincha) and coordinate activities with the International Federation. The American Red Cross (AmCross) is working in Chincha and Pisco, the Belgian Red Cross-French speaking community (BRC-Fr) representing also the Luxemburg Red Cross (LRC), is working in Chincha, the German Red Cross (GRC) is working in Ica, and the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) is in Ica and Pisco. All the aforementioned PNSs have representatives and local staff in the field leading their complementary programmes. All Movement actors hold a monthly meeting facilitated and hosted by the Federation to exchange information and coordinate actions.

As part of the integral response to the Appeal objective of Strengthening the National Society and in response to requests from branch volunteers, the International Federation and the PNS provide technical and material support to the PRC branches in Pisco, Ica and Chincha. These actions include the rebuilding of the PRC branch infrastructure with enhanced volunteer capabilities, training programmes in management and financial skills, first aid, risk reduction, recycling, psychosocial support, and a Basic Training course for new volunteers for the Pisco, Chincha and Ica PRC branches. A total of 106 people received these courses during the months of June, July, September and October. More courses are expected to take place.

In addition to the work and contributions received through the Federation appeal, a brief summary of the bilateral support provided by the Red Cross Movement directly to the Peruvian Red Cross can be found in the following table:¹

¹ As updated by Movement members (15 November 2008). The exchange rate corresponds to the previous update.

Direct contributions from Red Cross Movement to Peruvian Red Cross		
Component - Description	Original Currency	Approx. value CHF
American Red Cross	3,400,000 USD	3,570,000
Support for increased capacity in disaster preparedness and response, community-based first aid training, mental health activities, hygiene education and the construction of 2,020 transitional housing units.		
Belgian Red Cross – French speaking community with the support of the Liechtenstein Red Cross and the Luxembourg Red Cross	1,490,000 EUR	2,436,150
Technical support in para-seismic reconstruction, a pilot cash-for-housing programme, support for local micro-enterprises, complete rehabilitation of 2 kindergartens and primary schools, a mother and child health care programme in partnership with 7 local health centres and support to the Peruvian Red Cross in First Aid programmes.		
Colombian Red Cross with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross, the National System for Disaster Prevention and Response, private companies, the Colombian government, Colombian citizens and with coordination from the Peruvian Embassy and the Peruvian Consulate		194,639
Cash contribution (through bank account for earthquake emergency)	29,344,791 Colombian Pesos (COP)	16,902
IT equipment including 4 VHF radios, 1 HF radio, 1 base radio, 4 portable VHF radios and an electric generator	29,967,320 COP	17,261
81 tons of humanitarian aid (food and non-food items)	107,000,000 COP	61,632
Medical supplies	53,528,000 COP	30,832
Stretchers, body bags, medical instruments for paramedic use	16,245,800 COP	9,357
Logistic, operational and mobilization costs; 24 people deployed, receipt of relief items, local and international transport.	77,461,789 COP	44,618
Telefónica contribution through “ALAS” fund-raising campaign	24,370,718 COP	14,037
German Red Cross (German Government, German Embassy in Peru, German citizens)		1,275,320
Rehabilitation of “Señor de Luren” children home in the Ica province, including a computer room.	54,000 EUR	90,372
Relief supplies: mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, plastic pails, Nordex hard board wood for 1,000 families.	166,670 EUR	278,838
1,000 Kitchen sets.	70,180 P Soles	27,587
1,000 Tarpaulins (plastic covers for roofs) for 1,000 families.	13,750 EUR	23,003
Water supply for 3,000 families for 2 months.	40,000 EUR	66,920
Food parcels for 1,500 families for 2 months.	100,000 EUR	167,300
Shelter for approximately 1,221 families.	380,000 EUR	621,300
Spanish Red Cross (Spanish Government, Spanish decentralized cooperation, ECHO, Spanish citizens and private sector)		7,492,866

Temporary shelter	438,000.00 EUR	732,774
Environmental cleaning kits (reconstruction)	31,237.00 EUR	52,259
Training to Peruvian Red Cross	5,000.00 USD	5,795
Distribution of toys	6,000.00 EUR	10,038
Funds for projects focusing on temporary shelter and housing, rehabilitation and reconstruction, education, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, disaster prevention and capacity-building of Peruvian Red Cross.	4,000,000.00 EUR	6,692,000
	GRAND TOTAL	14,968,975

National Society Capacity-Building

A strong Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society is an important asset for the disaster response and preparedness of any one country. Thus, National Society capacity-building is part of the integral response of the International Federation and Strengthening of the Peruvian Red Cross is one of the goals of the Appeal. Given the particular situation of the PRC (a long-termed judicial intervention and internal re-organization process), the International Federation and PNS action follows two complementary approaches: National Society organizational improvement and branch level capacity-building. Further details about the progress in this area at branch level will be addressed below in the Strengthening the National Society objective.

The Regional Representation for the Andean Region, based in Lima, supports the PRC organizational development guided by its Organizational Strengthening Plan, jointly designed by the PRC, the International Federation and other Movement partners in 2007. The Plan aims at finalizing a judicial intervention that hinders the PRC's autonomy and its response capabilities. After three General Assemblies held in July, September and October, the most recent developments include the appointment by the Judge of a Transitional National Council (elected by the PRC General Assembly) as the new Judicial administration and the appointment of a General Director. This was necessary due to challenges encountered with the former judicial administrator.

The appointment of a transitional national council and general director was supported by the recommendations made by the High Level Commission of the Red Cross Movement (made up of a representative of CORI, of the International Committee of the Red Cross – ICRC – and of the International Federation) and the judicial supervisor (“veedor” in legal Spanish terminology) appointed by the judge in May 2008. The election of a new governing board before June 2009 will end the judiciary intervention and continue towards financial and organizational progress.

The International Federation has taken part in two of the three PRC general assemblies. Following the High Level Commission's advice, the first National Assembly (10-11 July 2008) voted not to amend the National Society statutes (proposed by the former Judicial administrator) and appointed the electoral committee. Thanks to the support of the ICRC and the International Federation, the elections rules were revised by the legal advisors of the Joint Statutes Commission in Geneva. These election rules were approved by the second National Assembly held from 13 to 14 September 2008.

The International Federation financed a third National Assembly (18-19 October), prior to the general election. In order to end the judicial administration, the attending members voted to declare null and void the agreements of the 16-17 April 2005 General Assembly. Furthermore, a National Transitional Council (NTC) has been appointed to lead the general elections process. Its five members are representatives from all over the country. The NTC has since been appointed by the judge to act as a judicial administering board. The transition between the previous Judicial Administrator and the NTC, carried out with professional support by lawyers, auditors and a logistic firm, has so far confirmed the lack of appropriate systems and procedures. This change is one of the results of the continuous and careful support provided to the PRC. It is now finally possible to start implementing the original plan of 2007, including the strengthening of administration and finance.

Although the election of a NTC is an important step towards the end of a judicial intervention, the NTC is still under the jurisdiction of a state power, and hence it represents an integrity issue. The PRC is currently not operating at full capability due to weaknesses in the areas of logistics, administration, finances and human

resources. The NTC will have to lead the election process and deal with the organizational damages produced by years of judicial intervention, including a public campaign to reinforce the PRC's image.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Brief summary of the emergency and early recovery phases:

After the launch of the first revised appeal (20 August 2007), the original Appeal (17 August 2007) objectives for this operation were amplified to so the humanitarian needs of more vulnerable people could also be met. The Peruvian Red Cross and International Federation provided emergency relief to 7,500 families (37,500 people), bringing shelter and basic non-food relief items and emergency health assistance including psychosocial support, as well as a response to the affected population's need for water. During the emergency phase, the PRC with the International Federation and other Movement actors, distributed standard relief kits to 8,025 families (40,125 people) and partial relief kits to 12,894 families (64,470 people). Their joint action also provided basic health care for 9,080 people and psychosocial support to 9,230 children and adults. During the initial emergency phase (16 August 2007 to 22 January 2008), 7,975,500 litres of clean water were supplied to affected people in 44 communities. During the second phase of the operation, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement built 6,308 transitional housing facilities, which benefited 6,008 families, out of these 1,028 were provided by the International Federation operating mainly in the Pisco province.

The Peru Earthquake Operation is currently focusing on a participatory, comprehensive reconstruction programme in the earthquake affected area. The programme is designed to be gender inclusive and rights-based and it aims to reduce pre-existent and present vulnerabilities. Two delegates, three community development officers, a reconstruction officer and an assistant, four drivers, eight community development promoters and supporting personnel for logistics, reporting and finance work jointly in order to advance the programme towards meeting objectives. Members of the Ica and Pisco PRC branches are also involved in this process and benefit from cooperative labour experiences.



An International Federation promoter assists during a women's health workshop for pregnant women. The Peru Earthquake Operation leads a comprehensive programme focused not only on building houses, but human capacities and resources for a better quality of life. Source: International Federation.

The comprehensive participatory reconstruction programme is the International Federation's response to the needs of population outside the regular humanitarian aid tracks. Complementing Governmental action, it targets rural or peri-urban families affected by the 15 August 2007 earthquake to rebuild their communities in a healthy and safe way. The emphasis is on improving people's quality of life. Community ownership is the best guarantee of the continuity of the actions. The International Federation supports activities in the communities detailed below:

Peru Earthquake Operation's area of activities		
Province	District	Community
Pisco	Humay	Bernales
	Independencia	Toma de León
		Cabeza de Toro
Ica	Los Molinos	Santa Rosa
		Casa Blanca
		Huaca

This comprehensive programme is focused on three main components:

(1) **Housing**: Families are acquainted with safe, seismic-resistant building techniques; are capable of actively taking part in the reconstruction process; carry on healthy life habits and develop resilience to disasters.

(2) Community Development: Families and communities are strengthened, their income generation capabilities and own development potential are increased, including a rights-based approach.

(3) Strengthening of National Society at branch level: The PRC Pisco branch is enabled to cooperate with reconstruction actions. Its infrastructure is improved; its inner organizational structure is reinforced and its volunteers' disaster management capabilities are further developed.

With regard to community development, a very useful tool to assess the current status of the intervention area and communities has been the baseline study undertaken by Andean Network (Red Andina). In very broad terms, the baseline study presented as the challenges: poor community organization, widespread land tenancy issues and lack of proper health education. On the other hand, the baseline study also showed that there is a will within the population, especially among women, to improve their way of life. This comprehensive study is complemented by the International Federation's VCA (Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment) methodology, in which operational personnel are being trained. The last VCA workshop trained 39 Red Cross members.

In Bernales, a 600 family community in the district of Humay, the field team has identified several problems through community meetings, interviews and focus groups. Several community empowerment activities are carried out through a series of workshops and trainings on leadership, women's health, sexuality, family planning, nutrition and gender. Handicraft and family budget workshops have been organized aimed specifically at women as an alternative to contribute to family economy and autonomy.

In Independencia district, the International Federation is supporting the Women's Association of Toma de León in their setting up as a productive institution. Handicrafts, apiculture and small scale dairy production are seen as a viable way for women to increase family resources without leaving their homes and children. The association Nueva Esperanza en Acción has also been reinforced through basic accountability skills training. The operation's activities do not only directly address these institutions but are open to all community members. The International Federation is currently coordinating with the community school and Promolibro —a programme from the Ministry of Education (Ministerio de Educación) aimed at promoting reading for all ages— to establish a community library.



Jewellery making during a handicraft workshop. Handicraft and small- scale dairy production will provide women with a source of income without having to leave children or their homes. Source: International Federation

The main constraint to be overcome is that men in the communities are more reluctant to get involved in the activities for cultural reasons. It is expected that more people from communities will become involved both in Humay and Independencia and in the near future in the peri-urban area of Santa Rosa in San Clemente and the rural districts of San Jose de Los Molinos in Ica.

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:

As reported in the 3 December 2007 Second Revised Appeal, this objective was surpassed during the emergency phase. At the end of this phase, the International Federation transferred responsibility of further relief item distribution to the PRC's headquarters and branches.

Most recently, in order to ensure the steady progress of participatory reconstruction, the International Federation has coordinated with the World Food Programme to assist 52 families working in reconstruction with food items in the district of Independencia.

Health

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

by PRC volunteers.



Head of operations leads a stress relieving technique workshop for pregnant women. All members of the operation's team use their competencies in activities aiming for a better quality of life. Source: International Federation

Progress:

This objective was surpassed during the emergency phase, as detailed in preceding updates and the second Revised Appeal.

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

Progress:

The water, sanitation and hygiene needs of the affected population were a priority which was met during the emergency phase. In the current reconstruction phase, this has been incorporated within participatory reconstruction. Please refer to that section for details.

In rural areas life is organized around water, which is distributed by water committees in shifts of around 20-45 minutes every 15-30 days often causing water disputes between farmers. In Cabeza de Toro and Toma de León, in the Independencia district, the water distribution committee organization has been reinforced through the action of the International Federation. A constitution and statutes have been developed, legally validated and registered by and for the community; a water distribution policy manual has been also produced. Further information about water management is given in schools and through brief local radio programmes, so people know their rights and obligations.

The German Red Cross (GRC) has actively worked to provide more permanent water and sanitation solutions to various populations. In coordination with the municipal government of Ica, the GRC built water systems that are providing clean water for 400 families in the Nueva Esperanza community in the Ica province and 225 families in Villacurí in the Chincha province.

Challenges:

The deficient access to basic services in the pre-earthquake period remains a challenge to rectify in the reconstruction phase.



Water pipes being installed by the community in Villacurí. Members of the Movement, such as SRC and GRC, have implemented water and sanitation programmes. Source: German Red Cross.

Recovery and Shelter

Objective 1: Early recovery activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.

Progress:

The early recovery activities are complete. During the early reconstruction period, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was the leading actor in shelter provision as 6,308 transitional shelter units were built. The shelters from the American Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the International Federation are 18 square metres and the shelters provided by the German Red Cross are 24 square metres. Additional building materials were provided to selected families made up of more than five members.

Due to an official request from the MVCS and responding to the needs of the population, AmCross extended its transitional shelter programme to 120 peri-urban vulnerable families in the Tupac Amaru district in Pisco. The transitional phase thus ended in early September 2008 as the last housing units were built.



All families received one shelter kit, and families with more than five members received an additional shelter unit. The following table indicates the number of temporary shelter units provided by the PRC with support from PNS and the International Federation to the affected families:

Movement Partner	Province	District	Quantity of Shelters	Families Receiving Shelters
International Federation	Pisco	Humay	464	434
International Federation	Pisco	Independencia	482	462
International Federation	Pisco	Tupac Amaru	48	43
American Red Cross	Pisco	Tupac Amaru	120	120
International Federation	Pisco	PRC- Pisco Volunteers	34	34
Subtotal Pisco			1,148	1,093
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Parcona	867	820
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Pueblo Nuevo	432	369
German Red Cross	Ica	Salas	600	600
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	San Juan	257	240
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Santiago	141	129
Spanish Red Cross	Ica	Tate	303	257
Subtotal Ica			2,600	2,415
German Red Cross	Chincha	Alto Larán	71	71
American Red Cross	Chincha	Chincha Alta	381	381
German Red Cross	Chincha	Chincha Baja	391	391
American Red Cross	Chincha	El Carmen	296	296
German Red Cross	Chincha	El Carmen	138	138
American Red Cross	Chincha	Pueblo Nuevo	531	531
American Red Cross	Chincha	Sunampe	50	50
American Red Cross	Chincha	Tambo de Mora	625	625

American Red Cross	Chincha	PRC- Chincha Volunteers	17	17
		Subtotal Chincha	2,500	2,500
		Total	6,248	6,008

Challenges:

Only part of the 6,008 families that have received a temporary shelter will benefit from support to rebuild their permanent house. For this reason, it is even more important to extend the training in earthquake-resistant techniques to the entire communities, combining this enabling factor with advocacy for a more permanent solution to the housing problem of rural populations.

Objective 2: Support for participatory reconstruction of low-cost earthquake resistant permanent housing is provided for the most vulnerable populations.

Progress:

The first three reinforced adobe model houses were officially inaugurated on 2 October 2008 in the district of Independencia, Pisco province. Fifteen more, built with this technique will be finished by the end of January. In the district of Humay (Pisco), the construction of the first 50 quincha houses has also begun.

It is by now clear, based on the experience of the real costs of materials and transportation, that the initial target of 1,800 families cannot be reached with the current resources. The main reason for this is the dramatic increase in prices of building materials that has brought the costs of the materials for one house to double the price initially estimated.

To face this new scenario, the Federation has been considering different options. The first option is to build fewer houses than initially planned: the technical team is reviewing the budget to determine the exact amount of houses that will be built in such a case. A second option is to access funds from the Peruvian Government. A new Minister of Housing has announced her availability to consider alternatives to the initial "Bono 6,000". In this case, depending on the amount agreed upon by the authorities, it could be possible to approach the initial target, although the time needed would be longer than the present operational timeframe.

Both the International Federation and the Belgian Red Cross French-speaking community are implementing reconstruction programmes. These processes are participatory, community-based and reflect traditional socio-cultural practices. The SRC also plans to implement a similar housing project in a location yet to be identified. The reconstruction programme aims to provide people with support and training to build safe and healthy homes. The International Federation promotes healthy homes which include a water and sanitation component, with complementary risk reduction and health education. A strengthened community will provide an appropriate environment for people to improve their living standards. In the participatory reconstruction, a safe home is one that endures seismic activity, provides shelter from heat and cold, and is owned by the people living in it. In this way, providing families with strong community organizations and assisting them with labour training that will ensure a steady source of income around the year—in contrast with observed seasonal work—has also been one of the operation's objectives. After months of working closely with communities and carrying out preparation, advocacy, negotiations with the Government institutions and delicate partnership agreements, the building component of the comprehensive participatory reconstruction programme has begun.



The model houses built by the International Federation and PUCP with improved traditional techniques provide enough room for healthy living. Source: International Federation

International Federation Partners Geographic Distribution and Action/ Building Technique		
Partner Institution	Community-District	Action to be taken / Building Technique
PUCP	Cabeza de Toro and Toma de Leon - Independencia	90 people trained in building and three model houses / Reinforced adobe with geogrids (<i>geomalla</i>)
PREDES	Bernales - Humay	50 families trained in building and 50 houses / Reinforced quincha (reed with compact earth)
Emergency Architects Foundation	San Clemente-Santa Rosa	48 families trained in building, 48 houses and a block production centre / Compact earth- cement blocks
CIDAP	Los Molinos	88 families trained in building and 2 model houses / Prefabricated quincha
The table above shows the planned activities per community that will be carried out in coordination with partners.		

The International Federation has cooperation partnership agreements with the PUCP, the Emergency Architects Foundation, PREDES and CIDAP. These partners will build the first earthquake-resistant houses, and the Federation will continue once the technology and know-how has been handed over. While the first houses will go to the most vulnerable, identified by the PRC and the International Federation during the current phases of the programme, both beneficiary families and other community members will benefit from the training sessions. The International Federation uses housing designs that respect the geographic characteristics and traditional building materials of each region as detailed in the table above. The houses in Humay and in Los Molinos will use two different quincha

techniques. This is woven reed compacted with mud and a cement finishing layer. Details on this construction method will be issued in the next Operation's Update. The ones in Independencia (detailed above) use reinforced adobe and the ones built by the Emergency Architects' Foundation will employ compact earth-cement blocks. Adobe and quincha houses use local available and relatively low-cost materials; this is relevant since participatory reconstruction implies that communities could follow this process after the end of the operation with their own means. In San Clemente, the Emergency Architects' Foundation project aims for the constitution of a local compacted mud brick factory that will provide the community with building material for reconstruction and a year-round income.

With the completion of the first adobe model houses in Independencia and the first promotion of 30 trained workers, the PUCP legal team has delivered a study on the legal aspects of land tenure for 52 families with individualized files and complete documentation for members of the community to clearly know the steps to follow in order to solve their land title issue. In two rural locations, Los Molinos and Independencia, additional legal studies are being carried out on land tenancy to assist selected families and communities to normalize their situation.

The adobe house building process is shown below through a series of pictures.



1. The first stage is adobe making. Different studies conducted by GTZ and PUCP have identified ways to improve the straw-mud composition of this traditional material and changed its shape for better resistance. Adobes are made and dried near the place where the houses are built. The picture shows community members working straw in order to produce more adobes like the 40x40x10 centimetres ones piled behind them. To date, over 70,000 adobe bricks have been made by members of the Cabeza de Toro and Toma de León communities. More adobe bricks are being made by people trained in the technique for their own houses.



2. After levelling the ground and setting stone foundations, adobe brick walls and columns are raised. The materials and the design have the additional advantage of a natural heat insulation system. During mornings, the walls gather heat from the sun, keeping the house interior cool, and liberate heat during cold nights. The whole building is reinforced with cane structures. Plastic bonds are placed with every each three brick layers to tighten the geogrid, which will envelop the walls.



3. Combined with cane flexibility, the geogrid is the base of the self-supporting structure and seismic resistance. The picture shows this final tightening of the geogrid, prior to the mounting of the ceiling. This will be covered with a cement layer to ensure durability.

On 2 October, the inauguration of the first three reinforced adobe model houses and the award of certificates to the trained population gathered more than 200 members of the Cabeza de Toro and Toma de León communities, local authorities and representatives from the PRC, the Government of Canada, PNS and other cooperating institutions. In early December more than 75,000 improved adobe bricks, required for the next houses, were ready and the construction of 15 houses had begun. The placement of roof tops is expected by the end of January.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement work shows synergy in reconstruction actions. The Belgian Red Cross, French-speaking community in a joint venture with the Luxemburg Red Cross, started working in Peru in March 2008. With the PRC, an 18 - 24 month programme will be implemented in three Districts of the Chinchá Province (Chinchá Alta, Pueblo Nuevo and Grocio Prado). In a four-phase reconstruction plan, the BRC-

French-speaking community aims to support the functional and physical rehabilitation of affected communities. The first actions will focus on providing technical support, including ten model earthquake-resistant houses. The programme also envisages supporting local micro-enterprise. In the following phase, at least 50 families, with the PRC/ BRC- French-speaking community financial and technical support, will build their own homes based on the model design. The other fundamental aspects to this BRC French-speaking programme include the complete rehabilitation of two kindergartens and two primary schools, a mother and child health care programme in partnership with seven local health centres.

During May 2008, a BRC French-speaking community delegate conducted a maternal-infant health care assessment in the mentioned districts. This assessment is the basis for their future healthcare work. The BRC French-speaking community will also provide organizational strengthening to the PRC, as detailed in the following section. The Liechtenstein Red Cross has committed support to a portion of the BRC French speaking community health programme. Since June 2008, the BRC French-speaking community core team of six specialists in health and reconstruction has started working in these activities.

The Spanish Red Cross is rebuilding over 120 classrooms in 10 primary and secondary schools in the Ica department, benefiting over 4,000 students. Three schools will be built in Chincha, three in Ica, and four are being constructed in Pisco. One of them is for children with disabilities. The SRC coordinates directly with the educational infrastructure department in the Ministry of Education (Oficina de Infraestructura Educativa - OINFES). There are plans to extend SRC's action to house building in San José de Los Molinos en ICA, and 72 housing units in Independencia, Pisco.

The American Red Cross in coordination with the PRC carries on its post-earthquake recovery programme which will end in December 2009. It will increase the disaster preparedness of earthquake affected communities to respond to future events. Since its action plan incorporates institutional capacity-building for the PRC branch in Chincha, it will be explained in the following section under the Strengthening National Society Response Capacities objective

In Ica, the German Red Cross, has finished the reconstruction and expansion of the children's community centre "Señor de Luren", targeted at orphaned and abandoned children, youth and adolescents. The building, which includes a computer room, is part of a comprehensive project. It provides recreational areas, health care and assists children in school.

Challenges:

All organizations involved in reconstruction programmes are facing common challenges. In spite of the efforts of the local authorities and NGOs for attaining lower prices from dealers and producers, the prices of construction materials are still very high. Transport costs are also an issue to overcome. For these reasons, the initial target of 1,800 beneficiary families cannot be achieved unless a co-funding mechanism (voucher) is available. The Federation is liaising with the MVCS on this issue.

The problem of land tenure issues remains largely unresolved and continues to hamper the process. The PRC is working jointly with the international Federation and participating partners on alternatives to present to local authorities.

Since the comprehensive reconstruction programme relies on community participation, and people are dedicated to working the fields seasonally, the extended operational timeframe will guarantee the availability of manual labour to rebuild houses, but also to participate in construction trainings and community-strengthening activities.

Strengthening National Society Response Capacities

Objective 1: The PRC- Pisco Branch has adequate working, training and disaster response facilities.

Strengthening of the local National is an integral part of any response of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The International Federation leads a two-pronged program: on the one hand, it supports the PRC in its organizational improvement (as detailed under the National Society Capacity-Building heading), on the other hand, it supports branch development and capacity-building activities as detailed below.

Progress:

The need to strengthen the PRC's capacities at the branch level was clearly agreed upon by members of the National Society during the two National Assemblies held during 2008. In line with the appeal and the component of strengthening National Society response capacities, a number of initiatives are currently underway. The Basic Institutional Training (BIT) course for volunteers of the three branches is one of these initiatives. In coordination with the ICRC and the assistance of volunteers and members of the local branches, the four PNS and the International Federation have supported four decentralized BIT courses in July, August, September and October 2008. The BIT courses that took place in Chincha, Ica and Pisco complemented general instruction of 106 volunteers from those district branches on history, principles and values, and organization of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, on cooperative work and on community service. Personnel who recently joined from the International Federation and PNS operating in the area have also benefited from the BIT course.



PRC – Pisco volunteers performing CPR drills during a First Aid course. The PRC response capacities are being strengthened through training at branch level. Source: International Federation.

Furthermore, with assistance from the PRC Lima branch, Basic First Aid training is being provided to members of PRC branches in earthquake-affected areas.

The International Federation and PNS support the PRC Pisco, Ica and Chincha branches in their efforts to ensure the regularization of property rights of the land where the branches are built, a pre-condition for any infrastructure improvement. This process, conducted by the branch presidents, is currently moving at a slow pace.

Challenges:

The main challenge is to overcome include the major institutional changes affecting the PRC. Their current solution and the continued branch development programme are the basis to respond to the need of communities affected by the earthquake beyond the timeframe for this operation.

Objective 2: The PRC is better prepared to respond to this and future emergencies, through the development of efficient management and response structures.

Progress:

The capacity-building process at branch level has a direct impact on the PRC's structures and response capacity. Besides the above-mentioned activities, International Federation officers are providing training in basic management skills. The training seeks to strengthen the skills of the PRC branch (Pisco and Ica) volunteers and members in the areas of finance, activity planning and management. The International Federation acts at branch level giving competence to both target communities and PRC volunteers. Volunteers are empowered and once the target population acknowledges the Red Cross and Red Crescent actions, there is new source of volunteers. More information on the progress of this result will be detailed during the next operations update,

The close cooperation of the International Federation with the PRC Pisco branch aims for volunteers to enhance their capacity through work in the different areas covered by the operation and the implicit knowledge acquired while following procedures. Furthermore, in the months to come, members of branches will participate in finance and marketing workshops implemented with the assistance of Fundación Azteca.

Challenges:

At the branch level, a lack of training in financial, marketing and logistics is the main challenge to overcome.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

In coordination with the PRC Pisco branch, the International Federation took part in the one year commemorative event, which took place on 13 August 2008. International and national institutions operating in the affected area

organized a fair to commemorate the resilience of people and the joint accomplishments of international aid agencies and the local population. Before the fair various communities and social groups were organizing peaceful protests in response to Government delays in reconstruction efforts in Pisco

During the fair, stands were placed and a tent was set up where participating organizations presented videos, photo exhibits and distributed information on their activities. The organizations that participated in the fair were the International Federation, Action against Hunger, Terre des Hommes (an international NGO that develops and implements projects designed to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged children) and Oxfam. In addition, Every Child (an NGO also working in the field) and UNICEF had interactive exhibits where children could play. The PRC and the International Federation showed their joint action during the emergency, transition and participatory reconstruction phases in the rural areas, where many of the most vulnerable populations are located. The photo display and the videos showed the efforts of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in training the population in water and sanitation and risk reduction as part of the housing programme. Volunteers from the PRC Pisco branch and International Federation personnel supplied the general public with risk reduction information and also gave documentation on safe brick building techniques to builders and community organizations in the central Pisco area. More than two thousand people visited the stands and awareness of the activities of participating organizations was improved.



An International Federation officer explains the history of the Movement to a group of attendees to the commemorative fair on 13 August 2008. Source: International Federation

The International Federation has continued to provide information to the media as it is part of its public accountability policy. During the period covered in this update, personnel from the International Federation held interviews for local radios and Internet press such as El Comercio, Radio Nacional, Radio FORSUR and Cadena Sur. There was also cooperation regarding donors' communications and press offices, such as the Aztec Foundation (Fundación Azteca). The Operation Earthquake team hosted a field visit for a journalist from the Finnish Red Cross, a consultant from the Shelter Programme and representatives from the Canadian Red Cross.

In a continuous effort to promote and disseminate its work, the operation team hosted field trips of international students, and has responded to invitations to give lectures in universities on Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement action. While independent, the International Federation stands in a cooperative relationship with governmental institutions and facilitates information to the MVCS and the Ica Regional Government. It also carries on communications activities with local student organizations and volunteer institutions, such as *Un Techo para el Perú* (A roof for Peru). Besides this, the head of operations, the construction delegate and the reporting officer hold periodical meetings and supply information on Red Cross activities to a group of institutions working in the area. The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation have recently been included in these coordination meetings with the support of the Regional Representation.

Through media and the Operations Updates, published in English and Spanish on www.ifrc.org and www.cruzroja.org, the International Federation shares progress made with other members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, government and private donors, as well as other institutions and groups. The Peruvian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross- French speaking section, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and the Regional Representation for the Andean Region have a photo archive of their recent reconstruction actions. These and the specific technical details of the Operation Peru Earthquake are available upon request.

How we work

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

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

- **For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**
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[<Revised Budget, Interim financial report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex I

PERU EARTHQUAKE**MDRPE003**

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	4,886,700	2,053,581	2,833,119
Construction Materials	555,400	2,186,668	-1,631,268
Clothing & Textiles	150,819	272,894	-122,075
Food		391	-391
Seeds & Plants			0
Water & Sanitation	711,000	85,072	625,928
Medical & First Aid			0
Teaching Materials		19,291	-19,291
Utensils & Tools	261,481	222,722	38,759
Other Supplies & Services	418,561	406,428	12,133
Total Relief Needs	6,983,961	5,247,047	1,736,914
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings			0
Vehicles Purchase			0
Computers & Telecom Equipment	35,587	51,503	-15,916
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	19,812	2,578	17,234
Medical Equipment			0
Other Machinery & Equipment			0
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	125,172	39,949	85,223
Distribution & Monitoring	695,400	1,523,885	-828,485
Transport & Vehicles Costs	320,428	493,732	-173,304
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	245,000	418,737	-173,737
Regionally Deployed Staff	159,000	72,764	86,236
National Staff	165,000	941,636	-776,636
National Society Staff	325,000	362,409	-37,409
Consultants	387,000	230,279	156,721
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	342,000	165,496	176,504
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	80,000	122,653	-42,653
Information & Public Relations	44,000	76,590	-32,590
Office running costs	95,000	86,435	8,565
Communication Costs	66,000	92,388	-26,388
Professional Fees	25,000	106,530	-81,530
Financial Charges	52,000	167,171	-115,171
Other General Expenses	21,465	99,344	-77,879
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	708,175	716,121	-7,946
Total Operational Needs	3,911,039	5,770,200	-1,859,161
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	10,895,000	11,017,247	-122,247
Available Ressources		10,903,139	
Net Request	10,895,000	114,108	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2009/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	10,592,621		424,627			11,017,248
B. Opening Balance	0		0			0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	346,390					346,390
Andorra Red Cross	30,114					30,114
Argentina - Private Donors	4,303					4,303
Australian Red Cross	31,886					31,886
Austrian Red Cross	16,000					16,000
Belgian Red Cross (French)	30,204					30,204
Belgian Red Cross (French) (from Belgian Federal Government)	178,880					178,880
Brazilian Red Cross	59,179					59,179
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors)	2,424					2,424
Canadian Red Cross	385,135					385,135
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	2,159,880					2,159,880
Capacity Building Fund			75,973			75,973
Chilean Red Cross	12,303					12,303
Croatian Red Cross	48,000					48,000
Cyprus Red Cross	16,280					16,280
Czech Government	215,089		81,655			296,744
ECHO	853,806					853,806
Finnish Red Cross	82,500					82,500
France - Private Donors	986					986
Great Britain - Private Donors	1,162					1,162
Greek Government	165,000					165,000
Hong Kong Red Cross	5,642					5,642
Irish Red Cross	4,674					4,674
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	330,000					330,000
Italian Red Cross	110,403					110,403
Japanese Red Cross	119,781		65,000			184,781
JT international Foundation	40,000		40,000			80,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	1,205					1,205
Monaco Red Cross	14,534		12,000			26,534
Netherlands Red Cross	25,504					25,504
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	518,039		50,000			568,039
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	10,800					10,800
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	75,335					75,335
New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)	190,343					190,343
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	312					312
New Zealand Red Cross	6,833					6,833
Norwegian Red Cross	74,996					74,996
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	248,302					248,302
On Line donations	73,590					73,590
Panama Private donors	421					421
Private Donor	165					165
Safra, Edmond J., Philanthropic Foundation	60,400		60,000			120,400
Singapore Red Cross	24,590					24,590

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2009/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)</i>	35,972			35,972
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	33,914			33,914
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	175,200			175,200
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	4,842			4,842
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	121			121
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	33,540			33,540
<i>Turkish Red Crescent</i>	5,795			5,795
<i>Unidentified donor</i>	-8,176			-8,176
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	3,289			3,289
<i>Uruguay - Private Donors</i>	274			274
C1. Cash contributions	6,860,159	384,627		7,244,787

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

<i>Mexican Red Cross</i>	377,018			377,018
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-l Development</i>	210,948			210,948
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	587,966			587,966

Inkind Goods & Transport

<i>American Red Cross</i>	349,939			349,939
<i>Belgian Red Cross (French)</i>	606,288			606,288
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	200,340			200,340
<i>L.L. Bean, Inc.</i>	100,044			100,044
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	20,360			20,360
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	732,186			732,186
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	397,807			397,807
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	733,185			733,185
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	74,493			74,493
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	3,214,642			3,214,642

Other Income

<i>Services</i>	-825			-825
C5. Other Income	-825			-825

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	10,661,942	384,627		11,046,570
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,661,942	384,627		11,046,570
Appeal Coverage	101%	91%		100%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0		0			0
C. Income	10,661,942		384,627			11,046,570
E. Expenditure	-7,072,886		-182,205			-7,255,090
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	3,589,056		202,423			3,791,479

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2009/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	10,592,621	424,627					11,017,248	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	2,053,581	1,742,595				1,742,595	310,987	
Shelter - Transitional		27,140				27,140	-27,140	
Construction - Housing		64,396				64,396	-64,396	
Construction Materials	2,186,668	347,064				347,064	1,839,604	
Clothing & textiles	272,894	259,081				259,081	13,813	
Food	391	391				391	0	
Water & Sanitation	85,072	85,072				85,072	0	
Medical & First Aid		55				55	-55	
Teaching Materials	19,291	10,972				10,972	8,319	
Utensils & Tools	222,722	222,722				222,722	-0	
Other Supplies & Services	406,428	177,436				177,436	228,992	
ERU		211,428				211,428	-211,428	
Total Supplies	5,247,047	3,148,351				3,148,351	2,098,696	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	51,503	42,002				42,002	9,501	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,578	12,080				12,080	-9,502	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	54,082	54,082				54,082	-0	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	39,949	27,882				27,882	12,068	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,523,886	1,523,886				1,523,886	-0	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	493,732	357,515				357,515	136,217	
Total Transport & Storage	2,057,566	1,909,282				1,909,282	148,284	
Personnel								
International Staff	418,738	314,295				314,295	104,443	
Regionally Deployed Staff	72,764	69,813				69,813	2,951	
National Staff	941,636	264,983		34,068		299,051	642,585	
National Society Staff	362,409	277,418		739		278,157	84,252	
Consultants	230,279	137,843		32,368		170,211	60,068	
Total Personnel	2,025,826	1,064,352		67,175		1,131,527	894,299	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	165,496	39,078		62,246		101,324	64,172	
Total Workshops & Training	165,496	39,078		62,246		101,324	64,172	
General Expenditure								
Travel	122,652	116,214		2,916		119,129	3,522	
Information & Public Relation	76,590	55,070		1,535		56,606	19,985	
Office Costs	86,435	61,741		431		62,171	24,264	
Communications	92,388	72,379		1,721		74,100	18,288	
Professional Fees	106,530	22,125		30,844		52,969	53,561	
Financial Charges	167,171	76,818		1,526		78,343	88,827	
Other General Expenses	99,344	5,936		85		6,021	93,324	
Total General Expenditure	751,110	410,282		39,057		449,340	301,771	
Programme Support								
Program Support	716,121	366,000		11,843		377,843	338,278	
Total Programme Support	716,121	366,000		11,843		377,843	338,278	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		40,458				40,458	-40,458	
Total Services		40,458				40,458	-40,458	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		41,001		1,884		42,884	-42,884	
Total Operational Provisions		41,001		1,884		42,884	-42,884	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPE003 - PERU - EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2009/12
Appeal	MDRPE003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		10,592,621		424,627			11,017,248	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	11,017,248	7,072,886		182,205			7,255,090	3,762,158
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,519,735		242,423			3,762,158	