

Office of the Resident Coordinator
Situation Report No. 7
Earthquake in Peru
12:00 hours

August 21-2007

Situation

1. At 11:40:58 PM UTC/GMT (Greenwich time) 6:34:56 PM local time on August 15th, an earthquake measuring 7.9 degrees in the Richter scale struck in the Department of Ica. The epicenter was 25 miles (61 kilometers) west-northwest of Chincha Alta, Peru, and 90 miles (161 kilometers) south-southeast of Lima, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. The epicenter was 30.2 km depth (18.8 miles). The effects were also strongly felt in Lima capital.
2. The last official report issued by the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI) informed the situation up to August 21st, 07:00 hrs:
503 dead
1,042 wounded
35,568 houses destroyed according to Peruvian Government preliminary assessments.
4,265 houses affected.
19 hospitals affected.
2 hospitals destroyed according to Peruvian Government preliminary assessments.

National Response

1. The Government of Peru continues with the air bridge that reaches the city of Pisco, in order to deliver humanitarian supplies and facilitate the deployment of international relief aid and aid workers.
2. With the help of SEDAPAL (Lima Water Corporation) specialists and others, water service is being gradually reestablished in the cities of Imperial (Cañete) and Chincha (Ica). 40% of the population of Imperial is now receiving water service, but most of the people are still supplied by tankers.

In other towns in the province of Cañete, such as Lunahuana and San Luis, there are shortages in water service. In Chilca, supply is assured by tankers due to the lack of electric power.

In Pisco, water is supplied in tankers in the 14 points where aid is being distributed. SEDAPAL is working full time to reestablish water service.

In Ica, 75% of the population has water service because electric service has been reestablished, while the other 25% are supplied with tankers

SUNASS (National Sanitation Authority) announced that the first water purification facility is already working and that six more will follow shortly. 3 of them are a Mexican donation and the rest are a Spanish donation

3. In spite of all the efforts, however, SUNASS warns that more tankers and electric equipment are needed to improve water supply.
4. According to SUNASS (National Sanitation Authority), the water supply status is as follows:

Cañete: Water supply 100% in towns of San Antonio, Chilca, Cerro Azul, Quilmaza, Calando and Lunahuaná. Water is supplied through tankers in San Luis (70%) and Imperial (80%).

Chincha: Water supply has been restored 100% in the towns of Pueblo Nuevo, Tambo de Mora, Chincha Baja, Alto Larán and partially restored (70%) in Chincha Alta and Grocio Prado. Water is supplied by tankers in towns of Sunampe and El Carmen.

Pisco: Water supply network supplies 5% of population, while 95% of the supply is channalized through tankers.

5. At the moment, INDECI has identified that critical needs still are: Water, water containers, water purification pills, tents, tarpaulin, electric generators, portable beds, blankets, and tools to remove rubble.
6. INDECI has established 17 shelters in Pisco and 8 shelters in Chincha. INDECI has also established 9 distribution centers in Pisco and 4 in Chincha.
7. With the support of international cooperation the Peruvian government set two campaign hospitals and has indicated that hospital needs are covered.
8. The President of Peru announced a temporary employment programme to attend rubble removal activities. It will start on August 20th, and will last for 30 days.
9. Prime Minister assured on August 20 that families struck by the earthquake will be given priority in the temporary work program implemented to reconstruct the city and remove the debris from the affected cities. On August 21st, President Alan García and Minister of Labor and Employment, Susana Pinilla will launch the plan for cleaning and restoration of most affected areas.

Works will be carried out through the Program “Construyendo Perú” and will allow 8,000 people to be part of the cleaning and removal of debris in their own towns and cities. The total investment will be close to US\$ 3.2 million.

In Pisco, 4,000 temporary jobs have been created, giving priority to families in need: those with little children or with handicapped. The participants in this program will be paid in advance. The selection of the workers took place in the refuges.

10. The Ministry of Labor and Employment indicated that another temporary 4,000 jobs will be created. The Ministry of Labor and Employment has been assigned the responsibility over the implementation of shelters in Pisco in order to increase the number to 20 shelters.
11. It has been set the refuge “Sector San Isidro” in Pueblo Nuevo District (Chincha) equipped with 50 tents, bed, mattresses, blankets and food.
12. Minister of Housing and Sanitation announced the beginning of works in the Huancavelica region to help families affected by the earthquake. On Saturday 18th a brigade of professionals moved to Huaytara and Castrovirreyna provinces. They carry 9 tons of emergency aid and they will also assess the damages to water service and houses in order to design a plan of temporary shelter and later of reconstruction. According to preliminary reports, in Huancavelica region 283 families have lost their homes and there are 3 dead and 18 wounded.
13. The regional authority of Ica department will give responsibility over aid distribution to the mayors of towns and villages, thus optimizing delivery. The regional president said that his office would focus on the registration and mapping of population and areas most affected.
14. Four schools in the Huánuco region have suffered severe structural damages and cannot be used in the short term. These are located in Huánuco city, Yarovilca and Panao. Local authorities were looking for a solution to prevent the students from missing classes.
15. According to the Association of Exporting Businesses, in the coming days exporting companies located in affected areas will restart their activities as electric power is restored and the situation of workers normalizes. Damages to physical infrastructure of these companies are not severe in general, but businesses demand the quick repair of roads and access to airports and ports. In the locations where there is still no power or water, however, companies cannot resume their activities.
16. President García estimated on Monday 20th that Pisco will be free of debris in 15 days. 46 dump trucks, 18 bulldozers, 2 tankers, 2 hoists and 3 power generators, belonging to government and private companies have been already deployed in the area.
17. The Central Government transferred to INDECI approximately US\$ 190,000 to support to victims’ families burial activities.

18. Approximately US\$ 7.6 millions will be transferred to the Ministry of Women and Social Development in order to procure food through WFP.
19. A reconstruction fund has been set and will include public resources and funds from the international cooperation.
20. A supplementary credit of US\$ 31.6 million has been authorized by the Peruvian government for the reconstruction of public infrastructure. This credit has been announced today by President of Perú, Alan Garcia; President of the Minister Council Jorge del Castillo, and the Minister of Economy, Luis Carranza. Through this official norm, a fund for reconstruction-earthquake 15th. August 2007, has been created.
21. The Ministry of Interior sent a convoy of 55 patrols and 200 police agents to reinforce security of the relief operations. The Ministry of Interior sent a new convoy with 27 tons of humanitarian aid, 30 police cars and 80 police officers to reinforce security in the area struck by the earthquake. In total, the Ministry of Interior and the Police have contributed with more than 130 tons of aid, 115 police cars and more than 2,000 policemen. The Minister pointed out that another 50 vehicles would go to the area on Tuesday 21st
22. According to the Minister of Health, as from Monday 20th, this Ministry will start the registration of those people in the most affected areas requiring psychological assistance due to the traumatic consequences of the earthquake. 8 teams of volunteer psychologists will provide this assistance and they will use materials especially developed by UNICEF for this kind of tragedies.
23. The Ministry of Education sent to Ica 116 temporary school facilities, 3,600 modules of school furniture and 300 water containers. The objective to set up the school facilities to reinstate school activities on Monday the 27th. The Minister of Education has also informed that after the first phase of emergency, the Ministry will initiate a campaign of educational, pedagogical and psychological support. This will allow students to better handle the earthquake and its consequences.
24. The Government announced the delivery of 600 tons of humanitarian aid (food, clothes, medicines) on August 20th. Taking into account the humanitarian aid already sent, the total will add up to 1,585 tons.
25. President Garcia proposed the creation of an autonomous organization for the recovery and reconstruction of the affected areas. This organization will also allow temporary employment of part of the population.

The UN Response

26. The RC has activated the Emergency Operations Centre on a 24 hrs basis and convened a rolling meeting of the UNDMT.
27. Coordination support from OCHA Panama has arrived and supporting the preparation of an international appeal and to CERF appeal, and supporting the coordination capacities of local authorities.
28. INDECI has established an Emergency Operations Centre at Pisco airport. The UNDAC team has already been deployed to the area on August 19. The UNDAC information team is helping the Peruvian government to establish an information system to gather all data related to the contributions from the international community and the identification of the areas already attended, and those yet to be covered.
29. With the support of WHO/PAHO, the Government of Peru has established the SUMA in the two airports, and is providing information to the national authorities in charge of the coordination.
30. The World Bank announced today a grant of US\$400,000 through the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDR) to assist the Government of Peru in responding to the aftermath of the earthquake that shook the south of Peru on August 15. At the same time, World Bank officials in Lima will continue to meet with the Government and United Nations authorities to coordinate reconstruction activities.
31. A technical mission of UNDP/BCPR is assessing areas of support for early recovery and the recovery process. A grant of US\$ 100,000 has been approved to support the initial activities of early recovery.
32. An interagency team has been deployed to the affected areas. UN mission is assessing the three areas; on August 20th, the report is as follows:

UN interagency missions have been deployed to affected areas in the South (Ica, Pisco,) and also to rural districts of Huancavelica. A total of 30 staff members are deployed on the field, belonging to PAHO/WHO, CEPIS (Panamerican Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences), UNDSS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, USAR, OCHA and SURF. In Pisco there is staff of 7 UN agencies and in Ica there is staff of 5 agencies. Some staff members of UNICEF, UNDSS and UNFPA returned to Lima to report and coordinate with their headquarters.

On Tuesday 21st, the FAO began supporting the assessment of the Ministry of Agriculture in Pisco, Ica and Huancavelica. This field-collected information will be completed by air monitoring that two international FAO staff members will carry out. They are arriving to Peru on Wednesday 22nd

WFP has deployed four specialists from the regional office and one from Dubai to provide logistic support and carry out the “Food Security in an Emergency Situation” assessment. In Pisco and Ica, WFP is also evaluating access, storage and delivery conditions to distribute food.

Water and Sanitation

In the city of Ica, WHO/PAHO mission found that 80% of water service is working and the rest is reached by tankers. Water purification has also begun. In most sectors of the city, latrines and sewerage are available.

In Pisco, all the severely wounded have already been transported to Lima and there are permanent ESSALUD teams working. Hospitals “El Socorro” and “Policlínico de salud” are operative. Pisco’s Regional Hospital, however, has suffered some damages in infrastructure and is only working partially. Most patients have diseases related to the lack of water such as conjunctivitis, respiratory and skin diseases. In the Paracas area, respiratory diseases have been reported due to strong winds. Water service is being restored in the city, but in several parts supply is irregular. As water sewage services restart, many hygiene-related infections and diseases will be prevented. Water is transported from Pisco airport in tankers and drums, but it is recommended to improve handling of the water to avoid its pollution.

Food: In Pisco, the WHO/PAHO mission reported that local civil defense committees are distributing food to 35,000 families. UNICEF and WFP are also providing food supplies and WFP will start on Wednesday 22nd its Emergency Food Security Assessment, together with the government counterpart PRONAA (National Food Program). The UN staff members in Pisco airport suggest that food delivery mechanisms must be enhanced to better reach shelters, refuges and isolated areas.

Infrastructure: Field mission in Pisco reported that old buildings have been severely damaged and there are still some streets blocked with debris. New buildings, such as hotels, have resisted the earthquake and are mostly occupied by aid workers and emergency teams.

Since Monday 20th evening the situation is going back to normal after the army increased its presence. Heavy machines are removing the debris.

UNDP mission visited Pisco’s Municipal Stadium to assess shelter conditions there and found that water supplies are arriving. Power has been restored in a few areas in Pisco.

According to information provided to FAO by the National Fishery Institute, up to 220 traditional boats were wrecked in the Luna Grande, Lagunillas and Chaco coves in the town of San Andrés near Pisco. The dock in San Andrés as well as its sewer system need repair.

Coordination: To reach isolated areas, UNDAC formed three separated teams. On Tuesday 21st UNDP is coordinating field actions while UNDAC is collecting information on health, sanitation and other basic needs.

After four days of field missions, UN staff members consider that the most urgent need is water, for drinking as well as for hygiene purposes. Psychological assistance is also needed to ease the tension of the population. In Pisco, the lack of latrines is a threat to public health and removal of debris is urgent. In Ica, there is also a lack of latrines and blankets.

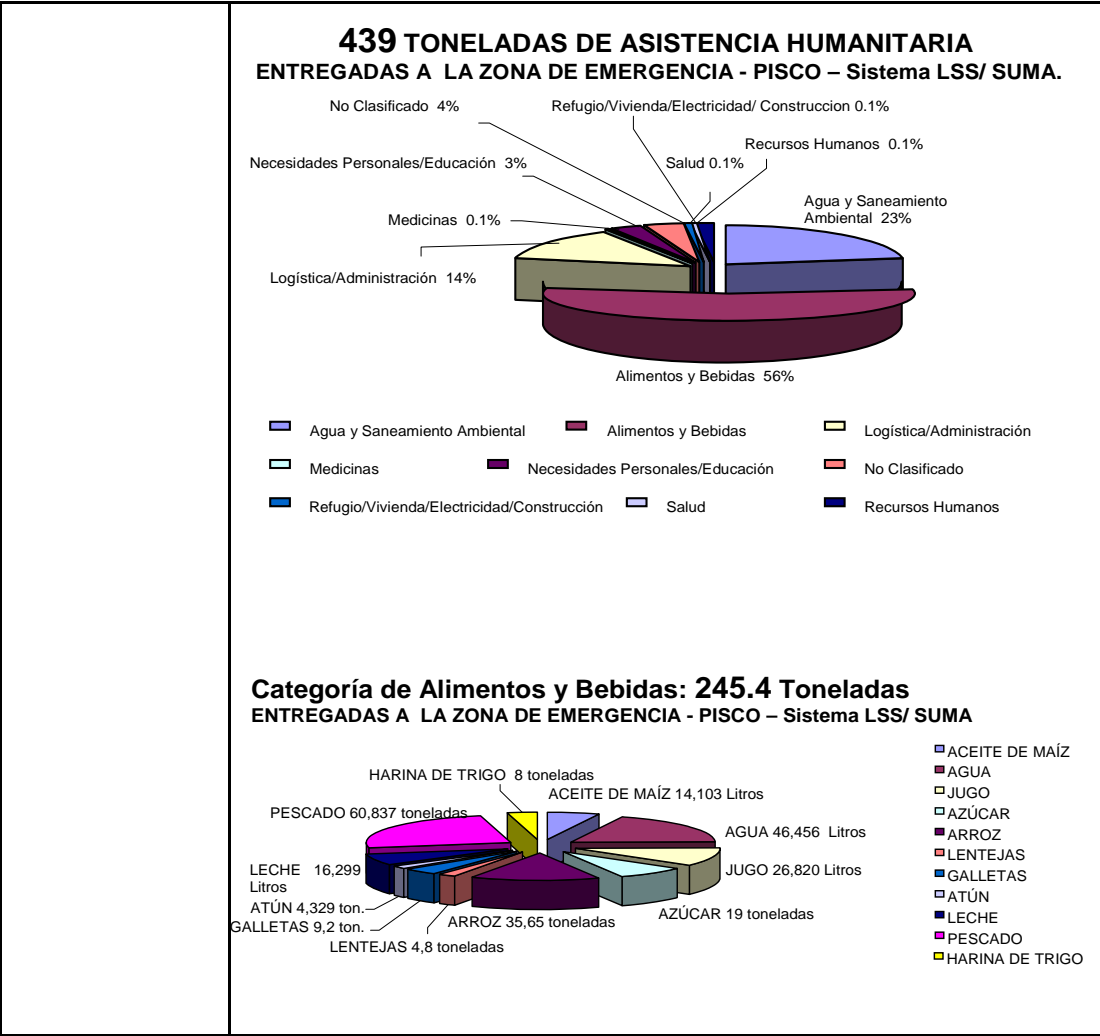
According to the health assessment made by the assessment team of the PAHO, the situation is as follows:

- The most severe damages in the service network are concentrated in Pisco, with 2 hospitals collapsed and more than 25 health centers affected.
- The population needing shelter could increase in the coming days, as homes are evaluated and declared uninhabitable. The number of those left homeless could surpass 30,000 families.
- The Ministry of Health is organizing information flow from the affected areas up to a command center and it is expected to establish and maintain a daily monitoring of the other affected provinces within one to two days.

Most urgent priorities for the health sector:

- Provide safe drinking water to the affected population.
- Assess the health service network and service recovery.
- Need to strengthen epidemiological surveillance in shelters to avoid transmission of diseases.
- Environmental health and trash and rubble collection.
- Launch a psychosocial support program and mental health support for the affected population and for health workers.
- Public information and communication campaign to the community on environmental health and safe water management.
- Support basic sanitation and water quality control for refugees.

SUMA at Jorge Chavez International Airport, has dispatched supplies to Pisco in 40 operations by air and 15 operations by land from August 16th to August 20th.



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

OCHA has offered to Peruvian Government US\$ 100,000 in order to support the response process. The UN system in Peru, with the support of OCHA team finalized the preparation of the Flash Appeal and the CERF request, which first draft for the appeal is requesting around US\$ 27 million was sent on August 27th and US\$ 10 million for the CERF.

The OSOCC has been established with all equipment provided by the USAID support team and UNDAC members are sending reports and helping national government in the coordination of the response of the international community.

International Organizations response

33. OXFAM: Upon the completion of its humanitarian needs assessment in southern Peru, international aid agency Oxfam has today reported that thousands of people living in rural areas urgently need all forms of aid.

Over the course of the next several days, Oxfam will provide immediate assistance, including shelter, clean water and sanitation services, to some 2,000 families in some of the remotest areas hit by the earthquake.

34. Government of Italy: The third Italian aircraft with humanitarian assistance will arrive today to Pisco (tents, food, water purifying devices and others, estimated around €73,000.00). The first delivery was the assignment of €200,000.00 to the Redcross to attend urgent requests. The second delivery included water, blankets. A brigade with technical specialists was also deployed to the area.

35. Government of Argentina: On August 19, a plane sent 20 tons of food, medicines, tents, clothes, blankets and purifier pills to Pisco. The plane also brought a group of specialists in managing crisis situations.

36. A mexican ship with humanitarian help is expected to arrive the next week, according to official sources, the hospital-ship “Zapoteco” set sail from Acapulco on Sunday 19th and is expected to arrive in 8 days. It is carrying 2,5 tons of medicines, 2,5 tons of clothing as well as food donated by the Mexican government and Navy. 23 epidemiology specialists are also on board, besides the crew.

37. A technical mission of the Japanese-Peruvian Center for Earthquake Research and Disaster Mitigation (CISMID in Spanish) traveled to the affected areas on Sunday 19th to assess the extent of the damages and gather information in order to improve design of building and civil constructions.

The leader of this mission, Roberto Morales, dean of the National Engineering University (UNI), said that his university is preparing a brigade of volunteer students to contribute to the reconstruction efforts.

38. Spain will make a 2nd consignment with 30 tons of help. The office in Lima of the International Cooperation Spanish Agency (AECI) informed that in the evening of Monday the consignment will depart from Madrid. The consignment consists of emergency material such as medicines, tents and medical instruments, also a group of 50 persons including disaster experts, doctors, psychologists, all under the coordination of the responsible of Humanitarian Help of AECI, Gonzalo Vega.

39. The Pope Benedict XVI announced the remittance of 200,000 Euros to support all recovery activities in affected areas.

40. Caritas del Perú has sent a total of 165 tons of humanitarian aid.

41. The Andean Development Corporation (CAF) approved an immediate donation of US\$300,000 to provide emergency humanitarian aid to the areas affected by yesterday's earthquake in the south of Peru, CAF President Enrique García said.

The Government of Ecuador sent a second delivery of humanitarian aid and four specialists from the civil defense and fire brigades as well as two members of Spanish NGO "Bomberos sin Fronteras". An aircraft is bringing 3,6 tons of food, 0,5 tons of medicines, 2 tons of powder milk, 2 tons of milk and a water-treatment plant and, additionally the donations received and Peruvian Embassy in Ecuador. Last week, the Government of Ecuador sent 10,3 tons of fortified food.

42. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies increased its appeal for emergency funds to assist the survivors of last week's deadly earthquake in Peru. More than 5.6 million Swiss francs (\$4.7 million USD / €3.4 million) are now being sought to provide help to around 37,500 people over the next nine months. The IFRC original preliminary appeal, launched on 17 August, was for 1.6 million Swiss francs (\$1.3 million USD / €980,000) and aimed to support 20,000 people. So far, three plane loads of humanitarian assistance, including blankets, tents, jerry cans, plastic sheeting and hygiene items have been sent by the International Federation from its Pan-American Disaster Relief Unit (PADRU) in Panama to Lima for transport to the quake zone.

43. The Peruvian Red Cross, which has been responding to the disaster since it happened, has set up a base camp in Pisco, including a temporary warehouse to store incoming relief items. Disaster management specialists, logistics experts and relief delegates have also been deployed to the region.

In addition, two of the International Federation's Emergency Response Units (ERUs) have been sent to Peru to provide support in the areas of relief and logistics, including receiving and transporting goods, as well as distributing them and assessing needs.

Funds from the revised emergency appeal will be used to provide essential items, such as blankets and water containers, to vulnerable families, as well as psychosocial support and water purification equipment. An assessment team will be sent out in the coming days to establish the early recovery needs of affected people.

44. CARE has set an initial US\$1 million fundraising goal for relief efforts over the next three months to support some 2,000 families in the communities of Chíncha Baja, Chíncha Alta, El Carmen, Pueblo Nuevo and Tambo de Mora in the Department of Ica; and 1,000 families from 48 communities in Huaytará and Castrovirreyna in the Department of Huancavelica. In these communities, CARE and its local partners will provide clean water, food, blankets, tents, flashlights and tools. CARE assessment teams have already made initial distributions of in-stock relief supplies to 200 families in Chíncha and Tambo de Mora, as well as distributed medical supplies through the regional health office in Ica. CARE is also responding to an official

request from the Government to provide 150 coffins, to enable quick burial of the dead and reduce health risks.

45. Bolivian President Evo Morales said on Monday he and his cabinet will donate part of their pay to families left homeless by the devastating earthquake that rocked neighboring Peru last week killing over 500 people.