

LIMA DISASTER PREPAREDNESS REPORT

VOLUME XI:

International Donor Coordination

by

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in collaboration with

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for

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The Lima Disaster Preparedness Report has 15 sections:

- Volume I: Methodology Employed
- Volume II: Port of Callao Infrastructure Security and  
Emergency Evacuation Needs
- Volume III: Electricity
- Volume IV: Water and Sewerage
- Volume V: Heavy Equipment Rehabilitation and Maintenance
- Volume VI: Airport and Aircraft Resources
- Volume VII: Education
- Volume VIII: Food
- Volume IX: Housing
- Volume X: Health
- Volume XI: International Donor Coordination
- Volume XII: Critical Abstracts from the Literature: A field  
perspective on major earthquakes:  
  
Peru, 5-31-76  
Nicaragua, 12-23-72  
Guatemala, 2-4-76
- Volume XIII: Review of Earthquake Prediction by Brian Brady
- Volume XIV: Other Issues
- Volume XV: Summary

## FOREWORD

This is one section of a fifteen volume report concerning disaster preparedness in Lima, Peru. It was researched in Lima by a team of disaster specialists during the period July - November, 1981, for the Agency for International Development's Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and USAID Mission in Peru. The report is supplemented by a considerable number of maps, charts and resource documents which are located in the USAID/Peru Disaster Preparedness Resource Library in Lima.

June 1982

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by Robert Gersony, Raymond Lynch and Tony Jackson.

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## INTRODUCTION/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Coordination among the major international donors, both before and after disasters, should have among its principal objectives:

1. To share information about disaster plans, or about damage and needs assessments after disasters. Each donor has its own well-placed contacts or long-term interest and expertise in a particular geographical area from which all donors can benefit.

2. To avoid duplication of effort, insuring the most efficient use of all resources available to the disaster victims and the Government of Peru.

3. To anticipate and avoid potential policy conflicts which can usually be rapidly resolved through effective coordination.

This section presents brief profiles of the other major international donors. Each profile identifies an appropriate contact person for each donor; describes the nature and magnitude of disaster resources and the procedures for activating them; and provides other background information.

Profiles for the following donors are included:

Britain	Canada
Holland	Germany
Japan	Brazil
United Nations	World Bank

Efforts should be continued to meet with representatives of the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela to complete this process.

One international donor requested of the National Civil Defense System a list of resources likely to be required after a major disaster in Lima. The list which appears as an Appendix to this volume was provided. The document from which the list was drawn ("Calculo de Recursos, etc." is summarized and analyzed elsewhere.

This report recommends the following actions to USAID/Peru:

(a) Disaster Preparedness A thorough briefing on the results of the Mission's first phase of its Disaster Preparedness Program should be provided individually to each major donor. Each of these groups provided suggestions and contacts during the conduct of the activity and expressed interest in receiving a briefing on its conclusions.

Thereafter, the contact persons for the donors should meet each six months to keep each other apprised of their disaster preparedness activities and to provide an opportunity for newly appointed contact persons to become integrated in the coordination process.

(b) Post-Disaster Operations The coordination process should be pursued with greater vigor after a disaster. A USAID official should conduct daily, informal coordination with each active major donor and should assist in the organization of meetings of the donors, as required.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL DONORS

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:

Britain

Principal Contacts:

Robert Daly  
Administrative Counselor  
British Overseas Development Program  
British Embassy  
Esquina N. Sanchez and Avenida Arequipa  
Edificio Washington  
Phone: 283830

Dennis Doble  
Head of Chancery

Wherever possible suggest working with  
Daly directly.

Disaster Procedures:

There are no established plans for a British  
post-disaster response per se.

US\$20,000 in cash and up to US\$200,000 for  
procurement of relief materials is available.  
The authority, however, rests with the Overseas  
Development Agency (ODA), London. The funds  
are available upon declaration of a disaster.

At the moment, ODA is attempting to gain  
authority to effect procurement from the  
country of origin most conveniently located  
to the disaster which has a supply of whatever  
is needed.

ODA might very likely provide funds and resources  
to the International Red Cross. They recently  
granted US\$20,000 to the group after the Ayacucho  
Earthquakes.

Newly arrived alternate contact to Daly will be  
Peter Butcher beginning sometime after Summer,  
1981. (Doble was contacted but was not directly  
involved in disaster area.)

On-Going Portfolio:

They have one major effort near Cajamarca, a  
pasture/veterinary program with the Ministry of  
Agriculture and which has provided 14 veterinary  
and agricultural experts and 26 Land-Rover  
Jeeps which "might be available" for a disaster.  
There is a workshop and a British mechanic taking  
care of the fleet.

Other Notes:

Other British groups working in Peru:

Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR) is the British Volunteer Group in Peru. They have five volunteers and can be contacted through Michael Bailey or Deborah Boker, telephone 623573.

OXFAM is the other group :

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:

Canada

Principal Contacts:

Pierre Bolduc  
First Secretary/Development

André Potvin  
First Secretary/Technical Cooperation

Embassy of Canada  
Libertad 130  
Miraflores  
Phone: 463890

Disaster Procedures:

There are no established plans for a Canadian post-disaster response

Bolduc manages a special Lima-authority funds of US\$350,000 per year. He and the Canadian Ambassador, by mutual agreement, can on their own authorize the use of these funds in grants of up to US\$50,000, without approval from headquarters.

Beyond that, detailed assessment information would be provided to CIDA/Hull, Canada, via the Emergency Office. CIDA has a world-wide disaster appropriation (Bolduc's estimate - very general - was US\$20 - 50 million per year.)

Potvin is more interested in short-term emergency assistance -- food, medical aid, and field hospitals. Bolduc is more interested in long-term recovery.

After the 1970 earthquake, Canada provided long-term assistance for restoration of electricity in one town, reconstruction of school buildings, fishing boats for Chimbote.

On-going Portfolio:

US\$35 million: forestry in the jungle, industrial modernization

US\$18 million: hydroelectric power for zones which have no electricity

US\$12 million: agriculture: milk and grain production and educational strategies

Other Notes:

CARE-Canada is active in potable water projects, in cooperation with CARE-USA.

Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO/SUCO) the Canadian Volunteer Program, is represented by Helen Katz, N. Sanchez No. 244, Office 205, Phone: 232084

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:

Holland

Principal Contact:

Hero E. G. DeBoer  
Second Secretary  
(Commercial and Development Attaché)  
Embassy of Holland  
Avenida Arequipa 1155  
Lince, Lima  
Phone: 721925, 721548

Mr. DeBoer is a chemist by training.

Disaster Procedures:

No specific disaster plans as yet. They would wait and see what happens.

The Dutch Embassy may spend up to US\$7,500 per project (for several projects) on their own authority. Beyond that, the Embassy would identify needs and communicate them to Holland.

On-going Portfolio:

Since 1979, Peru has not received priority attention from the Dutch foreign aid program because, compared to many other nations in Asia and Africa, it is relatively affluent. They had, at one time, a US\$40 million portfolio; they are now spending from the pipeline (US\$20 million?) but no new projects are being undertaken. Most of their projects are in rural areas, particularly Cuzco, where they have a large agricultural training and credit program.

Other Data:

Suggested contacts were Dr. Ruud Picavet, Marketing Researcher studying ambulantes in Lima (see food section); Ing. Van Gool, heading up Dutch Electrical Mission (see Electricity Section).

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:

Germany

Principal Contacts:

Brigitta Wolfrum  
Technical Cooperation Attaché

Wilhelm Kieslich  
Commercial Attaché

Embassy of Germany  
Avenida Arequipa No. 4202  
Lima  
Phone: 457033

Disaster Procedures:

There is no formal disaster-response plan. The Ambassador would take charge and they would proceed on an ad hoc basis .

There is no specially designated "disaster fund", such as the Canadians, British, Japanese and others have. The German Embassy would inform Bonn of the specific needs and await a response.

On-going Portfolio:

The German Government has two types of assistance programs in Peru:

(a) CAPITAL AID LOANS

Villa Rica - Puerto Bermudez Road	10 million D. M.
Airport Communications	10 million D. M.
Culqui Hydroelectric Center	23 million D. M.
Rural School Infrastructure	10 million D. M.
Short-Term Technical Experts	2 million D. M.
SUBTOTAL	55 million D. M.

(b) TECHNICAL AID

This 26 million D. M. program includes back-up materials, experts, and other technical aid. They have 150 technical experts in Peru.

Among them: Four persons headed by Dr. Stefan Emsmann working on the Peru Electrical Power Master Plan (see this report's Electricity Section for details); Dr. Rainier Rosenbaum, assisting Minister of Health's office in producing planning documentation (see Health Section contacts list); a chicory and cereals expert, Mr. Englemann, at the Ministry of Agriculture (324040 Anexo 203).

They have provided some funds, via ESAL, for water projects in Villa El Salvador (20 million D. M.) They are now working on a water Master for Arequipa.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:      Japan

Principal Contacts:

Mr. Chuji Okawa  
Economic and Commercial Attaché

Mr. Tatsuo Atsui  
Second Secretary, Economic Affairs

Embassy of Japan  
356 San Felipe  
Lima  
Phone: 614041

Disaster Procedures:

In the event of a disaster, the Japanese Embassy informs Tokyo, who decides on the assistance.

The Japanese Government's world-wide disaster-relief budget has been evolving as follows:

1978	1 million yen
1979	1.5 million yen
1980	5 million yen (= US\$20 million at US\$1 = 220 yen)

Decisions concerning Japanese assistance are submitted to Cabinet, and thus take some time. They are channeled directly to the Government of Peru or to the International Red Cross.

Because of language difficulties, sending medical personnel is difficult. It should be noted that the Japanese Government cannot send its military aircraft outside of Japanese airspace. Therefore, they send funds to procure medical supplies, food, etc.

On-Going Portfolio:

The officials made reference to five telephone-communication specialists teaching at INICTEL, the communications center. They also have experts in fishing, mining, mental hospitals (2 doctors), boat-construction and electricity.

There are five Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV's) and more are coming. They include specialists in sports, music, boat-building and Japanese language instruction.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:            Brazil

Principal Contact:            Dr. Jorge Pires do Rio  
Counselor  
Embassy of Brazil  
181 Avenida Comandante Espinar  
Miraflores  
Lima, Peru  
Phone: 462635

Disaster Procedures:            The Embassy has no disaster plan, either for  
evacuation of their staff or disaster assistance.

But he believes Brazil would send blankets, tents, medicines, food and other goods. He does not know if Brazil has any disaster contingency fund.

He was in the Chile - 1960 earthquake disaster program (Concepción) and felt that the lack of coordination among donors was a big problem. Brazil sent planes with food and medicine.

On-going Portfolio:            Brazil has one big US\$300 million loan for hydroelectric development. In addition, it provides about twenty scholarships each year for Peruvian students who attend Brazilian universities.

Other Data:                    Dr. Pires was assigned to Tokyo. The electricity there is cut off whenever there are tremors and there are orderly evacuations of the subways. But there are radio announcements about the cutoffs, which he suggested would be a good idea.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:

United Nations

Principal Contact:

Eric Perrin (Swiss Citizen)  
Deputy Resident Representative  
Deputy UNDRO Representative  
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)  
Avenida Central 643  
San Isidro  
Lima, Peru  
Phone: 419135  
Telex: 25375

Disaster Procedures:

In a disaster, UNDP would probably call in an UNDRO representative. Otherwise, there is no particular disaster plan as yet.

The UNDRO Representative would issue an immediate check for US\$30,000 to the Government of Peru upon declaration of a disaster.

On-going Portfolio:

The UNDP is in their second five-year plan program, with a 1982 - 1986 portfolio of US\$20 million. There is the total value of the UN grant package, and includes the activities of its various agencies.

UNDP coordinates the following UN groups, which have activities in Peru:

UN Information Center  
UNHCR (Regional)  
ILO Regional Office for the Americas  
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)  
PAHO/World Health Organization  
World Tourism Organization (WTO)  
UNICEF  
World Food Program (WFP)  
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
UNIDO

Other Data:

Mr. Perrin suggested contacting Housing Advisor Zavala, an ex-World Bank specialist in water systems. Time did not permit the follow-up on this contact.

UNDP would be prepared to assist in disaster coordination efforts,

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROFILE:

World Bank

Principal Contact:

Elkyn A. Chaparro O.  
Resident Representative  
World Bank  
Avenida Central 643 - Ground Floor  
(Entrance is not marked, but it is  
straight ahead when you enter the main door)  
(ca. Centro Comercial TODOS)  
Apartado 4480  
San Isidro, Lima, Peru  
Phone: 402396  
Telex: 25391

Disaster Procedures:

The World Bank itself is not a program implementer, nor has it been involved during the emergency stages after disasters.

However, it has an interest in integrating capital requirements for disaster mitigation and preparedness in its overall on-going program, so continuing contact with them could be very useful.

On-Going Portfolio:

With an on-going program estimated at between US\$1.0 billion - US\$2.0 billion, dollars, they are involved in every major public sector area. Their flexibility would permit them to include disaster preparedness measures in almost any sector in Lima.

APPENDIX

Civil Defense List of Emergency Requirements

"Recursos Materiales"

## RECURSOS MATERIALES

### A. ABRIGO

Se dará frazada y ropa al 75% de las familias cuyas casas han sido destruidas.

Blanket	- Frazadas de 1 plaza	4/fam.
Clothing	- Ropa :	
breeches	- Pantalón	5/fam.
shirt	- Camisa	5/fam.
sweater	- Chompa	5/fam.

De los cuales: 50% es para niños y 50% para adultos.  
Siendo la ropa: unisex.

### B. ALBERGUE

Para todos los damnificados

Tents	- Carpas	1/fam.
Special tents	- Carpas Especiales	4/30 fam.
Special tents for Sectors	- Carpas Especiales para Sectores.	1/sector.

### C. ENSERES

Camp beds	- Tarimas	3/fam.	Solo para el 75% de las familias cuyas casas han sido destruidas.
mattresses	- Colchones	3/fam.	
Camp beds	- Tarimas	5/fam.	Para el 50% de familias heridas.
mattresses	- Colchones	5/fam.	
bed sheets	- Sábanas	5/fam.	
plastic bags (body bags)	- Bolsas de plástico (de 2mts. de largo)	5/fam.	Solo para muertos.

### D. MENAJE

Necesitarán menaje, aproximadamente el 75% de familias cuyas casas han sido destruidas y un 25% de familias cuyas casas están en peligro de destrucción.

Stove	- Cocina	1/fam.
pots & pans	- Ollas	2/fam.
spoons	- Cucharas	5/fam.
plates	- Platos	5/fam.
Cups or glasses	- Tazas o Vasos	5/fam.

### E. HERRAMIENTAS

Para el 100% de familias cuyas casas han sido destruidas.

Picks	- Picos	1/fam.
Shovels	- Lampas	1/fam.
wheelbarrows	- Carretillas	1/3 fam.
crowbars (?)	- Barretas	1/3 fam.
Mauls	- Combas	1/5 fam.

F. OTROS

- Abastecimiento de agua: para los damnificados y heridos.

. Damnificados : 15 lt/per/día  $\approx$  75lt/fam/día.  
 = 17Gln/fam/día.  
 = 3 bidones/fam/día.

. Heridos : 50 lt/per/día  $\approx$  250lt/fam/día.  
 = 56Gln/fam/día.  
 = 1 Cilindro/fam/día

Sabiendo que : 1 Gln = 4.5 lt.  
 1 Bidón = 5 Gln.  
 1 Cilindro = 53 Gln.  
 1 Camión-Cisterna = 3,500 Gln.

- Bidones (para damnificados) = 3/fam.  
 - Cilindros (para heridos) = 1/fam.  
 - Pastillas HALAZONE (purificador de agua) = 1/20 Gln.  
 - Camiones Cisternas 1/3 viajes/día = 1/10,500 Gln/día  
 - Lámparas a Kerosene = 1/fam.  
 - Linternas = 1/30 fam.  
 - Velas = 1/fam.  
 - Kerosene = 1 Gln/2 fam/día.

RECURSOS ALIMENTICIOS

A R T I C U L O	Día/Persona Peso (Grs.)	Día/Fam. Peso (Kg.)	5Día/Fam. Peso (Kg.)
1. Lacteos (Leche en polvo)	40	0.20	1.00
2. Grasas (Aceite Vegetal)	30	0.15	0.75
3. Carnes y Derivados (Pescado en Conserva)	40	0.20	1.00
4. Cereales y Menestras (arroz, trigo, frijol, etc.)	250	1.25	6.25
T O T A L	360	1.80	9.00

REQUERIMIENTOS DE AGUA MINIMOS

- Hospitales de Campaña y Centros de Primeros Auxilios:  
40 - 60 Litros/persona /día.
- Centros de Alimentación Masiva:  
20 - 30 Litros/persona/día.
- Centros de Vivienda Temporal o Campamentos:  
15 - 20 Litros/persona/día.
- En una área donde haya escasés de agua, el consumo diario se puede reducir en centros de vivienda temporal o campamentos por:  
15 - 10 Litros/persona/día.

# Part Available Document

## ESTIMADO DE DAÑOS A NIVEL DE LIMA METROPOLITANA.

- Viviendas Destruídas		230,000	
- Viviendas en Peligro de Destrucción:		<u>255,000</u>	
- Número de Familias sin techo		<u><u>485,000</u></u>	
- Número de Damnificados	21425,000	=	485,000 Fam
- Número de Muertos	60,317	=	12,063 Fam
- Número de Heridos	713,508	=	142,702 Fam

NOTA: Grado 8.4 + 0.2 Escala de Richter.

### R E S U M E N

#### I. RECURSOS ALIMENTICIOS

1. Lacteos	:	485,000 Kg.	1,069,000	214,000
2. Grasas	:	363,750 Kg.	802,000	160,000
3. Carnes y Derivados	:	485,000 Kg.	1,069,000	214,000
4. Cereales y Menestras	:	<u>3,031,250 Kg.</u>	<u>6,683,000</u>	<u>1,336,000</u>
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b><u>4,365,000 Kg.</u></b>		<b>1,924,000</b>

Peño total para 5 días/485,000 Fam. = 4,365 Tn.

#### II RECURSOS MATERIALES

##### A. ABRIGO

- Frazadas de 1 plaza : 690,000
- Ropa :

= 2,425,000 people

850 ft. food per day  
19,000,000/lbs =  
8 lbs of food pp pdy.

	PANTALONES	CAMISAS	CHOMPAS
Niños	431,250	431,250	431,250
Adultos	431,250	431,250	431,250
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>862,500</b>	<b>862,500</b>	<b>862,500</b>

##### B. ALBERGUE

- Carpas : 485,000
- Carpas Especiales : 64,667

549,000

##### C. ENSERES

- Tarimas : 874,255
- Colchones : 874,255
- Sábanas : 356,755
- Bolsas de Plástico : 60,315

D. MENAJE

- Cocinas	236,250
- Ollas	472,500
- Cucharas	1'181,250
- Platos	1'181,250
- Tazas o Vasos	1'181,250

E. HERRAMIENTAS

- Picos	230,000
- Lampas	230,000
- Carretillas	76,667
- Barretas	76,667
- Combas	46,000

F. OTROS

- Abastecimiento de agua	: 14'838,206 Gl/dia.
- Pastillas Halazone	: 741,910 Unid/dia.
- Bidones vacios de 5gl. para agua:	1'455,000
- Cilindros vacios de 53gl. p. agua:	142,702
- Cisternas de 3,500 gal.	413/3viajes/dia.
- Velas	485,000
- Linternas	16,167
- Lámparas	108,940
- Kerosene	242,500 gl/dia
	= 4,575 cil/dia.
- Cilindros vacios para Kerose:	4.575