



CHILE

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 3.6M**

5 December 2024

In support of the Chilean Red Cross Society



143

National Society
branches



155

National Society
local units



30

National Society
staff



4,450

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



3,000

Climate and
environment



5,000

Disasters
and crises



9,000

Health and
wellbeing



4,000

Migration and
displacement



5,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
- Anticipatory action
- Population movement

Capacity development

- Digital transformation
- Communications
- Resource mobilization
- Volunteer development

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Low

Human Development Index rank

44

World Bank Population figure

19.6M

World Bank Population below poverty line

6.5%

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

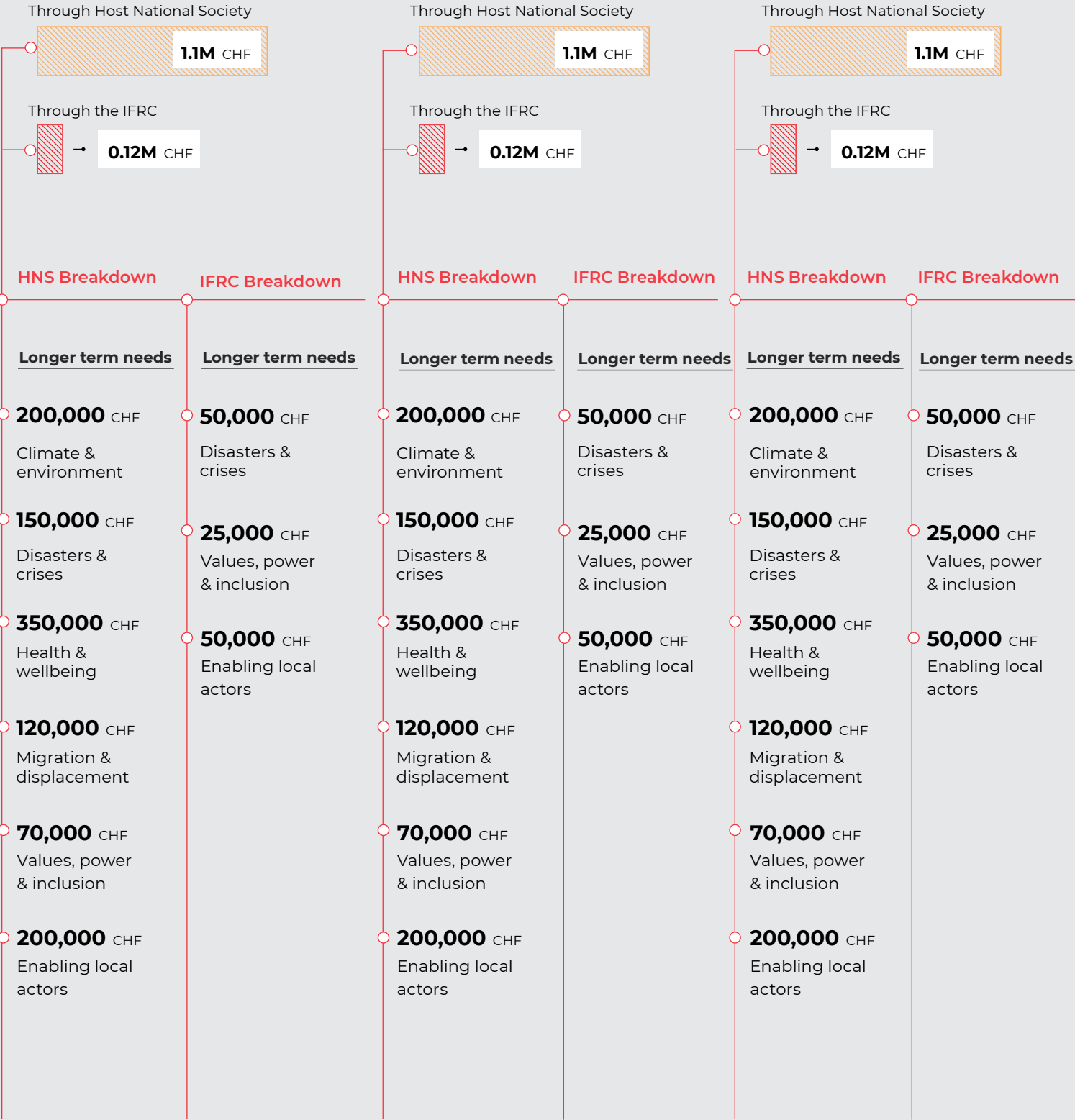
2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 1.2M CHF

Total 1.2M CHF

Total 1.2M CHF



Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
German Red Cross			●				

Hazards



Earthquakes



Tsunamis



Floods



Wildfires

Participating National Societies

German Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAACL002

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

As per 2024 Plan. To be updated in full 2025 Plan, as per need

The **Chilean Red Cross** was established in 1903 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1920. The National Society was established in Punta Arenas and is regulated by law as an auxiliary of the public powers of the State of Chile.

The mission of the National Society is to be a modern, productive, and economically self-sustaining institution, with a highly qualified and robust cohort of well-trained volunteers.

The National Society's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 prioritizes humanitarian intervention for vulnerable communities through six pillars of institutional development, health, financial transparency, social welfare, risk management, and communications, strategic partnerships, and resource mobilization.

The Chilean Red Cross' Strategic Plan identified the following key development areas as their strategic direction aligned

with its vision and mission to address the needs of the people effectively and efficiently:

- Increase the incorporation of volunteers in the branches through the development of training, training tools, and techniques
- Keep the institutional database up to date
- Train volunteers to develop leadership, teamwork, and emotional intelligence skills
- Integrate the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion approach in the induction of paid personnel, the training of volunteers, and the implementation of actions
- Strengthen the youth programmes with the aim of promoting mechanisms for recruiting and training volunteers



Branches of the Chilean Red Cross

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Chile is located on the western coast of the Southern Cone of South America, between the highest segment of the Andes Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. It is bordered to the north by Peru, to the east by Bolivia and Argentina, to the south by the South Pole and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has almost every type of climate on the planet, with the exception of the tropical climate.

The country is divided into 15 regions, 54 provinces, and 346 communes, with a population of 20,086,377 inhabitants. For its part, the percentage of people aged 65 years or over has grown in the last decade, currently standing at 13 per cent of the total population. A growth of around 3 million people is projected by 2050, reaching 25 per cent of the total population and exceeding the proportion of children under 15 years of age.

Over 9 per cent of the country's population is of foreign origin, of which 1300 are refugees. It should be noted that, of that total, approximately 28 per cent of migrants come from Venezuela. While Chile closed its borders for more than two

years during the pandemic, from March 2020 to May 2022, migrant populations still use informal crossings, making them vulnerable to protection risks and inclement weather conditions.

Chile's socio-economic growth shows a trend of productive activity in the last decade, focused on services, manufacturing, and mining, and currently represents 0.32 per cent of global gross domestic product. This trend is reflected in a marked decline in income poverty between 2006 and 2022, with an all-time low of 6.5 per cent along with an average unemployment of 7.5 per cent over the last 13 years.

The country has a low risk index which also contributes to a decreased ability to face hazards in instances where they do occur. Thus, one of the greatest challenges is Chile's exposure to natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and floods which pose a threat to vulnerable groups and uprooted people, as well as a lack of institutional and governance capacity. In this context, according to the IFRC Humanitarian Observatory, this situation is complemented by needs related to health (non-communicable diseases) and social development (access to basic services, discrimination and xenophobia).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Chile is a country highly vulnerable to climate change. This is reflected in the resultant earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and droughts, as well as a low institutional capacity to deal with their effects. Within this context, while the mountain areas and the central valley of the country are in the process of warming, the coastal regions are cooling as a result of changes in the temperature of the Pacific Ocean. In terms of rainfall, there has been a decrease with high variability depending on the region. This has been matched by an increase in melting and disappearing glacier cover, as well as an increase in "hot nights" over the past 60 years. Another consequence of these trends has been severe droughts, with water deficits of 75 per cent to 100 per cent in several regions over the past 20 years. By 2100, both trends are projected to deepen with an 8.85 mm reduction in annual rainfall and a 3.26°C increase in annual temperature.

Regarding trends in land occupation and use, the country has experienced a 12 per cent loss in its forest cover between 2001 and 2023, which has been complemented by emissions of 1.01 Gt of CO2 equivalent to the atmosphere. This loss has occurred mainly due to forestry, followed by deforestation for commercial processing, with the Bío-Bío, Araucanía, and Maule regions being responsible for 67 per cent of this phenomenon. In parallel to this process, 919 fire alerts were registered in 2023, playing a significant role in the loss of forest cover.

Continuing with a trend, one of the main environmental problems in the country is poor air quality, especially in industrial and urban areas. In Chile, the main sources of this pollution are transport, industry, and home heating from wood combustion, which have an impact on premature mortality, and large monetary costs associated with morbidity, reduced work capacity, and interruption of control measures. This, combined with low international air quality standards and

monitoring, Chile leads the number of [air pollution deaths](#) in South America.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In its [Strategic Plan \(2021-2025\)](#), the National Society proposes training and updating of volunteer capacities in terms of strategies aimed at taking action against climate change and risk reduction.

The National Society's two primary objectives include:

- Ensuring Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers alongside the communities they serve take urgent action to adapt to the growing and changing risks of the climate and environmental crises
- Adopting [environmentally sustainable practices](#) and contributing to climate change mitigation

Planned activities in 2025

- Implement a communication programme based on the development of communication capsules on the implementation of the youth participation project
- Continue to develop the Prevented Family Plan, which promotes community work based on training in [community first aid](#) and fire prevention, the formation of community committees and the distribution of emergency kits

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support for actions related to climate and environmental crises and monitor their implementation.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see the IFRC GO page, [Chile](#).

Despite being classified as a [low-risk country](#), Chile is exposed to seismic and volcanic activity with some large-scale events that have been recorded for more than 200 years. In this context, the most frequent threats in the country are earthquakes, tsunamis, riverine floods, and forest fires. In 2024, there were [forest fires in the Valparaíso region](#) which affected 40,000 people, destroyed 43,000 hectares, and caused the death of more than 131 people.

In terms of food insecurity, Chile maintains one of the lowest prevalences in the Latin American and Caribbean region, which has been declining along with the prevalence of overweight, people who cannot access a healthy diet, low birth weight, and anaemia in women. However, this is complemented by a prevalence of obesity in more than [25 per cent](#) of the population.

To anticipate and respond to these threats, Chile has a National System for Disaster Prevention and Response ([SENAPRED](#)). This entity's mission is to advise, coordinate, organize, plan, and supervise activities related to Disaster Risk Management in the country. Along these lines, this institution has developed the [National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 – 2030](#). Similarly, to combat fires, the National Forestry Corporation has developed a Forest Fire Protection Program within the framework of its [2022-2026 strategic plan](#).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Chilean Red Cross seeks to reduce the impact of environmental hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions, bolstering the capacity of vulnerable communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from such events.

In its [Strategic Plan \(2021-2025\)](#), the National Society proposes as a strategic priority in its Risk Management area to strengthen response capacities in vulnerable communities through strengthening, education, and preparedness actions that will allow a timely and immediate response in the event of a natural or man-made adverse event in the event of a threat. Likewise, the National Society seeks to train and develop risk plans with a focus on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion, along with the development of a livelihood program to facilitate people's ability to make decisions.

The National Society's objectives include to:

- Empowering communities to take action to increase their resilience to multiple evolving impacts and hazards
- Meet the needs of people affected by crises and disasters through access to [in-kind assistance](#) and support that is timely, adequate, flexible and strengthens their agency
- Support people affected by crises and disasters through multi-purpose cash grants and by meeting their [food security and livelihood](#) needs

- Responding effectively to the wide range of evolving crises and disasters by leveraging an auxiliary role in emergency response
- Expanding leadership in the field of disaster law and enhancing the official/legal recognition of their auxiliary role
- Prioritize the training of its personnel for the development of advocacy actions with respect to the responsibilities of emergency and crisis management

Planned activities in 2025

- Continue to apply the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) funds when small and medium-scale emergencies occur in the country
- Continue to carry out multipurpose cash assistance activities in the event of disasters
- Work with the IFRC Climate Centre on Forecast-Based Actions (FbF) which seeks to activate the National Society's response mechanisms and reduce the impact of crisis emergencies that can be anticipated at least 10 days in advance
- Work to formulate and consolidate a simplified Early Action Protocol (PAT) against forest fires

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide financial support through the IFRC-DREF funds as well as provide technical support from the Coordination of Programs and Operations of the Delegation for Southern Cone countries. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The IFRC approved a DREF to fight against the forest fires that occurred in Valparaíso in 2024, in support of the Chilean Red Cross. The IFRC-DREF - Forest Fires Central allocation of CHF 496,982 in February 2024 supported the Chilean Red Cross in assisting more than 9,000 people affected by forest fires which broke out in the area of Valparaíso.

The **German Red Cross** will continue to provide financial and technical support to the Chilean Red Cross, training volunteers in anticipatory action and providing advice for the implementation of specific actions. The National Society signed a collaboration agreement with the German Red Cross.



Health and wellbeing

Noncommunicable diseases cause the highest number of deaths registered in the country. Among them, the most prominent are ischemic heart disease, strokes and minor respiratory infections. In addition, HIV and tuberculosis infections per 1000 inhabitants, whose numbers have increased since 2021.

In terms of access to water and sanitation, despite its abundant water resources, access to it is unevenly distributed, especially affecting the central area of the country where the largest number of its population resides. This is due to the lack of management of water systems and the intensive use of groundwater, which has led to the overexploitation of aquifers. Given the situation, the country faces several challenges in this area: the effects of climate change, pressures from productive and/or extractive activities, non-integrated water resources management, lack of adequate infrastructure, a legal framework that does not make explicit the human right to water and does not prioritize human consumption, institutional dispersion in decision-making, and limited availability and use of data for decision-making.

In terms of mental health, the country's situation also presents major obstacles. Thus, studies show that 17 per cent of its

respondents manifest signs of mental health disorders, 13 per cent have severe symptoms of depression, and 22.3 per cent exhibit moderate or severe symptoms of anxiety. Along these lines, mental, neurological, substance use disorders, and suicide represent 24 per cent of the total burden of diseases in the country, while this participation rises to 37 per cent for people with disabilities. This burden is greater the older the person increases and is more prevalent in males.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Chilean Red Cross main priorities under health and wellbeing include:

- Protect the health and well-being of communities and improve them through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services
- Ensure that communities have greater access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services
- Uphold the health and dignity of communities during emergencies and disease outbreaks through maintaining their access to adequate health services

- Leverage its auxiliary role to secure a position in relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms

- Continue to support blood banks through blood drives, with a focus on youth awareness

Planned activities in 2025

- Continue to implement communication capsules on social networks and surveys of the population to promote sensitization and awareness of the public health situation
- Implement community trainings in healthy lifestyles (SPACs) with instructors and tutors in order to prevent non-communicable diseases in the communities
- Carry out community-based mental health promotion activities through the provision of psychosocial support, both in-person and digitally

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Chilean Red Cross by providing technical and financial support to enhance the impact of the National Society's health interventions. The Chilean Red Cross will receive technical support in health from the IFRC, especially around mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

The **Argentine Red Cross** will support the Chilean Red Cross in order to plan and implement actions aimed at promoting Community Health.



Migration and displacement

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of people in need of protection entering or attempting to enter Chile. The number of people seeking refuge in the country has gone from around 1.3 million to 1.6 million between 2018 and 2022. In demographic terms, the largest proportion comes from Venezuela, Peru, and Colombia, residing in the Metropolitan, Valparaíso, and Antofagasta regions, and is mostly male. A third of migrants reported facing discrimination both in their host communities and on social media.

The movement of migrants and refugees has seen a slight decrease due to weather conditions in the north of the country. Parallely, there was an uptick in movement in 2024 which was influenced by favourable coastal weather conditions and the proximity of elections in Venezuela. Disasters such

as earthquakes, forest fires, floods, extreme temperatures, and landslides continue to influence migratory movements. According to the International Organization for Migration, as a result of 58 events, 39,000 people were internally displaced between 2016 and 2022. This trend is likely to increase as climate change will compound disasters.

In institutional terms, the situation has become more difficult for migrants in previous years. In line with the Migration and Aliens Law, in 2023 the Law on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure by the Armed Forces was enacted. These legislations establish an institutional framework around the National Migration Service. They intensify the militarization of the northern border and seek to simplify the procedures for the expulsion of foreigners. All of this contributes to increasing the inequalities faced by the migrant population in the country.



The Chilean Red Cross provided health support at airports by taking the temperature of people on the move and limiting spread of disease, 13 April 2021. (Photo: The Chilean Red Cross)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is part of the IFRC's three-year [Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people annually across the world who are either on the move or living in host communities. It will do so through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through [humanitarian service points](#); (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

Objectives of the National Society include:

- Ensure that migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migration routes
- Engage with migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to assess, understand, and respond to their priority needs more effectively
- Generate a support system for migrants under the [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\) policy](#)

Planned activities in 2025

- Implement the [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) services throughout the national territory
- Strengthen the network of migration focal points in anticipation of possible fluctuations in the Venezuelan migratory flow to the country
- Continue to provide food support to the migrant population in emergency situations upon entering the country

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support based on the Migration Response Plan currently being developed. It will support the National Society in arranging meetings with different Participating National Societies and provide financial support on migration.

The Humanitarian Observatory of the **Argentine Red Cross** will carry out research on the opinions on migration in the Southern Cone.

The ICRC, in coordination with the IFRC, will support the National Society with the adaptation of Restoring Family Links (RSF) services to natural disaster situations, through staff and volunteer training and technical advice.



Values, power and inclusion

Gender-based violence is highly prevalent in the country. It is observed that [23.3 per cent](#) of women between 15 and 65 years of age have been victims of domestic violence in the last 12 months, and 44 per cent of women have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological violence at some point in their lives. In 2024 alone, [259 femicides](#) were registered.

There is also an increase in violations of the human rights of the queer community in Chile. These include discrimination in employment, educational discrimination, physical/verbal aggression, and homicides. Similarly, [246 episodes](#) of institutional discrimination, 405 hate speech, and 137 community aggressions (family, friends, neighbours) were observed. Among all the regions, the one with the most complaints was Valparaíso.

Violence against children is a growing trend in the country. Violence by primary caregivers increased from 35 per cent in 2017 to 39 per cent in 2023, while psychological violence has increased from 20 per cent to 35 per cent in the same period. This affects the right of people to live a life free of violence.

As in other cases, there is a [higher prevalence](#) in the case of girls and adolescent girls (52%) than in boys and adolescent men (27%).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to generate a comprehensive system of support for people with disabilities, reduced mobility, vulnerable groups, indigenous peoples and migrants under the policy of protection, gender and inclusion, to prevent all forms of violence.

The Chilean Red Cross aims to:

- Contribute to positive change in communities through increased understanding, ownership, dissemination, and application of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values, with a particular focus on the knowledge, skills and behaviour of [young people](#)

- Promote and support safe, equitable, and continuous access to quality education for all, especially for children affected by disasters, crises or displacement
- Empower vulnerable and crisis-affected individuals to influence decisions that affect them and build their trust in the IFRC Network to serve their interests
- Continue to act as a secure and inclusive organization, ensuring the dignity, access, participation and safety of people of all identities
- Continue the integration of community engagement and accountability (CEA) perspective into all actions with communities
- Implement the Roadmap on Equity and Leadership developed in 2024

Planned activities in 2025

- Continue the incorporation of the protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approach through the training of volunteers and the induction of paid personnel into PGI

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will work with the Chilean Red Cross on the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion Unit of the IFRC Regional Office. It will support the strengthening of training given from the PGI module during the processes of induction to volunteering and training of leaders. In addition, the IFRC will support the National Society with good practices and technical guidance in integrating the CEA perspective into its community actions.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Chilean Red Cross is committed to strengthening itself as an institution. It carried out two self-assessments as part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2012 and 2023. These were intended

to capture the strengths and weaknesses of the National Society as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase its cooperation and coordination with external partners to address the main challenges faced by communities
- Ensure effective coordination of the refugee cluster with partners inside and outside the network including taking on a greater role in coordinating the refugee cluster
- Integrate into the National Committee for Disaster Risk Management of the new National System for Disaster Prevention and Response (SENAPRED), as well as be included in the 2017 National Emergency Plan in order to promote and facilitate direct coordination with national authorities

- Coordinate among members to improve efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian actions
- Fulfil its priorities on Movement coordination and cooperation, as outlined at the Council of Delegates meeting in 2019

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society for the development of advocacy actions that will allow the Chilean Red Cross to generate technical and formal links with different public entities specialized in issues related to the mission of the Red Cross. It will also provide support for the creation of a roadmap for the preparation of the draft law and advocacy plan.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Become a network of relevant local organisations that are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capacity to act in the global network
- Improve existing technological tools and incorporate new options to promote institutional development
- Prioritize the development of youth volunteerism and action as critical catalysts for behaviour change and local action

- Revise the statutes and law of the Chilean Red Cross to achieve the actions foreseen in the roadmap of the IFRC Mediation and Compliance Committee

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society with technical and financial assistance from the implementation of the [Capacity Building Fund](#) (CBF), from which work will be done on the development of financial sustainability and asset management strategies and on the design of Institutional Policies.

The IFRC Joint Commission will support the National Society in revising its statutes. It will also support the revision of the Chilean Red Cross law.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote its image and advocate for change, influencing public behaviour, policies, and decisions at global levels
- Identify and overcome the main legal obstacles related to international relief and early recovery operations and strengthen participation in national response mechanisms and committees through the implementation of advocacy and advocacy actions
- Update its statutes and the Chilean Red Cross law

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society with technical support for the development of advocacy actions necessary to join the national emergency response mechanisms, committees, and the development of a new Red Cross law. The IFRC will also support the National Society in strengthening its position with the Chilean government.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Operates as a responsible global network
- Undergo a [digital transformation](#)
- Use innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to, and change complex challenges and opportunities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society's modernization actions through the [Capacity Building Fund](#) (CBF). From there, technical and financial support will be provided for the implementation of a volunteer intranet that will centralize the management of volunteering from the Central Headquarters. The IFRC will also support the National Society to position itself in relation to national and international partners.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The **IFRC** supports the National Society of Chile through its Country Cluster Delegation based in Argentina. The IFRC has been present in Buenos Aires, Argentina, since 1996. It has a headquarters agreement with the Chilean government, although it does not currently have a presence in the country.

The IFRC Southern Cone delegation provides technical support to the National Society in organizational development, fundraising, crisis and emergency response, migration,

planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, as well as programmatic development and membership coordination.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Chilean Red Cross through several emergency appeals and disaster response emergency fund (IFRC-DREF) operations, including responding to earthquakes, volcano eruptions, floods, wildfires, severe winters, and civil unrest.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance, and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Argentine Red Cross** provides technical support to the National Society in the area of community health. A team of Argentine trainers facilitated training on the subject and will continue to provide technical support for the design and implementation of specific actions.

The **German Red Cross** has a technical cooperation agreement with the National Society which has enabled volunteers to be trained in anticipatory action. The National Society will continue its current work with the German Red Cross to receive internal training and forecast-based response on anticipatory action.



During fires in Valparaíso, the Chilean Red Cross conducted assessment visits to the affected areas in Cerro La Cruz to provide assistance, 14 April 2021. (Photo: The Chilean Red Cross)

Movement coordination

The Chilean Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Chile, the **ICRC** works in cooperation with the Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC. The ICRC also disseminates International Humanitarian Law (IHL), promotes its integration by the Armed Forces, as well as International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and humanitarian principles applicable to the police function.

Coordination with other actors

In its auxiliary role, the Chilean Red Cross works closely with government agencies. The IFRC supports the National Society with reinforcing its positioning by engaging with the government. The Chilean Red Cross actively participates in the School Safety Commission led by the Ministry of Education, where public policies are developed to prevent the occurrence of accidents in the field of pre-school, school, and secondary education. At the same time, it works to address other problems that harm or alter the teaching-learning processes such as mitigating the effects of the coronavirus pandemic and preventing its contagion through the implementation of safety protocols.

In relation to private companies, the National Society coordinates its actions with Jetsmart. The alliance allows the transfer of volunteers, officials and humanitarian aid from the Chilean Red Cross to remote points of the national territory. The National Society also works with the DHL Supply Chain, DHL Express, and DHL Global Forwarding. It works on the agreement for the training of volunteers and officials of the National Society in emergency logistics through its Disaster Response Team (DRT).

In line with the National Response Plan, the Chilean Red Cross deployed local and regional resources and coordinated its assistance from Headquarters through the Risk Management Directorate until the end of the emergency related to the [recent wildfires](#). This directorate maintains until the end of the operation the direction of actions at the national and regional level, providing technical, logistical, and financial support according to the needs and degree of impact. Throughout the operation, the Chilean Red Cross has worked in coordination with government authorities at different levels. At the national level, it has worked with the National Service for Disaster Prevention and Response (SENAPRED) and the Ministry of Health, as well as with international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and Children International. At the regional and local level, contacts have been established with authorities and organizations such as Movidos por Chile, Red de Ayuda Humanitaria, and the Salvation Army. These instances have been managed through inter-institutional technical roundtables, humanitarian aid collection centers, and their operational centers.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Anticipatory and Response pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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