

Office of the Resident Coordinator
Situation Report No. 8
Earthquake in Peru
12:00 hours

August 22-2007

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 22nd, 07:00 hrs:
513 dead
1,090 wounded
37,612 houses destroyed according to Peruvian Government preliminary assessments.
6,240 houses affected.
43 hospitals affected.
14 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, department of Lima, 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 delivered through tankers.

5. The Minister of Energy and Mining reported that in Chincha 60% of street lights and 40% of domestic supply are working normally. Water supply has also been restored. In Ica 95% of street lighting and 50% of domestic power supply are working, while water supply is totally restored. In Pisco, electric power is currently reaching 30% of street lighting and 15% of homes. Power service is improving by the day and it is expected to be totally operational in 10 to 15 days, except in Pisco where it could take a little longer (20 days).
The Minister also thanked the gas company “Calidda”, which has contributed with a US\$ 200,000 donation that includes food, blankets, tents, medicines, water and power generators.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. INDECI delivered 2,5 tons of humanitarian aid (tents, mattresses, blankets, water, a lighting tower and medicines).
9. Donations received by INDECI at National Stadium (Lima), have been delivered to affected areas (1,128.29 tons).

10. As a consequence of last Wednesday's earthquake, irrigation infrastructure in province of Huyatará and northern Castrovirreyna (department of Huancavelica) have been damaged as well as 40% of homes. 35% of the medical clinics in the area have been damaged. Community centers will be used as temporary class rooms during the reconstruction phase. There is an urgent call for the delivery of water, tents, food, blankets and other relevant articles.
11. Ica's Regional Director of Education, reported that only in the cities of Ica and Chincha approximately 5000 prefabricated classrooms will be needed. It was reported that in Ica 80 schools were damaged and that more than a 154 prefabricated classrooms are needed. In Chincha damages in 36 education centers were reported and 324 classrooms are required. The Director announced that In Palpa and Nasca class will reinstate on August 27th, however in Ica, Chincha and Pisco the issue has yet to be resolved.
12. The Mayor of the town of Laraos (province of Yauyos, Lima), announced that the Earthquake has destroyed 40% of the homes. He also stated that his jurisdiction has yet to receive emergency assistance. The district of Laraos is located in the province of Yauyos, south of Lima. The Mayor of Laos also reported that an extensive census is being undertaken, whereby they are going from one household to the other assessing home damages. This effort is being coordinated with the Defensa Civil de Huancayo and will also include assistance from local workers. 4 or 5 experienced civil construction workers will also assist, to ensure that work is undertaken orderly.
13. The Government of Perú offered 800 nuevos soles (US\$ 253) to family members of the injured during the Earthquake. This subsidy will be distributed once a one time basis only to family members of injured transferred to Lima for medical attention. The subsidy is meant to assist to cover cost incurred by family members accompanying the injured in Lima. Resources were transferred to INDECI for the disbursement of the above mentioned financial assistance.
14. Minister of Education informed that in Lima 95% of schools are working normally, in spite of the damages caused by the earthquake to some of the schools. In Pisco, Ministry of Education's staff is working to set up 56 prefabricated classrooms in four educational institutions: Banderas Peruanas (26), Miguel Grau (16), Hilda Bringas (6) and Tupac Amaru (8). The rest of 116 classrooms will be used in Chincha and Ica.
15. The Ministry of Education is assessing the damages in schools within the affected areas with a team from the Ministry of Economy and Finances. The team is also elaborating technical documents for schools reconstruction with resources from the contingency fund created by the Peruvian Government in response to the crisis.
16. The Ministry of Women and Social Development delivered from PRONAA warehouse in Lima, 6,5 tons of rice and 11 tons of food to Cañete. From August

16th to August 18th, the Ministry of Women and Social Development, distributed 28 tons of clothes.

17. According to Ministry of Trade and Tourism, agroexports in the emergency area have recovered to 70% of their pre-earthquake capacity. Economic activity in the area is expected to gradually regain full capacity as power supply is restored. In the textile sector, the main companies located in Ica and Chincha have also restarted their activity, although not at 100%.
18. The enterprise in charge of potable water and sanitation is working with 4 tankers distributing water in districts of Imperial and Cerro Azul in provinces of Cañete, department of Lima. In districts of San Vicente de Cañete (department of Lima), water and sanitation supply is normal.
19. Minister of Agriculture ruled out any possibility of scarcity in the country due to the earthquake. He said that food prices are normal and that in general crops in the Ica region have not been damaged, but many irrigation ditches and wells in Pisco have been damaged.
20. The manager of the Bank of Materials (government entity that finances affordable housing for people with scarce resources) said that this institution will monitor closely the reconstruction of cities affected by the earthquake in order to assure that new buildings and houses are solid and earthquake-resistant. He also mentioned that currently a comprehensive Reconstruction Plan is being developed and it will channel both internal funds and foreign aid.

The UN Response

21. An interagency team has been deployed to the affected areas. The report of the interagency team activities on August 22nd is as follows:

UN inter-agency missions stayed in the Ica and Pisco areas, except some UNICEF staff that traveled to Huancavelica. The total number of UN staff on the field is 27, belonging to the following organizations: PAHO/WHO, CEPIS (Panamerican Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences), UNDSS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, USAR, UNDAC, OCHA and FAO. In the Pisco area 10 agencies have deployed staff members, while in Ica only remains personnel of one agency. Some staff members of WHO/PAHO, CEPIS, UNDP and WFP returned to Lima while WFP, UNICEF and FAO have reinforced their presence on the field.

Water and Sanitation

Ica: According to the PAHO/CEPIS team, situation has improved since the previous day. Pumping stations are 100% operational and the sewage system is also working.

Huancavelica: The UNICEF staff member visiting the area reported that situation is normal, with health services and latrines working as usual. A shipment of water was recently received.

Pisco: There is an improvement of coordinations with the Operations Center of the Ministry of Health. There are an adequate number of doctors and medical staff which have been giving the required assistance. The Regional Hospital is working normally. The water supply is good and is provided by tankers. In the shelters big water distributors have been installed and 56 SEDAPAL (Lima's water company) professionals are supporting the repair of the water system. 15 latrines are located in the air-base, but the main problem in this respect is in Pisco itself. More latrines are gradually being implemented in the shelters; however, more lime is needed.

Food

In Ica as well as in Huancavelica, UN staff has noticed that delivery of rations is inequal. Besides, in Huancavelica more food aid is needed. In Pisco, problems in food distribution have also been reported. Three distribution points have been established by the army in the Pisco and the amount of food aid is enough.

Infrastructure

In Ica UN staff members report that no shelter has been set up yet. Electric power is working in 85% of the city and removal of debris has started. In Pisco, power supply covers at present 30% of the city. Two shelters have been set up fully supplied with food and water. However, they are not enough for all the population affected.

Coordination

PAHO/WHO team in Ica reports that the health sector is in good capacity to deal with the situation. In Pisco, UN field missions have noticed a better organization and distribution of aid since the arrival of the Army. The city of Pisco has been divided in different sectors and this makes aid distribution more efficient. The UNDAC team is supporting coordination of government bodies in Pisco and is also working with the Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

Remarks

UN staff in Ica report the following priority needs: dry latrines, housing materials (wood, plastic roofs), blankets, clothing and disposable surgery materials. They also recommend a radio spot to educate population in hygiene measures to handle water and food in order to avoid epidemics. In Pisco, the needs identified by UN field mission are the following: water, medicines, psychological support, dry latrines, tents, lime, sanitary assistance in the shelters and information on how to handle water. The WFP see the need of more cereals, soup and oil, in boxes or bags to make storage easier (a lot of perishable products have been received and they are quickly spoiled). Transportation and logistic support is also crucial to reach further areas. As for security, the situation has improved and is under control of the Armed Forces

22. A joint UN mission is leaving tomorrow August 23rd to the area to assess the possibility of establishing a UN joint office in order to follow up the implementation activities proposed in the Flash Appeal and CERF.
23. FAO with WFP, together with counterparts from Ministry of Agriculture and the WFP, are flying today in a joint helicopter mission for an aerial inspection of the affected areas. A preliminary assessment of the Vice Ministry of Fishing, shows a total of 220 traditional fishing boats were reported in Caleta, Laguna Grande, Lagunillas and Chaco, in the town of San Andrés, Pisco; the harbor of San Andrés has been also damaged and it urgent repairs are needed in order to operate normally.
24. WFP has so far delivered 682 MT of rice, sugar, canned milk, vegetable oil, High Energy Biscuits (HEB), beans and canned fish to the affected areas. In coordination with local authorities, sufficient food is being provided to the shelters. WFP is working together with the Government (PRONAA) to reach many remote areas, where food distributions are also taking place.

WFP staff in the field has noted that major problems at the moment is the lack of means of transportation to move food from the airport to the shelters, and from the shelters to advanced distribution points. A C130 Hercules from the Italian Government carrying supplies from the Italian Cooperation, Irish Aid and PAHO, arrived on Monday from the WFP UNHRD in Brindisi, Italy.

An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) is taking place this week in the affected areas, especially focusing on isolated communities to define future long term support for already vulnerable and food insecure populations.

As a joint effort -and to support the process of water and food distribution- UNICEF will be providing emergency water containers, for water collection, while WFP will be providing food at the same time.

WFP has sent 4 emergency response experts from its Regional Bureau, one EFSA specialists from its office in Bolivia and an ICT expert from Dubai, to support the emergency response actions of its Country Office in Peru.

International Organizations response

25. On August 21st, USAID/OFDA called forward 15,000 blankets in response to priority needs in the affected areas. The blankets are scheduled to arrive on August 22. The total value of this shipment, including transport, is \$199,250. The total amount of humanitarian aid provided by the USG up to August 21st is US\$1,888,818.
26. On August 21st, Czech Government announced a donation of US\$ 250,000 to assist the population affected by the earthquake. This aid will be channeled through the International Red Cross.

27. On August 21st, the Organization of American States (OAS) contributed with US\$ 155,000 to support recovery efforts in the areas struck by last week's earthquake.
28. A European Union Mission will spend Wednesday 22nd of August in Cañete and Pisco for establishing contact with local authorities and people affected. Mission participants include experts from ECHO, one expert from the European Network of Civil Protection and members from the European Union delegation in Peru. Through this aid, ECHO is mobilizing Peruvian and international teams of experts for contributing with food, temporary shelters, medical assistance, hygiene goods, water and sanitation, as well as emergency telecommunication facilities and social assistance.
29. The Government of France sent humanitarian aid oriented to provide water and sanitation and medical teams valued in 150,000 Euros. The Government of France also contributed with the transport of 4 water-treatment plants and medicines. The NGO DASUD 62 sent a medical team of 7 people that has been deployed in the city of Pisco, as well as a team of French firemen in the town of Bernales, Pisco. The French embassy has also announced that through the Counterpart Fund Peru-France it will donate US\$ 200,000 for reconstruction of public infrastructure. Private french sector through the enterprises Sodexho is helping the Peruvian government with the distribution and preparation of 12,000 daily food meals in 5 distributions places. The enterprises Michelin has also contributed with the donation of medicines.