



**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Chile – Earthquake

Fact Sheet #12, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

March 14, 2010

Note: The last fact sheet was dated March 12, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On March 12, twenty dual-voltage, medium duty generators funded by USAID/OFDA arrived in Santiago via airlift. The USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) arranged for the transport of 10 generators by truck to heavily-affected Chanco town, Maule Region, for distribution to sites in Chanco and nearby affected municipalities. The remaining 10 generators will be consigned to the Government of Chile (GoC) National Office of Emergencies and Information (ONEMI).
- The USAID/OFDA-funded U.S. Air Force Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) is fully operational—with doctors seeing their first patients on March 13. The EMEDS unit is located in Angol town, La Araucanía Region, where the earthquake severely damaged a local 190-bed hospital that served a total population of approximately 110,000 people.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Confirmed Number of Deaths	507	U.N. – March 9
Estimated Total Number of Dead and Missing People	802 ¹	GoC – March 4
Estimated Affected Population	Approximately 2 million people	U.N. – March 8

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Chile.....	\$10,992,941
DoD ² Humanitarian Assistance to Chile	\$444,300
Total USAID and DoD Humanitarian Assistance to Chile	\$11,437,241

CURRENT SITUATION

- A USAID/DART remains in Chile, working with U.S. Embassy personnel, GoC officials, and relief agencies to assess, identify, and respond to humanitarian needs in disaster-affected areas.

Livelihoods

- The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that the earthquake and tsunami have reduced fishing capacity in affected areas by 75 to 90 percent. The tsunami destroyed more than 100 fishing coves and an estimated 1,000 fishing boats along the coast, primarily affecting Maule and Bío Bío regions. Prior to the earthquake, fishing and commercial ports accounted for much of the regions’ economic activity, particularly in Bío Bío Region, which previously housed more than 30 percent of Chile’s total fishing fleet.
- The U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has requested nearly \$1 million from the U.N.’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to procure fishing equipment for 6,900 fishermen in affected areas.
- In support of the GoC’s ongoing efforts to rehabilitate ports in Bío Bío Region, a U.S. Navy team recently completed a damage assessment in Talcahuano, focusing on the town’s ports and piers. Assessment findings will be provided to the Chilean Navy.

Emergency Food Assistance

- Recent assessments in affected areas have indicated that food is no longer an emergency need. According to OCHA, affected populations continue to report sufficient access to food due to distributions by the Chilean military and Ministry of Education, in addition to meals provided by host families and community members.

¹ Reports of the death toll vary; the GoC continues working to locate missing individuals and identify earthquake and tsunami victims.

² U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

- On March 12, OCHA reported that approximately 260,000 residents of disaster-affected rural areas currently require access to potable water. While access to water in most earthquake-affected urban areas has been restored, OCHA noted that 29 percent of urban residents in BíoBío Region still lack access to water.

Health

- The GoC Ministry of Interior recently reported that the earthquake damaged 70 primary health facilities, affecting more than 223,500 people. In addition, hospital officials report that a portion of specialized medical equipment requires replacement or repair in many of the 115 hospitals that remain operational in affected areas.
- The GoC Ministry of Health (MoH) is working to restore medical services in communities with damaged health infrastructure, establishing temporary field hospitals to meet health needs in the interim period. In addition, according to OCHA, public hospitals continue to operate 112 emergency health services in affected regions.
- On March 13, several GoC officials toured the USAID/OFDA-supported EMEDS field hospital in Angol, including Representative Gonzalo Arenas of La Araucanía Region and representatives from Angol's damaged hospital and the MoH. The visiting officials noted that the EMEDS unit will help the community meet health needs while a long-term solution is found.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

- OCHA reports that the earthquake and tsunami resulted in limited access to firewood in affected areas—particularly in coastal towns—and the destruction of some families' means of cooking and heating. As a result, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has requested \$3 million from the CERF for shelter and kitchen materials, in addition to hygiene kits. The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) has also requested more than \$500,000 from the CERF for the purchase of cooking and heating stoves for up to 600 families in coastal areas.

U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On February 27, USAID activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team to coordinate the USG response to the effects of the earthquake in Chile and facilitate information-sharing and provision of assistance to disaster-affected individuals.
- On February 28, U.S. Ambassador Paul E. Simons issued a disaster declaration in response to the effects of the earthquake. In response, USAID deployed a 16-member USAID/DART to Chile to conduct assessments of humanitarian conditions in earthquake- and tsunami-affected areas, work with the U.S. Embassy and GoC to identify and respond to priority humanitarian needs, and coordinate the delivery of USAID/OFDA-funded emergency relief commodities.
- To date, USAID/OFDA assistance in response to the earthquake totals approximately \$11 million, including support for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) emergency appeal, funding to support the deployment of a U.S. Air Force EMEDS unit to affected areas, and the provision and transport of eight mobile water treatment units, generators, and rolls of plastic sheeting from the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Miami, Florida.
- The USG has dispatched satellite phones to Chile to facilitate communications in affected areas until telephone networks are repaired. In addition, as of March 9, DoD has provided more than \$444,000 for the deployment of two C-130s to assist the Government of Chile with the transport of emergency relief supplies from Santiago to Concepción.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHILE FOR THE EARTHQUAKE

FY 2010			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
IFRC	Emergency Response Activities	Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
DoD	EMEDS unit	Affected Areas	\$8,600,000
Various, including ONEMI	Logistics and Relief Supplies	Affected Areas	\$913,140
TBD	Shelter Materials and Tools	Affected Areas	\$278,000
TBD	Emergency Response Activities	Affected Areas	\$50,000
	Administration and Support Costs		\$151,801
TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHILE			\$10,992,941

DoD ASSISTANCE²			
	Transportation of Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$444,300
TOTAL DoD			\$444,300
TOTAL USAID AND DoD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CHILE IN FY 2010			\$11,437,241

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of March 14, 2010.

² DoD funding figure represents incremental costs as of March 9, 2010.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Chile may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int