

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operation update

Chile: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCL006

GLIDE n° [EQ-2010-000034-CHL](#)

Operation update n° 16

6 February 2013

Period covered by this Ops Update:

1 March 2012 to 30 September 2012

Appeal target (current):

16,075,870 Swiss francs

Appeal coverage: 90%

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

Appeal history:

- On 27 February 2010, 300,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Chilean Red Cross (CRCh) in its emergency response and enable the distribution of relief goods to 3,000 families.
- On 2 March 2010 a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched for 7 million Swiss francs to support the Chilean Red Cross in assisting 15,000 families (75,000 people) for 6 months.
- On 10 March 2010, an Emergency Appeal was issued with a budget of 13,086,822 Swiss francs- including ERUs - to support the CRCh in the provision of non-food items to 10,000 families (50,000 people), emergency and/or transitional shelter solutions to 10,000 families (50,000 people), curative and preventive health care for at least 90,000 people, and water and sanitation services for up to 10,000 households.
- On 24 August 2010, a Revised Appeal was issued, which included changes in objectives, an extension of the implementation timeframe to 24 months and a revised budget of 14,143,016 Swiss francs- in line with the revised Plan of Action of the Chilean Red Cross. The revised budget, not including ERU costs, increased from 10,035,095 Swiss francs to 14,143,016 Swiss francs.
- In December 2010, the Operations Update n° 9 established a revised budget of 14,540,398 CHF to reflect the changes in estimated costs for the reconstruction of several warehouses and National Society branches.
- On 2 March 2011, a second Revised Appeal was published that included the extension of the operation implementation to 36 months, a revised budget of 16,075,870 CHF and a relocation of budgetary lines.



The Talcahuano branch of the Chilean Red Cross certified the Copihues community in CBHFA in September 2012. Source: Chilean Red Cross.

- This operation update includes a revision of the budget consisting of some adjustments to the budget lines.

Summary: With the aim of building its capacities and furthering its development, the Chilean Red Cross adjusted its Operational Plan 2011- 2012 to ensure an improved strategic, sustainable and long-term perspective for the work implemented and the National Society's development. The Chilean Red Cross' Strategic Plan 2013-2016 will be presented to the General Assembly in December for approval.

In its third year, this operation represents 30 per cent of the National Society's planned activities, including those financed by the National Society as well as bilateral projects. As previous operations updates have detailed, the relief phase that had the objective of distributing humanitarian aid to 10,000 families (110 per cent achieved) has been completed. In order to better harmonize this appeal with Chilean Red Cross bilateral projects, the operation timeframe was extended to 36 months and the budget was increased to permit the implementation of more activities. This Operation Update reflects adjustments of certain budget lines.

The Chilean Red Cross and the secretariat of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) express their gratitude to the Partner National Societies (PNS), governments and corporate donors that have contributed to this appeal with cash, in-kind donations and/or staff. Their positive response and generous contributions have been key in the National Society's ability to provide relief, water and sanitation, health services and transitional shelter to the population affected by the 27 February 2010 earthquake and tsunami.

The situation

Thirty months after the 27 February 2010 earthquake and tsunami, the Chilean government remains committed to its efforts to assist the affected population. The Ministry of Public Works (MOP) continues to repair damaged infrastructure while the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning continues to issue subsidies for home reconstruction and improve transitional settlements in the affected regions.

Coordination and partnerships

To reach its proposed objectives, the Chilean Red Cross and the International Federation work in coordination with various external stakeholders. During this reporting period, the PNSs have actively worked with the National Society to implement CRCh projects.

American Red Cross: During this reporting period, selected staff from the Bio Bio, Maule and O'Higgins regions were integrated into the Latin American Risk Reduction Activity (LARRA) project. The team visited 15 communities, 12 of which were selected to participate in the project. Community assessments, using the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) tool, were conducted in 7 communities. These results facilitated the creation of baselines in 7 communities and the organization of first aid training in 8 of the selected communities. The project also strengthened the branches of Talcahuano, Chillan and Tome (Bio Bio) with the provision of office equipment and first aid training. By the close of this reporting period, this project had trained 320 people in community first aid and 1,349 families in emergency planning; 42 students from 3 schools participated in the creation of School Emergency Plans and in public activities to raise awareness on risk reduction the CRCh reached 1,119 people.

Japanese Red Cross Society: The bilateral project to support fisher folk was implemented between July 2010 and February 2012. This project provided 70 boats and 137 engines for 147 beneficiaries in fishing communities. During the first quarter of 2012 the administration, accountability, internal audit and support activities of the project were completed. A second project started in February 2012 and scheduled to end in December 2012, supports community activities in the processing and sale of fish products through a community projects fund. By the end of the reporting period, 78 community proposals were received, of which 61 fulfilled the established requirements. A mixed commission planned to select the final proposals in September. The National Society with the affected communities will adjust and improve the selected proposals to be implemented.

Spanish Red Cross: This Partner National Society is currently implementing the project "Strengthening the regional civil protection and risk reduction system in the event of earthquakes and tsunamis in the north of Chile", which is funded by the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG-ECHO). The project works with eight communities in the regions of Arica, Tarapaca, Parinacota and Antofagasta. During 2011, the project team visited 8 selected communities; VCA assessments were conducted in 8 communities and baselines developed in 8 communities through a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey, and 3 National Intervention Team (NIT) trainings (general, WASH and psychosocial support) were held. The team also conducted training for targeted communities in the event of an earthquake or tsunami. By the end of this reporting period, 120 volunteers had been trained in community first aid, 3 schools had established a safety plan, and 1,000 families had been trained in emergency planning. In 3 actions targeted at the public, 6,595 people have been made aware of risk reduction and planning issues. Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Chilean Red Cross, with Spanish Red Cross support, has given 3 courses on Sphere Standards for 90 people, which include members of affected communities, the local civil protection system and 10 National Society volunteers.

National Society staff and the International Federation team in Chile continue to participate in the national and international Humanitarian Aid Networks in Chile (RACH). These networks are one of the outcomes of the agreement signed by the Chilean government, the United Nations agencies and national and international humanitarian organizations working in the country.

With the support from this Appeal and the Henry Dunant Foundation, the face-to-face phase of the International Diploma Specializing in Human Rights, Sustainable Development and Disaster Prevention Public Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean 2011-2012 was held in August 2012. The sessions were held in the Maria Luisa Torres branch. Select National Society staff and volunteers, as well as some members of the International Federation team in Chile, participated as speakers and students.

Following its selection in a public tendering process held in the country, the University of Concepción carried out an external mid-term review of the of the first 18 months of the operation. The review, carried out between January and March 2012, had the following specific objectives: assessing the extent to which the Appeal's objectives were fulfilled, identifying improvements for the second phase, evaluating the operation's coordination and management and identifying CRCh's progress towards developing the National Society. Through semi-structured interviews, focus groups and analysis of text data, 154 people were consulted in 49 interviews (29 individual and 20 group, with an average of 35 participants) at the central, regional and branch levels. The evaluation team also held 2 focus groups and analyzed 19 official documents.

The fulfilment of the appeal objectives in the areas of relief, shelter, health, water and sanitation, livelihoods, risk management and institutional strengthening proved satisfactory with percentages over 100%, positive evaluations by beneficiaries (over 90% in surveys) and a high level of acceptance by volunteers of the innovative methodologies, activities and tools used at the community level (over 80% in surveys).

Amongst the conclusions and lessons learned for the International Federation, it was identified that the relief phase had a reduced level of volunteer participation in immediate decision-making versus that seen in the recovery phase. Changes in International Federation leadership following the initial relief phase were largely accepted and understood due to the "new paradigm" that places the International Federation in a supportive and advisory role, which has been a key factor in the National Society's professionalization and decentralization. Other identified lessons learned focused on the need for a more extensive internal communications plan for information contained within official documents, the establishment of regular meetings and a lower turnover of international personnel (in the initial phase).

The conclusions and lessons learned regarding the Chilean Red Cross point to the positive aspects of leadership strengthening (at the Presidential level) and external technical advice provided to the governing body (the board). In addition, the professionalization and decentralization of management led by the Executive Directorship and the diversification, promotion and transformation of the volunteer base to include more young and adult volunteers were highlighted. Lessons learned also include the start and progress made towards self-sustainability and improved management capacities, the need to replicate the efforts taken at the central level at the regional level with civil society as well as strengthening the corresponding governance level.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

The following summarizes the main activities carried out by Chilean Red Cross and the International Federation, within the framework of the Chile Earthquake Operation.

Shelter Solutions: 9,363 cards were distributed: 3,788 cards in the Maule region of which 2,464 were given to female heads of household, 5,441 cards in the Bio Bio region, of which 3,303 were given to female-headed families. A satisfaction survey was taken with 94 of the 120 participating volunteers and another satisfaction survey was taken with 547 of the 9,363 beneficiary households.

Health: Courses were held in health in emergencies with a focus on epidemic control, psychosocial support for volunteers and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) methodology was disseminated and implemented in branches in the Maule and Bio Bio regions, as well as in other regions in Chile. The following materials were printed and distributed: 3,500 Chilean Red Cross first aid manuals (basic and advanced level), 1,600 hygiene promotion guidelines and 300 CBHFA manuals. A total of 500 family first aid kits, 500 community survival rucksacks, 30 trauma bags and 10 CPR multiman mannequins and 10 laptops additionally were distributed to branches.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: The following items were distributed to communities: 72 of 90 water tanks, 396 jerry cans, 5 water control kits and 350 hygiene bags for children; theatre workshops to raise awareness on the issue were held in 9 communities, 7 family wells were dug and were cleaned and 48 modules were received for instalment.

Livelihoods: A total of 3 technical training modules were completed with 250 of the final beneficiary families; 6 micro projects were carried out (3 in communities and 3 in branches); the distribution of the pending products for the agricultural RED card was completed; and data systematization and the satisfaction survey for the card were completed.

Disaster Risk Reduction: The following modules were adapted from the "better be prepared" series: early warning, protected school, education, organization and preparation for risk reduction and community teams. The 400 trained volunteers used this material and applied it in the field to raise awareness in 2,800 households, to establish 580 family plans and 10 school plans. A total of 700 security kits (emergency rucksacks), with explanatory leaflets were also distributed. The Chilean Red Cross has a crisis room in place that is equipped with IT, procedures, reference personnel and materials and a national response plan. The National Society is currently preparing its regional plans.

Organizational Development: The strengthening of the Chilean Red Cross continues in the areas of Development, IT, Human Resources and Finance through the implementation of internal processes and protocols. The work of the Strategic Resource Mobilization Committee and the Volunteer Committee is underway with the aim to improve related policies and strategies. The Chilean Red Cross continues to repair branches and infrastructure damaged by the disaster.

Further details on the progress in the above-mentioned areas as well as in telecommunications, logistics and communications, are provided in the following section.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Affected families have access to food and non-food items to support their efforts to resume essential household activities.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Up to 10,000 households (50,000 people) have returned to their domestic activities through distribution of hygiene kits and cooking set and other non-food items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency need and capacity assessments. • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and a registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Develop an exit strategy.
Up to 3,000 families have their immediate food needs met through the distribution of food parcels received locally by the Chilean Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with other actors to receive, sort, pack and distribute food items.

Impact: Relief distributions were completed at the end of the emergency phase of the operation in June 2010. A total of 11,290 families received hygiene kits, 11,175 families received kitchen kits, 44,740 families received blankets, 17,000 children received coats and 3,000 families received food parcels.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome: Ensure that the most vulnerable families have a healthy, safe and dignified shelter solution to preserve their physical and mental well-being and to prevent any further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Up to 1,600 households received emergency shelter solutions (family tents 16m ²) and 10,000 families are supported to improve their living conditions to help their recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop a community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities and institutions. • Assess the extent of shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions, employing local suppliers when possible. • Provide emergency shelter solutions. • Provide appropriate support for the improvement of habitation conditions during the recovery phase, in coordination with local and regional authorities, professional associations and the affected population. • Develop awareness-raising activities dealing with safe shelter and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), in coordination with the CRCh and local authorities.

Progress: During the first phase of the operation 750 families received construction kits, 744 families received *mediaguas*, 20,650 families received tarpaulins and 1,587 families received emergency shelter solutions (tents).

During the second phase of the operation, families received support, by way of a ReD card, to improve their living conditions and assist their recovery following the disaster. The initial target of 8,400 families was increased to 10,000 families. The Chilean Red Cross provided ReD cards to 9,363 families (93.6 per cent of the projected target) without increasing the appeal budget and due to its efficient distribution system. Card distribution was carried out in four phases between October 2010 and May 2011. After the distributions were completed, the National Society focused on finalizing and assessing the ReD card project. In November 2011, a satisfaction survey was carried out with 94 volunteers (of which 94 per cent were women) of the total 120 volunteers who participated. The overall evaluation of this project was satisfactory, emphasizing that this project allowed them to purchase needed materials and household

equipment to improve their housing conditions. The delivery method —through a debit card— ensured that the funds were invested in hardware materials. In exceptional cases, people were able to purchase gardening and horticulture materials used in allotments for their own consumption. The large majority of those interviewed expressed their gratitude to the National Society for the support received, recognizing the work entailed in establishing and distributing cards to affected households.

Emergency health

Outcome 1: The medium and long-term risks to the health emergency in the affected population is reduced through the provision of selective prevention and community health interventions including hygiene promotion, recruitment of volunteer donors unpaid blood, disease prevention and psychosocial support to affected communities

Outcome 2: Affected communities will benefit from curative health care through the implementation of health facilities and equipment field.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Health risks of at least 10,000 families are reduced over a period of 36 months through the provision of community-based preventative health care.</p> <p>Selected affected groups and communities receiving psychosocial support have reinforced their capacity to adapt and strengthened their coping mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design medium and long-term community health programmes for volunteers using standard Federation tools and approaches (CBHFA, PHAST, epidemic control, voluntary blood donor recruitment). • Organize training sessions and workshops for volunteers and community members. • Monitor and evaluate activities. • Translate, validate at the local level and publish Federation PSP Toolkits. • Train CRCh volunteers and develop skills in community-based psychosocial support and psychological first aid. • Provide psychosocial support to selected groups and communities affected by the disaster. • Identify the need for and locations of field hospitals and other healthcare facilities. • Mobilise healthcare ERUs and other healthcare services as required in the field. • Offer health training for national disaster intervention teams focusing on health in emergencies and epidemic control.

Progress:

Health in emergencies:

Since March 2012, this programme has been implemented independently of work in first aid. During this reporting period courses for volunteers were held on Epidemic Control, thus providing the needed knowledge on procedures prior, during and following an epidemic. Two courses were held in April 2012 in the Curico and Parral branches in the Maule region with the participation of 20 volunteers. Nineteen volunteers participated in the third course held in May 2012 in the O'Higgins region. Monitoring has been undertaken of the trained volunteers. The first monitoring action was held in August in the Maule region to identify the work implemented by the 3 NIT and 15 trainees in epidemic control. Eight volunteers participated and the main challenges in this action were identified and addressed. Each volunteer now has established individual work commitments.

During this period the Chilean Red Cross's national health department developed an emergency response protocol in line with its national response plan. The national disaster intervention coordinator and the national director of human resources supported this protocol.

The Basic Health Care Unit has been reviewed to identify maintenance needs and replenish supplies, as well as to take inventory of available resources. As part of this process, the National Society divided this area into sub-units that are in line with its capacities and more efficient and agile, thus ensuring appropriate stock maintenance and that materials are in place for future deployments. The legalization process for the ambulances, which includes agreements with the suppliers, has been completed; these vehicles will be used for institutional work.

First Aid:

The national refresher course, in line with the new manual, was held for first aid instructors in the city of Curico from 26-29 April 2012 with the participation of nine instructors from different regions of the country (Arica, Iquique, Caldera, Coquimbo, Osorno, La Florida, Temuco and Llanquihue). This refresher course was followed up with supervision of instructors in the field in order to complete the certification process, which requires the development of replica activities and courses with volunteers and communities. In July, training for instructors was held in the Bio Bio regional branch, in which 3 volunteers from Concepción, Chiguayante and Valdivia participated who were part of the 75 instructors who had received the first aid refresher course from Arica to Osorno. Monitoring, support and evaluation activities continued with 32 instructors, mainly in the Bio Bio, Maule, Metropolitan and O'Higgins regions.

An advanced first aid course was held from 18-20 May 2012 in Chillan, with 18 participants from the Chillan, San Carlos, Tome and Chiguayante branches. The accreditation based on the verification of participants' capacities in the field was completed. As part of the agreement signed between the Chilean Red Cross and the Female Penitentiary Centre in Santiago in October 2011, two basic first aid courses with 11 inmates from the precinct and one with 13 prison personnel were held during this reporting period. In August 2012, staff from the national department continued training volunteers from 9 branches in the Maule region; over 151 volunteers were certified in this introductory level first aid course.

In order to support participants in refreshing their knowledge and training on the topic, 3,500 copies of the new advanced first aid manual were printed in June and distribution to volunteers has begun. The programme has provided technical guidance for the development of a CBHFA community first aid manual. Support has also been provided to the different CRCh departments and to external actors (such as universities, schools, etc.) through first aid stands in different public activities.

Psychosocial support:

In July, the Chilean Red Cross decided to make psychosocial support a voluntary area that could be activated in the event of response actions. As a result, the role of the national psychosocial support programme coordinator has become a voluntary coordination role.

The state institution responsible for civil protection - ONEMI - has acknowledged the Chilean Red Cross's specialized capacities in psychosocial support in emergencies, particularly its first response volunteer teams. The National Society is ready to be called upon to provide support during disasters or times of crisis. The Chilean Red Cross also forms part of the National Societies in the Americas that lead networking in this area.

Psychosocial support continues to be included in projects with the American Red Cross – LARRA, with the Spanish Red Cross – DIPECHO-supported project, with Resource Foundation – immigrants in the Metropolitan region and with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with Mapuche communities in the Araucania region.



Chilean Red Cross volunteers organized a CBHFA workshop in the Copihues community in Talcahuano. Source: Chilean Red Cross

Community Health:

The CBHFA methodology has been consolidated as the main intervention strategy in the area of community health. For this reason, the work planned in this project has increased considerably as have the number of beneficiaries, communities and trainings. In order to consolidate the work and team, a national coordinator was hired in April 2012 for the community-strengthening project in coastal areas, the development of project and other activities employing the CBHFA methodology at the national level.

In April, the third CBHFA course for volunteers was held in the Bio Bio regional branch. Volunteers from the Maule region were also invited. A total of 14 participants received more training in CBHFA.

In June, the national CBHFA course was held in Concepción with the participation of 24 new volunteers from branches in Arica, Antofagasta, Caldera, Los Andes, Quintero, Curico, Molina, Talcahuano, Mulchen, Valdivia, San José de Mariquita, Puerto Varas, and the regional branch of Los Lagos and Punta Arenas. This country-level training demonstrated volunteers' interest in employing this tool. This one-week training ends with volunteers' commitment to replicate the CBHFA methodology in their branches and communities. Once each volunteer completes this work in a chosen community, s/he is certified as CBHFA volunteer.

The first CBHFA course in the O'Higgins region was held in July 2012. Led by two CBHFA instructors from the same region, 12 volunteers and the regional president participated in the course. The volunteers themselves identified the need for training in order to establish a working methodology for those communities that had already been identified for comprehensive support work.

Since 2010, 47 branches have been trained in CBHFA. This training has extended beyond the Maule and Bio Bio regions. The following 20 branches actively work with the CBHFA methodology: Coelemu, Talcachuanu, Chiguayante, Monte Aguila, Chillan, Mulchen, Cauquenes, Linares, San Clemente, Constitucion, Chanco, Arica, Puerto Varas, Rengo, Chimbarongo, Arica, El Loa, Antofagasta, Los Andes and Peñaflo-Malloco. A total of 20 people were trained as instructors, who remain active and have carried out replicas with 5 volunteers.

The branches develop community activities, validation processes and coordinated trainings with the support and supervision of the national CBHFA coordinator and in line with the action plan for each assessed community. This ensures close supervision and support for volunteers' community-based actions. With the support of CBHFA methodology focal points, technical meetings with regional branch volunteers are held.

The community strengthening project in coastal areas, covering the Maule and Bio Bio regions, develops participatory assessments and validations at the community level, training with communities and the distribution of educational material and resources. The national and regional coordinators, as well as the focal points, support and provide guidance for these activities in the field. The assessment, validation and training process has been completed in the following 14 communities: Perone, Cerro Verde, Lirquen, Los Copihues, Caleta Perales, Coliumo, Laraquete, Lota, Papen, Población Salgado, Pelluhue, Duao, Iloca and El Loa. This process is underway in another 16 identified communities. Volunteers concurrently identify vulnerable communities in their regions with which they can work employing the CBHFA methodology.

Once the courses have concluded each member of the community receives a diploma for course completion and a survival rucksack especially designed for their area. To date a total of 500 survival rucksacks, 500 basic first aid kits, 650 hygiene promotion guides, 700 community bags, 2,000 calendars and 2,000 community first aid guides have been distributed. Some of the materials have been distributed in communities thus teaching community members about the CBHFA methodology and strengthening the course content on issues like hygiene promotion and personal care alongside first aid.

In order to improve training, different materials have been printed and distributed in the 10 home branches of the participating volunteers. This material includes: 30 trauma bags, 10 laptops, 10 projectors with cases, 10 projection screens, 19 multiman mannequins, 150 hats and 150 t-shirts, 300 CBHFA volunteer manuals, and 5 CBHFA banners for public activities to disseminate the methodology.

Safe blood:

The first safe blood orientation guide was designed and 200 copies were printed. This guide, alongside a dissemination and training process, aims to harmonize procedures and the actions implemented in regional and local branches throughout Chile.

Mobile blood collection activities continue to be scheduled in universities and with blood banks to promote altruistic blood donations as part of Club 25 actions. A total of 300 copies of the facilitators' guide and the Club 25 manual were designed and printed. These actions contribute to the CRCh's planned repositioning of this area.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The health of affected communities is improved with the provision of clean water, minimum sanitation and hygiene promotion.

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

Progress:

Access to potable water solutions has been facilitated in communities with the digging of three community wells. A rural school will use one and the other two benefit three communities in Lumaco in the Araucania region. Additionally, 4 single-family wells have received maintenance and have been cleaned and 68 household improvements have been implemented on the issue of safe water amongst communities in Puerto Saavedra. Furthermore 90 beneficiary households were identified for the construction of 90 water tanks: 30 in the San Carlos district and 60 in the Puerto Saavedra district. To date 80 per cent of the towers and tanks have been installed. To complement these actions, 396 water containers with a 25-litre capacity were distributed for family use, 261 of these in the Cauquenes district and 135 in the Puerto Saavedra district.

Five kits were purchased and distributed in order to analyze and purify water to be used by water quality committees in Araucania, thus contributing to ensuring access to safe water for beneficiary households. These kits were distributed in communities with identified needs, such as in those with community wells and local community members who have been trained in their use.

The installation of 48 sanitary modules has taken place in 4 districts in the Maule and Bio Bio regions. Cooperation with municipalities, community leaders and PRODESAL has supported the identification of beneficiaries, provided manpower and permitted storage for the materials. This process involved the purchase of WC, pipes and septic tanks as well as training for 10 volunteers to replicate their knowledge with the community. A further 20 volunteers are being trained in the Maule, Bio Bio and Araucania regions to educate about safe water and sanitation.

The solutions offered to beneficiary families are not only useful but relevant to local conditions. The contents of a sanitation kit have been chosen in line with local customs and the sanitary units used by the beneficiary households: 1 rubbish bin, 1 spade, 1 broom, 1 chlorine gel 90cc, 1 pair of gloves, rubbish bags, 1 enzyme biodigestor, 1 litre liquid soap, and 1 cloth rag. Coordination with schools in the Maule region is underway to implement hygiene and hand washing education for children that uses a didactic methodology of theatre and mimes. The community training cycles have benefited more than 350 families in 9 different schools in the districts; during the majority of these cycles, hygiene and hand washing kits were distributed to adults and children.

The CRCh and ADRA Chile cooperation agreement to work in a cross-cutting manner to build and rehabilitate single-family wells in the Puerto Saavedra area is now underway. This agreement has contributed to the construction of 7 single-family wells strategically installed so as to benefit all families within the community with water access. More than 30 families have received training to improve their access to water (pumps, filters and pipes) based on each family's need.

Livelihoods	
Outcome: The most vulnerable affected groups and families have the ability to restore, improve or diversify their livelihoods through livelihood support or substitution activities.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Up to 2,500 families are actively involved in early recovery actions and benefit support or livelihood substitution activities.</p> <p>Communities and groups participating in livelihood restoration and income-generating projects improve their financial well-being and recover economically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and participatory planning. • Selection of beneficiaries. • Provision of alternative livelihood inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pest control kits, tool kits and machinery, through direct distribution or through the distribution of debit cards/vouchers for the purchase of products for up to 2000 families. • Vocational and technical skills training, and support for re-establishing small businesses, for up to 2500 families. • Identification of key sectors (i.e. small-scale cooperatives or neighbourhood groups dedicated to agricultural production or commerce) to help up to 500 families. • Training and capacity building for CRCh staff and volunteers to enable them to implement this programme and integrate it with other areas (shelter, comprehensive healthcare, etc).

Progress:

In line with the first expected result of this area, the CRCh is implementing a project to improve agricultural livelihoods. This project, financed with appeal funds, aims to benefit 2,500 households dedicated to agriculture in the Maule and Bio Bio regions in June 2012.

In April 2012 the final training sessions on production techniques were held in the communes of Linares, Curanilahue, Arauco and Tirua with a total of 250 participants, thus finalizing this project activity. During the same month, 6 new community projects began implementation: 3 plot/greenhouse projects in branches in the Maule region (Cauquenes, Molina and Teno) and 3 projects with agriculture producer groups (2 in Tirua and 1 in Arauco). The completion of the community projects has taken place alongside training activities related to the project's topics.

During April and May, technical support was provided to beneficiaries in the field and with participating volunteers encouraging branch integration in technical needs assessments to start micro-projects. This process has had positive results; branch volunteers demonstrate great interest in the project and appreciation for the tools received.

In July, work was completed on the plots/greenhouses in the Maule region (Molina and Teno). Technical guidance was provided and work was undertaken on issues such as: soil and ground preparation, preparation of work areas, construction and needs assessments for materials, and hiring of specialized technicians and services. The branches have demonstrated a strong commitment to completing the pending activities. During the community micro-projects, the team was challenged to receive the proper authorization for land use to implement the projects. Beneficiaries' involvement was vital to obtain

concessions and usage authorizations. The micro-project in Arauco was postponed since information was not provided within the established timeframe. Project progress and the beneficiaries' perceptions were monitored during the regular technical and monitoring visits to each project and branch. Also in July 2012, two community projects began in the district of Tirua. One, focused on snail farming, was finalized and the other, a drying room, remains pending until local commitments and solutions are identified. Project monitoring in August highlighted the need for support activities and technical support in the field. A management plan for greenhouses has been considered for the control of pests and diseases that affect crops. An institutional video was edited (<http://www.cruzroja.cl/videos>) as part of the final activities of the community projects implemented in Tirua and the Maule region, which demonstrate the participating volunteers' active participation and viewpoints.

During April and May, work in the field with the company supplying the agricultural RED card (COPEVAL) hastened the pending delivery of products acquired by beneficiaries. Final sales to individuals and the facilitation of access by people who had not yet made purchases in the company's branches remain pending. A distance sale model, through home visits or telephone contact, was implemented as a solution for 68 pending beneficiaries. This allowed for a high recovery rate from prior delays; of 39 of pending beneficiaries, 65% were able to make purchases in this manner. Coordination with COPEVAL contributed to the delivery of products in a speedy and timely manner in most cases and opportune solutions in the cases of delays. Company personnel demonstrated a high level of commitment and safeguarded the products to be delivered when conditions permitted. In April the beneficiary purchase receipts were digitalized with the aim of analyzing the types of purchases in detail and to carry out a more extensive evaluation on the use of the agricultural RED card. The development of this process, with the help of an external consultant, contributed to transparency and acceleration of the payment of services to COPEVAL.

In June and July, meetings were held with volunteers who participated in the project to share experiences about project implementation, information on each phase and the goals reached, and progress achieved. They recognized themselves in the videos produced and shared their impressions on the intervention of the project in their district. The final project reports, prepared in a timely manner and in accordance with the timeline, should be accompanied by an external evaluation of the agricultural RED card.

As part of the final project evaluation, a study was undertaken on the perception of the RED card. The study, which began on 31 July, has been carried out by the technical support area of the University of Concepción Social Sciences Faculty and will be complete in September. The coordinators of the project have supported with logistics, information and necessary background information for the study (beneficiaries by region, district and sector, contact information and information on participating volunteers), as well as providing guidance for the interviewing team to contextualize the project and the beneficiaries. Finally, a sample of 380 surveys was planned on an individual and focus group basis from a total 1,887 beneficiaries and 80 volunteers involved. Of these, 204 surveys correspond to the Maule region (53.7 per cent) and 176 in the Bio Bio region (46.3 per cent).

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome: The risks associated with future disasters are reduced through strengthening of disaster management mechanisms, carrying out national contingency planning, and undertaking volunteer training using International Federation tools so that knowledge can be replicated with community-based groups and institutions.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>The CRCh has increased the role of disaster preparedness and risk reduction (DRR) in its programming and Institutional strategy.</p> <p>3,000 households vulnerable to natural risks establish early warning systems linked to broader systems to monitor disaster and climate-related risk, through workshops, micro-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the CRCh response plan, including coordination with the government's national response plan. • Work with local and national civil defence institutions to promote the creation of coordination mechanisms. • Develop a group of DRR trainers who can replicate knowledge at branch and community levels. • Identify hazards and effective early warning systems. • Implement a pilot project of DRR training in selected communities, building on lessons learned from other disasters to ensure sustainability. • Train CRCh volunteers and staff in DRR tools and methodologies.

<p>projects, simulation, training and awareness raising.</p> <p>Volunteer and staff capacity to deliver sustainable DRR programming is enhanced through workshops and training courses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train National Intervention Teams in the areas of health in emergencies, epidemic control, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.
---	--

Progress:

Disaster Risk Reduction:

With the aim of improving volunteer capacities in community work and family-level prevention actions, community training plans have been developed with validated methodologies from the “Prepared Family” module of the “Better be Prepared” series. The “Better be Prepared” modules were adapted to the Chilean context and published. The “Prepared Family” module was used to train 156 volunteers from 9 branches in the Maule and Bio Bio regions and 70 volunteers from the O’Higgins, Araucania and Valparaiso regions. Volunteers have since replicated this training in 23 communities reaching 380 households. A total of 2,800 families from the Metropolitan, O’Higgins, Maule, Bio Bio and Araucania regions were trained in groups or by door-to-door methods.

Work at the community level has also been implemented alongside the design and preparation of support material. User-friendly guides and leaflets were designed and 20,000 copies were printed for work with communities. A total of 1,000 games in preparedness to implement with families and schools will also be distributed to communities and regions.

Coordination and technical support of trained volunteers have contributed to the development of a module for training in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster preparedness (DP) with the aim of establishing one training programme. Four DRR community talks on earthquakes, forest fires, landslides and tsunamis have been held; these include a lesson plan, visual aids and support material (diptych set).

In order to guide community work, 5 rapid participative assessments have been undertaken in communities in the O’Higgins, Maule, Bio Bio, Araucania and Metropolitan regions (3 have been completed and 2 are underway). Alongside these assessments, community talks and workshops continue to be implemented. Subsequently, 580 family emergency plans have been developed while providing training and support to families throughout the process. In addition, school plans have been implemented or improved in 10 educational institutions.

Community talks have been held in over 50 communities and branches in the Valparaiso, Metropolitan, O’Higgins, Maule, Bio Bio and Araucania regions training 245 volunteers. Emergency kits, with guidance leaflets for their use, have been prepared for 200 families. These actions, including materials on the issues, took place during 5 days dedicated to raising awareness about disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Finally, it is important to highlight the synergy developed with ONEMI at the regional and national level to implement work in the prepared family module, integrated school safety plans, and CRCh’s role as an active partner in simulations held in different parts of Chile.

Disaster Intervention:

The disaster intervention programme has formalized its response procedures and protocols and has coordinated with other organizations in order to strengthen networking.

A consultant was hired to prepare the Chilean Red Cross national emergency response plan. The consultant is in the final phase of developing the plan before its printing and distribution to the regional branches. Information has been gathered from regional branches and technical visits have been made to assist in the development of regional response plans. At the headquarters level, an inventory of resources was done. The integration and management of Lotus Live is being implemented to improve communication between the headquarters and the regional branches with the aim of ensuring that branches have the technical tools to adequately respond to a disaster through the preparation of disaster preparedness contingency plans.

The procedural guidelines for the crisis room have been created and are in the design and printing process. A deployment protocol for the national rescue team is being developed, which responds to branch needs for trained volunteers in this area and to have prepared teams in place. NIT volunteers have been mapped using "Google Earth" and the information has been entered into a database to have a geo-reference of human resources available and the full picture of the 156 regional and local branches with relevant information for each emergency situation. In order to keep the National Society informed, a system has been consolidated for monitoring and providing updates and preliminary reports on all medium-intensity seismic events.

In terms of work with other organizations, a protocol with annexes has been developed for the Humanitarian Aid Network in Chile (RACH) and ONEMI for the activation process during emergencies. The Chilean Red Cross's presence in the country's response system has been consolidated through active participation in the coordination of simulations and peace-keeping operations; the latter is organized by the joint chief of staff and sponsored by the United States Southern Command.

As part of the process to transfer capacities to volunteers and communities, 540 Sphere manuals were distributed (of the 1,000 printed) to volunteers trained in NIT courses during 2010-2012. Three awareness raising workshops on the Sphere project were carried out for 77 volunteers, personnel from the civil protection system and local authorities.

Strengthening the National Society

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

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>The CRCh governance structure is strengthened to provide improved National Society and social leadership.</p> <p>The CRCh management structure (administrative, financial and human resources procedures) is improved and better organized.</p> <p>The CRCh has reinforced its corps of active, trained volunteers.</p> <p>The CRCh has positioned itself and highlighted both its own and the Movement's actions and principles with the media, donors and business partners.</p> <p>Twenty-three CRCh branches have been repaired and fixed.</p> <p>Branches in the affected regions have access to radio, satellite and internet communication systems to facilitate communication with CRCh national headquarters and other branches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the current state of the CRCh including a strategic planning process and national and local response systems. • Strengthen administrative and financial procedures. • Revise the CRCh Strategic Plan and the 2011-2012 operational plan. • Develop and revise CRCh job descriptions for both staff and volunteers. • Update and maintain the national volunteer register. • Establish standardized volunteer training. • Ensure effective management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation. • Develop information materials to provide information on a regular basis to various stakeholders. • Improve CRCh communications materials (web page, magazine, and other printed and virtual materials) to better reflect the actions of CRCh volunteers, sister National Societies and the International Movement in this operation and in general. • Provide initial and on-going training for the establishment of an IT/Telecom team in selected branches and at national headquarters. • Install and ensure the proper use of IT equipment by CRCh volunteers.

Progress: One of the most important objectives within this operation is the institutional strengthening of the National Society. The earthquake revealed the urgent need to prepare the CRCh in the event of future disasters. This objective is being addressed through the improvement of four fundamental areas: organizational development, infrastructure improvement, the implementation of an integrated information network and volunteering development.

Organizational Development:

The governing board continues to be strengthened in its process of developing a future vision for the National Society and having more clarity of its governing role. The methodology of regional presidential meetings has changed to become more participative (by including national departments) in the situation analysis that affects or limits the development of the Chilean Red Cross regional committees.

The Chilean Red Cross has started the International Federation's Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process and in September the first workshop was held with an external facilitator. This process will allow the National Society to review its administrative, operational and strategic documents and procedures in order to propose improvements in the identified areas.

The Strategic Resource Mobilisation Committee has defined a resource mobilization strategy for the Chilean Red Cross. The committee has a consultative role and forms part of the decision-making process, as it is responsible for the analysis and approval of all resource mobilization initiatives that the Chilean Red Cross would like to evaluate. It is aimed that by the end of 2012 there is more clarity on the resource mobilization needs and projections for 2013.

The National Society determined the need to review its current Statutes to adapt them to the national context and growth, modernization and development that it is experiencing as an organization. A Statutes commission was created which is developing a work plan that includes consultations with regional branches and the incorporation of the Joint Commission's recommendations. The final product will be presented for approval at the General Assembly in December 2012.

National Development department:

The project for branch and volunteer development, implemented as a pilot in the Maule region to implement the Chilean Red Cross National Branch and Volunteer Development Policy, successfully completed its fourth phase with the regional recruitment campaign for new volunteers. Eight of 9 branches in the Maule region implemented a basic model and strategy for the campaign based on needs and capacities. The campaign was launched in Molina on 13 April 2012 and lasted for nearly three weeks. Branches held a recruitment drive through different methods and in public places and implemented reception and induction days for interested individuals. The campaign recruited 200 new volunteers, which doubled the number of volunteers in the region. In the following phase, the outcomes of the campaign, such as the percentage of new volunteer retention, will be evaluated.

The project also provides an intensive training plan which covers a broad range of content from fundamental topics such as the Chilean Red Cross programme areas to basic work tools, deemed by the branches themselves as necessary and include: resource mobilization and management, project development, introduction to community work, personal care for volunteers, leadership and internal communication and basic institutional training. Branch volunteers and new volunteers were integrated during the trainings.

The final phase of the project is underway, which aims to put the training content into practice by offering the new volunteers opportunities to work with the community through the implementation of one-per-branch community micro-projects. In order to encourage the selected 9 branches, and with the involvement of the regional branch, different materials have been distributed such as 10 CPR mannequins, 10 first aid kits, 300 bibs and 300 uniforms.

The National Development Department continues the monitoring planning and operational process in all areas in the National Society. This process includes the establishment of objectives, results, indicators and activities, as well as the updating of timelines. The monitoring tools, now adapted, contribute to improving the internal monitoring culture of operational and financial implementation.

The Chilean Red Cross and the International Federation have jointly carried out a mid-term review with the University of Concepción and the technical support department of the Social Sciences Faculty. The results of the evaluation were presented to the National Society's governance and management bodies in a public event in July.

National Youth department:

With the aim of empowering branch volunteers, the National Youth Department has promoted branch volunteers to carry out planning, organization and implementation activities and then prepare the narrative and financial reports. This was a difficult task but the proposed objective was accomplished.

In order to do so, the educational unit programme provided technical support to involved branches to implement monthly activity plans, report preparation, funding procedures and proposal requests and ensure accountability. Regular monitoring has been carried out in the field, which contributed to positive results and to branches gaining knowledge about planning community activities, managing funds and delivering reports.

In the case of Club 25, branches were also responsible for planning, organizing and implementing activities; an empowerment strategy was also provided to the regional youth departments.

Between March and April 2012, work was implemented with 17 branches in the Maule, Bio Bio and Araucania regions and support was provided to the regional youth departments. A total of 60 different activities were implemented, mobilizing 235 volunteers, and reaching 923 beneficiaries. The activities carried out included the dissemination of Red Cross history and the International Movement's Fundamental Principles, first aid, school safety, violence prevention, the promotion of altruistic blood donation and healthy lifestyles and the prevention of HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases and teenage pregnancy.

Regarding the project on the national youth network as agents of change, important synergies were generated for financial and technical support. The funding received for this project from Geneva was complemented with funds from the appeal destined for volunteer development. From a technical viewpoint, support was provided by the International Federation's Delegation in Chile through the organizational development delegate and also from the operational areas of the Chilean Red Cross. This initiative has allowed for significant integration between the departments within the National Society. This project contributes to efforts to empower branch volunteers and was carried out between March and August 2012, strengthening youth volunteer leadership within their branches and with a strong emphasis on their communities.

National Human Resource department:

The national human resource department has developed significant activities to improve the working environment and the well-being and competencies of headquarters' staff. Sessions on the working environment that included all working members in the headquarters were organized to identify the most important issues to be addressed, which identified the need for improved internal communication. On the basis of this analysis, measures were implemented to improve the working environment, such as workshops on effective communication. Additionally, activities on personal care were carried out for staff that aim to help manage stress through an alliance with a specialized local institute.

The staff identified basic required technical competencies. All levels of staff were trained in information technology. The national human resource director also received support by strengthening capacities for staff recruitment through the development of a written procedure for personnel selection and the use of the Luscher test.

Information Technology:

The IT area completed the installation of an internal network that can respond to the large quantity of new equipment connected to the system and the implementation of technologies to broaden the connectivity network in the headquarters. In June, an agreement was signed that involves the donation of different Microsoft products with a value of 544,000 US dollars, which will allow for all branches to use the software. Visits were made to the branches of Coelemu and Talcahuano in Bio Bio; Cauquenes, San Clemente, Teno and Parral in Maule; Arica, Alto Ospicio and Iquique in the north to

install equipment and software and to connect the offices to the network with the central system. The creation of an Intranet for Chilean Red Cross volunteers has been 70 per cent completed.

Improvements to infrastructure:

The physical and technological improvements continue in Chilean Red Cross branches that were damaged by the earthquake and tsunami. Work is still pending in the Cauquenes branch, painting in the headquarters and maintenance work in the national collection centre.

Challenges: The Chilean Red Cross has reduced some activities and certain personnel in keeping with the operation's exit strategy. The National Society has the objective of having a resource mobilization plan in place for 2013 that is coherent with the strategic and operational plans. An external company has been selected to implement the selection process for a new Executive Director. High staff rotation remains a problem and poses a challenge when staff are hired from outside the institution. Improvement of organizational culture and leadership at the governance and management levels is underway, which includes the promotion of increased professionalism, tolerance and openness.

Telecommunications

The area of telecommunications continues its actions to unite the CRCh under one HF and VHF radio communications network at the national level and monitor the network's functionality.

During the reporting period, 5 VHF systems (75 per cent of the national goal) with external antennas were installed in the Bio Bio, Maule and Arca-Parinacota regions. One VHF relay station was installed in Curanilahue in the Bio Bio region, which will cover 75 per cent of the region. One HF system was installed in the Coquimbo region. To date, 14 HF systems, 35 base VHF systems, 19 mobile VHF systems, and 197 portable VHF systems have been installed across the country.

The installation of equipment is complemented by training of branch volunteers, as well as the preparation of a procedural guide, which will be adapted to each branches' needs. Twenty volunteers participated in the third national telecommunications course held on 22-25 August in California (Araucania region).

Logistics

The National Logistics Department (NLD) continues to provide support to departments and National Society projects (this appeal and projects supported by the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Spanish Red Cross with DIPECHO funding, and the LARRA project of the American Red Cross).

After the NIT course and the formalization of procedures for procurement and the hiring of services through the procurement manual, the NLD now has trained personnel in place to offer support services to the headquarters and branches.

The NLD has a new head of department, a new procurement officer and the logistics officer for the areas of warehousing and transport. The new team has the task of improving services, maintaining files, systematizing information and consolidating the area within the National Society's overall institutional framework.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The National Communications Department, with International Federation support, continues to produce materials with key messages and disseminate information about the National Society's achievements and transformation to implement services that are relevant and sustainable for vulnerable communities. The regularly updated website is essential for dissemination of these messages.

During the reporting period the content and technical aspects of the Chilean Red Cross Communications Manual was completed. This manual summarizes procedures relating to management of external communications at the national, regional and local levels and in distinct contexts. The printing and distribution of the manual to the National Society's branches and offices remains pending.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Chile:**
 - Fernando Larraín, Executive Director of the Chilean Red Cross; phone (56-2) 2783 416; email: direccionejecutiva@cuzroja.cl
 - Michele Detomaso, IFRC Operations Coordinator; phone: (56-9) 77873191; email: michele.detomaso@ifrc.org
- **In Chile:** Gustavo Ramírez, IFRC Country Representative phone: (56 2) 7771448; email: gustavo.ramirez@ifrc.org
- **In Panama:**
 - Douglas Baquero, Regional Logistics Coordinator; phone: (507) 3173050; email: douglas.baquero@ifrc.org
 - Jan Gelfand, Head of Operations and Programmes for the Americas; phone: (507) 3173050; email: jan.gelfand@ifrc.org
 - Sandra Lombardo, Senior Resource Mobilization Officer; phone (507) 3173050; email sandra.lombardo@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:**
 - **Christine South**, Operations Quality Assurance Disaster and Crisis Management Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.4529; email: christine.south@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. To see the [Revised budget](#) and the [financial report](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

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

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

During the following ten years, the International Federation will collectively focus on achieving the following strategic objectives:

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

www.ifrc.org Salvar vidas,
cambiar mentalidades.



EMERGENCY APPEAL

30/09/2012

MDRCL006 CHILE EARTHQUAKE

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	635,712			635,712
Shelter - Transitional	3,408,886			3,408,886
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	962,351			962,351
Clothing & Textiles	296,726			296,726
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	177,902			177,902
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,101,181			1,101,181
Medical & First Aid	150,046			150,046
Teaching Materials	130,669			130,669
Utensils & Tools	1,023,932			1,023,932
Other Supplies & Services	619,689			619,689
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	8,507,094	0	0	8,507,094
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	108,830			108,830
Computer & Telecom Equipment	119,141			119,141
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	38,241			38,241
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	36,259			36,259
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	302,471	0	0	302,471
Storage, Warehousing	66,058			66,058
Distribution & Monitoring	1,307,642			1,307,642
Transport & Vehicle Costs	251,082			251,082
Logistics Services	47,766			47,766
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,672,548	0	0	1,672,548
International Staff	1,333,758			1,333,758
National Staff	68,594			68,594
National Society Staff	791,235			791,235
Volunteers	146,265			146,265
Total PERSONNEL	2,339,852	0	0	2,339,852
Consultants	277,707			277,707
Professional Fees	146,000			146,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	423,707	0	0	423,707
Workshops & Training	731,135			731,135
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	731,135	0	0	731,135
Travel	359,155			359,155
Information & Public Relations	230,387			230,387
Office Costs	196,170			196,170
Communications	92,842			92,842
Financial Charges	90,789			90,789
Other General Expenses	32,566			32,566
Shared Office and Services Costs	40,762			40,762
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	1,042,670	0	0	1,042,670
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	976,266	0		976,266
Total INDIRECT COSTS	976,266	0	0	976,266
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	80,126			80,126
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	80,126	0	0	80,126
TOTAL BUDGET	16,075,870	0	0	16,075,870
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	15,067,435			15,067,435
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	15,067,435	0	0	15,067,435
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,008,435	0	0	1,008,435

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/3
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	BUDGET9

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	16,075,870					16,075,870	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
American Red Cross	2,709,823					2,709,823	
Andorra Government	28,694					28,694	
Andorran Red Cross	13,759					13,759	
Argentine Red Cross	221,694					221,694	
Australian Red Cross	180,601					180,601	
Austrian Red Cross	1,029					1,029	
British Red Cross	1,677,969					1,677,969	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	73,579					73,579	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	13,400					13,400	
Croatian Red Cross	97,673					97,673	
Danish Red Cross	59,424					59,424	
Finnish Red Cross	28,472					28,472	
Great Britain - Private Donors	71					71	
IFRC at the UN Inc	90,945					90,945	
Irish Red Cross Society	9,204					9,204	
Japanese Red Cross Society	533,203					533,203	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	1,905,040					1,905,040	
Liechtenstein Red Cross	730					730	
Luxembourg Red Cross	4,175					4,175	
New Zealand Red Cross	436,848					436,848	
Norwegian Red Cross	22,697					22,697	
On Line donations	44,685					44,685	
OPEC Fund For International Development	234,324					234,324	
Peruvian Red Cross	894					894	
Qatar Red Crescent Society	9,559					9,559	
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	5,304					5,304	
Red Cross of Monaco	50,576					50,576	
Red Cross of Viet Nam	15,955					15,955	
Singapore Red Cross Society	213,162					213,162	
Slovenian Red Cross	1,601					1,601	
Swedish Red Cross	1,032,650					1,032,650	
Switzerland - Private Donors	323					323	
The Bahamas Red Cross Society	3,723					3,723	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2,110,881					2,110,881	
The Netherlands Red Cross	238,150					238,150	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	110,920					110,920	
United States Government - USAID	836,179					836,179	
United States - Private Donors	161					161	
Venezuela - Private Donors	2,766					2,766	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,500					2,500	
C1. Cash contributions	13,023,342					13,023,342	
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>							
American Red Cross	136,358					136,358	
Austrian Red Cross	15,823					15,823	
British Red Cross	106,210					106,210	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	54,083					54,083	
Luxembourg Red Cross	108,886					108,886	
Norwegian Red Cross	703,556					703,556	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	666,222					666,222	



MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/3
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	BUDGET9

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	247,562					247,562	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	2,038,700					2,038,700	
Other Income							
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	2,086					2,086	
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	3,307					3,307	
C4. Other Income	5,393					5,393	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	15,067,435					15,067,435	
D. Total Funding = B +C	15,067,435					15,067,435	
Coverage = D/A	94%					94%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	15,067,435					15,067,435	
E. Expenditure	-13,516,023					-13,516,023	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,551,412					1,551,412	

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/3
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	BUDGET9

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		16,075,870					16,075,870	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	635,712	635,712				635,712	0	
Shelter - Transitional	3,408,886	3,408,886				3,408,886	0	
Construction Materials	962,351	462,373				462,373	499,978	
Clothing & Textiles	296,726	198,843				198,843	97,883	
Seeds & Plants	177,902	48,851				48,851	129,051	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,101,181	665,625				665,625	435,556	
Medical & First Aid	150,046	20,701				20,701	129,345	
Teaching Materials	130,669	93,560				93,560	37,109	
Utensils & Tools	1,023,932	952,852				952,852	71,080	
Other Supplies & Services	619,689	232,072				232,072	387,617	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	8,507,094	6,719,476				6,719,476	1,787,619	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	108,830	93,737				93,737	15,093	
Computers & Telecom	119,141	96,987				96,987	22,155	
Office & Household Equipment	38,241	27,968				27,968	10,273	
Others Machinery & Equipment	36,259	31,758				31,758	4,501	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	302,471	250,449				250,449	52,022	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	66,058	61,432				61,432	4,626	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,307,642	1,298,731				1,298,731	8,911	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	251,082	225,789				225,789	25,293	
Logistics Services	47,766	45,695				45,695	2,071	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,672,548	1,631,647				1,631,647	40,901	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,333,758	1,152,137				1,152,137	181,622	
National Staff	68,594	68,594				68,594	0	
National Society Staff	791,235	767,090				767,090	24,145	
Volunteers	146,265	129,777				129,777	16,488	
Total Personnel	2,339,852	2,117,598				2,117,598	222,255	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	277,707	244,456				244,456	33,251	
Professional Fees	146,000	108,869				108,869	37,131	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	423,707	353,325				353,325	70,382	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	731,135	567,431				567,431	163,703	
Total Workshops & Training	731,135	567,431				567,431	163,703	
General Expenditure								
Travel	359,155	321,978				321,978	37,177	
Information & Public Relations	230,387	199,284				199,284	31,103	
Office Costs	196,170	176,836				176,836	19,334	
Communications	92,842	79,407				79,407	13,435	
Financial Charges	90,789	76,857				76,857	13,932	
Other General Expenses	32,566	29,679				29,679	2,886	
Shared Office and Services Costs	40,762	26,123				26,123	14,640	
Total General Expenditure	1,042,670	910,164				910,164	132,506	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		122,344				122,344	-122,344	
Total Operational Provisions		122,344				122,344	-122,344	



MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/3
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	BUDGET9

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		16,075,870					16,075,870	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	976,266	769,021				769,021	207,245	
Total Indirect Costs	976,266	769,021				769,021	207,245	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	78,926	61,169				61,169	17,757	
Pledge Reporting Fees	1,200	13,400				13,400	-12,200	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	80,126	74,569				74,569	5,557	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,075,870	13,516,023				13,516,023	2,559,847	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,559,847					2,559,847	