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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Chile: Forest Fires

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal MDRCL013	Glide n° WF-2016-000138-CHL
Date issued: 11 February 2017	Date of disaster: 15 January 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Ángeles IFRC Disaster Management Coordinator for South America.	Point of Contact: Marion Sandoval, disaster risk volunteer, email: marion.sandoval@cruzroja.cl
Operation start date: 15 January 2017	Expected timeframe: 12 months (the operation end date is 10 February 2018)
Overall operation budget: 528,860 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 7,157 people	Number of people to be assisted: (400 families) 2,000 people
Host National Society presence: The Chilean Red Cross (ChRC) has 11 Regional Committees, 185 branches nationwide, 3,000 volunteers and 22 staff members	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and German Red Cross	
Other organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Interior and Public Security (ONEMI for its acronym in Spanish), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Regional Governments, National Forest Corporation (CONAF), Un Techo para Chile, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)-Chile, Caritas, Chilean Humanitarian Assistance Network (RAHCh), International Humanitarian Network (RIH), Fire Brigade, United Nations United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team Andean Relief Corps. European Union Civil Protection team. Several teams of firefighters to support the ongoing response; teams from the following countries have been deployed: Argentina, France, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Panama	
*This Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) is a preliminary plan, with an initial loan of CHF 67,760 from the (Disaster Relief Emergency Fund) to provide immediate support to the National Society and allow for the deployment of IFRC personnel. There will be a revision of the EPoA based on the information from the assessments.	

<Click [here](#) to view the detailed budget. Click [here](#) for contact details. Click [here](#) for the map of the affected areas>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

Since January 15, 2017, a series of forest fires have been raging through metropolitan areas in Chile's Maule region. Fires have become increasingly worse despite ongoing efforts by firefighters, volunteers and brigade members from various institutions. To date, 595,042 hectares of forest and agricultural land have been consumed, and as of 28 January 2017, these forest fires extend from the Coquimbó region to the Araucanía region. All work in the area is focusing on containing, mitigating and extinguishing fires near populated areas.



The Chilean president has instructed the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security to declare a Constitutional State of Exception and a State of Disaster in the provinces of Colchagua and Cardenal Caro in the O'Higgins region and in the regions of Maule and BioBío, which in addition have been declared disaster areas; likewise, a Constitutional State of Exception is in place for Valparaíso in the Valparaíso region.

A fire-damaged house in the commune of Cauquenes in the region of Maule. This image was taken in a rural sector of Chile, where the fires are not just ravaging houses, but destroying the livelihoods of farming families like the residents of this house. Source: ChRC

To date, the death toll stands at 11 (3 CONAF brigade members, 2 police officers, 2 firefighters and 3 civilians). Livelihoods (agriculture and livestock) are being increasingly impacted as forest fires become urban fires, affecting some 7,157 people who have been either evacuated or displaced and housed in the collective centres

According to the damage and needs assessment (DANA) carried out by Chilean Red Cross from 21 to 23 January in the regions of Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins and Maule, the fire had caused damage to forests, agricultural land and homes; however, this scenario has been changing as the fire has started to affect housing in highly populated areas, approximately 1,644 homes (1,206 totally destroyed, 244 severely damaged and 194 with minor damage).

There are several sectors and populated areas that have partially lost their electrical supply, and more are expected to lose power as they begin to lose their connection to the grid. Water supply service has been partially restored in urban sectors, but not in rural sectors because their electrical supply is down and the hoses and pumps were burned.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Chilean Red Cross has 157 branches and 10 regional committees between Arica and Parinacota and Magallanes, with a total of 4,000 volunteers nationwide. So far, 247 National Intervention Team (NIT) members, eight of whom are trained in DANA have supported the response efforts.

The Chilean Red Cross's national headquarters is based in Santiago, where national departments and government offices are located. The Chilean Red Cross has an executive director and a Disaster Risk Management department made up of a six-volunteer technical team, as well as Health, Youth, Social Welfare, Resource Mobilization, Human Resources and Finance Directorates.

In terms of human capital, the National Society has made great efforts in recent years to install capacity throughout the country. Training activities during the 2010 earthquake operation, as well as through the DIPECHO VII project, delivered NIT courses in different areas of specialization to volunteer participants from this part of the country. Area volunteers received training in introduction to livelihood projects, cash transfer programmes (CTP), telecommunications, restoration of family links and disaster risk reduction.

The ChRC focused its initial interventions on the following actions:

1. A fundraising campaign has been launched by ChRC to help cover first response actions including volunteer deployments, first aid care, psychosocial support (PSS), prepared meals and non-food items (NFIs).
2. Several collection centres have been set up in regions organized by the branches and regional committees. The Iquique branch is holding first aid workshops and the funds collected will be used to assist affected families
3. Mobile clinics are being deployed to various parts of the country, mainly to provide first aid care, including the mobilization of ambulances to transfer patients to hospital centres. To date, ChRC volunteers have provided approximately 300 first-aid treatments.
4. Assessment teams from BioBío and Araucanía have been deployed to identify the needs of the affected population
5. 1,000 emergency food rations have been purchased with the funds raised so far, and they have been distributed to the response teams working in fire-affected areas; support for the affected people in this regard is being covered by local donations.
6. The DHL Rapid Response Team arrived in Chile on 3 February 2017 and went directly to the Chilean Red Cross's headquarters. It was immediately deployed jointly with the ChRC to Constitución on the 4 February, where it provided support on managing both the warehouse and the aid that had been collected; however, the mayor halted its operations on 5 February until it keeps be further reviewed, prompting the team to return to Panama. But relations with the Chilean Red Cross were maintained and there is willingness to continue the collaboration with the Movement.
7. Volunteer teams from the ChRC's headquarters are being deployed to the affected areas to provide first aid care and support in the collective centres set up in various parts of the country. More than 250 volunteers are supporting these activities in various ChRC branches.

8. The national emergency operations centre (EOC) is active and in continuous communication with the regional committees in order to have adequate information management.
9. Providing first aid care in the government-run collective centres

The Chilean Red Cross provides support to its regional committees and branch network. Its central structure has the following resources to provide immediate support to the emergency:

- **An emergency operation centre** for crisis and disaster management, which is equipped for emergency monitoring, communication with affected areas and technical support.
- **An emergency and disaster response plan** that describes the general procedures for actions during the first hours of an emergency. **Local contingency plans** are currently being developed for the Chilean Red Cross.

Overview of the Red Cross - Red Crescent Movement in the country

The ICRC is implementing actions related to the Mapuche situation in the regions of Araucanía and BioBío, it is also funding an intervention team for massive events, as well as RFL actions. Both the country cluster coordinator for Chile and Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU)'s emergency response coordinator are coordinating with the Chilean Red Cross.

Movement Coordination

The International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent (IFRC) maintains communication and coordination in order to support the National Society, and the National Society in turn constantly informs on any developments regarding the emergency, needs, and actions carried out at the national level. The IFRC and the National Society have been communications with the German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Swiss Red Cross on the possible support to the Chilean Red Cross, and the German Red Cross has agreed to donate approximately 200,000 euros for bilateral support to the ChRC.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

The RAHCh (Chilean Humanitarian Aid Network) is directly coordinating the zoning of the targeted locations, sharing preliminary information surveys from the affected communities' members of this network include Chile's Fire Brigade, ONEMI, Caritas, the United Methodist Committee on Relief-Chile (UMCOR), ADRA, World Vision, SAR, Green Peace, among others.

A total of 47 Chilean aircrafts (airplanes and helicopters) are being used, and 2,000 national firefighters are currently deployed; these capacities are reinforced by the support of private enterprises and resources from abroad, as 400 personnel from Japan, Argentina, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, Brazil and Switzerland are currently participating in the response efforts, along with 5 international aircraft from the United States, Russia, Brazil and Peru. Additionally, the Chilean government established 43 collective centres in the affected areas, which have housed as many 2,025 people; currently, 441 people are residing in the collective centres.

Lastly, a UNDAC team with staff members was deployed to the regions of Maule and BioBio to conduct assessments and analysis of the emergency, and the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism was activated, which is being used to coordinate the response efforts of the 187 disaster personnel from throughout Europe that have been deployed to Chile, including an eight-member European Union Civil Protection team with experts from Spain, France, Sweden and Finland.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The assessments carried out by the Chilean RC National Intervention Team

Health

Up to the date of this action plan, there are no statistical data available regarding fire-related health issues; however, according to information from the ChRC's assessment teams in the field, first aid care continues to be provided to people suffering from wounds, first, second and third-degree burns, asthma, respiratory distress and eye problems due to the smoke.

A hospital in Florida, BioBío, was preventively evacuated, transferring patients to Santa Juana hospital; nevertheless, no damage to hospitals or health centres has been reported. The Ministry of Health is mobilizing its teams to evaluate other areas in order to have more information on damages to hospitals or any limitations due to increased care demands.

According to Ministry of Health reports, more than 200 health professionals have been deployed to provide medical care and psychological support to those affected, in addition to applying tetanus shots to all staff involved in the fire control and debris removal efforts.

It is necessary to mobilize staff with first aid training to treat the population to supplement the aid being provided by 200 government health professional. Because of the constantly changing scenario, setting up mobile clinics is being recommended so that they can be moved according to needs. Treatment is not only being provided to affected families, but to response teams working on fire control as well.

Lastly, the Chilean Red Cross has set up first aid posts in areas where residents are clearing debris and repairing their fire-damaged homes, as well as in some collective centres. First aid is not only being delivered to the affected population, but to the firefighting brigades as well.



Volunteers assist affected people in an area decimated by the fires. Source: ChRC

Water, sanitation and health promotion

Preliminary assessments show that some water systems have been totally or partially affected due to fire damage to distribution lines. The Ministry of Health has instructed people not to consume the water in some communities until the water quality can be checked; however, this water may be used for washing clothes, utensils, homes, or any activities as long as the water is not consumed or used to prepare food. Municipalities are distributing water through tanker trucks, and people from non-affected areas are contributing with bottled water for drinking and cooking.

It is still not possible to begin rebuilding the water supply systems because there are recurrent fires in some areas, which means that water will continue to be distributed via tanker trucks, as will the bottled water.

Preliminary reports indicate the need to distribute jerry cans and water to affected families who have suffered partial or total loss of their homes in rural areas in O'Higgins and Maule. The plan of action also provides for the implementation of hygiene promotion activities in the affected communities.

Shelter

The information available to date indicates that fires have destroyed household appliances and caused partial or total loss of household items such as mattresses, kitchen utensils, bedding and so forth. Approximately 1,644 dwellings in urban and rural areas have been affected, most of which are located in O'Higgins and Maule.

Access to rural areas is difficult, although it is possible to reach homes with four-wheel drive vehicles or heavy machinery. According to information gathered in the field, as well as to ChRC experience with similar events in the area, people have been returning home a few hours after fires dissipate in order to try to rescue usable belongings and remove debris, as was observed during past fires in BioBío in 2011 and in Valparaíso in 2014;

Livelihoods

According to the preliminary analysis and the area's history, the majority of residents engage in agriculture. A few have jobs in the city, although some have had to totally or partially suspend them depending on the degree of damage their families have suffered and the need to stay behind and guard the few assets they have left. Families, mostly women and children, continue to seek shelter in collective centres or in the homes of relatives; therefore, they have had to cut back on the services that they provided in large cities, which in turn has affected their incomes, especially in the region of O'Higgins (Rancagua) and the region of Maule (Talca).

The livelihoods of a large part of the population in both these areas depend on agriculture-related jobs and on livestock, fruit and vegetable farming; therefore, the priority is to identify joint actions aimed at livelihood recovery, generating sustainable income and returning to normal life; this has had a major impact on this population, who have to arrange for their food in collective centres and through the donation campaigns that are being conducted across the country to assist them.

The livelihood groups identified in these areas include poultry farmers, ranchers, day labourers, loggers and vintners. Some of these livelihoods, especially large-scale loggers, are insured, but others, such as the farmers and vineyard workers, will require support to recover their livelihoods.

The Chilean government has distributed animal feed in several parts of the country because fires have razed pastures, endangering the lives of animals and therefore the livelihoods of families. There are also other concerns in the livelihoods sector involving the impact to plant and animal life in the affected regions; for example, beekeepers are devising coping mechanisms to ensure that the availability of food for bees until the vegetation recovers.

Due to limited funding and capacity within the National Society, this sector will not be included in the emergency plan of action

Target Population:

The population in the regions of O'Higgins (Rancagua) and Maule (Talca).

Beneficiary families are distributed across the following areas:

- PSS for at least 400 families
- Non-food items: 400 families
- Water and sanitation for at least 400 families
- Cash transfer program: 400 families

Beneficiary selection:

The project will centre its efforts in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule.

The following criteria will be used to select beneficiaries:

- Large number of destroyed houses
- Low socioeconomic level
- Psycho-emotional impact
- Damage to water systems
- Emotional and health impact on family members who have not received sufficient and timely support.
- Families with children less than five years old, elderly members, pregnant women and persons with disabilities
- Health and life at risk
- People who are not receiving similar non-complementary aid from other institutions.

Risk Assessment

Wildfires continue in the area, which means that further damage to the population cannot be ruled out. Crops have been lost; there are complex situations in collective centres that need to be better managed; and new fires are springing up around the country, which has led to an international appeal for help from firefighting brigades.

ChRC volunteers must be trained and equipped with personal protective gear while conducting assessment in communities. Gear should include hard hats, goggles, gloves and masks suitable for conducting such tasks.

B. Operational plan and strategy

Overall objective

Contribute to meeting the needs of 400 of the most vulnerable families affected by wildfires in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule, promoting an intervention that supports the affected communities' sustainability and resilience.

Proposed Strategy

The National Society, based on initial field assessments conducted by volunteers and the analysis by ChRC's specialized technical team regarding the contributions of non-RCRC actors, governmental capacity and resources raised at the national level by the National Society, has determined that this emergency appeal should include the following lines of intervention:

- **Psychological First Aid:** Provide psychological first aid to 400 families through National Society volunteers; ChRC's volunteers will be trained by specialized personnel in this area.
- **First Aid:** Volunteers trained in first aid will continue to be sent to affected areas to provide their services. The National Society will mobilize tents and ambulances to provide assistance, and first aid supplies and equipment will be replenished in order to remain prepared for future emergencies. Treatment will be limited to first aid, as the responsibility for providing medical care falls to the Ministry of Health, with which the National Society coordinates and complements its emergency actions.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** ChRC will support the population in improving their hygiene practices during the emergency, focusing on recommendations on proper water use and excreta and solid waste disposal in affected areas and collective centres. Hygiene promotion should be complemented by mobile and fixed first aid posts to provide comprehensive intervention in communities. A total of 400 hygiene kits will be delivered simultaneously with the distribution of jerry cans, which is complementary to the water distributions being carried out via tanker trucks by local authorities.
- **Shelter:** In total, 400 families will receive NFIs such as kitchen kits and blankets. For this first version of the emergency appeal, this sector will not include a reconstruction component or provision of materials for repairs because there are many national organizations working on these issues, and this will avoid duplication of actions. Given the small number of dwellings involved; however, a more detailed assessment could reflect new needs in this sector and include a more structured component for home repair.
- **National Society capacity building:** The branches involved in fire emergency interventions will be fortified through staff training, development of their strengthening plans and self-analysis of their capacity and weaknesses in order to enable adequate actions for enhanced institutional preparedness in future emergencies.
- **Risk reduction:** The National Society will support communities on the development of their contingency plans for future emergencies, as well as training for a better understanding of the risks to which they are exposed, how to reduce them, and how to adequately manage them. Families will receive support on the development of emergency plans, and they will be equipped with an emergency backpack.
- **Quality programming:** This includes emergency assessments and a more detailed analysis of the livelihoods and housing sectors in order to identify possible future intervention actions since a large number of specialized organizations are currently addressing these issues. The operation will also have the technical staff necessary to manage the activities outlined in this plan of action; the implemented actions will be disseminated through adequate information management via press releases and communications with beneficiaries, in addition to satisfaction surveys and holding an internal lessons learned workshop that will identify achievements and aspects to improve in future operations.
- **Multipurpose CTP:** This programme is designed to allow families whose incomes have been affected to buy household supplies, food, and meet health care and other urgent needs. The estimated value of the transfer is 250,000 Chilean pesos (CHF 389.34), which is equivalent to one month's minimum wage in the country; CTP will be provided to 400 beneficiaries.



A ChRC volunteer provides first aid to a firefighter in the O'Higgins region. Source: ChRC

Other key considerations that will be assumed by this operation include:

- Initial and subsequent assessments will be performed with technical support from the IFRC using specialized Chilean Red Cross human resources, which will mostly consist of volunteers and staff from the affected or surrounding areas; this is intended to strengthen and promote the decentralization of branch capacity.
- Accountability is a key aspect at the Chilean Red Cross; therefore, communication channels will be set up with beneficiaries in order to ensure two-way communications; a feedback system will also be established.
- A final review will be conducted that will include the beneficiaries' and local authorities' perception of the efficiency and effectiveness of the project's activities. Such activities must be carried out in accordance with IFRC and ChRC rules and policies and meet Sphere Project minimum criteria.

Community resilience and preparedness:

It is essential that communities be better prepared to mitigate and respond to future disasters. All recovery interventions will aim to build community resilience to respond more effectively to future disasters; all programmes will include community-based risk reduction; and the strategy will include developing a disaster risk reduction campaign for community resilience in order to community raise awareness.

As soon as the conditions allow for it, an impact analysis will be carried out to identify specific community needs in terms of preparedness and risk reduction, generate lessons learned and document good practices. In addition, an assessment of future risks and vulnerabilities, existing capacity, needs for improvement and the strengthening of community resilience is planned. Adaptation and review of some tools will be included in the National Society's plan of action through fire tools and modules for community early warning systems.

Operational support services

Human Resources

Operations will be coordinated by the National Disaster Risk Management Directorate's National Disaster Intervention Programme. The national intervention coordinator is responsible for coordinating actions with support from national office emergency committees and the technical group composed of personnel from the operations and support services departments.

There are a total of 150 volunteers in the emergency committees in O'Higgins and Maule regions who could respond and support the operation at the regional level and 50 more to support on other tasks.

The following operational and administrative structure will be needed to carry out the activities proposed in this plan of action, and they will be funded by the emergency appeal:

- A national appeal coordinator with expertise in risk reduction and PSS
- An administrative/finances assistant
- A driver

In addition, the ChRC will provide support and advice to the operation team and local branches through its headquarters. In summary, the project will include the following personnel at no cost to the operation:

- A national disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change coordinator
- A national health director
- A national emergency health coordinator.

Through its representation office in the country and PADRU, the IFRC will provide support through the regional disaster management coordinator and other specialized staff, such as the emergency health officer and the cash transfer officer, who provide vital advice to project staff. Moreover, a General Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member will be deployed in order to provide support to the National Society.

Logistics and supply chain

The administrator/logistician will provide administrative, financial and logistical support to the operation, with support from the Chilean Red Cross's headquarters. There is a procurement funds management procedures. Additionally, the affected regions have storage capacity available at no extra cost. The Chilean Red Cross's headquarters has two pick-ups, which will be deployed to the region to support the response efforts because the local branches have smaller vehicles that do not meet security conditions for working in the field and conducting the activities required.

The Chilean Red Cross has the capacity to assemble the hygiene kits and to purchase the jerry cans in-country.

Information Technology (IT)

Chilean Red Cross has a national high frequency (HF) communications network, a vehicle with HF radio, and satellite phone coverage through Inmarsat. It also has three radio repeaters linked to ONEMI by a national telecommunications agreement. Branch communication systems in the area were affected, but most of the affected branches were able to function with generators. There are also ten tablets with Open Data Kit (ODK) and Mega V applications, which have their own servers to ensure the tools' autonomy. Lastly, local satellite and cell phones are used to support evaluation activities with the telecommunications team.

Communications

The Chilean Red Cross is disseminating information over social networks, Facebook, Twitter, TV, radio and print media about the actions being conducted. It will be necessary to issue press releases, produce a video of the operation, provide visibility, and draft a report on the distribution phase of the operation, in addition to creating an audio visual record of the CTP beneficiaries. The Communications Department has disseminated actions and informed the public in

general about the actions being conducted by the National Society, as well as recommendations to the affected population. Press releases, interviews and news stories have been set up to share the operation's ongoing actions, and a campaign is underway to raise funds among the population and the private sector.

Using these channels to disseminate actions provides visibility and improves the National Society's positioning at the national and international level. The Chilean Red Cross's social networks include:

Web page www.cruzroja.cl www.cruzrojachilena.org www.cruzrojachilena.com
 Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/cruz.roja.chile>
 Twitter @CruzRojaChilena @CruzRojalInforma @CruzRojalIntervencion
 YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/user/ChileCruzroja>

Accountability and community engagement

CEA is the process of and commitment to providing timely, relevant and actionable life-saving and life-enhancing information to communities (information as aid). It involves using two-way communications to listen to communities' needs, feedback and complaints, ensuring they can actively participate and guide Movement action and community resilience approaches in general (accountability to communities). The main objective of communication efforts and commitment is to ensure community understanding, commitment, ownership and implementation of programmes and measures through effective social mobilization, communication and commitment to interventions.

Below are the four CEA components that will be implemented for the operation:

1. Information as aid: provide information as a form of aid.
2. Behaviour and social change communication: use of innovative approaches to drive social change and positive behaviours in communities.
3. Accountability to communities: build better accountability to communities in programmes and operations.
4. Advocacy: ensure feedback from people, advocating for community needs.

Security

The National Society prepared a security plan to be used in the field, taking into account Safe Access conditions at individual and group levels for the Chilean Red Cross's teams. Volunteers have IFRC operation-funded insurance and visibility and protective equipment

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The following mechanisms and actions will be used for the operation's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting components, which are intended to ensure the quality of the operation according to IFRC and ChRC criteria:

1. An initial damage assessment will be conducted, which will then generate a report within the first five days
2. An Emergency Appeal Operations Update report 15 days after the start of the operation
3. One final monitoring visit to the communities by the technical management team
4. Final operation assessment
5. One Emergency Appeal Final Report.
6. The regional disaster management delegate and the country representative will conduct at least two visits to the affected area, while regional and area IFRC offices will provide additional support as needed.

Administration and Finance

The Chilean Red Cross will be responsible for the management of funds in the country in accordance with IFRC standard procedures for operational progress. Transfers will be made according to the requirements and established in the Letter of Agreement signed between the Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC for the project's implementation.

Through its Finance Department, the IFRC will provide the necessary support to the operation on the budget review and validation, bank transfers, and the expenditure reports and invoice validation procedures.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health and Care

Needs analysis: The widespread forest fires have had a strong emotional impact on the population of the O'Higgins and Maule regions. Many families were evacuated and were emotionally traumatized by having to watch their homes burn to the ground. Furthermore, the damage to infrastructure and current living conditions are endangering the population's health.

Population to be assisted: A total of 2,000 people affected by the fire, as well as Chilean Red Cross volunteers and staff working during the emergency and whose homes have also been affected. The IFRC will provide support to the Chilean Red Cross in order to promote first aid and psychosocial support services. The latter will also be provided to other partners working on the emergency as needed. An important aspect under consideration are the needs of people with limited mobility or those with special needs, as well as the needs of people with chronic illnesses and the elderly. It is important to note that Chilean Red Cross has organized a national campaign to support persons with special needs.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1: Immediate psychosocial health risks have been reduced and first aid provided to 400 families	N° of assisted families											
Output 1.1: The affected population has psychological first aid care	N° of people treated N° of prevention posts deployed N° of trained volunteers participating in PSS activities											
Activities	Week / Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Provide psychological first aid and containment to the community												
Psychological first aid workshops for ChRC volunteers												
Replenishment of psychological first aid materials used in the recreational activities												
Output 1.2: First aid care is provided to people affected by the disaster	N° of people who receive first aid care N° of relief posts set up and running to provide first aid care											
Planned activities	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deployment of mobile first aid posts												
Deployment of volunteers with first aid training												
Deployment of ambulances												
Replenishment of first aid supplies to branches												

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The adverse effects caused by the forest fires make it necessary to implement strong hygiene promotion measures since health vulnerability is increasing every day. Another identified need is the collection and distribution of water in affected areas so that the affected people have access to safe water, thereby preventing the emergence of water-borne diseases.

Population to be assisted: A total of 400 families (2,000 people) affected by the fire will be assisted. In order for hygiene promotion to reach all of the people to be assisted in O'Higgins and Maule regions, the National Society will prioritize the communities where hygiene promotion activities can be implemented to strengthen their resilience and where these activities can supplement these actions in order to improve the conditions of the displaced population.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 2: 400 families reduce their immediate risk to water-related diseases in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule	N° of assisted families

Output 2.1 The population has implements for storing and using drinking water.	N° of jerry cans distributed												
Activities	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Identification and registration of families													
Distribution of 800 jerry cans to 400 families (two per family)													
Distribution of 400 hygiene kits													
Output 2.2: At least 400 families in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule receive key hygiene and sanitation messages and practices	N° of families participating in hygiene promotion activities												
Activities	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hygiene promotion campaigns in public places (including collective centres) and campaigns on proper water use and solid waste disposal													
Printing and distribution of hygiene promotion material (community health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion [WASH])													
Deployment of volunteers to help conduct the promotional campaigns													

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: A total 1,644 dwellings have been affected to date. At the national level, there are several organizations with a strong presence and experience in housing construction, which along with the private sector, have plans to support families through the provision of emergency housing. Past emergencies, such as the fires in Valparaiso, have shown that these reconstruction actions are carried out relatively quickly by families with financial support from the government and organizations with expertise in this field. A decisive factor has been the support provided in the form of kitchen utensils and general household items to replace those lost in the fires.

Population to be assisted: A total of 400 affected families in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule receive kitchen kits and blankets; beneficiary families will be identified as per the previously mentioned criteria. Since the government is providing \$1,200 US dollars to the affected families to help cover their shelter needs, CTP will not be necessary for this sector.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS												
Outcome 3: 400 families in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule meet their needs related to household items	N° of families assisted												
Output 3.1. 400 kitchen kits and 800 blankets are distributed to affected families in the regions of O'Higgins and Maule	N° of families who receive kitchen kits and blankets												
Activities	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Evaluation and prioritization of beneficiary population													
Distribution of 400 kitchen kits													
Distribution of 800 blankets (2 per family)													

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Needs analysis: One of the reasons why the fires have swept so rapidly through the affected areas has much to do with the lack of risk reduction measures in Chile's rural areas; these areas do not have firewalls and/or are unaware of the existing threats around them and fail to take the appropriate measures when high temperatures are present. Furthermore, this is coupled with the fact that Chile has been one of the ten countries most affected by climate change; this has been increasing in recent years, causing major water deficits in areas that previously enjoyed intense rainy seasons, while causing intense rainfall in areas previously affected by drought, resulting in landslides such as those in 2014 and 2015. This is why disaster risk reduction (DRR) training needs to be provided to communities in this area and to communities in the interior, whose sources of employment and agricultural and livestock land have been impacted.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

The amount of the cash transfer will be equal to the minimum national salary 250,000 Chilean pesos (CHF 389.34); this will be done through an electronic transfer to the beneficiaries' Chilean state bank unique taxpayer (RUT for its acronym in Spanish) account.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 6: A proper management, communication and support system is used for the implementation of the operation.	# of assessments conducted (general and/or sectorial) # of revisions made to the operational plan that are based on monitoring and assessment information At the end of the first month, a communication strategy is developed and implemented
Output 6.1: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Monthly monitoring report at the end of each month of the operation At the end of the first month of the operation, a lesson learned workshop is conducted and the results are published on Fednet 4 visits by staff and the administrative technician
Output 6.2: Operational activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional levels	6 press releases are developed and disseminated at the national level
Activities	Month
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Hiring of operational staff (1 coordinator)	
4 monitoring visits by the IFRC	
Monitoring visits by technical staff	
Lesson learned workshop	
Rapid emergency assessment	
Development of press releases / Beneficiary stories/ Photo reportages / videos	
Implement a public awareness campaign	
Implement a social media campaign	
Deployment of a General RIT for 3 months	
Outcome 7: Affected families receive non-conditional cash transfers	400 families receive non-conditional cash transfers
Output 7.1: Cash Transfer Programme implemented to support the immediate cash needs of 400 families	At the end of first month of the operation, families have cash to buy food items, non-food items, and other unmet needs
Planned activities	Month
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Beneficiary identification and selection	
Design and implementation of CTP according to area characteristics	
Conduct satisfaction survey	
Establish mechanism for lodging complaints for the beneficiaries and monitoring of the CTP	

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Chilean Red Cross:** Marion Sandoval, disaster risk volunteer, email: marion.sandoval@cruzroja.cl
- **In IFRC Regional Office for the Americas:** Iñigo Barrena, Disaster and Crisis Unit coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050; email: ci.barrena@ifrc.org.
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Mauricio Bustamante, Regional Logistics coordinator, Phone: +507 317 3050; email: Mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Cristina Estrada, recovery and response lead, phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **In IFRC Regional Office for the Americas:** Priscila Gonzalez, planning and monitoring coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Regional Office for the Americas:** Julie Hoare, head of Partnerships and Resource Development (PRD). +507 317 3050; email: julie.hoare@ifrc.org

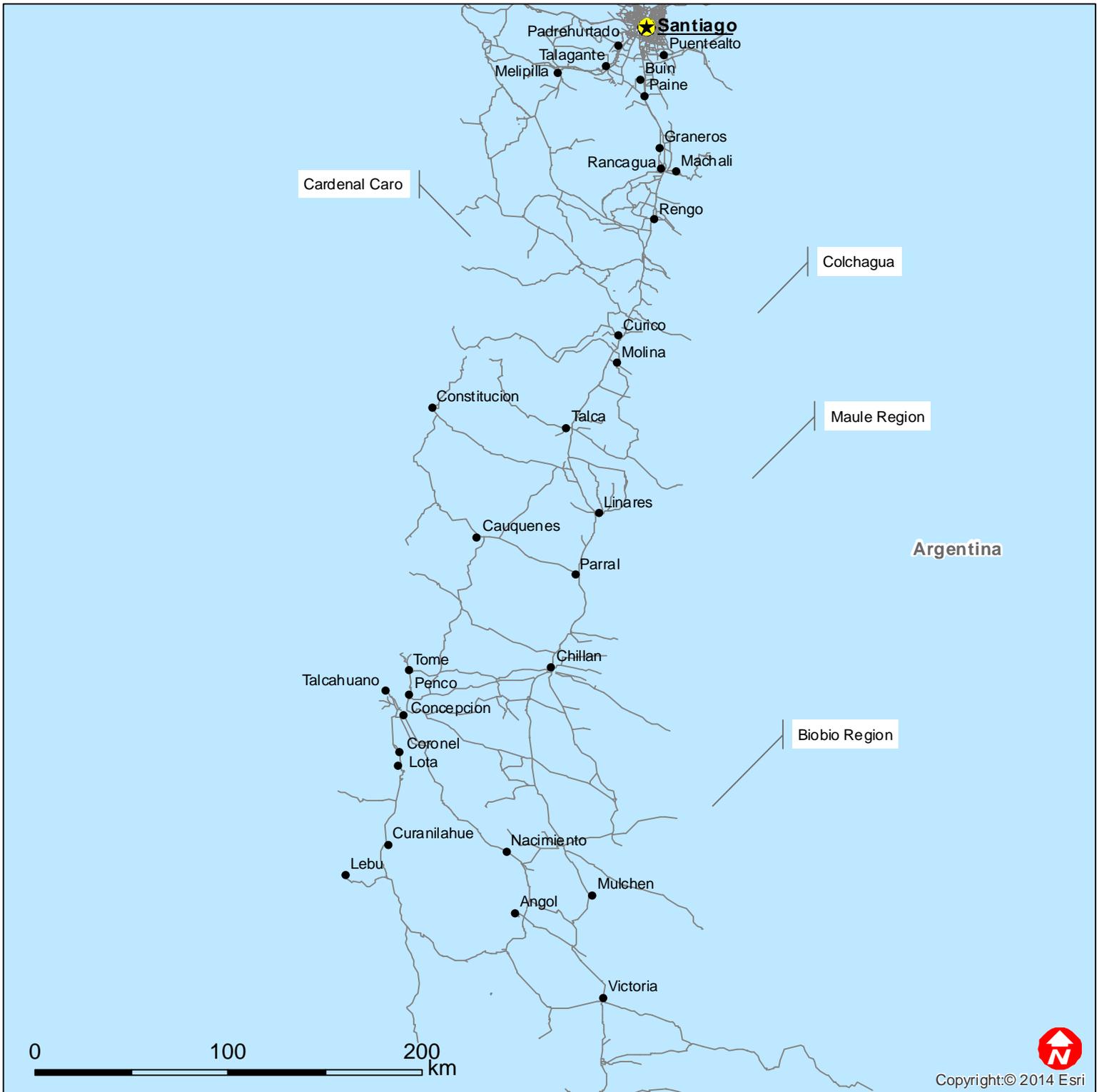
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EMERGENCY APPEAL
MDRCL013 - Chile Forest Fires

11/02/2017

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	3,974			3,974
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,089			17,089
Medical & First Aid	21,858			21,858
Teaching Materials	22,355			22,355
Utensils & Tools	11,923			11,923
Other Supplies & Services	79,483			79,483
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	168,902			168,902
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	325,584	0	0	325,584
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0			0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	2,385			2,385
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	2,385	0	0	2,385
Storage, Warehousing	0			0
Distribution & Monitoring	4,968			4,968
Transport & Vehicle Costs	18,281			18,281
Logistics Services	8,942			8,942
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	32,191	0	0	32,191
International Staff	0			0
National Staff	1,610			1,610
National Society Staff	39,940			39,940
Volunteers	11,744			11,744
Other Staff Benefits	0			0
Total PERSONNEL	53,294	0	0	53,294
Consultants	0			0
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	34,774			34,774
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	34,774	0	0	34,774
Travel	28,813			28,813
Information & Public Relations	4,819			4,819
Office Costs	5,067			5,067
Communications	7,750			7,750
Financial Charges	298			298
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,610			1,610
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	48,356	0	0	48,356
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	32,278	0	0	32,278
Total INDIRECT COSTS	32,278	0	0	32,278
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	528,860	0	0	528,860
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	528,860	0	0	528,860

Chile: Forest Fires



 Affected Areas