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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° 14 1 March 2012

Period covered by this
Operations Update: 1
September 2011 to 30
November 2011.

Appeal target: CHF
16,075,870 Swiss francs.

Appeal coverage: 93%

[<Click here to view the updated donor response list, here for the interim financial statement, or here to see the contact information>](#)

Appeal history:

- On 27 February 2010, 300,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Chilean Red Cross (CRCh) to initiate response and provide immediate relief items for 3,000 families.
- On 2 March 2010, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched for 7 million Swiss francs to support the CRCh in assisting approximately 15,000 families (75,000 people) over 6 months.
- On 10 March 2010, an Emergency Appeal was launched to request 13,086,822 Swiss francs – including ERUs – to support CRCh in the provision of non-food items to 10,000 families (50,000 people), emergency and/or transitional shelter solutions for 10,000 families, 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 a Revised Appeal was issued including changes in objectives, an extension of the implementation period to 24 months and a revised budget of 14,143,016 Swiss francs. The revised budget, without the costs of ERUs, increased from 10,035,095 Swiss francs to 14,143,016 Swiss francs.
- During the month of December, the operation's budget was revised to 14,540,398 Swiss francs due to the new availability of estimated costs for the reconstruction of National Society warehouses and branches affected.
- On 2 March 2011, a second Revised Appeal was published including an extension to the implementation period to **36 months**, a revised budget of 16,075,870 Swiss francs and a relocation of budgetary lines. [Click here to view the second Revised Appeal.](#)



A volunteer visits an area of Dichato affected by the tsunami, in the Tomé district, Biobío region. Source: Chilean Red Cross.

Summary: With the objective of building capacities and strengthening the organization, the National Society adjusted its Operational Plan taking into account the activities already planned in the appeal with the aim of providing a more strategic, sustainable and long-term vision and development of the Chilean Red Cross. This plan covers the period of 2011-2012.

The Appeal represents 70 per cent of the National Society's planned activities, including those financed autonomously and through bilateral projects. As mentioned in previous operation updates, the relief phase has been completed, which had the objective of distributing humanitarian aid to 10,000 families (which has been fulfilled in more than 110 per cent). To synchronise the appeal with other Chilean Red Cross bilateral projects, it was necessary to extend the timeframe to 36 months and increase the corresponding budget allowing the increase in the number of activities.

The Chilean Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Secretariat would like to extend their gratitude to Partner National Societies (PNS), governments and corporate donors that have supported this appeal through cash, in-kind donations or human resources. Their positive response and generous contributions have been essential to provide relief, water and sanitation, health services and transitional shelter to the population affected by the earthquake of 27 February 2010.

The situation

Eighteen months after the earthquake and tsunami of 27 February 2010, the Chilean government continues working to assist the affected families. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning continues with the repairs of infrastructure and the stabilized improvement of transitional settlements that were set up in the Valparaíso and Biobío regions. In these 98 transitional settlements, the municipalities will repair sanitation services, electrical connections and improved stabilization of the settlements.

At the same time, the Ministry of Public Works (MOP, in Spanish) is implementing a reconstruction plan for the fishing communities in the Biobío region, aligned within the infrastructure and public service reconstruction plan of the affected regions. The MOP plan has the objective of recovering 17 fishing communities, which were severely damaged by the earthquake and tsunami of 27 February 2010.

Coordination and partnerships

In order to achieve the proposed objectives, the Chilean Red Cross (CRCh) and the IFRC Secretariat are working in coordination with different external actors. During this last period Participating National Societies have taken on a predominant role in the implementation of CRCh projects.

American Red Cross: During this reporting period, selected personnel from the regions of Biobío and Maule were integrated into the Latin America Risk Reduction Activity (LARRA) programme team in Santiago. The team visited 15 communities in this period, 10 of which were selected to participate in the project. Assessments were carried out using the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) tool with 7 communities, which contributed to establishing baselines for these communities and first aid training activities were carried out in 5 of the selected communities. The project also strengthened the branches of Talcahuano, Chillan and Tome (Biobío) providing office equipment and training in first aid.

Japanese Red Cross Society: The bilateral project has completed the distribution of 70 boats and 130 engines, which has benefited 160 fishing communities. The final activities including administrative tasks, accountability, internal audit and project support activities will be completed during the first quarter of 2012.

Spanish Red Cross: It is implementing the "Strengthening the regional civil protection system and risk reduction in the event of earthquakes and tsunamis in the north of Chile" project, which is funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO). The project will work with eight communities in the Arica, Tarapacá, Parinacota and Antofagasta regions. During the reporting period, the project team visited the 8 selected communities, and carried out VCA assessments in 7 of these and developed baselines in 8 communities through the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey. The team also held trainings for communities focused on the risks of earthquakes and tsunami.

Colombian Red Cross: During this period, projects were supported in communities within the area of risk reduction and courses were held in entrepreneurship, CBHFA and the Prepared Family (Familia Prevenida) module for neighbourhood committees, as well as specialised courses with the fire service in Tubul (Biobío region).

In September a Sphere course was held together with the United Nations in Chile. The participants included 10 CRCh members of staff and 3 members of the IFRC team in Chile together with representatives from organisations from the Humanitarian Network in Chile. The head of the CRCh national disaster intervention programme participated as a facilitator.

At the beginning of October CRCh personnel and the IFRC team in Chile participated in the first Humanitarian Country Team course, together with government and United Nations agency personnel. This course is one of the first outcomes of the agreement signed by the Chilean government, the United Nations agencies and international humanitarian organisations, amongst those the IFRC, with the aim of coordinating humanitarian actions in the event of a disaster.

On the other hand, with support from the Appeal, the face-to-face phase of the International Diploma Specialising in Human Rights, Sustainable Development and Disaster Prevention Public Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean 2011-2012, organised by the Henry Dunant Foundation, also took place in October. This session was held in the Maria Luisa Torres branch, where CRCh staff and volunteers and the IFRC team in Chile were both present as participants and speakers.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Below is a summary of the main activities carried out by Chilean Red Cross and the International Federation, within the framework of the Chile earthquake operation 2010.

Shelter solutions: 9,363 cards were distributed: 3,788 cards in the Maule region, of which 2,464 were distributed to female-headed households; 5,441 cards in the Biobío region, of which 3,303 families are led by women. A satisfaction survey was carried out with 98 of the 121 volunteers involved in the project and a satisfaction survey is planned with 250 of the 9,363 families reached.

Health: National Intervention Team (NIT) courses in health in emergencies with an emphasis on epidemic control for volunteers, psychosocial support for volunteers and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion were carried out. The Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) methodology was disseminated and implemented in 21 branches in the Maule and Biobío regions. In addition, the revision of the CRCh first aid manual (basic and advanced levels), the basis of health trainings, was completed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion: In November, a second NIT course was carried out in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for volunteers. The course was held in Salto del Laja, Maule region, with 13 participants (5 women and 8 men). Volunteers previously trained in the 2010 course joined this second course as part of the technical support team, which contributed to strengthening previously acquired skills.

Livelihoods: In October an agreement was signed with a software company called INSO to create a management system for the beneficiaries of the agricultural ReD card. A contract was also signed with Copeval, which will provide the goods purchased with the agricultural ReD card. The project further advance with the training for with the first group of beneficiary heads of families through three didactic modules: correct use of pesticides, vegetable production, fertilization and irrigation.

Disaster Risk Reduction: The National Society is working on the adaptation of four modules (early warning, protected school, education, organization and preparedness for risk reduction, and community teams) from the "It's Better to Prevent" series created by the Reference Centre for Community Based Education in Disaster Preparedness (CREEC). A document entitled "Disaster Risk Assessment in Chile" was completed with UNESCO, which will be published on the second anniversary of the disaster.

The installation of the *crisis room* was completed and the development of CRCh National Response Plan progressed. This plan includes processes, structures, roles and responsibilities, which will support personnel in the crisis room in understanding procedures in information management, monitoring of communication networks and the management of the radio communication systems.

Organizational Development: The strengthening of the different areas of (Development, IT, Youth, Human Resources and Finance) through the implementation of internal processes and protocols has continued. The Strategic Committee for Resource Mobilization has also continued its work and a Volunteer Committee was set up

with the aim of improving policies and strategies in this area. The National Society has also continued in the repairs of branches and buildings damaged by the earthquake/tsunami.

For more details on the progress in the abovementioned areas and those of telecommunications, logistics and communications, see the section below, progress towards outcomes.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Affected families have access to food and non-food items to support resumption of essential household activities.

Outputs

Up to 10,000 households (50,000 people) resume household activities through the distribution of one hygiene kit and one kitchen set per household, and other non-food items.

Up to 3,000 families have their immediate food needs covered through the distribution of food parcels received locally by the Chilean Red Cross.

Impact: The relief distribution component was completed by the end of the emergency phase of the operation, in June 2010. The distributions corresponding to the recovery phase are under the responsibility of the logistics department, which provides auxiliary services in procurement and transport to other departments for the implementation of their respective projects.

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 in the humanitarian situation.

Outputs

Up to 1,600 households receive emergency shelter solutions (16m² family tents) and 10,000 families receive support to improve their habitation conditions to help their recovery.

Activities planned

- 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: A total of 9,363 families received support to improve their living conditions and support their recovery through the ReD card. This represents a 93.6% fulfilment of the original target of 10,000 families. The distribution of the cards was carried out during several phases between October 2010 and May 2011.

The National Society is now focused on finalising and assessing the project. In November, a satisfaction survey was carried out with 98 volunteers of the total 121 volunteers that participated. After an opportunity and efficiency analysis was carried out, the National Society decided to carry out satisfaction surveys with a group of the ReD card users. It is expected that a total of 250 families will be surveyed from the total 9,363 families reached.

The CRCh and the International Federation continue collaborating with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning and the Chilean Association of Municipalities in a project in the district of Valle del Itata (Biobío), which will be implemented in December. The project studies the use of “adobe” as a local material used for the recovery of local housing, which implies the repair or reconstruction of houses, according to specific needs. This is being carried out as part of an agreement between UN-Habitat and the Chilean government to set up a resource centre to provide technical assistance to municipalities, authorities and local actors in November. The same month the second joint mission of CRCh and the International Federation was carried out with the Chilean Association of Municipalities to evaluate, define and disseminate the initiative; and according to the local municipalities, a workshop on the use of reinforced adobe with earthquake resistant techniques, within the framework of Chilean construction law will be held

in the first quarter of 2012. The International Federation will present its previous experiences using adobe in different countries in Latin America. The workshop will be co-funded by the Appeal, together with MINVU and municipalities.

Emergency health	
<p>Outcome 1: The medium and long-term health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of targeted preventative and community-based health interventions, including hygiene promotion, recruitment of voluntary and non-remunerated blood donors, disease prevention and psychosocial support to the affected communities.</p> <p>Outcome 2: The affected communities will benefit from curative healthcare through the deployment of field healthcare facilities and the provision of equipment.</p>	
Outputs	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: The CRCh national health department has been strengthened in the following areas:

Health in emergencies and first aid: The National Society is currently tendering for the design of the two first aid manuals, of both basic and advanced levels. These two different versions will support the volunteers' learning processes, depending on their level of expertise. Furthermore 12 volunteers from the Biobío region were trained as new instructors in advanced first aid.

At the end of November and beginning of December, the CRCh held the second NIT course in health in emergencies with an emphasis on epidemic control for volunteers, in Malloco (Metropolitan region). A total of 22 participants assisted (14 women and 8 men) from the regional committee of Antofagasta and the branches of Santiago, Cauquenes, Coquimbo, Alto Hospicio, Caldera, Quinta Normal, Buin, Pozo Almonte, Quillota, Chiguayante, Rancagua and Quilicura. The course was facilitated with support from the Reference Centre for Disaster Preparedness (CREPD) and the Peruvian Red Cross, as well as IFRC personnel present in Chile.

At the same time, the National Society has started the planning, design and adaptation process of the methodological tool kit on "Epidemic Control for volunteers". Trainings are planned to take place after the summer vacations and before the start of the colder seasons when epidemics represent a risk in communities.

Psychosocial support: The national coordinator of the CRCh psychosocial support programme participated in the "Psychosocial support meeting: presentation of reference manuals, educational materials and experiences in recent disasters", organised by the IFRC in Bogotá, in September 2011. The coordinator spoke on the growth of the psychosocial support programme in CRCh and of her experiences in recent emergencies. In addition the development and methodological design of the psychosocial support training modules for volunteers and the results of the pilot course were presented, which complements the training of national intervention teams in health in emergencies. As a result of the meeting the Chilean Red Cross now forms part of the group of National Societies in the Americas that lead network efforts in this topic.

To further develop the training process in psychological first aid, 14 volunteers from the CRCh branches of Santa Bárbara, Mulchén and Los Angeles received training on 28 and 29 November, in ciudad Los Ángeles (Biobío region).

As part of the agreement with the University of the Americas, the psychosocial support programme started training 45 psychology students in their third and fourth year to integrate them into the programme's volunteers. Three trainings were held with the same group of students on institutional doctrine, the vision of psychosocial support and the Chilean Red Cross strategy for community work.

Psychosocial support has also been included into other bilateral projects with the American Red Cross (LARRA), in the south; with the Spanish Red Cross (DIPECHO), in the north; and with the Resource Foundation for a project that works with immigrants in the Metropolitan region. Activities in this area will also soon be implemented with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

In December the National Society will hold the second NIT course in Health in Emergencies with an emphasis on Psychosocial Support for Volunteers. Volunteers from the branches of de Antofagasta, La Serena, Curicó, La Florida, Chillán, Tome, Talcahuano and Valdivia will participate. Amongst the facilitators will be personnel from CREPD, Paraguayan Red Cross and the Federation; 3 volunteers that learned during the first course will also facilitate the training.

ONEMI recognises the capacity of the Chilean Red Cross in regard to first response teams with specialisation in psychosocial support in emergencies, which is why the National Society is asked to provide support during disasters or crises. During the reporting period, volunteers from the Casablanca branch were activated to support the emergency of the multiple car accident on Highway 68, which involved 51 vehicles and left 5 people dead and 30 injured. The volunteers, who had trained as members of the NIT team in health in emergencies with training in the psychosocial support module, assisted the five families affected by the loss of their relatives.

Community health: With support from this Appeal, the community health programme has been implementing a project with fishing communities affected by the earthquake to improve the people's capacity for resilience and promote health issues such as hygiene and first aid. The project, which started in 2011, intends to work with at least 25 communities in the Biobío and Maule regions.

At the end of this reporting period VCA community assessments had been carried out in 7 communities (Cerro Verde, Lirquen, Peroné, Coliumo, El Soldado, Los Bagres and Villarrica) in the Biobío region. The assessments help improve the information available about each community (population total, age groups, existing number of community associations). Community needs will be identified through the assessments and a plan of action will be developed to carry out activities. The action plans will be presented to community leaders for their validation. The National Society will plan the assessments gradually and work with communities in phases.



A volunteer carrying out Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities with beneficiaries in the Biobío region. Source: Chilean Red Cross.

During this period training started in first aid, healthy lifestyles, hygiene promotion, disease prevention and the development of psychosocial skills in the event of emergencies with families in the communities of Perone and Coliumo. These activities will then be extended to the communities of Lirquen, Los Bagres, Cerro Verde and Villarrica. The situation in the "El Soldado" community is being evaluated as it is located on military land and despite the interest manifested by the Chilean Red Cross to promote health

activities aimed at the care and wellbeing of families that live there, access to enter the community has

not been granted.

On the other hand, during the reporting period meetings were held with 21 branches from the Biobío region: Chillan, San Carlos, Bulnes, Los Ángeles, Santa Bárbara, Nacimiento, Negrete, Concepción, Mulchén, Talcahuano, Curanilahue, Lebu, Cañete, Chiguayante, Monte Aguila, Cabrero, Tome, Penco, Coronel, Lota and Coelemu; and in 6 branches in the Maule region: San Clemente, Curicó, Talca, Constitución, Curanipe and Pelluhue. The aim of the meetings was to present the CBHFA methodology and the results gained from working with communities to promote the training of new volunteers to work with new communities.

Volunteers trained in the CBHFA methodology support activities at the community level. In November 21 volunteers (16 women and 5 men) were trained in the second CBHFA course in the Biobío region. The volunteers came from the Chillan, Mulchén, San Carlos, Coelemu, Talcahuano, Concepción, Coronel, Chiguayante and Monte Aguila branches. With these new volunteers trained, the identification of new communities will take place in the same region.

In September 16 people (12 women and 4 men) were trained in the CBHFA methodology, with support from the Appeal, in the Metropolitan region. The trained volunteers work with the branches of La Florida, El Monte, Quilicura, Santiago Estación, Peñaflo - Malloco and Buin.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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

Outputs	Outputs
Up to 10,000 households have access to safe water and take part in community-based hygiene activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency health, and water and sanitation needs and capacity assessments 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: In response to the needs identified with the 12 de Abril community in the town of Arauca (Biobío region) where technical problems had occurred, the Chilean Red Cross in agreement with the municipal mayor's office is extending the potable water connection and designing and connecting wastewater for the sector beyond the community. To complement this action, talks were also held with 19 female heads of household on adequate water usage and management.

In November, the assessment and subsequent proposal presentation for an intervention in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion was made for the regions of Araucanía and Maule. This intervention seeks to directly benefit some 806 families¹, 300 students and 12 volunteers through the improvement of community and family water wells, as well as rural mono-family sanitation systems. After the proposal was approved, the tender and selection of suppliers took place as well as the company responsible for the building of the community water well in Lumaco (Araucanía).

Also in November, the National Intervention Team (NIT) course in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion was held in Salto de Laja (Biobío region) with the participation of 13 volunteers (8 men and 5 women). The participants work with the branches of Linares, Chiguayante, Talagante, Punta Arenas, Pucón, Concepción and Antofagasta. International facilitators from Costa Rican Red Cross and Nicaraguan Red Cross, as well as IFRC staff present in

¹806 families in the regions of Araucanía (Lumaco, Puerto Saavedra and Isla Catrileo communities), Maule (Cauquenes district) and Biobío (districts of San Carlos, Quirihue and Coelemu).

Chile supported the course. In addition, 4 people that had trained in the first course held in Chile also supported the facilitation of the workshop.

From 30 November to 2 December the technical committee met in the town of Chiguayante to standardise water, sanitation and hygiene promotion response equipment. Response procedures in this area were established and related equipment received proper maintenance, and the systematization and division of supplies in two warehouses was carried out: one warehouse, located in Chiguayante, which will support the south of the country and another in the headquarters warehouse in Santiago, which will support response in the north of the country.

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.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>2,500 families are actively involved in early recovery actions and benefit from livelihood 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"> • Assessments 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. • Vocational and technical skills training, and support for re-establishing small businesses. • Identification of key sectors (i.e. small-scale cooperatives or neighbourhood groups dedicated to agricultural production or commerce). • 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 output in this area, the CRCh is implementing a project to improve agricultural livelihoods. This project is financed with funds from the Appeal and aims to benefit 2,500 families dedicated to agriculture in the Maule and Biobío regions. Progress against the expected result is currently at 37 per cent, and 936 families have received livelihood support: 9 families received beekeeping equipment in Cauquenes, 55 families in Arauco now have a community garden and 872 families have received a vegetable seed kit and a personal protection kit².

At the end of November, 1,875 field surveys were carried out, of which 1,041 are currently tabulated. The pending surveys will be carried out in the first quarter of 2012. In the field, municipalities collaborated with personnel from the Local Development Programme for small farmers (PRODESAL), which accompany volunteers in carrying out the surveys and aims to gather a record of families that will facilitate the



Beneficiaries of the seed kit and the protection kit in Hualañé participated in a short course on the effective use of the items received. Source: Chilean Red Cross.

² These families are currently being trained in issues to improve agricultural production and the distribution of the agricultural ReD card is still pending, which will provide additional support for their work.

selection of the 2,000 families that will receive a vegetable seed kit, a protection kit for farming and the agricultural ReD card.

During the reporting period, seed kits and protection kits were distributed to the first 872 families, and the remainder will be distributed in the first quarter of 2012, matching with the farming calendar. This has enabled the training schedule to continue in the three modules: correct use of pesticides, vegetable production, fertilization and irrigation. Details can be seen in the table below:

Region	Districts	Module 1: Correct pesticide use	N° of Families	Module 2: Vegetable production	N° of Families	Module 3: Fertilization and irrigation	N° of Families
Maule	Hualañé	5 August	54	14 September	48	21 October	53
	Empedrado	31 Aug – 1 Sept	98	22-23 September	87	25-26 October	85
	San Javier	19-20 Aug	83	27-28 September	86	27-28 October	85
	Cauquenes	25-26 Aug	91	29-30 September	95	3-4 November	86
	Sagrada Familia*	----	0	----	0	-----	0
Biobío	Coelemu*	30 Aug – 1 Sept	86	----	0	n/a	66
	San Carlos	26 Aug	120	29-30 September	96	27-28 October	64
	Quirihue	9 Aug	57	13 September	48	20 October	66
TOTAL			589	TOTAL	460	TOTAL	505

*Note: The trainings in the Sagrada Familia district will be carried out in the first quarter of 2012; the second training in Coelemu was postponed for December.

In order to facilitate the participation of members of the different district sectors, more than one course was held every day in each district.

After the majority of the surveys and the record were completed, other districts selected for the project were identified: Molina (176 families), San Clemente (220) and Linares (100) in the Maule region; Arauco (188), Curanilahue (105), Lebu (110) and Tirua (78) in the Biobío region.

Participants in the trainings included people directly reached by the project and people representing beneficiaries or community members. At the trainings, information was gathered on community members with health problems or who had passed away; thereby contributing to updating the database of selected families and allowing another pre-selected member of the family to access the support provided by the project, if the head of the household could not assist the trainings or receive the agricultural items.

On 30 November the second community project for 55 families from the 12 de Abril settlement in Arauco, in the Biobío region, was inaugurated. The project was designed with the Arauco municipality and the main output was a 288m² community garden with a mesh fence which, includes; 2 greenhouses measuring 90m², 2 warehouses to keep tools and agricultural inputs; a compost bin; a nursery³; and a water tank with a pump to supply the drip irrigation system. Volunteers from the Talcahuano and Chiguayante branches supported this project.

All the activities developed involved the CRCh branches of Molina, Curicó, San Clemente, Linares and Cauquenes, from the Maule region; and the branches of San Carlos, Coelemu, Curanilahue, from the Biobío region. Some 62 volunteers from these two branches participated.

The Chilean Red Cross team took advantage of the launching of the World Disaster Report 2011, which focuses on food security, to present a video of the project that supports agricultural livelihoods. This video is available on the Chilean Red Cross website. The video is available at the [website of the Chilean Red Cross](#).

Project to improve livelihoods linked to fishing: This project, bilaterally financed by the Japanese Red Cross, aims to return the livelihoods of fishermen who lost their boats in the tsunami through the distribution of boats and engines. At the end of November, 70 boats and 130 engines had been distributed to fishermen in communities in the Biobío and Maule regions. The project benefited some 160 fishing communities. To date the project still has available funds, which open up the opportunity to invest in other recovery strategies, such as entrepreneurship initiatives of fishermen families affected such as small food stalls or seafood sales-points.

³ The nursery is where seeds are planted before being planted in the definitive location.

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.

Outputs	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-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"> • 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. • Train National Intervention Teams in the areas of health in emergencies, epidemic control, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Progress: Thanks to the donation from IBM, the installation of the “crisis room” was completed. Although was being used beforehand, the formal opening date was 22 September. From the crisis room, the CRCh closely follows emergencies across the country, evaluating possible interventions. It also provides a flow of valuable updates and information about these emergencies to the CRCh, Participating National Societies and the IFRC.

The CRCh National Response Plan, which was developed with contributions from the different operational areas and services in the National Society, is aligned with the National Plan developed by the Governance in order to ensure the best possible level of coordination in times of disaster. This plan includes processes, structures, roles and responsibilities. This plan is currently in the final stage of revision, and will soon be ready for printing and distribution.

The crisis room staff developed and implemented its internal operational procedures: information management, monitoring of communications networks and radio communications (HF-VHF) management.

An outcome of these operational advances was the coordination and management of the DREF launched in support of la Araucanía other different operations at both local and national levels events that mobilized massive numbers of people (such as Lo Vasque pilgrimage, which had over a million people), as requested of the National Society by ONEMI.

The disaster risk reduction programme continued to work on the adaptation of the educational modules from the “It’s Better to Prevent” series created by the Reference Centre for Community-Based Education in Disaster Preparedness (CREEC). The series consists of a collection of risk reduction tools that contribute to the creation of better-prepared communities. Four modules from the series are being adapted in Chile: early warning, protected school, education, organization and preparedness for risk reduction and community teams.

A document entitled “Disaster Risk Assessment in Chile” was completed with UNESCO, which will be published on the second anniversary of the disaster, with financial support from the operation.

Strengthening of 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 communications structures.

Outputs	Activities planned
The CRCh governance structure is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the current state of the CRCh including a strategic

<p>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>	<p>planning process and national and local response systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Progress: One of the most important objectives within the “Chile earthquake operation 2010” lies in institutional strengthening. The earthquake exposed the urgent need to prepare the CRCh in the event of future disasters. This objective is being worked on through the improvement of four fundamental areas: organizational development, improvement of infrastructure, the implementation of an integrated information network and the development of volunteering.

Organizational development: The Governing Board continued with its strengthening process, which will support the development of the future vision of the National Society, with greater clarity on its governing role. This is a complex process, as previously there was a lack of strategic direction and the process of delegating operational functions to the ‘management’ body is complex. Despite this, important progress has been made, such as changing the methodology used in regional presidential meetings, which are now more participative in the analysis of situations that affect or limit the development of the National Society’s regional committees. The National Society has also committed to participating in the IFRC’s Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process. If successful, this process will allow the National Society to review all procedures and administrative, operational and strategic documents, and propose improvements in the areas identified. Finally, the Governing Board has shown considerable interest in the sustainability of the National Society, supporting the recently created Strategic Resource Mobilization Committee, which includes 3 members of the Governing Board including the president as members.

The Strategic Resource Mobilization Committee started to develop a resource mobilization strategy for Chilean Red Cross, which is expected to be ready during the first few months of 2012. The committee has an advisory role and also takes part in decision-making, as it is responsible for the analysis and approval of all resource mobilization initiatives that the National Society intends to evaluate.

The national development department: In the area of volunteer and branch development, the National Society has sought the involvement of actors with a role in this area, such as members of the Governing Board and national directors. A committee was created and is expected to develop a CRCh Volunteer Policy, which will start working from December 2011. The committee will be made up of members of the National Society’s governance and management bodies. It is also important to mention the development process that is under way in 9 branches in the Maule region. An assessment was carried out in each branch using the well-functioning branch methodology and the IFRC Volunteering Policy. After the assessment, each branch developed lines of action to implement during 2012. It is expected that this personalised work will promote the services that the branches provide to their districts, and that they become important actors and recruit a more extensive and active volunteer base.

The project financed by the Appeal, with funds from the Canadian Red Cross, was reformulated. This revision will broaden the area of action, including all branches in Maule. During December and January, an activity plan will be

developed together with branches for institutional strengthening, and to increase Red Cross presence in the communities where branches provide services.

The national development department continued revising the operational plans of all of the National Society areas. This process includes the revision of objectives, results, indicators and activities, and the resulting update of timelines. Monitoring tools were also adapted to ensure coherence with planned activities and those already implemented. This adjustment contributes to improving the internal monitoring culture of the implementation of actions and funds.

The CRCh together with the International Federation are collaborating to carry out mid-term evaluation of the operation. During the reporting period, the selection process of the consulting team was completed. The evaluation will be carried out by the University of Concepcion and its technical assistance department (linked to the faculty of social sciences). The national development department has supported the impact evaluation of the ReD card, providing recommendations to better align technical decisions with the needs and options available. One recommendation was to carry out the beneficiary satisfaction survey by an external team.

The national youth department promoted the National Educational Unit Programme and carried out an assessment on the implementation of Educational Units⁴ in the Biobío, Maule, O'Higgins and Metropolitan regions. The assessment identified which branches were implementing the programme effectively and the reason for the partial or lack of implementation of the programme in other branches. The main conclusions of the assessment showed that the programme is well recognised, as it is an activity that has been carried out for years and was traditionally used as a way to recruit new volunteers for the institution. However, today branches are carrying out this work independently using their own criteria and knowledge, without having clear objectives of the programme or of the proper implementation.

Meetings were held with members of branches, regional committees and the headquarters to agree on common guidelines, actors and issues for the development of the Educational Unit Manual. The meetings also served as a platform to agree on strategies to develop this programme in establishments that have an Educational Unit and on how the unit will be supported.

The need for both, the manual and the training support, was identified during visits carried out in the Biobío and Maule regions, and was further confirmed by volunteers who expressed their concern of not having clear guidelines and the necessary resources to work with the Educational Units that are active in their communities.

At the moment there is no updated database of existing Educational Units, only isolated and un-systematized information available which gives the impression that the programme is inactive, despite the existence of branches with active programmes (such as the Chiguayante, Curicó, Chanco, Curicó and Parral branches). Following the assessment, the next step is to systematize the information in a database to unify the criteria of the existing different Educational Units and to establish clear guidelines for the creation of new units.

Coordination work with the Ministry of Education to formalise a new cooperation agreement continues. This will help promote the development of the programme and position the National Society as a key aid for the State in the area of education.

During this quarter the national human resources department carried out the third assessment of the working environment. The department considered it appropriate to change the assessment methodology, in order to better understand situations that affect personnel in the headquarters. Proposals to improve the working environment are expected after this assessment. Other activities were implemented to improve working conditions for personnel in the headquarters. Additionally, a committee was created to ensure the participation of personnel in administrative decision-making; sessions on "effective communication" were held; and recreational activities for staff were undertaken.

The information technology (IT) completed the installation of a new internal network to better manage the new equipment acquired and expand the network connectivity of headquarters. The regional committees of Antofagasta, La Serena, Rancagua, Talca, Concepción, Temuco, Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas were visited in order to install equipment and software and ensure connectivity with the central network. In addition, the IT area supported the

⁴ Educational Units are groups of students within educational establishments, organised by the Red Cross, that are prepared to serve their educational community and their environment, developing activities in the areas of HIV and AIDS, school safety, violence, first aid and climate change. Similar to the concept of school brigades, as used in other countries.

creation of an Intranet for Chilean Red Cross volunteers. More information is available under the Telecommunications section below.

Infrastructure improvement: the process to improve the physical and technological conditions of the Chilean Red Cross branches damaged by the earthquake and tsunami continues. By the end of November, repairs to 20 branches had been completed, the main progress can be seen in the following table:

Region	Branch	Repairs	Month
Metropolitan region	Independencia	Repairs to 2° floor bathrooms	September
	San Bernardo	Repairs to walls and meeting room	October
Valparaiso	Almedral	Repairs to the roof and walls	November
Bernardo O'Higgins	Santa Cruz	Repairs to walls, meeting room and office	September
Biobío	Talcahuano	Complete repairs to 1° and 2° floors	November
	San Clemente	Repairs to ceilings, windows and walls	August

Challenges: One situation to monitor in the National Society is the high staff turnover, particularly from outside the institution. During the National Society's change process, it is necessary to bring people from outside the organization to develop different visions, but tend to stay less time in the organization than others due to the deeply rooted organizational culture that -in some cases- is not open to new ideas. The idea of starting a process to develop the organizational culture and leadership has been proposed, including the incorporation of greater tolerance and openness. It is expected that this process will begin in the first quarter of 2012.

Telecommunications

The area of telecommunications continues working on joining the entire CRCh within one HF and VHF radio communication network at the national level and on monitoring the functionality of the network.

During the reporting period, 5 portable VHF radios with exterior antennas were installed in branches on the O'Higgins region and two on the Metropolitan region. This represents 70 per cent progress towards the goal at the national level. The assessment to install a relay station in the Biobío region (Curanilahue) was completed, which would cover 75 per cent of the region. During this period HF radios were not installed, however these installations are planned for the first quarter of 2012 in Atacama and Coquimbo. It is expected that the project will be completed during the first half of 2012.

Training for branch volunteers will complement the installation of equipment, as well as the development of a procedures and guidelines, which will be adapted to the needs of each branch. The second national telecommunications course is planned for the first quarter of 2012 and will take place in San Clemente (Maule region).

The area of telecommunications also gave technical support to the NIT courses carried out during this period (general and water and sanitation).

Logistics

During this period the National Logistics Department (NLD) completed processes for tender and procurement of the third lot of boats and engines for the bilateral project supported by Japanese Red Cross Society; medical items for the Spanish Red Cross DIPECHO project; and medical items for the American Red Cross LARRA project. The service provider of the agricultural ReD card was also selected for the livelihoods project.

The department also implemented the recruitment process for the position of logistics officer to support the CRCh areas of warehouses and transportation. It is expected that this person will start functions in the first quarter of 2012.

In September the NLD, with support from the appeal, organised a course using an updated National Intervention Team (NIT) methodology specializing in logistics, the first of its kind in the continent. Eighty people applied to participate in the workshop, of which 24 were selected (9 women and 15 men) including volunteers and personnel from 8 regional committees. Out of 24, 23 participants passed the course. Through the implementation of this specialised course and the training in procedures for the acquisition of goods and contracting services (procurement

manual), the NLD has taken an important step in professionalizing its services to support the headquarters and branches.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The national communications department, with support from the International Federation, developed materials with key messages to disseminate information on the changes and achievements made by CRCh, targeting the development of relevant and sustainable services for vulnerable communities. The materials were presented in the IFRC Global Communications Forum, in September 2011.

The department also completed the revision of the Protocol and Communications Manual and is expected to be printed in the first quarter of 2012. This manual addresses issues from web design to the writing of press releases and the definition of volunteer profiles that collaborate with the area. When the manual is ready, the department will focus on creating training modules on the different issues to develop an intensive training plan for volunteers that work with the area.

The communications department continues to support other areas in marketing and communication issues with the aim that each project and programme has a communication strategy that is appropriate to its objectives. This support was demonstrated in the planning and design of a national CRCh campaign for the prevention of HIV and AIDS.

With support from ICRC and the technical assistance of the national development department, the national programme to restore family links carried out a study on the need and viability of strengthening the implementation of the programme. The results of the study were a report that shows the viability and need for the programme and the proposal for a six-month action plan.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Chile:**
 - Yolanda Muñoz, Executive Director of the Chilean Red Cross; phone: 56 (9) 84809242; email: direccionejecutiva@cruzroja.cl
 - Michele Detomaso, IFRC Operations Coordinator; phone: 56 (9) 77873191; email: michele.detomaso@ifrc.org
- **In Buenos Aires:** Gustavo Ramírez, Regional Representative for the Southern Cone and Brazil; phone (56) 81086910; email: gustavo.ramirez@ifrc.org
- **In Panama:**
 - Zuleyka Maynard, Resource Mobilization Senior Officer, phone: (507) 317 3050; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org
 - Douglas Baquero, Regional Logistics Coordinator, PADRU; phone: (507) 316 001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: douglas.baquero@ifrc.org
 - Jan Gelfand, Head of Operations for the Americas; phone: (507) 317 3050; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: jan.gelfand@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, Operation support: phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: christine.south@ifrc.org



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How we work

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

The IFRC's vision 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.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

MDRCL006 - Chile - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 02 mar 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 feb 10 to 02 mar 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2013/2
Appeal	MDRCL006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	16,075,870					16,075,870
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	2,709,823					2,709,823
<i>Andorra Government</i>	28,694					28,694
<i>Andorran Red Cross</i>	13,759					13,759
<i>Argentine Red Cross</i>	221,694					221,694
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	180,601					180,601
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	1,029					1,029
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,373,595					1,373,595
<i>British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)</i>	304,374					304,374
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	69,803					69,803
<i>China Red Cross, Macau branch</i>	13,400					13,400
<i>Croatian Red Cross</i>	97,673					97,673
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	59,424					59,424
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	28,472					28,472
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>	71					71
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Alcatel Lucent)</i>	713					713
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Heinz H.J. Company foundation)</i>	10,002					10,002
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Kraft Foods Company)</i>	50,011					50,011
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Mellon Bank)</i>	1,354					1,354
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	2,985					2,985
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from White & Case LLP)</i>	25,880					25,880
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	9,204					9,204
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	533,203					533,203
<i>Kuwait Red Crescent Society</i>	1,905,040					1,905,040
<i>Liechtenstein Red Cross</i>	730					730
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	4,175					4,175
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	45,848					45,848
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	391,000					391,000
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	20,148					20,148
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	2,549					2,549
<i>On Line donations</i>	44,685					44,685
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	231,160					231,160
<i>Peruvian Red Cross</i>	894					894
<i>Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates</i>	5,304					5,304
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	50,576					50,576
<i>Red Cross of Viet Nam</i>	15,955					15,955
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>	160,248					160,248
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society (from Singapore Government)</i>	52,915					52,915
<i>Slovenian Red Cross</i>	1,601					1,601
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	296,609					296,609
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	736,041					736,041
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	323					323

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<i>The Bahamas Red Cross Society</i>	3,723				3,723
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	957,437				957,437
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society Canadian Government</i> (from)	1,109,948				1,109,948
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	23,251				23,251
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross Netherlands Government</i> (from)	214,900				214,900
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	95,175				95,175
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	15,745				15,745
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	836,179				836,179
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	161				161
<i>Venezuela - Private Donors</i>	2,766				2,766
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,500				2,500
C1. Cash contributions	12,963,347				12,963,347
Inkind Goods & Transport					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	136,358				136,358
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	15,823				15,823
<i>British Red Cross</i>	106,210				106,210
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	54,083				54,083
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	108,886				108,886
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	703,556				703,556
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	666,222				666,222
<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
C4. Other Income	2,086				2,086
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	15,004,133				15,004,133
D. Total Funding = B + C	15,004,133				15,004,133
Appeal Coverage	93%				93%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	15,004,133					15,004,133
E. Expenditure	-11,126,830					-11,126,830
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	3,877,303					3,877,303

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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	336,132				336,132	626,219	
Clothing & Textiles	296,726	198,843				198,843	97,883	
Seeds & Plants	177,902	47,547				47,547	130,355	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,101,181	499,960				499,960	601,221	
Medical & First Aid	150,046	85				85	149,962	
Teaching Materials	85,669	68				68	85,601	
Utensils & Tools	1,033,932	591,164				591,164	442,768	
Other Supplies & Services	654,689	10,178				10,178	644,511	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	8,507,094	5,728,575				5,728,575	2,778,519	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	178,830	93,737				93,737	85,093	
Computers & Telecom	184,141	102,897				102,897	81,245	
Office & Household Equipment	38,241	20,317				20,317	17,924	
Others Machinery & Equipment	31,759	31,758				31,758	1	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	432,971	248,708				248,708	184,263	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	74,558	53,820				53,820	20,738	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,372,142	1,298,731				1,298,731	73,411	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	222,582	172,739				172,739	49,843	
Logistics Services	47,766	45,695				45,695	2,071	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,717,048	1,570,985				1,570,985	146,063	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,213,758	791,917				791,917	421,841	
National Staff	68,594	68,594				68,594	0	
National Society Staff	761,735	536,142				536,142	225,593	
Volunteers	133,265	105,213				105,213	28,052	
Total Personnel	2,177,352	1,501,867				1,501,867	675,485	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	254,207	168,335				168,335	85,872	
Professional Fees	100,000	75,999				75,999	24,001	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	354,207	244,334				244,334	109,873	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	766,135	412,605				412,605	353,530	
Total Workshops & Training	766,135	412,605				412,605	353,530	
General Expenditure								
Travel	404,155	270,316				270,316	133,839	
Information & Public Relations	185,551	117,811				117,811	67,740	
Office Costs	151,170	76,129				76,129	75,041	
Communications	97,842	59,975				59,975	37,867	
Financial Charges	150,789	125,379				125,379	25,410	
Other General Expenses	31,566	26,866				26,866	4,699	
Shared Office and Services Costs	39,762	18,086				18,086	21,676	
Total General Expenditure	1,060,834	694,562				694,562	366,272	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		38,365				38,365	-38,365	
Total Operational Provisions		38,365				38,365	-38,365	

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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	981,156	623,913				623,913	357,243	
Total Indirect Costs	981,156	623,913				623,913	357,243	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	79,072	51,616				51,616	27,456	
Pledge Reporting Fees		11,300				11,300	-11,300	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	79,072	62,916				62,916	16,156	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,075,870	11,126,830				11,126,830	4,949,040	
VARIANCE (C - D)		4,949,040					4,949,040	