

**Office of the Resident Coordinator**  
**Situation Report No. 13**  
**Earthquake in Peru**  
**10:30 hours**

**August 31-2007**

**Situation**

1. At 11:40:58 PM UTC/GMT (Greenwich time) 6:34:56 PM local time on August 15<sup>th</sup>, an earthquake measuring 7.9 degrees in the Richter scale struck in the Department of Ica. The epicentre was 25 miles (61 kilometres) west-northwest of Chincha Alta, Peru, and 90 miles (161 kilometres) south-southeast of Lima, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. The epicentre 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 Defence (INDECI) informed the situation up to August 30<sup>th</sup>, 22:00 hrs:  
519 dead  
1,366 wounded  
60,519 houses destroyed according to Peruvian Government preliminary assessments.  
14,553 houses affected.  
103 hospitals affected.  
14 hospitals destroyed according to Peruvian Government preliminary assessments.

**National Response**

1. On Thursday, August 30th, the National Water and Sanitation Authority informed that, once leaks are repaired in the next few days, water network service will increase to 45% of its full capacity in Pisco and 100% in San Andrés. The leaks in the water system have already been fixed in Pisco sectors of Miramar, Beatita de Humay, Pedregal, La Pascana, San Miguel, Túpac Amaru, Desamparados, 28 de Julio, Calle Deza and La Esperanza.
2. President of Peru and Peruvian Prime Minister will arrive to Huancavelica on September 2<sup>nd</sup>, to launch a new phase of Program “Creceer” (to grow) in order to fight against under nourishment among children and to assess the humanitarian aid that has arrived to Huancavelica since the earthquake.
3. President of Congress said on Wednesday, 29th August, that private investment commitments on the areas most affected by the earthquake currently reach 2,000 million. He declared that adding up public investment and foreign aid, economic development in these regions will be strengthened. Private investment will be supported by FORSUR. Among the main infrastructure works that will be sped up, are the Southern Highway and Pisco Airport.

4. About 31 tons of rice were donated by rice producers of northern regions of Lambayeque and La Libertad to population in need affected by the earthquake.
5. Following August 15th earthquake, the Adventist NGO ADRA gave 23 tons of humanitarian aid and mobilized 80 volunteers to set up shelters, distributed food and assist people affected by the disaster.

### **The UN Response**

6. WFP started the distribution of 350 tons of food under its Immediate Response Emergency Operation. Distributions will take place in canteens of the peri-urban areas of Pisco, Ica, and Huaytara, for 20,000 beneficiaries. 16,7 MT of rice, canned fish and vegetable oil were distributed yesterday in the district of Independencia, Pisco, and 9,37 MT in San Jose de los Milagros, Ica. In addition, 392 MT of food loaned to PRONAA from WFP country stocks have been distributed, and 2000 MT that WFP purchased on behalf of the Government of Peru were dispatched to Cañete, Pisco and Ica. A WFP Logistics Officer from the Regional Bureau in Panama has been deployed to Peru to identify gaps in interagency logistics information and support the planning and implementation of logistics operations in Pisco.
7. On August 29th, WFP distributed 25 MT of food to 703 families and 13.6 MT are being distributed today to 383 families in the district of Humay, Pisco. During the weekend, WFP will be distributing 33.4 MT to 1025 families in the districts of San Jose de los Molinos and Subtanjalla, Pisco.
8. UNICEF informed on August 30<sup>th</sup>, that regarding Child and Youth Protection, an Emergency Education Committee has been established. The committee will focus on overseeing school infrastructure (installation of temporary prefabricated classrooms and purchase of school furniture); launching of the *2x1 Emotional Support Strategy* as a transition phase for students returning to school and providing school supplies for children. Regarding the Nutrition topic, in coordination with CENAN (National Centre of Food and Nutrition) and PRONAA (National Program of Food Assistance) and the Ministry of Health-San Juan de Pisco Hospital-, UNICEF began distributing 33 tons of baby food for children under three years; this shipment should cover needs for the next two weeks in three shelters: Nueva Alameda, San Martin, Villa Tupac Amaru and Teobaldo Pinillos. To ensure clean drinking water and proper facilities to prepare baby formula in shelters, UNICEF will install large jerry cans of drinking water and chlorine tablets and together with the Ministry of Women and Social Development, will monitor 10 Wawa Wasis (day-care centres) with 10 children each, in Tupac Amaru district in Pisco. UNICEF is coordinating a training program for mothers and caregivers working at Wawa Wasis to ensure they are aware of proper care of children in centres and in their own homes, keeping proper hygiene, care and nutrition standards.

9. Regarding Environmental Health matters, UNICEF supervised the installation of two large water reservoirs (1,500 litres) located in the Santa Rosa shelter. Regarding Communications, UNICEF is coordinating with Radio Mix (the only one in Pisco that is functioning at full capacity since August 29<sup>th</sup>) and Radio Mix has agreed to run radio campaigns targeted at improving public awareness about hygiene, mental health and integrated care of children living in the earthquake-affected zones. UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Health, has produced radio spots. A follow-up meeting will be held on Monday, September 3.
10. On August 31<sup>st</sup>, IOM announced that more than 5,000 tents will arrive this weekend to Peru. Tents will be installed in several shelters in Pisco, Chincha and Ica. IOM also informed that this organization is purchasing mattresses and blankets for approximately 60,000 people.
11. According to PAHO-WHO, INDECI has assumed SUMA's management in Lima as well as in Pisco (air base and port), training for INDECI's personnel in Lima (20 staff) is being strengthened in order to replace those who are currently in the field. To date, a total of 52,192 tons of pharmaceutical and medical products have been received by INDECI and MINSA in Pisco airbase and registered in LSS/SUMA system. There have been coordination with institutions from the Ministry of Health in order to receive PAHO-WHO support on donated medicaments classification and organization.
12. An interagency team was deployed to the affected areas. The report of the interagency team activities on August 29<sup>th</sup> shows as follows:

UN mission has been located in the areas of Pisco and Ica. A total of 35 officers from WHO, UNDSS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, USAR, UNDAC, OCHA, IOM and UNLIREC are currently present in the area. In the Pisco area 9 Agencies are currently present, whereas in Ica officers from 3 Agencies have been deployed.

After the latest UN Mission Report in the field, ITU has organized a mission in the area as well as UN-LIREC. The FAO mission has returned to Lima, while the majority of the others have been confirmed and aggregated with additional staff.

### ***Water and Sanitation***

Ica: Respiratory problems caused by dust and cold during nights have been reported. WFP could visit two field shelters where health services are provided, as they are in a few scarce health centres. Water supply is normal and its storage is not a mayor concern. Some portable latrines are being installed, albeit very few in rural areas. Sanitation can become a major problem.

Pisco: Skin and eye diseases have been reported, and it has been observed a lack of some kinds of medicines, such as those related to dental assistance. Psychological diseases are increasing among children and adults. WHO is currently coordinating

with the local Health Directorate all health services in the area and the vigilance of water sanitation services.

Some districts of Pisco like Tupac Amaru are well supplied of water and drinkable water services are being re-installed. However, other areas of Pisco are still in need of water network distribution, since they are supplied through tankers.

Basic sanitation has been fulfilled through the instalment of portable latrines, currently considered insufficient in number. Furthermore, being chemical portable latrines, their maintenance seems difficult. In Pisco there are currently 20 camps, with ongoing and growing hygiene problems.

### ***Food***

Ica: Food storage is well functioning. Similarly, the system of communitarian kitchens is working, albeit many kitchens are not meeting common hygiene standards as they are prepared nearby the local highway. WFP will continue to distribute food in Pisco and Ica until next Wednesday.

Pisco: Good food distribution has been realized in Pisco and its districts. Communitarian kitchens' system continues to function in the camps and breakfast and lunch are prepared. Dinner, however, is not provided and local populations have to arrange their own evening meals.

### ***Infrastructure***

Ica: Affected populations are not coordinated in rural areas camps. There are a number of shelters, but they do not fulfil common standards for provisional camps. Most of the population sleep overcrowded in the available shelters, and others are migrating to farther areas where relatives' housings have not been affected.

Pisco: There is no clarity yet on the number of shelters in the area of Pisco. Many of them are informal and do not fulfil common standards for camps, especially in hygiene and overcrowding. Last Thursday a coordination meeting was organized at OSOOC to discuss the matter and to find some solutions. On its end, IOM is awaiting for the shipment of shelters, which will be stored in G8 and will be distributed following the INDECI Report. Similarly, IOM is currently organizing trainings on Camp Management.

Costal area: FAO staff, deployed along the whole affected costal area, report that more than 80% of local fishermen have lost their housings. However, 50 % of them have returned to their jobs. FAO staff also report a limited distribution of shelters to be used by the population.

### ***Coordination:***

Ica: Coordination has been much uncontrolled. INDECI and the Regional Government do not have systematic information of aid received. Furthermore, institutions have not channelled information through the INDECI, causing difficulties in the sectorial planning.

Pisco: INDECI is organizing daily sectorial meetings with the actors involved in the area and the UNDAC Team is supporting INDECI efforts. Yesterday meetings on Education and Camps were organized and new information on Logistics was produced.

Efforts on education will be channelled in three levels: 1) rehabilitation of slightly affected schools in order to start education activities, 2) installation of temporary schools in most affected areas and, since next Monday, 3) education activities will begin in the camps.

Efforts are currently made to map out the actors working in the camps, and improve the situation of shelters already working. Similarly, efforts are made to evaluate the possibility to establish new camps. Furthermore, the installation of temporary roofs will be made to protect personal properties/estates.

In Logistics, a Regional Census of the affected population will begin on Saturday with the support of UNFPA. Similarly, more trucks have been deployed yesterday to improve delivery and storages. Moreover, a Distribution Plan “Improving the distribution and the effectiveness of store rooms” is being prepared by INDECI and PRONAA.

Today a meeting with local Majors on Logistics will be organized to improve the coordination among the different Local Committees of Civil Defence.

Within the CERF implementation mechanism, UNDP is coordinating the programme “Building Peru”. This programme aims at facilitating the creation of temporary employment of 1,300 workers in Ica and Pisco. Currently there are consultations to establish a local UNETE to coordinate UN efforts within the Cerf and Flash Appeal mechanisms. Furthermore, following INDECI’s request, OCHA’s contribution is currently channelled to establish a Coordination Center in Pisco located in the air base.

Similarly, UNDP is also facilitating the management and transportation of food along with WFP and OCHA.

***Remarks:***

UN teams report the following priorities:

Ica: Temporary camp and aid delivery improvement to local population for the reconstruction of their houses. Necessity to improve health services as well as food

distribution for the whole population. On Security, WFP is reporting about the good police support and back-up provided to PRONAA.

Pisco: Need of psychological support to children, shelters and solutions to manage waste along the beaches. On Security, police presence is reported in the camps, which together with the restoration of public light, is improving the situation. However, in some districts like Tupac Amaru, police presence is not as generalized as in other areas.

Costal areas: Support local fishermen in the construction of housing and revision of the pipeline infrastructure. Need to strengthen coordination and support those areas where aid has not been yet delivered (El Carmen, Pisco Province).

### **International response**

13. Caritas del Peru sent 5 tons of humanitarian aid to affected population in Pisco including hygiene kits, food and water and 30 tons of humanitarian aid to affected population in Ica, Cañete and Pisco (2,200 hygiene kits, food, water, mattresses and clothes). Total humanitarian aid provided by Caritas del Peru up to August 29th is 1,180 tons.
14. US Ambassador in Peru announced that United States will continue supporting the reconstruction of affected areas by the earthquake.
15. Oxfam began its humanitarian response in areas surrounding Pisco. The assistance includes clean water, sanitation services, tents and plastic sheeting.
16. On August 28th Oxfam began installing 20 water tanks, which will provide clean and safe water for the first 1,500 people in the countryside in the rural districts of Humay and Independencia. Oxfam is providing a cistern truck to fill the tanks for a total of 19,000 litres of water every day.
17. Geneva's Council of State has voted to make 100,000 Swiss francs available to CARE International in order to provide tents, food and safe drinking water to approximately 15,000 people left homeless by the earthquake in Peru.