

**PERU**

**EARTHQUAKE**

**2007**



**FLASH  
APPEAL**

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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# 2007



WFP- Anibal Solimano - Peru August 2007

**FLASH  
APPEAL**

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary; and
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- Stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans; and
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

# Peru: Earthquake (as of 21 Aug 2007)

UN interagency missions deployed to affected areas in the South (Ica, Pisco) and also to rural districts of Huancavelica. The most urgent need is clean water, psychological assistance, lack of latrines, and removal of debris. 503 dead and 1,042 injured.

- OCHA Situation Report No. 7, 21 August 2007



www.reliefweb.int

Created by ReliefWeb on 22 August 2007  
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
United Nations



**SITUATION**

- At 11:40:58 PM UTC/GMT 6:40:58 PM local time, earthquake of 7.9 degrees in Richter scale struck in Department of Ica
- Water still priority as debris removal begins
- In Pisco, old buildings severely damaged
- Population needing shelter could increase in coming days, as homes evaluated and declared uninhabitable

**ACTION**

- To reach isolated areas, UNDAC formed 3 separate teams
- A reconstruction fund set and will include public resources and funds from international cooperation
- OCHA team finalizing Flash Appeal and CERF request, to be issued early this week
- Several assessments taking place by various UN agencies and partners

**LINKS**

- OCHA Situation Report No. 7
- Latest updates for Peru: Earthquake
- Related maps

Based on: OCHA Situation Report No.7, issued 21 August 2007  
GLIDE: EO-2007-000133-PER  
Contact: maps@reliefweb.int

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A powerful earthquake off the Peruvian coast, with a magnitude of 7.9 degrees on the Richter scale, struck Peru in the early evening of 15 August 2007. The Department of Ica was heavily affected, with the earthquake and subsequent aftershocks on 16 August totally devastating homes, hospitals, schools, churches, government buildings and infrastructure in the city of Pisco (population 63,000, 51km from the epicentre), and seriously affecting the cities of Chincha Alta (161,000 persons, 42km), Ica (261,000 persons, 110km). The city of Cañete in the Department of Lima (26,000 persons, 32km) also incurred damage.

Hospitals were overwhelmed with injured, mainly in Chincha Alta and Pisco, where the earthquake struck hardest. As of the publication of this appeal, the official death toll stands at 514, with 1,090 injured, and around 40,035 families rendered homeless. A further 30,542 families have been affected. These numbers are likely to increase as many areas remain inaccessible and have not yet been assessed. There is widespread damage to infrastructure, including roads and bridges, and to power and water utilities. Food supplies have been disrupted.

The Peruvian Government declared a state of emergency across the affected regions, and officially requested international support. The Government's response is being led by the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI), and involves several ministerial sectors (Health, Housing and Sanitation, Women and Social Development, Interior, Defence, Education, etc.), the armed forces, and volunteer organisations. As a result of these operations, large numbers of survivors have been rescued.

The Government has accepted the deployment of a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team to the disaster area. The Government's actions have been coupled with, and supported by, the relief efforts of the international community and aid organisations. The UN Resident Coordinator has activated the Emergency Operations Centre on a 24-hour basis and is regularly convening a rolling meeting of the UN Disaster Management Team, which is coordinating the numerous requests for help that UN Agencies are receiving independently.

Initial international effort has been focused on improving logistics and increasing the provision of aid, as well as the facilitation of medical assistance and evacuation, and the provision of water, food, tents and blankets to around 200,000 people who have been directly affected by the earthquake. Logistics resources are paramount to ensuring delivery of relief items, and to establishing and managing camps for the homeless. In order to improve their capacities, the OCHA regional office in Panama has added their coordination support not only to the UN System, but also to the local authorities.

In close coordination with the Government of Peru, and based on reports and assessments from official sources, the UN System, the UNDAC team and other non-UN partners, the Flash Appeal requires **US\$<sup>1</sup> 36,962,939** for six months (including approximately \$9.6 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund [CERF] which has already been allocated.) In-kind logistical contributions (air support, trucks, etc) put at the disposal of the UN operation will be counted against the appeal, reducing the unmet cash requirements accordingly.

### Some basic facts about Peru

Population	28,800,000 people (UNFPA 2007)
Under 5 mortality	27 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
Life expectancy	69.8 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	12% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
Gross national income per capita	USD 2,650 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A % (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	17 % (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	150,000 (0.5%) (IDMC May 2007)
➤ Refugees	N/A
➤ In-country	6,985 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ Abroad	2/1
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/1
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.767: 82 <sup>nd</sup> of 177 – medium development

<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in the document are United States dollars. Funding for this Flash Appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int).

**Table I. Summary of Requirements – By Sector and Appealing Organisation**

<p><b>Peru Earthquake Flash Appeal 2007</b>                  Summary of Requirements – by Sector*                  as of 24 August 2007  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Full Requirements \$	Approved CERF Funding \$	Unmet Requirements \$
COORDINATION	692,000	100,000	592,000
EARLY RECOVERY	2,600,000	0	2,600,000
EDUCATION	5,311,176	500,000	4,811,176
EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT	4,000,000	200,000	3,800,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	787,963	0	787,963
FOOD SECURITY	13,865,000	3,227,054	10,637,946
HEALTH	2,120,000	945,559	1,174,441
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND OTHER AT RISK GROUPS	790,000	0	790,000
SAFETY AND SECURITY	126,800	0	126,800
SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	5,000,000	4,419,100	580,900
WATER AND SANITATION	1,670,000	200,000	1,470,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,962,939</b>	<b>9,591,713</b>	<b>27,371,226</b>

*\*NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard IASC sector is also tracked (see Table II on p. 26), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.*

Organisation	Full Requirements \$	Approved CERF Funding \$	Unmet Requirements \$
CARE	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
FAO	7,765,000	1,032,550	6,732,450
ILO	2,250,000	0	2,250,000
IOM	5,000,000	4,419,100	580,900
PA (formerly ITDG)	200,000	0	200,000
SC	1,267,458	0	1,267,458
Terre des Hommes	150,000	0	150,000
UNAIDS	140,000	0	140,000
UNDP	5,964,859	300,000	5,664,859
UNDP for UNDSS	192,000	0	192,000
UNESCO	1,873,859	500,000	1,373,859
UNFPA	900,000	49,969	850,031
UN-HABITAT	500,000	0	500,000
UNICEF	1,100,000	200,000	900,000
UN-LIREC	126,800	0	126,800
UNV	75,000	0	75,000
WFP	6,537,963	2,194,504	4,343,459
WHO	1,720,000	895,590	824,410
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,962,939</b>	<b>9,591,713</b>	<b>27,371,226</b>

## 2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS (BY SECTOR)

The earthquake has severely affected a large part of Peru's coastal region. This area has a dry desert climate and relatively cold temperatures for a tropical latitude. In addition, the earthquake struck during Peru's winter, which runs from June to October, and which usually sees temperatures rarely rise above 12° C (54°F). The region's topography is flat and desert-like, with very little annual precipitation, a result of the climate generated by the cold, north-flowing Humboldt Current and the presence of the Andes to the east.

The Department of Ica, which has seen most of the damage, has had more economic growth than most Peruvian regions during the last decade due to the agricultural industry (grapes, asparagus, paprika, etc.), and is one of the most attractive regions for local and international tourism.<sup>2</sup> The majority of the region's 709,556 inhabitants make their living out of these two vital sectors, but poverty rates are high. It is feared that this portion of the population might increase significantly in the aftermath of the earthquake, including the number of vulnerable groups, in particular women, children and elderly. In addition, many houses in the affected zone are of mud-brick or poor construction, and were thus easily destroyed or damaged by the earthquake.

It is feared that peasants, constituting a major part of the region's economy and a substantial part of the labour force, may have lost inputs, livestock, tools and agricultural equipment, as well as suffered from damages to community irrigation infrastructure and lack of access to their land. In the coastal areas of Pisco, artisanal fishing communities also suffered extensive damage from tidal waves generated by the earthquake, further threatening their food security and means of subsistence.

There is clearer and clearer evidence that the earthquake has had a catastrophic impact on the Department, and has seriously affected several cities on the Peruvian Pacific coast and some in the nearby highlands. The humanitarian consequences are far beyond what was initially estimated.

INDECI estimates that at least 85% of housing in Pisco has been damaged, electricity and water services have been interrupted, and people are facing shortages in the food supply. In the province of Ica, 60% of houses in poor areas have been destroyed; access to water and electricity is being restored but very slowly. In Chincha there are serious limitations in the provision of electricity and water, and extensive damage to housing.



The latest estimates indicate that around 200,000 families require life-saving assistance, in particular adequate shelter, water, medical care, food, sanitation facilities, water containers, water purification tablets, tents and tarpaulins, electric generators, portable beds, blankets, and tools to remove rubble. All these must be treated as equal priorities.

Immediately following the earthquake, a number of international organisations responded to the disaster, including the United Nations, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), international search and rescue teams (Firemen without Borders, White Helmets,

<sup>2</sup> Ica is a city, department and region hence it can be referred to in the text as city, department, or region.

etc.), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the European Union, and bilateral partners. Emergency teams were dispatched, and thousands of metric tonnes (MTs) of relief items have been donated. Yet, as each day reveals more acute needs, it is clear that the response provided so far is not sufficient to meet them by itself.

IFRC in support of the Peruvian Red Cross launched a separate Emergency Appeal on 17 August 2007. A summary of this appeal is attached as **Annex I**.

To facilitate the flow of international aid and support, the Government of Peru has made available two airports: Jorge Chavez International Airport (Lima) and the Air Base in Pisco. Nevertheless, access to the area of Pisco (especially by heavy trucks) has been severely restricted by damage to a bridge at the kilometre 78 of the South Pan-American Highway. Currently, land access to the affected area is possible only by four-wheel-drive vehicles.

The UN Country Team has recommended that the scale of the disaster in relation to government capacity, and the likely short duration of the emergency phase, do not require the implementation of the cluster approach. Nonetheless, the country team recognises the merits of the cluster approach's principles of inclusive coordination and guaranteed capacity. Eleven sector working groups have been formed: **Shelter and Camp Management** (lead: IOM), **Food Assistance** (lead: WFP), **Health** (lead: WHO), **Water and Sanitation** (leads: WHO & UNICEF), **Education** (lead: UNESCO), **Protection** (convenor: UNICEF), **Early Recovery** (lead: UNDP), **IT/Telecommunications** (lead: WFP), **Temporary Employment** (lead: ILO), **Safety and Security** (lead: UNDSS) and **Coordination** (lead: UNDP).

The designation of sector leads has been an entirely field-driven process based on capacities and needs identified at that level. Sector meetings take place daily with an increasing number of partners. The Government has identified counterpart focal points to co-chair sector meetings. Operational sector coordination structures will also be developed in the On-Site hubs.

The increased awareness of the humanitarian consequences, the numbers of people affected and their particular needs have been reflected in the updated response plans prepared by the sector groups, and which are reflected in the brief summaries below.

## **2.1 SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGEMENT**

The shelter/camp management sector faces the challenge of supporting all temporary settlements for as many as 200,000 people living in 40 camps for an estimated time of three months. The camps will be located in the three main affected provinces (Chincha, Pisco, Ica) in the Department of Ica, and will be managed by INDECI in joint cooperation with local government and the following line ministries: Health, Water and Sanitation, Labour, and Women and Social Development as well as by the local government of the Department of Ica.

The sector objective is to provide a secure camp environment for displaced persons and immediate shelter and distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to support the reconstruction efforts as well as to protect vulnerable and high-risk groups. The sector will coordinate with other sectors designated to support basic requirements of affected families. A primary objective of the shelter/camp management sector will also be to reunite separated families.

## **2.2 FOOD ASSISTANCE**

The sector aims to avoid deterioration in the food security of affected families who lost their homes and means of subsistence following the earthquake. Food distribution will be carried out to protect high-risk groups (mainly children, pregnant women and nursing mothers). After 90 days of general food distribution, the World Food Programme (WFP) will implement food-for-work activities for a further 180 days to support people to reconstruct their houses. Apart from food, kitchen kits and kitchens will also be distributed. The main part of the operation will be focused in the rural areas with difficult access.

To help affected population to recover their livelihoods, promote self-reliance and move away from dependency on food aid as soon as possible, affected rural populations will be supported with essential agricultural/fishery equipment, and emergency repair of community infrastructures.

Assistance will be also focused on affected urban areas, improving food security and nutrition through home/school gardening.

### 2.3 HEALTH

Four health facilities are reported destroyed: one hospital in Pisco near the epicentre and three health centres in the province of Castrovirreyna (Department of Huancavelica), one of the poorest zones in Peru. Another ten hospitals located in Ica, Chincha and Lima were damaged, rendering access to emergency and surgery facilities difficult. The most important regional hospital in Ica and the main hospital in Chincha have only been able to offer partial services due to the functional collapse of basic services. Seven specialised hospitals in Lima also suffered structural and physical damage.

The Government's response to the damage to major health structures has been flexible. As many patients, especially in Pisco and Chincha, have no access to health facilities because of road blockages and damage, in Ica field hospitals have been improvised to care for the injured as the health system has been unable to cope with the demand for services; however, due to power failures in the affected area, they are operating without electricity. Pre-hospital care units have been deployed to the affected zone, including Ica, to assist with the rescue effort and to attend to those injured and transport them to health facilities. The President of Peru has instructed that all hospitals, including those belonging to the armed forces, provide care at no cost to patients.

It is estimated that the number of people living with Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in the large cities of the Department of Ica is about 212 men and 24 women (PREVEN Survey 2002). One week's supply of Anti-retrovirus (ARV) is in place in the affected zone.

#### Immediate Health Needs

The World Health Organization's (WHO) first assessment missions to the most affected areas (Cañete, Chincha, Ica and Pisco) report that the following areas need urgent attention and action:

- Epidemiological surveillance and vector control activities, including laboratory testing and *in situ* monitoring teams;
- Water quality control laboratory testing and monitoring;
- Environmental health, e.g. basic sanitation and solid waste management for populations in shelters;
- Structural and functional damage assessment (disaster advisory group), and replacement of damaged emergency medical equipment and facilities;
- Urgent health sector recovery: logistical support, capacity-building, and development of information kits on the disaster response;
- Information system (using Logistics Support System/Humanitarian Supplies Management System [LSS/SUMA<sup>3</sup>]), and optimisation of its use.

#### Reproductive Health Needs

It should be noted that the affected areas in Ica and Huancavelica and south of Lima have a population of 350,000 women in reproductive age. Of these 27,500 are foreseen to be pregnant each year; hence there are around 22,000 deliveries per annum in the affected region, although not all of these women would use public health services. Ica has 25% of its population living in poverty, while Huancavelica has 88%. In addition, 16 hospitals are reported to be affected, out of which two were destroyed. Therefore, health facilities will need further rehabilitation. Equipment and supplies to address reproductive health needs, including emergency obstetric care.

### 2.4 WATER AND SANITATION

The earthquake severely damaged the water and sanitation systems in the affected areas, leaving people with little access to clean water and sanitation facilities. Pumping systems are not functioning due to lack of electricity, and probably in some cases (to be verified) to the collapse of parts of the distribution network. Due to the collapse of houses and lack of toilets, people in the affected areas are forced to resort to public places for their personal needs. According to preliminary information, the sewage systems have collapsed and affected families need to be transferred to shelters.

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<sup>3</sup> LSS: Logistics Support System, a joint initiative of five UN bodies (WHO, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF, and UNHCR) to consolidate the experiences of the UN Joint Logistics Centre and the SUMA system (*Sistema de Manejo de Suministros Humanitarios* / Humanitarian Supply Management System) in the Americas with regard to the management of humanitarian supplies.

Garbage collection is non-existent, and the labour of clearing debris of collapsed houses has not started. With the collapse of four cemeteries in the area, there are problems in managing the bodies of earthquake victims. Based on the first assessment carried out by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO, the main areas needing urgent attention include:

- Improvement in the quality of drinking water, sanitation and solid waste management, with a focus on the needs of women and children;
- Provision of water, hygiene and sanitary blocks for temporary schools;
- Promotion of hygienic practices;
- Assessment of the rural WASH situation;
- Provision of latrines and washing facilities.

## **2.5 EDUCATION**

- The extensive disaster experience amassed by various UN agencies has demonstrated that returning children to school as quickly as possible is one of the most valuable emergency interventions that can take place. Normalisation of the situation after the earthquake is crucial for the psychological health of children and their families. In this aspect, schools play an important role, and the maximum effort should be made to make schools operational as soon as possible;
- Children and young people who have experienced disaster suffer the most, and are the most vulnerable. The Peruvian Government has reported that close to 200,000 families have been affected by this crisis, and the Ministry of Education's (MoE) initial findings show that approximately 1,000 schools are either damaged or destroyed. Assessments undertaken by the Ministry of Education have highlighted the need for temporary educational facilities, basic school supplies and educational materials, as well as training for teachers affected by the earthquake;
- For teachers and students to return to classes immediately, emergency repairs to the existing infrastructure need to be made that will make buildings safe to teach and learn in and that meet basic water and sanitation needs. As not all schools can be used in the short term after basic repairs, temporary schools are required, as well as education supplies and materials;
- Peruvian children have already missed almost two weeks of classes due to a teacher's union strike. It will take at least another two weeks to return to classes, if not more, therefore there is a need to adjust the curriculum, not only in terms of duration but also in terms of pedagogical approaches required under such circumstances.

## **2.6 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND OTHER AT RISK GROUPS**

- Amid the chaos of natural disasters, children, adolescent girls and women are at heightened risk of exploitation, abuse, abduction and trafficking, especially where entire communities have been devastated. At the moment, public spaces are being used as camps for homeless families. Efforts therefore need to be done to make sure that the camps and shelters have adequate protection mechanisms to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation of children and women;
- There is also a need to support the reorganisation of centres to provide protection to adolescent girls and women. This includes the identification of separated children, the prevention of violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and cooperation with the national registry office to recover the identity records of children, women and young people;
- To facilitate recovery of children and adolescents from the earthquake, there is an urgent need to ensure that they have access to structured play and recreation facilities in a protective environment. Centres will therefore be created: 1) for children under-five including early childhood development (ECD) interventions and, 2) for children aged 6 to 12. Legal and psychological support for women and adolescent girls is also needed.

## **2.7 EARLY RECOVERY**

The Early Recovery Sector recognises that, even as the Government and humanitarian community responds to the immediate relief needs, some preliminary recovery activities can be undertaken to clear the debris from the earthquake, improve living and housing conditions, and reconstruct and rehabilitate minor public infrastructure. A crucial element of this response plan is to carry out two successive assessments, a first and rapid one of labour needs to orient the actions in the early

recovery phase; and a second to assess the impact of the earthquake on employment and income. Based on these results, intensive labour programmes for housing, public minor infrastructure and livelihoods restoration can be launched. Complementary recovery and livelihood-related activities have also been identified by the Temporary Employment sector working group in the urban areas.

## **2.8 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES**

Emergency Telecommunications Services aim at setting up and maintaining communication networks for new United Nations offices being established to facilitate humanitarian relief operations, for Implementing Partners and NGOs and projects developed in the affected area. The objective of the project is to train staff and maintain the existing inter-agency communications necessary for coordination and operational management, to enable United Nations humanitarian relief operations working in the field.

It also aims at harmonising the activities between the humanitarian community and Government counterparts to ensure effective communications while avoiding duplication of systems and maximising the use of local telecommunications resources. The Services seek to ensure the implementation of a security communications network and provision of the data services for UN agencies and NGOs in support of the humanitarian missions. Initial planning is to establish one UN hub and maintain it for a period of six months.

Communications are a key factor in the safety and security of the relief operations in the affected areas. Effective communications are therefore essential and must be an integral part of the operations, and are critical to achieve Minimum Operational Security standards (MOSS) compliance. Communications capabilities must be sufficient to satisfy emergency requirements during the implementation of the relief projects by UN organisations.

## **2.9 TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT**

This sector aims to help national, regional and local governments in providing temporary employment and income to families affected by the earthquake. The main objective is to use already established programmes to channel additional funds to expand their actions and to stimulate the private sector to engage in activities that can promote the generation of temporary income. The emergency requires the coordinated action of all social partners: private and public sectors will play a major role in developing strategies to promote activities that will have a component of income generation in the three main urban centres of Ica, Chincha and Pisco. The overall purpose of the project is to help in the reconstruction of the region including access to roads, to clear debris and to reconstruct and rehabilitate essentials infrastructure such as housing, public buildings and other facilities. At the same time, the project seeks to provide temporary income financial relief to the families in crisis.

## **2.10 SAFETY AND SECURITY**

The magnitude of the affected areas presents a safety and security concern for the inhabitants of these areas and UN staff members working in humanitarian relief. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen safety and security in the affected areas to enable humanitarian relief operations and communications in coordination with the Government and the United Nations. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will provide advice and information on security matters, reinforcement of safety and security, and the establishment of stress management systems to UN and other agencies on movement in the affected areas, thus enhancing the efficiency of the operations related to humanitarian relief.

## **2.11 COORDINATION**

The United Nations Resident Coordinator in Peru has activated an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) on a 24-hour basis. The EOC is located at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Peru headquarters in Lima and is serving as the operational base for the UN early response. A UNDAC team has been deployed to Peru. Several UN aid agencies have received requests for assistance, and responses are being coordinated by the UNDMT. At the same time, the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) is closely following any possible request for assistance from the Government and aid offers from international cooperation donors.

The coordination sector faces the challenge of ensuring coherence and support to the actions planned and implemented by United Nations Agencies involved in responding to the emergency. Interagency

coordination includes safety and security support to enable the humanitarian relief operations by UN organisations and staff operating in the affected areas. The objective of the project is to provide security advice, information, stress management and coordination with the United Nations so as to enable the humanitarian mission to function smoothly. Initial planning is to establish one UN hub.

### **3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The response to this disaster is being coordinated closely with the Government of Peru, which is playing a key role in leading and supporting the relief and recovery effort. The sector groups include representatives of, and liaise closely with, the relevant line Ministries, whose officials actively participate in both assessments and response planning.

The EOC was established in the UNDP premises in Lima immediately following the earthquake by the UN Emergency Team (UNETE) to coordinate the humanitarian response. This has been the strategic and operational hub during the initial phase of the rescue and relief operations. The Disaster Management Team, composed of Country Representatives of United Nations agencies, was also established twelve hours after the earthquake. The EOC, where the Disaster Management Team has been meeting daily for general coordination briefings and updates with several organisations (IFRC, Oxfam GB, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere [CARE], etc.), has been supported by the OCHA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the UNDAC) Team. An On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) has been established in the airport of Pisco. Two more locations are currently being identified in an effort to cover the affected area and to de-centralise the operational humanitarian coordination to the field level.

## 4. RESPONSE PLANS

### 4.1 SHELTER / CAMP MANAGEMENT

Lead Agency: IOM

#### Objective

- Supporting the GoP with technical assistance in managing all temporary camps to be established in the most affected cities, namely Ica, Chincha and Pisco, and to avoid the deterioration of living conditions of the affected families who lost their homes and livelihoods as a consequence of economic collapse following the earthquake. Immediate shelter and distribution of NFIs will be also done to support the reconstruction efforts, as well as to protect vulnerable and high-risk groups.

Shelter / Camp Management		
Agency	Project	\$
IOM PER-07/S/NF01	<p><b>Project:</b> Immediate shelter</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance to the Government of Peru (GoP) to manage temporary camps for vulnerable persons and provide immediate shelter and NFIs to the <b>affected population</b>.</li> <li>In coordination with partners from the international community and the Government, to provide 12,000 immediate shelters (winterised tents, materials for housing, cooking sets, mattresses) to provide protection from the elements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> UNDP, OXFAM, CARE, Government (INDECI), UNDP, WFP</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Does not include security, food, water and sanitation, health, nutrition and social support, from other sector costs</p>	<p><b>5,000,000</b></p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 4,419,100)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 580,900</b></p>

## 4.2 FOOD SECURITY

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

### Objectives

- Provide emergency food and nutrition support to the most severely affected populations;
- Ensure that vulnerable populations, especially children and pregnant and lactating mothers, receive an adequate nutritional intake;
- Support for emergency actions, which need to be in place by planting time, to resume agricultural production and restore livelihoods of affected farmers;
- Improve food security and nutrition in affected urban areas through house/school gardening and establishment of small animal production backyard units;
- Immediately restore fishing activities in affected coastal areas, recovering local food production and means of subsistence.

Food Security		
Agency	Project	\$
WFP PER-07/F01	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency food assistance to earthquake-affected populations. (EMOP 10691.0)</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide emergency food and nutrition support to the most severely affected population.</li> <li>• Ensure adequate nutritional intake of vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Support for emergency interventions to assist reconstruction efforts and restore livelihoods.</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategy:</b> provide 4,450 MTs of emergency dry rations and ready to eat food for three months, and food-for-work (FFW) for reconstruction activities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries: 80,000</b></p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Government, Concern, Civil Defence and local NGOs.</p>	<p><b>6,100,000</b></p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 2,194,504)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 3,905,496</b></p>
FAO PER-07/A01	<p><b>Project:</b> Support to Food Production for earthquake-affected people in urban areas</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To strengthen the food production capacity of earthquake-affected urban areas, by supporting home/school gardening initiatives and small agro-processing and income generating activities.</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of basic agriculture inputs: seeds, fertilisers, hand tools, building material and supplies for basic storage facilities or post harvest processing activities and adequate small-scale irrigations systems.</li> <li>• Distribution of livestock, mainly for small animal backyard production, and other required inputs such as feed, animal health supplies, materials for animal sheds and other non motorised simple equipment for feed mixing, feeding and watering of animals.</li> <li>• Technical support for damage assessment, stake-holders identification, formulation of proposals and implementation, training of beneficiaries in urban gardening and small animal backyard production units.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> earthquake-affected families, communities and schools from Lima (Cañete) Ica (Pisco, Chincha, Ica and Nazca)</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), Regional Government, Municipalities, NGOs.</p>	<p><b>1,975,000</b></p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 388,838)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 1,586,162</b></p>

Food Security		
Agency	Project	\$
<p>FAO PER-07/A02</p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency assistance to artisanal fishing communities affected by the earthquake in Ica, Pisco and Chincha</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To immediately assist affected fishing communities in order to safeguard their means of subsistence, enable them to resume fish production for nutritional and income earning purposes and to sustain local food availability.</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance on damage and needs assessment, identification of stakeholders and main beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Provision of inputs and basic equipment (combined with training if required) to restart fishing and related activities. This may include fishing gear (e.g. nets, lines and hooks), hand tools, fish farming equipment, coolers, power generators, basic communication and security equipment;</li> <li>• Minor repairs to fishing boats and engines, restoration of aquaculture, fish cool chain, material and supplies for fish preservation and for rehabilitation of basic fish processing facilities, and other essential fisheries infrastructure;</li> <li>• Training to affected population (sustainable fishing, small scale fish processing, improvement in fish supply and commercialisation), technical support for vessel and infrastructure repair.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Artisanal fishers and fish farmers, including widows and female –headed house-holds, from Ica.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Production, Vice-Ministry of Fisheries Fisheries Development National Fund (FONDEPES), Local Authorities, Artisanal Fisheries Associations.</p>	<p>1,490,000</p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 326,771)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 1,163,229</b></p>
<p>FAO PER-07/A03</p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency support to the coordination and provision of agricultural assistance to recover the livelihoods of small farmers in earthquake-affected rural areas in Lima, Ica, Ayacucho and Huancavelica Departments</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To re-establish the livelihoods of affected farmers by providing technical support and essential supplies for the rehabilitation of damaged agricultural assets and community-based infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of needs and identification of stakeholders;</li> <li>• Provision of basic farming inputs including seeds, fertilisers, hand tools, livestock, feed, drugs, vaccines and other supplies, to restore farming capacity of small farmers and strengthen their food security;</li> <li>• Urgent repair and reconstruction of small irrigation systems, rural paths, and shelters;</li> <li>• Technical assistance and training to beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Technical advice and exchange of information with other humanitarian actors so as to ensure sound technical agriculture and fishery assistance;</li> <li>• Support the Government in the coordination of relief interventions in rural areas. Establish communication, links and partnerships with humanitarian actors to improve the efficiency of the emergency response in the agriculture/fishery sector, maximising synergies and reducing gaps.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Earthquake-affected rural population, including widows and female headed house-holds. Specifically poor small farmers from Lima (Yauyos, Cañete); Ica (Pisco, Chincha, Ica and Nazca); Huancavelica (Castrovirreyna and Huaytara); Ayacucho.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MINAG, local municipalities, farmers associations, NGOs.</p>	<p>4,300,000</p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 316,941)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 3,983,059</b></p>

### 4.3 HEALTH

Lead Agency: WHO

#### Objectives

**General Objective:** To reduce the health consequences of the earthquake, and to provide emergency relief to the affected population.

#### Specific Objectives

- Support the Ministry of Health (MoH) and local health authorities in affected areas: epidemiological surveillance system and monitoring teams to avoid disease outbreaks;
- Strengthen local health systems (infrastructure as well as human resources) and build the capacity of national/local health authorities and international partners to cope with the urgent health challenges and early recovery;
- Set up an information system (using LSS/SUMA) that includes mobilisation of experts and setting up information centres;
- Mobilisation of multi-disciplinary health experts especially from the neighbouring countries to advise on the early recovery of the health sector. This also includes logistic support (transportation, communications, etc.), supporting health authorities in setting up health coordination centres in at least three locations, organising response in critical areas of public health, and the development and dissemination of information kits on the disaster response;
- Strengthen the response of primary health care teams, emphasizing disease prevention, reproductive health, and health promotion;
- Structural and functional damage assessment through the mobilisation of DIMAG (Disaster Mitigation Advisory Group), and the replacement of damaged emergency medical equipment;
- Restore reproductive health services with particular emphasis on emergency obstetric care by procuring and distributing emergency reproductive health equipment and supplies to hospitals and health facilities;
- Ensure psycho-social support for children, adolescents and their families.

Health		
Agency	Project	\$
WHO PER-07/H01	<p><b>Project:</b> Prevention of outbreaks (Disease Surveillance and Early Warning System)</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent, detect, investigate and respond to disease outbreaks in order to reduce morbidity and mortality due to epidemic prone diseases;</li> <li>• Provide operational and technical support to MoH to set up and sustain an early warning surveillance system in all the affected areas, and to the local capacity to enter, process, and analyse epidemiological data, and provide a prompt response to any outbreak.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,800,000 affected persons (INEI 2005) <b>Partners:</b> MoH and other stakeholders</p>	<p>100,000</p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 100,000)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements</b> 0</p>
WHO PER-07/H02	<p><b>Project:</b> Restoration of health services</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assist the Government and local authorities to revitalise primary health care facilities and services in the affected areas so as to mitigate the earthquake's impact on the health of the population;</li> <li>• Ensure continuity of pre-existing programmes/services including reproductive health services;</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement a comprehensive plan for providing immediate access to uncovered communities and revitalising primary health care in coordination with local and district health authorities, through health promoters, health team trainers, and community participation.</li> <li>• Essential physical rehabilitation and establishment of nine primary health facilities (7 Pisco, 2 Chincha), including medical equipment and supplies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,440,000 affected persons <b>Partners:</b> Government, local partners and others</p>	<p>1,250,000</p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 666,305)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements</b> 583,695</p>

PERU EARTHQUAKE FLASH APPEAL 2007

Health		
Agency	Project	\$
WHO PER-07/H03	<p><b>Project:</b> Coordination and technical support in public health.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilisation of multi-disciplinary health experts, especially from the neighbouring countries, to advise on early rehabilitation of the health sector. This also includes logistic support (transportation, communications, etc.), supporting health authorities in setting up of health coordination centres in a least three locations, and organising response in critical areas of public health;</li> <li>Development and dissemination of information kits on the disaster response.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,800,000 affected persons (INEI 2005)  <b>Partners:</b> MoH, UNFPA, and other stakeholders</p>	<p><b>150,000</b></p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 93,600)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 56,400</b></p>
WHO PER-07/H04	<p><b>Project:</b> Management of humanitarian assistance</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up information system (using LSS/SUMA);</li> <li>Mobilisation of experts and setting up of information centre in point of entry and in coordination centres.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 170,000 affected persons (INDECI)  <b>Partners:</b> MoH / INDECI (Civil Defence) and other stakeholders.</p>	<p><b>60,000</b></p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 35,685)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 24,315</b></p>
UNAIDS PER-07/H05	<p><b>Project:</b> HIV/AIDS care and prevention</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To ensure care and treatment to HIV patients and prevent HIV transmission by promoting safe sex.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> population affected by HIV/AIDS  <b>Partners:</b> UNFPA, Ministry of Health Civil Society Organisations</p>	<p><b>140,000</b></p>
UNICEF PER-07/H06	<p><b>Project:</b> Psychosocial support for emotional recovery of children, adolescents and their families</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To ensure that children affected by the earthquake have access to quality psychosocial initiatives for quick recovery and rehabilitation.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 7,500 children  <b>Partners:</b> MoH and specialised NGOs</p>	<p><b>150,000</b></p>
UNICEF PER-07/H07	<p><b>Project:</b> Distribution of oral rehydration salts and prevention of diseases in small children</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To train community members (mothers and promoters) in the early detection of diseases and their referral to health centres.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Affected children in three provinces  <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health</p>	<p><b>50,000</b></p>
UNFPA PER-07/H08	<p><b>Project:</b> Restore and strengthen the capacity of the local primary health services to provide emergency reproductive health services</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Assist the regional local health service providers, restore and establish reproductive health services in the affected areas</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalise the rapid assessment of the situation of the local health services, with special emphasis in the isolated rural mountain villages to which access of rescue and assessment team has not yet been ensured;</li> <li>Provide communities and the primary health care system in all the affected zones with RH commodities and RH emergency kits (subkits 1-10);</li> <li>Special emphasis would lie in allowing 800 deliveries per month to be safe deliveries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 150,000 women and girls of reproductive age, including 15,000 pregnant women  <b>Partners:</b> MINSA, Regional Health Directors and local authorities</p>	<p><b>150,000</b></p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 49,969)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 100,031</b></p>

Health		
Agency	Project	\$
TdH PER-07/H09	<p><b>Project:</b> Mental health project</p> <p><b>Project Summary :</b> Psychosocial support for emotional recovery of children and adolescents</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project aims at the emotional recovery of children and adolescents through the implementation of recreational activities ensuring their psychological and social, and the referral of those affected by serious mental health problems;</li> <li>• This project will be implemented with full community participation and with local authorities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 300 to 400 children approximately</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Government (INDECI; MINSA)</p>	70,000

#### 4.4 WATER AND SANITATION

**Lead Agencies: UNICEF with WHO, Pan-American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) and other partners**

##### Objectives

- Assessment of the situation in peri-urban and rural affected areas;
- Provide clean drinking water to the population in affected areas;
- Ensure access to sanitation facilities and clean water.

<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>WHO</b> <b>PER-07/WS01</b>	<b>Project:</b> Improvement of the quality of drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management. <b>Objectives:</b> To assist the MoH with basic sanitation programmes for the affected population in shelters in peri-urban and rural areas of affected sites in Ica (Chincha and Pisco), Lima (Cañete) and Huancavelica, with emphasis on the needs of women and children. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 180,000 affected persons <b>Partners:</b> General Direction of Environmental Health (DIGESA)/MoH, Local Governments, other NGO, UNICEF	<b>160,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>PER-07/WS02</b>	<b>Project:</b> Clean Water <b>Objectives:</b> To provide clean water to affected populations with particular emphasis on women and children, especially in shelters. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 40,000 persons affected by the earthquake <b>Partners:</b> MoH, PAHO/CEPIS	<b>20,000</b> <i>(less CERF allocation 20,000)</i> <b>Net requirements 0</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>PER-07/WS03</b>	<b>Projects:</b> Water, hygiene and sanitary blocks for schools <b>Objectives:</b> To provide water, hygiene and sanitary blocks for schools to ensure that children are able to go back to classes. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Students in selected affected districts. <b>Partners:</b> CEPIS, MoE	<b>160,000</b> <i>(less CERF allocation 160,000)</i> <b>Net requirements 0</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>PER-07/WS04</b>	<b>Projects:</b> Education and Hygiene <b>Objectives:</b> To promote hygienic practices among women and children women to prevent diseases. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Children and families living in camps and shelters in two districts <b>Partners:</b> CEPIS, MoE	<b>30,000</b> <i>(less CERF allocation 20,000)</i> <b>Net requirements 10,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>PER-07/WS05</b>	<b>Project:</b> Rural Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Assessment <b>Objectives:</b> To assess the WASH situation of the excluded population in rural and other areas without access to water. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 5,000 inhabitants of excluded rural communities <b>Partners:</b> MoH, PAHO/CEPIS	<b>20,000</b>

<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>TdH PER-07/WS06</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Water &amp; Sanitation  <b>Project Summary:</b> To avoid deterioration in the living conditions of the most affected families (mainly the poorest) who lost their homes and livelihoods as a consequence of the earthquake in the area of Pisco.  <b>Objectives:</b> Ensure water and sanitation conditions (latrines; hygiene personal kit and hygiene promotion) to high risk groups providing immediate access to safe drinkable water to the population affected in the area of Pisco. This project will be implemented with full community participation and with local authorities.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 2,000 families (10,000 people) /  <b>Partners:</b> Government (INDECI; MINSA)</p>	<b>80,000</b>
<b>CARE PER-07/WS07</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency sanitation &amp; washing facilities  <b>Objectives:</b> To install latrines for 6,000 families &amp; 300 washing facilities in peri-urban and rural areas of affected sites in Ica (Chincha), Lima (Cañete) &amp; Huancavelica (Castrovirreina and Huaytará).  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 6,000 families, 30,000 persons  <b>Partners:</b> Local Governments, other NGOs</p>	<b>1,200,000</b>

## 4.5 EDUCATION

Lead Agency: UNESCO

### Objectives

- To ensure that schoolchildren and young people affected by the earthquake have access to education in temporary educational facilities as soon as possible for them to continue their normal development within a safe and caring environment, pending reconstruction of current affected facilities;
- To ensure that existing schools are rehabilitated or receive emergency repairs needed for the safety and health of students and teachers;
- To ensure that children and young people have access to teachers who can respond to post-emergency educational needs by providing teacher training and support services in the form of a short yet thorough in-service training, and providing temporary teachers to schools and psycho-social support for teachers from affected schools;
- To advise education authorities so they can adjust the school curriculum and activities to take into account the disruption cause by the recent teachers' strike and the earthquake, and to provide school supplies and educational materials;
- To assist the government on re-establishing the education management capacity at the central, regional, and local levels.

Education		
Agency	Project	\$
UNESCO PER-07/E01A	<p><b>Project:</b> Rapid appraisal of school infrastructure to prevent danger for school children.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To carry out a structural survey of schools to assess the impact of the earthquake;</li> <li>• To classify school buildings according to the degree of damage sustained;</li> <li>• To make recommendations for the immediate rehabilitation of schools with superficial damage;</li> <li>• To make technical recommendations on rehabilitating and reconstructing schools which are almost completely or completely destroyed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> more than 70,000 children and 1,000 schools  <b>Partners:</b> MoE, Geophysics Institute of Peru, Regional Center for Seismology for South America, and universities</p>	184,000
UNICEF PER-07/E01B	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency repair of school buildings to allow immediate access to children and youth</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To carry out emergency repairs to schools whose infrastructure is sound enough to warrant it;</li> <li>• To prepare pedagogical specifications to be considered during the repairs;</li> <li>• To coordinate with the MoE and local suppliers to implement the immediate repairs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> more than 40,000 children, 250 schools  <b>Partners:</b> Peruvian Government, MoE, and other stakeholders</p>	30,000
UNESCO PER-07/E02A	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency repair of school buildings to allow immediate access to children and youth</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To carry out emergency repairs to schools whose infrastructure is sound enough to warrant it;</li> <li>• To prepare pedagogical specifications to be considered during the repairs;</li> <li>• To coordinate with the MoE and local suppliers to implement the immediate repairs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> more than 40,000 children, 250 schools  <b>Partners:</b> Peruvian Government, MoE, and other stakeholders</p>	422,400
UNDP PER-07/E02B		422,400
UNICEF PER-07/E03A	<p><b>Project:</b> Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assist the government in identifying adequate locations to establish temporary educational facilities;</li> <li>• To ensure that children and young people have access to temporary educational facilities pending reconstruction or rehabilitation of permanent facilities in order to provide a safe and caring environment and access to education;</li> <li>• To provide advice to education authorities so they can adjust the school curriculum/activities to the time constraints due to loss of classes and implications of stress in the teachers and children;</li> <li>• To support the MoE in establishing and updating a database of teachers, students, educational authorities, and facilities;</li> </ul>	250,000
UNESCO PER-07/E03B		1,267,459
UNDP		<p><i>(less CERF allocation 500,000)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 767,459</b></p>
		1,267,459

Education		
Agency	Project	\$
<p><b>PER-07/E03C</b> <b>Save the Children</b> <b>PER-07/E03D</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide teachers the necessary training so they will be able to manage basic post-disaster reaction in the classroom and to refer children to health and/ or psychological counselling services;</li> <li>To provide children and classrooms with basic school supplies and educational materials;</li> <li>To assist in mobilising teachers from other regions to support in organising the return to classes, and, in particular, to allow teachers affected by the earthquake to recover;</li> <li>To train and support district education officials to coordinate the education management activities at the local level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Budget Items</b> Temporary education facilities, <b>2,500,000</b>; Mobilisation of teachers, <b>268,000</b>; Basic school supplies and educational materials, <b>600,000</b> Other activities, <b>684,376</b>: <b>Total: 4,052,376</b> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> More than 20,000 children, 600 teachers <b>Partners:</b> MoE, Regional, Municipal and District education authorities, universities, local NGO's and other stakeholders</p>	<p><b>1,267,458</b></p>
<p><b>Practical Action – ITDG</b> <b>PER-07/E04</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Reduction of risk conditions in educational institutions affected by the earthquake <b>Objective:</b> Reduce the vulnerability of educational institutions that were affected by the earthquake in Lima and Ica. <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assess the conditions of vulnerability of the educational institutions damaged by the earthquake: to accomplish this, specific assessment methods will be created and applied in coordination with the MoE, including physical aspects as well as knowledge levels over risk management actions and emergency preparation measures and risk reduction management in educative institutions;</li> <li>To rehabilitate and/or reconstruct institutions once the evaluation is completed;</li> <li>To strengthen capacity in disaster prevention and response to emergency actions of teachers, students and families, as well as that of local government;</li> <li>To establish and pilot alert systems to respond to future events, including earthquake drills and other disaster awareness and preparedness measures, with the participation of teachers, students, families and local government;</li> <li>To prepare recommendations for all educational institutions, and for national and local government, following an assessment of the piloting of emergency alert systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Educational institutions affected by the earthquake in Lima and Ica <b>Partners:</b> MoE and the Civil Defence Institute (INDECI)</p>	<p><b>200,000</b></p>

#### 4.6 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND OTHER AT RISK GROUPS

Convenor : UNICEF

##### Objectives

- Ensure protection against violence, sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and provide support and care for vulnerable children and women, including orphans and the elderly;
- Ensure that children affected by the earthquake have access to structured age-appropriate play/recreation activities;
- Prevent separation of children from their families and reunify separated family members;
- Prevent loss of housing, land and property rights.

Protection		
Agency	Project	\$
UNICEF PER-07/P/HR/RL01	<p><b>Project:</b> Child-friendly Spaces – recreational activities for children</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that children affected by the earthquake have access to structured play/recreation activities during the day in a protective environment within the spaces of camps and shelters;</li> <li>• This includes the establishment of centres with professionals providing age-appropriate recreational activities for children under-five (with ECD interventions) and for children 6 to 12.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 10,000 children under-five and 5,000 children 6 to 12</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Women and Social Development, municipalities, specialised NGOs</p>	320,000
UNICEF PER-07/P/HR/RL02	<p><b>Project:</b> Protection mechanisms via Municipal Child Defence Centres (DEMUNAs)</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To support DEMUNAS to provide protection to children affected by the earthquake through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The identification and support of unaccompanied and separated children, including family tracing mechanisms;</li> <li>• Cooperation with Peru's official identification centre (RENIEC) to ensure that identification documents are recuperated;</li> <li>• The prevention of violence, sexual abuse, exploitation, abduction and trafficking.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Children and families affected by the earthquake</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Women and Social Development, RENIEC, Municipalities</p>	70,000
UNFPA PER-07/P/HR/RL03	<p><b>Project:</b> Community centres/safe places to offer protection to women and girls from gender based violence and provide legal, psychosocial and vocational services to affected communities</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect vulnerable groups (women, girls, elderly and disabled) from sexual and gender based violence by providing legal, medical and psychosocial information and services by establishing 15 community centres within and nearby 12 camps and approximately 35,000 shelters;</li> <li>• To provide information and services to women and girls on sexual and gender based violence, STIs/HIV/AIDS;</li> <li>• To provide vocational and livelihood skills training (e.g. Preparing and distributing hygiene packages);</li> <li>• To link community centres to a mobile team of professionals that can provide orientation to victims of sexual violence and assist in referrals to medical facilities;</li> <li>• To use these centres in preparing community meals as and when needed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Affected communities with a focus on women, girls, disabled and elderly – estimated to be 500,000 beneficiaries (out of which 350,000 are women and girls of reproductive age)</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIMDES), Ombudsperson, MoH, UNIFEM</p>	400,000

#### 4.7 EARLY RECOVERY

Lead Agency: UNDP

##### Objectives

- To support the assessment of recovery needs, the planning of recovery programmes, and the coordination of actions at national and local level integrating disaster risk reduction concerns;
- To support arrangements for the establishment of an institutional structure and operational mechanisms for sustainable recovery;
- To support spontaneous and planned recovery efforts on housing and human settlements;
- To support site clearance and rehabilitation of minor (but most critical) public infrastructure;
- To support the restoration of livelihoods systems.

Early Recovery		
Agency	Project	\$
<p>UNDP PER-07/ER/I01</p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Support the assessment, planning and programming of immediate early recovery needs <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the RC;</li> <li>• Support to the Government for the elaboration of the census of the affected population and the assessment of immediate recovery needs (livelihoods, housing, employment, minor infrastructure, public goods, etc);</li> <li>• Elaboration and development of a recovery framework, action plan and intervention programmes at national and local level;</li> <li>• To facilitate the institutional arrangements necessary for the development and implementation of the plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> UN-Habitat, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), FAO, ILO, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, WFP, United Nations Volunteers (UNV), Government agencies.</p>	<p>300,000</p>
<p>UNDP PER-07/ER/I02</p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Institutional capacity restoration/development for sustainable recovery <b>Objectives:</b> To rapidly restore and develop the capacities of local institutions (government as well as civil society) and relevant recovery authorities at all levels to coordinate and manage the recovery efforts. <b>Partners:</b> Government and other UN agencies</p>	<p>400,000</p>
<p>UNDP PER-07/ER/I03A  UN-HABITAT PER-07/ER/I03B</p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Support for the rehabilitation of destroyed/damaged houses in the framework of human settlement plans and training for seismically resilient criteria and techniques <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of immediate technical assistance to the authority responsible for development policy and guiding the process of recovering housing sector;</li> <li>• Preparation of assessment sector damages and identifying criteria for rehabilitation of settlements, settlement plans, household policy development, incentives for secure rehabilitation, training of masons in seismically safe techniques, support information and progress-tracking systems, coordination, monitoring, reporting and further programme development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Housing, Local Governments , local NGOs, communities</p>	<p>500,000  500,000</p>
<p>UNDP PER-07/ER/I04A  UNV PER-07/ER/I04B</p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Coordination support for recovery and rehabilitation at local level through the deployment of UN Volunteers, including national volunteers <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening human resource capacity for recovery and rehabilitation through the mobilisation of volunteers;</li> <li>• Accompanying local governments in the coordination and implementation of response and recovery activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> Government agencies, UNDP, UN agencies, international and national NGOs</p>	<p>75,000  75,000</p>

Early Recovery		
Agency	Project	\$
<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>PER-07/ER/I05A</b></p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Sustainable recovery of affected home-based businesses through the restoration of productive spaces and assets and the enhancement of business management capabilities</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide affected self-employed and micro-entrepreneurs with ad hoc home-based productive spaces where they can run their businesses.</li> <li>• To upgrade the management skills of these businessmen/women in a way that they can better absorb and optimise the use of financial resources in the short-run.</li> <li>• To facilitate the access to financial resources required for restoring productive assets lost and restarting businesses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> Government and other UN agencies(United Nations Office for Project Services [UNOPS]), Construyendo Peru Programme in the Ministry of Labour, Local and regional governments, Private Sector, NGOs, agencies <i>Regional and local governments</i></p>	<p><b>250,000</b></p>
<p><b>ILO</b> <b>PER-07/ER/I05B</b></p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Strengthening of capacities for immediate local level risk management</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent immediate disasters resulting from spontaneous resettlement in damaged houses that could collapse in the coming months;</li> <li>• To support the capacities of affected communities and local level authorities to identify imminent risk, to elaborate local risk reduction plans and preparedness and mitigation activities;</li> <li>• Integral to this is an information outreach campaign – alerting people or risks and also of the forms of assistance which are available to meet their particular circumstances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> Government and other UN agencies</p>	<p><b>250,000</b></p>

#### 4.8 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Lead Agency: WFP

##### Objectives

- Establish communication networks for the new UN office being established to facilitate relief operations for Implementing Partners and NGOs for a period of six months;
- Train staff and maintain the existing inter-agency communications systems and networks (Lima) necessary for coordination and operational management;
- Harmonise activities between the humanitarian community and Government counterparts to ensure effective communications while avoiding duplication of systems and maximising the use of local telecommunications resources;
- Ensure the implementation of a security communications network and provision of data services for UN Agencies, Implementing Partners and NGOs, in support of humanitarian missions.

Emergency Telecommunications Services		
Agency	Project	\$
<p><b>WFP</b> <b>PER-07/CSS01</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Setting up common information and security telecommunications services <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision and implementation of common security telecommunication system;</li> <li>• Provision of basic data connectivity for UN agencies and NGOs in support of humanitarian missions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> UN agencies and NGOs <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF, NGOs</p>	<p><b>437,963</b></p>
<p><b>UNFPA</b> <b>PER-07/CSS02</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Undertake a census of the population affected by the earthquake to support humanitarian operations. <b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and register the number of people affected by the earthquake as well as define their socio-demographic profiles, including information related to their economic activity;</li> <li>• Provide information on the number of houses affected by the earthquake and on the losses suffered by each affected household;</li> <li>• Provide information on the commercial, industrial and institutional services affected by the earthquake;</li> <li>• Determine the actual access that the affected population has to basic services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> National, regional and local government, UN agencies, humanitarian relief NGOs. <b>Partners:</b> INEI, local authorities</p>	<p><b>350,000</b></p>

#### 4.9 TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT

Lead Agency: ILO

##### Objectives

- To assist national, regional and local governments to provide temporary employment and income to families affected by the earthquake;
- To support actions oriented towards a rapid rehabilitation of key access infrastructure, through temporary employment and income generation;
- To use already established programmes to expand their actions and to stimulate the private sector to engage in activities that can promote the generation of temporary income.

Temporary Employment		
Agency	Project	\$
<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>PER-07/ER/I07A</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Removal of rubble and recycling of construction materials, promoting of Seismically Resilient Rehabilitation and improvement of damaged houses through generation of temporary employment.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide temporary alternative income, and to train participants of the programmes;</li> <li>• To clear space to allow for the rebuilding of essential schools/clinics, and recycle concrete rubble as additional rebuilding materials.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1,000,000</b></p>
<p><b>ILO</b> <b>PER-07/ER/I07B</b></p>	<p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 35,214 families of houses reported destroyed, and 4,527 families of houses affected for the whole area (out of a total of 72,515 houses potentially damaged and/or known to be of poor construction), in Ica, Chincha and Pisco; construction and other workers at local and regional levels</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> National, regional and local governments, UNOPS, local NGOs, Ministry of Labour, Sector Ministries, Ministry of Economy and Finance, National System of Public Investment</p>	<p><b>1,000,000</b></p>
<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>PER-07/ER/I08A</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Initial activities towards rehabilitation of key access infrastructure through generation of temporary employment</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Rehabilitation of key access points – culverts, rural and local roads and minor urban infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 35,214 families of houses reported destroyed and 4,527 families of houses affected for the whole area (out of a total of 72,515 houses potentially damaged and/or known to be of poor construction), in Ica, Chincha and Pisco; construction and other workers at local and regional levels</p>	<p><b>1,000,000</b></p> <p><i>(less CERF allocation 200,000)</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements 800,000</b></p>
<p><b>ILO</b> <b>PER-07/ER/I08</b></p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> Line Ministries (Transport, Housing, Sanitation and Construction, Labour), local governments and other UN agencies</p>	<p><b>1,000,000</b></p>

**4.10 SAFETY AND SECURITY**

**Lead Agency: UNDSS**

**Objectives**

- Assist the Government in addressing safety and security issues with respect to the possession and/or illegal use of firearms, ammunition and explosives by the population and the private sector to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Safety and Security		
Agency	Project	\$
<p><b>UN-LIREC</b> <b>PER-07/S01</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Establish firearms, ammunition and explosives controls in earthquake-affected zones in Peru to avoid hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical advice for the control of firearms, ammunition and explosives in the affected areas;</li> <li>• Provide technical and logistical support to control firearms, ammunition and explosives possessed by the population in affected zones;</li> <li>• Reinforce the capacity of governmental agencies to monitor and control the access to weapons in the affected zones.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> population in affected zones, government firearms control authorities, and humanitarian aid personnel deployed in the earthquake-affected zones.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Government</p>	<p><b>126,800</b></p>

**4.11 COORDINATION**

**Lead agency: UNDP**

**Objective**

- Support Peruvian Government and national institutions to carry out early recovery efforts in response to the humanitarian emergency.
- Coordinate and support UN Agencies involved in planning and implementing early humanitarian aid actions.
- Provide security advice, information, stress management and coordination with UN staff working in the earthquake-affected zones to enable the humanitarian relief operation.

<b>Coordination</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
<p><b>UNDP for UNDSS</b> <b>PER-07/S02</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Reinforcement of safety and security structures, including the stress support component, in earthquake-affected zones in Peru to enable humanitarian assistance through 3 phases: Phase 1: Evaluation (3 weeks); Phase 2: Implementation (4.5 months); Phase 3: Follow up of the projects' progress (1 month). <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide safety and security to UN organisations and staff working in the affected areas to enable humanitarian assistance;</li> <li>• To provide advice and information on security matters to UN organisations and staff, and implementing partners;</li> <li>• To advise on stress management and stress support to UN staff in order to maintain efficiency during humanitarian relief operations in the affected areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> UN staff working in the earthquake-affected areas <b>Partners:</b> UNDSS, in coordination with all UN organisations</p>	<p><b>192,000</b></p>
<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>PER-07/CSS03</b></p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Coordination of UN response and humanitarian action <b>Objectives</b> UNDP will coordinate the actions carried out by the UN system agencies, ensuring coherence and efficiency of activities through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure provision of effective coordination, guidance and support on emergency response, advocacy, communication and operations to the earthquake-affected areas;</li> <li>• Lead relationships among national government, UN Agencies, national institutions, civil society, NGOs and others;</li> <li>• Provide support to UN missions visiting Peru and earthquake-affected areas;</li> <li>• Maintain the EOC located at UNDP Peru headquarters in Lima which is serving as operational base for UN early response;</li> <li>• Provide support to ongoing monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF-assisted emergency response.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> The UN response to humanitarian emergency is addressed to about 30,000 affected families, as estimated by the Peruvian Government <b>Partners:</b> UN Agencies, Peruvian Government, INDECI, NGOs and others</p>	<p><b>500,000</b> <i>(less CERF allocation 100,000)</i> <b>Net requirements \$400,000</b></p>

## LIST OF PROJECTS BY SECTOR AND BY APPEALING ORGANISATION

**Table II: Peru Earthquake Flash Appeal 2007**

List of Projects - By Sector  
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<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements (\$)</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
PER-07/A01	FAO	Support to Food Production for earthquake-affected people in urban areas	1,975,000
PER-07/A02	FAO	Emergency assistance to artisanal fisher communities affected by the earthquake in Ica, Pisco and Chincha	1,490,000
PER-07/A03	FAO	Emergency support to the coordination and provision of agricultural assistance to recover the livelihoods of small Farmers in earthquake-affected rural areas in Lima, Ica, Ayacucho and Huancavelica Regions.	4,300,000
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>7,765,000</b>

<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
PER-07/CSS01	WFP	Setting up common Information and Security Telecommunications Services	437,963
PER-07/CSS02	UNFPA	Undertake a census of the population affected by the earthquake to support humanitarian operations	350,000
PER-07/CSS03	UNDP	Coordination of UN response and humanitarian action	500,000
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>1,287,963</b>

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<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
PER-07/ER/I01	UNDP	Support the assessment, planning and programming of immediate early recovery needs	300,000
PER-07/ER/I02	UNDP	Institutional Capacity Restoration/Development for Sustainable Recovery	400,000
PER-07/ER/I03A	UNDP	Support for the rehabilitation of destroyed/damaged houses in the framework of human settlement plans and training for seismically resilient criteria and techniques	500,000
PER-07/ER/I03B	UN-HABITAT	Support for the rehabilitation of destroyed/damaged houses in the framework of human settlement plans and training for seismically resilient criteria and techniques	500,000
PER-07/ER/I04A	UNDP	Coordination support for recovery and rehabilitation at local level through the deployment of UN Volunteers, including national volunteers	75,000
PER-07/ER/I04B	UNV	Coordination support for recovery and rehabilitation at local level through the deployment of UN Volunteers, including national volunteers	75,000
PER-07/ER/I05A	UNDP	Sustainable recovery of affected home-based businesses through the restoration of productive spaces and assets and the enhancement of business management capabilities	250,000
PER-07/ER/I05B	ILO	Sustainable recovery of affected home-based businesses through the restoration of productive spaces and assets and the enhancement of business management capabilities	250,000
PER-07/ER/I06	UNDP	Strengthening of capacities for immediate local level risk management	250,000
PER-07/ER/I07A	UNDP	Removal of rubble and recycling of construction materials, promoting of Seismically Resilient Rehabilitation and improvement of damaged houses through generation of temporary employment.	1,000,000
PER-07/ER/I07B	ILO	Removal of rubble and recycling of construction materials, promoting of Seismically Resilient Rehabilitation and improvement of damaged houses through generation of temporary employment.	1,000,000
PER-07/ER/I08A	UNDP	Initial activities towards rehabilitation of key access infrastructure through generation of temporary employment	1,000,000
PER-07/ER/I08B	ILO	Initial activities towards rehabilitation of key access infrastructure through generation of temporary employment	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>6,600,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
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<b>EDUCATION</b>			
PER-07/E01A	UNESCO	Rapid appraisal of school infrastructure to prevent danger for school children	184,000
PER-07/E01B	UNICEF	Rapid appraisal of school infrastructure to prevent danger for school children	30,000
PER-07/E02A	UNESCO	Emergency repair of school buildings to allow immediate access to children and youth	422,400
PER-07/E02B	UNDP	Emergency repair of school buildings to allow immediate access to children and youth	422,400
PER-07/E03A	UNICEF	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	250,000
PER-07/E03B	UNESCO	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	1,267,459
PER-07/E03C	UNDP	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	1,267,459
PER-07/E03D	SC	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	1,267,458
PER-07/E04	PA (formerly ITDG)	Reduction of risk conditions in educational institutions affected by the earthquake	200,000
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>5,311,176</b>

<b>FOOD</b>			
PER-07/F01	WFP	Emergency food assistance to earthquake-affected populations. . (EMOP 10691.0)	6,100,000
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>			<b>6,100,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
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<b>HEALTH</b>			
PER-07/H01	WHO	Prevention of outbreaks (Disease Surveillance and Early Warning System)	100,000
PER-07/H02	WHO	Restoring Health Services	1,250,000
PER-07/H03	WHO	Coordination, and technical support in public health	150,000
PER-07/H04	WHO	Management of humanitarian assistance	60,000
PER-07/H05	UNAIDS	HIV-AIDS care and prevention	140,000
PER-07/H06	UNICEF	Psychosocial support for emotional recovery of children, adolescents and their families.	150,000
PER-07/H07	UNICEF	Distribution of oral rehydration salts and prevention of diseases in small children	50,000
PER-07/H08	UNFPA	Restore and strengthen the capacity of the local primary health services to provide emergency reproductive health services	150,000
PER-07/H09	Terre Des Hommes	Mental Health Project	70,000
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>2,120,000</b>

<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			
PER-07/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Child friendly spaces – recreational activities for children	320,000
PER-07/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Protection mechanisms via Municipal Child Defence Centres (DEMUNAs)	70,000
PER-07/P/HR/RL03	UNFPA	Community centres/safe places to offer protection to women and girls from gender based violence and provide legal, psychosocial and vocational services to affected communities	400,000
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>790,000</b>

<b>SECURITY</b>			
PER-07/S01	UN-LiREC	Establish firearms, ammunition and explosives controls in earthquake-affected zones in Peru to avoid hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance	126,800
PER-07/S02	UNDP for UNDSS	Reinforcement of safety and security structure, including the stress support component, in earthquake-affected zones in Peru to enable humanitarian assistance	192,000
<b>Subtotal for SECURITY</b>			<b>318,800</b>

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**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS**

PER-07/S/NF01	IOM	Immediate shelter	5,000,000
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>5,000,000</b>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

PER-07/WS01	WHO	Improvement of the quality of drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management.	160,000
PER-07/WS02	UNICEF	Clean Water	20,000
PER-07/WS03	UNICEF	Water, hygiene and Sanitary Blocks for schools	160,000
PER-07/WS04	UNICEF	Education and Hygiene	30,000
PER-07/WS05	UNICEF	Rural WASH Assessment	20,000
PER-07/WS06	Terre Des Hommes	Water & Sanitation	80,000
PER-07/WS07	CARE	Emergency sanitation & washing facilities	1,200,000
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>1,670,000</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>36,962,939</b>
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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
<b>CARE</b>			
PER-07/WS07	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency sanitation & washing facilities	1,200,000
<b>Sub total for CARE</b>			<b>1,200,000</b>
<b>FAO</b>			
PER-07/A01	AGRICULTURE	Support to Food Production for earthquake-affected people in urban areas	1,975,000
PER-07/A02	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance to artisanal fisher communities affected by the earthquake in Ica, Pisco and Chincha	1,490,000
PER-07/A03	AGRICULTURE	Emergency support to the coordination and provision of agricultural assistance to recover the livelihoods of small Farmers in earthquake-affected rural areas in Lima, Ica, Ayacucho and Huancavelica Regions.	4,300,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>7,765,000</b>
<b>ILO</b>			
PER-07/ER/I05B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Sustainable recovery of affected home-based businesses through the restoration of productive spaces and assets and the enhancement of business management capabilities	250,000
PER-07/ER/I07B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Removal of rubble and recycling of construction materials, promoting of Seismically Resilient Rehabilitation and improvement of damaged houses through generation of temporary employment.	1,000,000
PER-07/ER/I08B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Initial activities towards rehabilitation of key access infrastructure through generation of temporary employment	1,000,000
<b>Sub total for ILO</b>			<b>2,250,000</b>
<b>IOM</b>			
PER-07/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Immediate shelter	5,000,000
<b>Sub total for IOM</b>			<b>5,000,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
<b>PA (formerly ITDG)</b>			
PER-07/E04	EDUCATION	Reduction of risk conditions in educational institutions affected by the earthquake	200,000
<b>Sub total for PA (formerly ITDG)</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>SC</b>			
PER-07/E03D	EDUCATION	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	1,267,458
<b>Sub total for SC</b>			<b>1,267,458</b>
<b>Terre Des Hommes</b>			
PER-07/H09	HEALTH	Mental Health Project	70,000
PER-07/WS06	WATER AND SANITATION	Water & Sanitation	80,000
<b>Sub total for Terre Des Hommes</b>			<b>150,000</b>
<b>UNAIDS</b>			
PER-07/H05	HEALTH	HIV-AIDS care and prevention	140,000
<b>Sub total for UNAIDS</b>			<b>140,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
<b>UNDP</b>			
PER-07/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of UN response and humanitarian action	500,000
PER-07/E02B	EDUCATION	Emergency repair of school buildings to allow immediate access to children and youth	422,400
PER-07/E03C	EDUCATION	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	1,267,459
PER-07/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support the assessment, planning and programming of immediate early recovery needs	300,000
PER-07/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Institutional Capacity Restoration/Development for Sustainable Recovery	400,000
PER-07/ER/I03A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support for the rehabilitation of destroyed/damaged houses in the framework of human settlement plans and training for seismically resilient criteria and techniques	500,000
PER-07/ER/I04A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Coordination support for recovery and rehabilitation at local level through the deployment of UN Volunteers, including national volunteers	75,000
PER-07/ER/I05A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Sustainable recovery of affected home-based businesses through the restoration of productive spaces and assets and the enhancement of business management capabilities	250,000
PER-07/ER/I06	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Strengthening of capacities for immediate local level risk management	250,000
PER-07/ER/I07A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Removal of rubble and recycling of construction materials, promoting of Seismically Resilient Rehabilitation and improvement of damaged houses through generation of temporary employment.	1,000,000
PER-07/ER/I08A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Initial activities towards rehabilitation of key access infrastructure through generation of temporary employment	1,000,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>5,964,859</b>
<b>UNDP for UNDSS</b>			
PER-07/S02	SECURITY	Reinforcement of safety and security structure, including the stress support component, in earthquake-affected zones in Peru to enable humanitarian assistance	192,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP for UNDSS</b>			<b>192,000</b>

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**Table III: Peru Earthquake Flash Appeal 2007**

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 24 August 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
<b>UNESCO</b>			
PER-07/E01A	EDUCATION	Rapid appraisal of school infrastructure to prevent danger for school children	184,000
PER-07/E02A	EDUCATION	Emergency repair of school buildings to allow immediate access to children and youth	422,400
PER-07/E03B	EDUCATION	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	1,267,459
<b>Sub total for UNESCO</b>			<b>1,873,859</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
PER-07/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Undertake a census of the population affected by the earthquake to support humanitarian operations	350,000
PER-07/H08	HEALTH	Restore and strengthen the capacity of the local primary health services to provide emergency reproductive health services	150,000
PER-07/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community centres/safe places to offer protection to women and girls from gender based violence and provide legal, psychosocial and vocational services to affected communities	400,000
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>900,000</b>
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>			
PER-07/ER/I03B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support for the rehabilitation of destroyed/damaged houses in the framework of human settlement plans and training for seismically resilient criteria and techniques	500,000
<b>Sub total for UN-HABITAT</b>			<b>500,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
<b>UNICEF</b>			
PER-07/E01B	EDUCATION	Rapid appraisal of school infrastructure to prevent danger for school children	30,000
PER-07/E03A	EDUCATION	Back to School during the post-earthquake emergency period	250,000
PER-07/H06	HEALTH	Psychosocial support for emotional recovery of children, adolescents and their families.	150,000
PER-07/H07	HEALTH	Distribution of oral rehydration salts and prevention of diseases in small children	50,000
PER-07/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child friendly spaces – recreational activities for children	320,000
PER-07/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection mechanisms via Municipal Child Defence Centres (DEMUNAs)	70,000
PER-07/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Clean Water	20,000
PER-07/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water, hygiene and Sanitary Blocks for schools	160,000
PER-07/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Education and Hygiene	30,000
PER-07/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Rural WASH Assessment	20,000
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>1,100,000</b>
<b>UN-LiREC</b>			
PER-07/S01	SECURITY	Establish firearms, ammunition and explosives controls in earthquake-affected zones in Peru to avoid hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance	126,800
<b>Sub total for UN-LiREC</b>			<b>126,800</b>
<b>UNV</b>			
PER-07/ER/I04B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Coordination support for recovery and rehabilitation at local level through the deployment of UN Volunteers, including national volunteers	75,000
<b>Sub total for UNV</b>			<b>75,000</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
PER-07/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Setting up common Information and Security Telecommunications Services	437,963
PER-07/F01	FOOD	Emergency food assistance to earthquake-affected populations. . (EMOP 10691.0)	6,100,000
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>6,537,963</b>

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<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements (\$)</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
PER-07/H01	HEALTH	Prevention of outbreaks (Disease Surveillance and Early Warning System)	100,000
PER-07/H02	HEALTH	Restoring Health Services	1,250,000
PER-07/H03	HEALTH	Coordination, and technical support in public health	150,000
PER-07/H04	HEALTH	Management of humanitarian assistance	60,000
PER-07/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Improvement of the quality of drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management.	160,000
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>1,720,000</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>36,962,939</b>

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**ANNEX I.****INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES EMERGENCY APPEAL**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has launched an Emergency Appeal for CHF 5,605,000 (\$ 4,655,316 or EUR 3,396,970) in response to the earthquake that took place in the regions of Ica and Lima in Peru on 15 August 2007. With this appeal the Federation seeks to support the Peruvian Red Cross in assisting 7,500 families (37,500 people) who were affected in different ways.

The operation seeks to focus on the components of relief, shelter, psychosocial support, water and sanitation and strengthening of the National Society, while also including the key component of early recovery. All activities undertaken during this operation will be aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity".

The most recent figures were issued on 20 August, 07:00 local time by the Peruvian Civil Defence system (INDECI) as follows:

Location	Families affected	Homes destroyed	Injured	Deaths
Ica Region	32,310	32,310	829	481
Lima Region	2,372	2,372	195	19
Junin Region	4	4	-	-
Ayacucho Region	215	215	-	-
Huancavelica Region	313	313	15	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,214</b>	<b>35,214</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>503</b>

The security situation in the affected regions has been slowly improving as a result of efforts made by local authorities to ensure safety. Distributions have started as a result.

The main needs identified by the Government are for tents, blankets, jerry cans, metal roofing, bladder tanks, water treatment plants, water purification tablets, medicines, medical units, bedding and prefabricated housing.

Response to this emergency by the general public, foreign governments and other humanitarian agencies has been positive, and the aid continues to come in.

The Peruvian Red Cross' Plan of Action focuses on 5 main objectives in 4 main areas of work:

**Emergency Relief:**

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

So far 3 flights from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and 3 more from the Colombian Red Cross Society have been dispatched to cover the needs of the emergency.

Distributions have already started in some areas and are moving forward to more families each day.

**Health: While health assessments are ongoing in Pisco and the rural areas, the following areas of work have been identified for immediate action.**

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

Activities in this regard will be carried out with the support of the Spanish Red Cross, who will assess the situation, provide training to volunteers and initiate the first support efforts to the affected individuals.

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

Initial efforts have been made by the PRC to purify water, but with limited resources. Equipment with larger capacity has been mobilised to Pisco, jerry cans will also be distributed. Water and Sanitation activities are being coordinated with Oxfam and UNICEF and a Médecins Sans Frontières expert is expected to arrive and provide support in this field.

### **Early Recovery**

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

Early recovery assessment activities will be included in relief assessments and progressively strengthened over the coming weeks.

To meet the needs for short term immediate substitution of disrupted livelihoods, the Red Cross will assess the appropriateness of early recovery measures such as food-for-work and cash-for-work programmes for the most urgent community work such as rehabilitation of community infrastructure and the clearing of debris. Efforts to target the most vulnerable and involve them in early recovery work will be pursued in concert with the psychosocial support activities mentioned above.

An important element of rehabilitation will be physical rehabilitation of houses. The earthquake has clearly shown the need to further develop research on earthquake resistant techniques that are affordable for the prevailing social-economic conditions of the local population.

### **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.

This earthquake has come at a moment when the PRC is starting its reconstruction after a long period of institutional difficulties. To ensure the PRC is prepared to respond to this and future emergencies it is essential that they strengthen internal structures, systems and procedures in the areas of human resources, finance and administration.

### **Coordination**

The International Federation has been coordinating closely with INDECI and the UN through regular contact and meetings and with other organisations working in the field to avoid duplication of efforts.

Daily meetings between the PRC, the International Federation and National Societies present in the country will be carried out to continue the current close coordination.

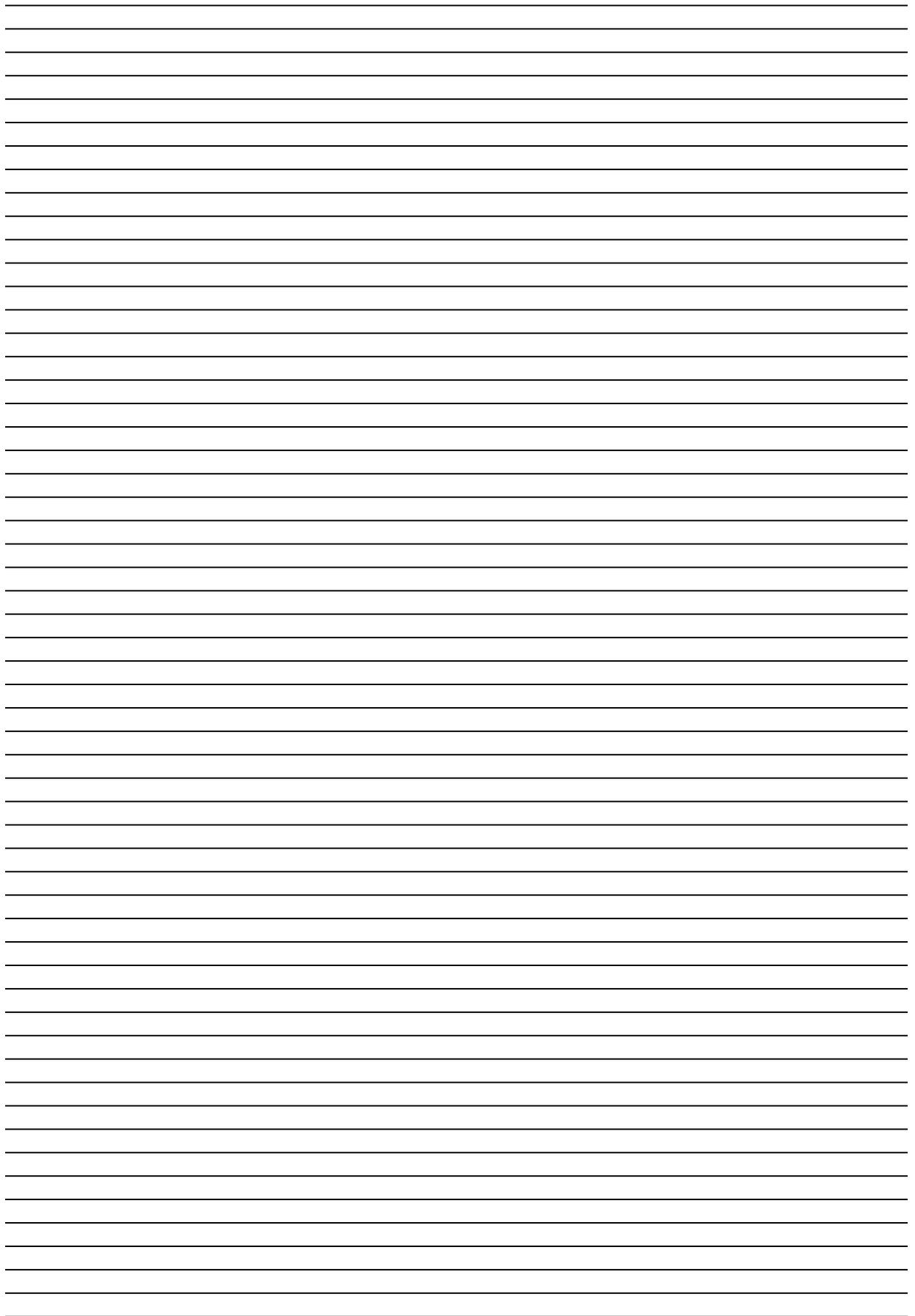
## ANNEX II.

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARV	Anti-retrovirus
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CEPIS	Pan-American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences ( <i>Centro Panamericano de Ingeniería Sanitaria y. Ciencias del Ambiente</i> )
DEMUNA	Municipal Child Defence Centre
DIMAG	Disaster Mitigation Advisory Group
DIGESA	General Direction of Environmental Health ( <i>Dirección General De Salud Ambiental</i> )
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFW	Food-for-Work
FONDEPES	Fisheries Development National Fund ( <i>Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Pesquero</i> )
FSCO	Field Security Coordination Officer
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GOP	Government of Peru
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV-AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
INDECI	National Institute of Civil Defence
INEI	Peru National Institute of Statistics ( <i>El Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática</i> )
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IT	Information Technology
LSS	Logistics Support System
MIMDES	Ministry of Women and Social Development ( <i>Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social</i> )
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINSA	Ministry of Health (Ministerio de Salud)
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards
MT	Metric Tonne
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIT	Organización Internacional del Trabajo
OPS	Pan-American Health Organization ( <i>Organización Panamericana de la Salud</i> )
ORB	Operational Review Board
OSOCC	On-site Operations Coordination Centre
OXFAM	Oxfam
PREVEN	Cell-PREVEN in Peru is an interactive-computer system using cell phones and the Internet for real-time collection and transmission of adverse events related with metronidazole administration as presumptive treatment for vaginosis among FSW in Peru.

RC	Resident Coordinator
RENIEC	Peru's official identification registry ( <i>Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil</i> )
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SUMA	Humanitarian Supplies Management System
Td	Booster vaccine for Diphtheria
TdH	Terre des Hommes
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDGO	United Nations Development Group Office
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNETE	United Nations Emergency Team
UNETT	UN Emergency Technical Team
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-LiREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean ( <i>Centro Regional Para la Paz, el Desarme y el Desarrollo en America Latina y el Caribe</i> )
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
US	United States
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO (PAHO)	World Health Organization (Pan-American Health Organization [the regional bureau of WHO])





## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

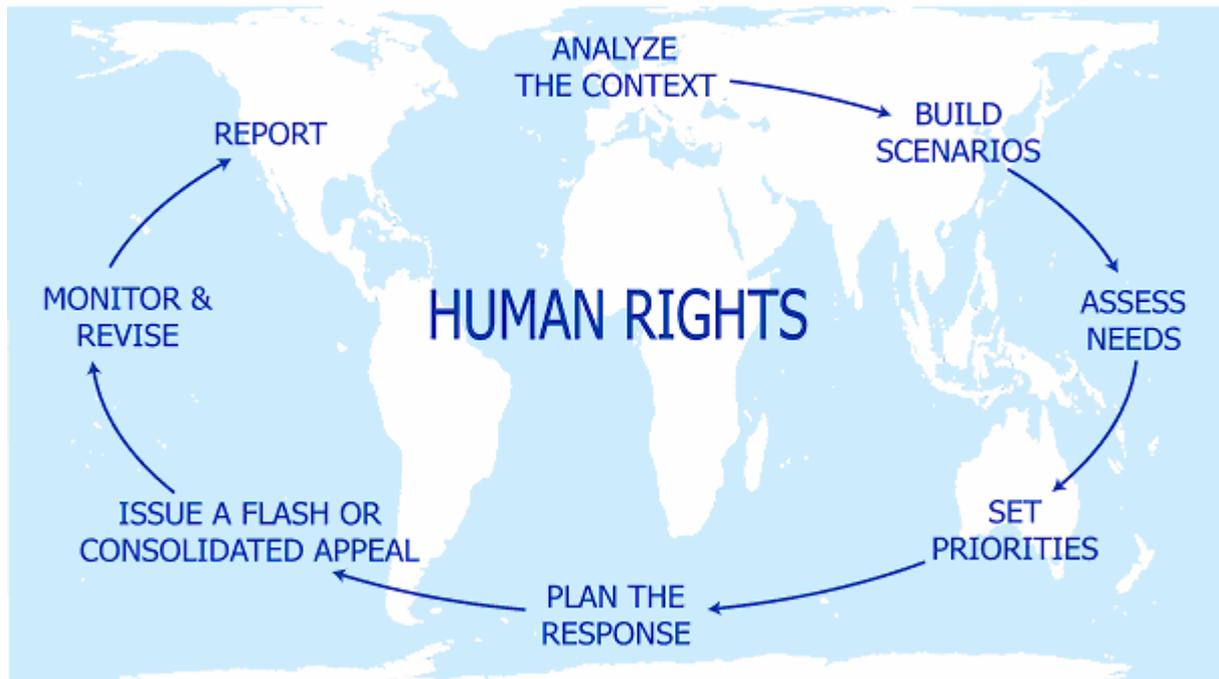
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
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