

**ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE HUMANITARIAN/RESIDENT COORDINATOR  
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Peru</b>
<b>Resident Coordinator</b>	<b>Jorge Chediek</b>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>2008</b>

**I. Executive Summary<sup>1</sup>**

The earthquake that struck four regions in Peru on August 15, 2007, killed 593 people, seriously injured 1291, and caused damages in housing and infrastructure affecting more than 650,000 people.

The Government deployed its highest political level representatives to start the emergency response but soon it was evident that national efforts were not enough to cover the humanitarian needs. A state of emergency was declared and the call for humanitarian cooperation was made.

The United Nations immediately coordinated its response and linked with Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (INDECI) and the international organizations present in Peru to identify the most urgent needs to be covered through the international cooperation.

The emergency proposal submitted to CERF covered the shelter, food, health, water and sanitation, education, emergency employment, and coordination sectors.

The CERF request was mainly focused on the three most affected provinces, Pisco, Chincha, and Ica in the Ica Region, and to a lesser extent on other six provinces in Lima Region, Huancavelica Region, and Ayacucho Region.

The UN response was prioritized on data gathered from the needs assessment missions and on systematic consultations with government authorities (ministries were requested to provide identified needs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

CERF funding helped to support immediate humanitarian aid and prevented further damages and negative consequences associated with the aftermath of a disaster. The funds also contributed significantly to procuring critically needed resources. Education and health were also fundamental aspects for assistance. Another critical need was emergency employment, seeing that the earthquake had more or less devastated the labour infrastructure. The NGOs especially valued the technical groups supported by Coordination Centre.

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<sup>1</sup> A report was sent on March 2008 covering activities carried out during 2007, and accounts for the whole strategy and the main lessons learned. This report is focused on the activities implemented by FAO and PAHO/WHO that could not be implemented in 2007.



Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year	REQUIRED: RECEIVED:	\$ 9,960,201 \$ 9,951,713		
Total amount requested from CERF	FUNDS (IN TOTAL REQUESTED):	\$ 9,591,713 <sup>2</sup>		
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	RAPID RESPONSE: GRAND TOTAL:	\$ 9,591,713 \$ 9,591,713		
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	UN AGENCIES/IOM: NGOS:  TOTAL (Must equal the total CERF funding allocated):	\$ 9,152,286 \$ 439,427  \$ 9,591,713		
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding (disaggregated by sex/age if possible)	TOTAL	under 5 years of age	Female (If available)	Male (If available)
	300,000 <sup>3</sup>	15,000 <sup>4</sup>	153,000 <sup>5</sup>	147,000
Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding (please be specific)	Pisco, Ica, and Chincha provinces in Ica region. Yauyos, and Canete provinces in Lima region Huaytara, and Castrovirreyna provinces in Huancavelica region. Paucar del Sara Sara, and Parinacocha provinces in Ayacucho region			

## II. Background

A powerful earthquake struck Peru in the early evening of Wednesday, 15 August 2007, registering 7.9 Mw (Momentum magnitude) and 7.0 ML on the Richter Sscale, affecting four regions, killing 593 people, and seriously injuring 1291. Another 434,614 were directly affected (48,208 completely destroyed houses and 45,500 condemned houses), and 221,060 more partially affected (45,813 affected houses). Public infrastructure and basic services were either destroyed or partially damaged. Locations recording the most damage were found in the Ica provinces of Pisco, Ica, and Chincha and the Lima province of Cañete along the Peruvian coastline with some damage being recorded in highland communities in the regions of Huancavelica and Ayacucho.

The overall damage was difficult to assess during the first hours after the disaster because communications had been disrupted, and destruction in some areas was such that it totally paralyzed coordination among institutions, turning access to timely and relevant information into one of the main challenges facing the entire response. The UNDMT tried to overcome this through interagency teams to perform needs assessments in the affected locations. These, combined with the

<sup>2</sup> Funds spent in 2007: \$ 9,061,275. Funds spent in 2008: \$ 530,340 (\$280, 993 by FAO<sup>2</sup>, and \$ 249,445 by PAHO/WHO) TOTAL: \$ 9,591,713

<sup>3</sup> Percentage of the affected population in Pisco (99 percent), Chincha (40 percent), and Ica (40 percent) provinces, where most of the projects were focused, and less percentage (20 percent) of the affected population in Canete, Yauyos, Paucar del Sara Sara, Parinacochas, Huaytara and Castrovirreyna provinces where some components of the projects were implemented. The detail for each project is presented in part V of the report.

<sup>4</sup> National percentage for children under 5 years old is approximately 5 percent

<sup>5</sup> Calculation was made with 51 percent for women and 49 percent for men

national coordination work (at the ministry level), made establishing humanitarian intervention priorities possible. Throughout the entire process, the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) was in continuous communication with government institutions, namely the INDECI (National Civil Defense Institute) and the ministries of housing, health, women and social development, education, and energy, and coordinated closely with bilateral donors, international NGO's and the International Federation of the Red Cross to avoid overlaps.

The UNDMT focused the majority of its humanitarian effort in the Ica Region, based on reliable information gathered by interagency assessment missions that indicated around 35,000 families required immediate assistance in terms of shelter, medical care, food aid, and water and sanitation. After consulting with national ministries, international NGOs, and donors, CERF funds were prioritized around the following sectors: shelter, food, health, water and sanitation, education, coordination, and emergency employment. Furthermore, to ensure delivery of aid, the UNDMT stressed logistics and stakeholder agreement, and, to ensure covering shelter needs, it focused on temporary camp establishment and management.

The UNDMT, in general, and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (Resident Coordinator), in particular, played major roles in facilitating the coordination and the information management among governmental institutions and international cooperation agencies. Moreover, the government welcomed the sectoral approach since all concerned ministries would lead their sector.

### **III. Implementation and results**

#### **1. Coordination and implementation arrangements**

The Emergency Operations Centre, headquartered at the UNDP premises, enabled most of the humanitarian actors to meet, coordinate, and exchange information in order to improve their action plans. During the first two weeks, the Resident Coordinator led four donor and International non-governmental meetings. Sixty institutions participated.

Coordination through the UNETT (United Nations Emergency Technical Team) facilitated information sharing. In the field the coordination was facilitated through the UN Coordination Centre in Pisco.

The humanitarian assistance was a joint effort with combined initiatives from the state, civil society, private sector, international community, and the UN. It was the Peruvian government developed the main response and the other stakeholders complemented its actions in order to meet the immediate needs of the affected population.

During programme implementation, UN agencies carried out the activities in conjunction with appropriate public sectors. They likewise met with provincial Civil Defence Committees, once these had been set up, which took some time. UN agencies worked closely with NGOs and amongst themselves.

Regional governments of Ica, Chincha, Pisco y Cañete made available the warehouses needed to organize distributions for seeds, and tools. Local governments (municipalities) were key partners in the distribution of the inputs to beneficiaries and the organization of transport of inputs from the warehouses to the communities. Community and community leaders were key partners in the

establishment of list of beneficiaries, in the convocation of beneficiaries and the organization of the distributions.

## 2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries:

The projects were planned to be implemented during 2007, but some activities had delays, one corresponding to Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and four to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

### PAHO/WHO (07-WHO-036)

#### Restore Health facilities

Restoring operating capacity of San Juan de Dios hospital, through provision of temporary hospitalization module:

- The authorities could not complete the demolishing of the damaged hospital in Pisco. Since October 2007, PAHO had to assume this responsibility and to close the perimeter of the plot with a wall.
- There were changes of the named local health authorities that made it difficult to continue with the agreement with PAHO and delayed the implementation of this activity.
- There was no specialized offer in Peru for this kind of work, and the contract process was difficult and suffered delays. The designing process was also difficult due to the need to adapt the parameters needed.
- The work was finished in May 2008 but the inaugural activity took place in June 2008.

### FAO (07-FAO-32)

Support the food production capacity of earthquake affected urban and peri-urban areas in the coastal region

Technical assistance in backyard development in San Clemente district, Pisco province:

- 200 families got technical assistance in backyard development in Pisco; San Clemente district
- Action was implemented indirectly with one implementing partner (NGO contract)

As a result, the artisanal fishing activities and production were restored in order to sustain local food availability and to ensure the sustainability of the local fisher from further deterioration.

Complete purchase of fishery inputs to attend 208 families:

- The fishery inputs were distributed as follows:
  - 586 Fishery Nets: 54.7 percent
  - 9 Outboard engines: 21.1 percent
  - 10 boats: 8.7 percent
  - 6 Compressors, 27 diving equipment: 14.0 percent
  - Other: 1.5 percent

- In two regions:
  - Region ICA: Comatrana/La Hierba; Km 170; Pisco; San Andrés; Tambo de Mora.
  - Region Lima: Ancón; Carpallo (Callao); Isla Guilligan (Callao); La Punta (Callao); Pucusana; Cerro Azul.
- The construction of fishing boats was not finished in 2007, and further monitoring was needed.
- Action was implemented directly by FAO in coordination with Fishery syndicates, port authorities and the National Fund for artisanal fishery production (FONDEPES).

As a result, the means of subsistence of earthquake-affected small farmers was restored by providing essential supplies and technical support to recover damaged agriculture assets and community base irrigation systems.

Recovery of irrigation systems monitoring and follow up:

- In 78 rural districts in six provinces:
  - Huancavelica region:
    - Huaytara province
    - Castrovirreyna province
  - Lima region:
    - Yauyos province
  - Ica region:
  - Pisco region
  - Chincha region
  - Ayacucho region:
    - Paucar Sara Sara province

Monitoring and follow up on the impact of the seed distribution

- It was necessary to monitor the beneficiaries in their sow process and to provide technical assistance where necessary. The rainy season began in December and according to the agricultural calendar, seeds provided by the project were to be planted in December. Payment of part of the seeds was done in January 2008.
- In 45 rural districts in 6 provinces:
  - Huancavelica region:
    - Huaytara province
    - Castrovirreyna province
  - Lima region:
    - Yauyos province
  - Ica region:
    - Pisco region
    - Chincha region
  - Ayacucho region:
    - Paucar Sara Sara province

### 3. Partnerships

Few partnerships could be formed to implement CERF funded projects, although the UNDMT exerted itself to maintain permanent coordination with all stakeholders because the speediness of the CERF request preparation made it difficult to form them. Information was weak and fragmented at the beginning, so UN agencies focused initial efforts on gathering sufficient information for immediate proposal design.

Collaboration with different state institutions was established with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Production, Municipalities,

A contract between FAO and two national NGOs was established for food production activities.

#### **4. Gender-mainstreaming:**

In the whole strategy, grassroots organizations such as women's organizations, soup kitchens, food programme organizations, neighbourhood committees, parishes, etc, actively participated in the humanitarian activities.

#### **5. Monitoring and evaluation:**

Each agency was responsible for their monitoring and evaluation systems. Information sharing was made possible through UNETT and the Coordination Centre.

FAO Peru worked under the supervision of the Emergency Division at their headquarters office in Rome. All expenses and technical proposals were approved at that level. An Emergency Coordination Unit (UCE) was established in the national office of Lima. In the field, there were three coordinators for agriculture and fishing components, and a team of four assistants to supervise distribution process implemented by the Municipalities. For urban agriculture component, FAO worked through two local NGOs as implementing partners - DRIS and RED. FAO's Emergency Division team at country level monitored the operation at local level.

#### IV. Results<sup>6</sup>: (Agencies)

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector (Add project nr and title)	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Food	07-FAO-32 “ Food production in affected urban areas ”	Spent in 2008: <b>\$280, 993</b> (This is a referential amount, the final report will provide the exact amount)	3,953 families (roughly 19,765 people (10,278 women and 9,487 men)	<b>DRIS - \$ 31,600</b> <b>REDE: \$ 21,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Diminished food production capacity</li> <li>▪ Fishing activities interrupted due to loss of fishery inputs</li> <li>▪ Damaged irrigation channels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To re-establish population’s self-sufficiency in food production through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Support the food production capacity of earthquake affected urban and peri-urban areas in the coastal region</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restoration of artisanal fishing activities and production</li> <li>• Restoration of means of subsistence of earthquake affected small farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance in backyard development in San Clemente district, Pisco province for 200 families</li> <li>• Complete purchase of fishery inputs to attend 208 families</li> <li>• Recovery of irrigation systems monitoring and follow up in 78 rural districts in 6 provinces of 4 regions</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up on the impact of the seed distribution in 45 rural districts in 6 provinces of 4 regions</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> This table refers only to activities implemented in 2008. For the whole strategy please refer to the Annual Report on Use of CERF Grants – Peru 2007.



<p>Health</p>	<p><b>07-WHO-036</b>  <b>“ Restoring health services, coordination and technical support in public health, management of humanitarian assistance”</b></p>	<p>Spent in 2008:  <b>\$249,445</b></p>	<p><i>80,000 inhabitants using Pisco Hospital</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Damaged hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restore health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restoring operating capacity of San Juan de Dios hospital, through provision of temporary hospitalization module.</li> </ul>
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## V. CERF IN ACTION

### PAHO/WHO

Provision of temporary hospitalization module to restore capacity of San Juan de Dios hospital in Pisco



## FAO

Reception, packing and labelling of materials



Construction of 14-foot boats for artisanal fishery in Callao



Distribution of Fishery Nets, Outboard engines, Compressors and diving equipment and other fishery inputs in Pucusana, Cerro azul y nueva Cañete, Pisco, San Andrés, Tambo de Mora y Comatrana:

