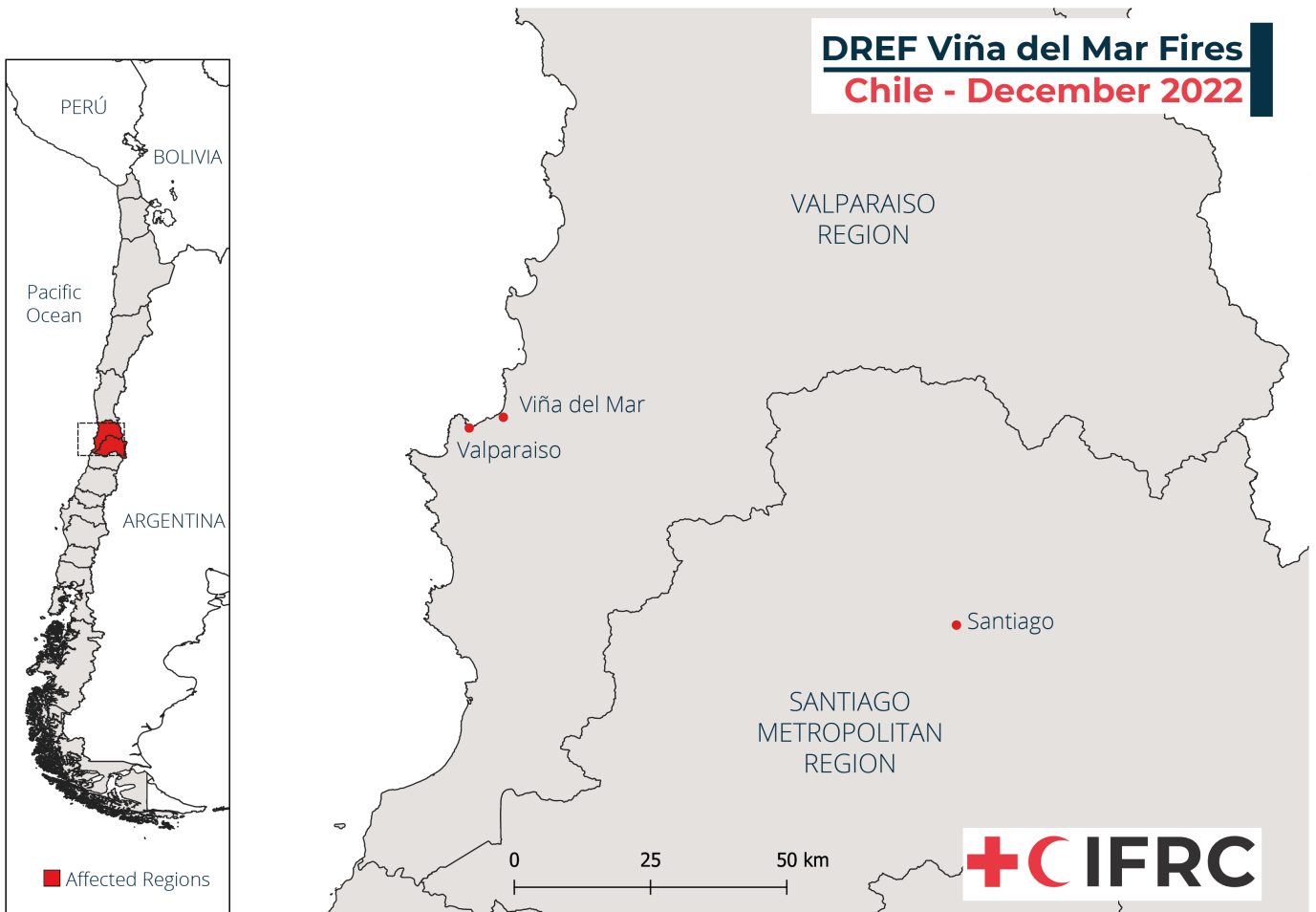




Source: Infobae - December 22

Appeal: MDRCL015	DREF Allocated: CHF 215,487	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Fire
Glide Number: FR-2022-000384-CHL	People Affected: 2,455 people	People Targeted: 2,155 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2022-12-31	Operation End Date: 2023-03-31	Operation Timeframe: 3 months
	Targeted Areas:	Valparaíso	

Description of the Event



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. December 2022.

Map of areas affected and areas targeted by the Chilean Red Cross. Source: IFRC

What happened, where and when?

In the afternoon of 22 December, a fire started in native forest areas in the upper part of the city of Viña del Mar (Valparaíso Region), 120 km from Santiago, Chile. The fires quickly reached high sectors of the ravines and hills where there are lighthouses and solid constructions which were affected and, due to their material, caused the fire to spread rapidly.

At the beginning of the fires, SENAPRED (National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention), in conjunction with the Presidential Delegation of the region, decreed a communal red alert for Viña del Mar and ordered the evacuation of the sectors Tranque Sur, Puerto Montt, Puerto Aysén, Cabritería, Forestal Alto, Siete Hermanas and the informal settlement "Felipe Camiroaga". On 23 December, the National President of the State decreed a "state of catastrophe" due to public calamity.

Although the state's response was rapid, given the area's weather conditions, with winds of more than 40-50 kilometers per hour, high temperatures and the presence of flammable material, the fire spread aggressively.

On 25 December, the fire was brought under control and a yellow alert was declared for Viña del Mar. The national state maintains the state of emergency because there are still forestry fighters working in the area and the fires have caused great structural damage. On 26 December, group of volunteers coordinated by injuv (national youth institute) and the municipality carried out debris removal work. As of 29 December, the SENAPRED confirmed that all fire outbreaks have been extinguished.



First Aid Attention - Viña del Mar - December. Source: Ch Rapid Assessments - Viña del Mar - December. Source: Chilean R

Scope and Scale

Viña del Mar is a tourist city that belongs to the Coastal Zone of the Valparaíso Region and is one of the most populated municipalities in the region. The affected areas are home to one of the largest informal housing camps in the country.

According to the National Disaster Prevention and Response Service (SENAPRED), more than 110 hectares have been affected. The main sector affected by the forest fires are the Nueva Esperanza neighborhoods and the Felipe Camiroaga settlement (the largest informal settlement in Chile), located in the upper part of the city, between ravines and hills.

In March 2022, a regularization and urbanization process began through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, through which people could access drinking water, electricity and sewerage services, but reconstruction work had not yet begun and there is still no official information on when it will start.

So far, a total of 2,455 people (491 families) have been affected, 371 houses were completely destroyed, 312 people were injured and 2 people died. The affected families have lost the entire structure of their homes but also basic subsistence items and animals. The forest fires have also caused significant damage to the flora after the burning of the Chilean Palm, a species native to the Valparaíso Region.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	

Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation

The National Society launched a DREF operation 8 years ago (2014) in this area for a similar event. Although a long time has passed, there are some relevant lessons learned that will be considered mainly related to monitoring issues, operation records and the timing of procurement and financial reporting. Lessons learned from this previous operation will be used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation, including:

- Strengthening ties and working jointly with governmental entities along with generating partnerships with other institutions to ensure that efforts are not duplicated during the emergency.
- Seeking mechanisms to coordinate psychosocial support with sector working groups. The Chilean Red Cross is a member of the mental health coordination working group.
- Completing the cash transfer program with enough time in advance as to allow proper monitoring of how people assisted used the money. If necessary, a timeframe extension will be requested to ensure this is implemented.
- Enhancing the monitoring mechanisms with exit surveys.
- In the last DREF Operation, it was noted that only 5% to 10% of the total people assisted with Health, PSS and WASH were older adults, and very few interventions were provided to children. Therefore, this DREF Plan of Action has been considers the needs of the elderly and children and it will be adjusted accordingly based on needs identified.
- Monitoring visits by IFRC will be carried out to provide timely operational and administrative support and guidance to the operation.

Finally, it is worth highlighting the improvement and growth that the National Society made during the past few years and the experience they have gained after carrying out different DREF operations and Emergency Appeals.

Current National Society Actions

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>The Chilean Red Cross worked to deliver bottled water (200 bottles) to shelters and fire zones as well as in the collection of hygiene supplies such as soap and menstrual hygiene products. These will be delivered to the people who are installed in the shelters or have settled to take care of their lots where their homes were. The National Society is working to assemble hygiene kits from its collection centers, but these items have not yet been delivered.</p> <p>Water and hygiene actions are a complementary support that the National Society gives. But assistance in this area is primarily being provided by the government.</p>
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	<p>The National Society has created an infographic based on evacuation processes in order to raise awareness about people with reduced mobility, children and adolescents, constant monitoring and observation of situations that could potentially expose people to contexts of greater vulnerability.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The Chilean Red Cross has a Health, Communications, Finance, Development and Risk Management Department. The National Society has approximately 3,000 volunteers nationwide.</p> <p>The team of the Risk Management Directorate and its security programs, disaster intervention, crisis room and monitoring personnel from the Headquarters were available from the first moment of the emergency, activating the National EOC and working in coordination with the Valparaiso Regional Committee.</p> <p>Supplies available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 institutional vans from Headquarters.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Telecommunications van from the Head Office. • 1 institutional van from El Quisco Branch. • 1 institutional van from Quillota Branch. • 1 Institutional van from Viña del Mar Branch. • 1 Institutional van from Limache (which has been idle since 25 December).
Assessment	<p>From the onset of the emergency, the Valparaiso Regional Committee was in contact with local authorities and emergency teams to begin assessing the needs of the people affected. A coordination team from Headquarters went to the field to conduct a direct observation of the needs in the area, and a survey of information through government reports and direct consultations with the people affected by the emergency.</p>
Coordination	<p>The National Society works in coordination with the local government (Municipality of Viña del Mar), governmental organizations related to the response (Onemi, CONAF, Viña del Mar Health Service) and organizations that articulate humanitarian aid (Movidos por Chile, Rach) and is available for coordinated actions in all sectors.</p> <p>The Chilean Red Cross internally coordinates at the local, regional and national levels with active branches for the collection of humanitarian aid items such as medical supplies and water. It also works on the operational coordination of response teams and needs assessment teams, and coordinates the worktables established in the national response plan (Technical Table and Strategic Table).</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>Pre-activation of EIEM volunteers (Mass Event Intervention Teams) in the Metropolitan and O'Higgins regions due to the possible need to replace volunteers.</p> <p>Some branches in the country activated as collection centers (Esmeralda-Colina Branch, Maipú Branch, Ñuñoa-la Reina Branch, Viña del Mar Branch, Peñaflores Branch, Puente Alto Branch, Antofagasta Branch and San Bernardo Branch) of the Chilean Red Cross where humanitarian aid is collected, including: non-perishable food, bottled water, hygiene and cleaning supplies, diapers and medical supplies. In addition, a fund-raising campaign was launched at Headquarters to raise funds to assist those affected by the fires. Donations have been received from companies such as CCU and Soprole S.A.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>The National Society activates its national contingency plan, which involves the deployment of regional resources and the coordination of assistance from Headquarters. According to the National Response Plan, all directorates remain under the coordination of the Risk Management Directorate until the end of the emergency as well as the resources. This directorate coordinates actions at the national and regional levels.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>On the evening of 22 December, at the time of declaring the emergency and red alert in the area, the Chilean Red Cross convened a technical emergency table to begin coordinating actions at local, regional and national level based on the information sent from the national monitoring team. The technical committee prepares situation reports that are updated every 24 hours, and also coordinates the uploading of field reports to the GO Platform and emergency bulletins issued to the Governing Board, operational and support departments. In accordance with the National Response Plan, the Strategic Committee and the National and Regional Technical Committee were convened.</p>

<p>Health</p>	<p>Volunteers from the Cordillera, Placeres, Quilpue, and Villa Alemana branches worked in shelters and in the damaged areas providing health care to injured people.</p> <p>First aid assistance has been provided, the most common care being control of burns or eye washes caused by the fire and smoke. Psychological first aid assistance is also provided for the prevention of post-traumatic stress.</p> <p>So far, 66 first aid and 12 psychosocial first aid services have been provided.</p>
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Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>The IFRC has a country office in Argentina to support and assist the countries of the Southern Cone, which has maintained close contact and coordination with the Chilean Red Cross and the Disaster and Crisis Department of the IFRC Americas regional office in Panama. Since the beginning of the emergency, and with the declaration of the red alert in the area, constant communication and technical assistance has been maintained through the CCD for the Southern cone for the development of the DREF Plan of Action.</p>
<p>ICRC</p>	<p>The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also has offices in Argentina and, in addition to carrying out actions within its mandate, such as working with the authorities to integrate, implement and disseminate international humanitarian law and rules on the use of force, it carries out actions to develop the capacity of the National Society to respond to emergency situations in contexts of violence and crisis and to provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. So far, the ICRC has been in contact with the CCD for Southern Cone, but they have not provided specific support to this emergency.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>There is no PNS presence in the country.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The government and local authorities have organized two shelters for those affected, while emergency teams continue to work intensively to try to control the flames. The shelters set up in the areas are the following: Liceo Guillermo Rivera and Hotel O` Higgins.</p> <p>Navy and Army personnel are deployed in the affected area by mandate of the state of catastrophe, to provide security to people in the affected area, working on critical infrastructure in the area, and in the control of volunteers deployed at ground zero.</p> <p>Civil Defense provided first aid support to Firefighters and CONAF personnel in the first hours of the fire on 22 December, in addition to support in the removal of debris from affected homes, collection of humanitarian aid</p>

through the collection center in Viña del Mar and traffic control functions for the expeditious movement of emergency vehicles and trucks for the removal of debris.

SENAPRED (former Onemi), CONAF, Firefighters: 11 brigades, 4 water trucks, technical personnel, 10 fire trucks, 8 helicopters, 2 air tankers and 1 coordination plane. One heavy and one semi-heavy helicopter operated.

UN or other actors

Several organizations are deployed in the field delivering aid in their respective areas:

- Movidos por Chile: Has held coordination meetings with institutions participating in the emergency, in addition to coordinating the delivery of humanitarian aid by the cooperating companies associated with it.
- Techo Chile: Has initiated the collection of cash donations to help in the raising of the affected houses, in addition to collecting humanitarian aid to be delivered to the shelters set up by the local authority.
- INJUV: began coordinating spontaneous volunteers by forming crews to remove debris, equipping them with PPE and vaccinating volunteers against tetanus as a preventive measure.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

There is a table of organizations coordinated by the Directorate of Citizen Participation of the Municipality of Viña del Mar. This table articulates and coordinates strategies for the activation of spontaneous volunteers, coordination of humanitarian aid action deployed in the area.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

There are currently two shelters in Viña del Mar, the Hotel O'Higgins with a capacity of 120 people, with 35 people sheltered, and the Liceo Guillermo Rivera with a capacity of 100 people, with 7 people sheltered, and the Colegio República de Colombia, with a capacity of 100 people, and the Colegio Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, with a capacity of 100 people. It is expected that the shelters will be operational until the affected population can count on formal lodging. The temporary shelters provide first aid, psychosocial support, food and hygiene products.

Many people have decided to stay with family or friends and others have set up tents on their land (for fear that their land will be occupied), there are about 60 tents set up in the area.

To date, 371 homes have been affected by the fires, showing total destruction according to information from the basic emergency file (FIBE) prepared by the municipal agency; most of the homes were built with light, fast-burning materials. At the same time, with the total destruction of the houses, the total loss of household items such as refrigerators, washing machines, beds, furniture or kitchen and cleaning utensils is also reported, as well as the loss of personal items such as clothes among others.

Although the government has announced that support will be provided to families in the future for reconstruction, there is still no information or formal communication about the type of support that will be provided or how long it will take for people to receive this assistance.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare will work on the implementation of a subsidy to protect the jobs of workers affected by the fire and guarantee the jobs of those who were already working in establishments affected by the emergency. This consists of a monthly bonus that will go directly to the hiring company and can only be used by people who already had a job in those companies at the time of the emergency and who can justify it through supporting documentation. Temporary jobs have also been created in the removal of debris and the conditions for access to credit have been made more flexible.

Although these options are available for people who had a formal job, people who have been subsisting through informal jobs such as selling products at fairs, raising animals, etc., since before the emergency, are left out of any economic support. These are the people who are now living in tents (60 tents set up) in the affected areas to avoid losing their land and do not have the possibility, until they are able to rebuild their homes, of going out to work to continue with their usual sources of income.

According to government figures, through the Ficha Básica de Emergencia (FIBE), 94 people have lost their source of employment as a result of the emergency, segmented into categories, the greatest impact was on people engaged in commerce, microenterprise and construction.



Health

The government health centers (Gustavo Fricke hospital and Cesfam in the commune of Viña del Mar) are working with full capacity and personnel, have not been structurally affected and there has not been a considerable increase in the number of visits and needs of the population to the health system. To date, there have been 321 visits to the public health network attributable to the wildfire.

Although the shelters have first aid or health assistance provided by the government or the Chilean Red Cross, there have been gaps in the assistance provided in the areas affected by the fires and to people working in debris removal and firefighting. The most common injuries encountered are burns, minor injuries, eye irritation and respiratory problems related to smoke and fires. Personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and eye protection, as well as first aid supplies such as saline solution, artificial tears and adhesive cloth are essential and scarce.

Given the characteristics and the sudden occurrence of the event, the dates on which it happened and the magnitude of losses that people have experienced, there is a great need for psychosocial support and psychological first aid. This is not only necessary for the people who were directly affected by the emergency, but also for the people who are working in the area fighting fires, removing debris and searching for missing persons.

Many of the people affected have decided not to go to the temporary shelters and have requested asylum with relatives or acquaintances, which means that they do not have the same level of access to health services or immediate psychosocial assistance that is provided in these spaces managed by the government in support of the Chilean Red Cross volunteers.

It is evident that the situation and the recovery of housing spaces will be slow, given that there are still active fire outbreaks and that only once these have been completely controlled will it be possible to complete the recovery of damaged spaces and the reconstruction of destroyed homes. This leads to the conclusion that many families, older adults, children and adolescents will need psychosocial support that works specifically on issues of loss and grief for early recovery and prevention of further psychological disorders. Especially because during the months of January and February, the typical social spaces for children and adolescents, such as schools, are not available

The National Society sees the need to train its volunteers in specialized mental health care, specifically in psychological first aid and psychosocial support, so that they have the necessary tools to address these types of problems with people who were affected by the emergency. It is also important that the volunteers and staff of the National Society have access to spaces for psychosocial care and accompaniment.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Regarding the management of safe water, hydration is available for those affected in temporary shelters, but there is no access to safe water in all of the areas damaged by the fires. So far, there are homes that have access to drinking water through the municipal distribution network and other families have access to water distributed by water tanks (cistern trucks) stored in communal tanks.

Many people are setting up tents so as not to leave their land unattended at night and do not have the necessary facilities for safe water consumption, cooking or sanitation. In terms of hygiene, there is no space for hand washing, dental hygiene or even toilets. In addition, there is a need for support for menstruating women in terms of menstrual hygiene. The National Society is working on the collection and delivery of these supplies.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

It is important to mention that the emergency occurred in a geographical area with a medium-high complexity for access because in the areas affected there are informal settlements that do not have paved access. Also, due to the evacuation and subsequent destruction of houses, people have lost their pharmacological treatments, which has put at risk their adherence to them and their state of health; the same occurs with priority groups such as women, pregnant women, the elderly, and children and adolescents who are potentially vulnerable as they have been displaced from their homes.

It has been identified that people with reduced mobility have had difficulty in reestablishing contact with their families, due to the lack of a clear response from government authorities in terms of protection and networks for the affected people. However, there is a need to rely on the networks of health services such as family health centers (Cesfam) and mental health centers (Cosam) in order to ensure adherence to treatment for people with chronic diseases or psychiatric diagnoses, strengthen the networks of the elderly, people with disabilities and people with reduced mobility in order to rebuild the networks that were destroyed by the fire.

Within the capacities at regional and local level, a slight deficiency has been identified in protection, gender and inclusion issues that have been addressed in order to improve regional and local capacities; however, there is a lack of specialized personnel in this area to adequately address the vulnerabilities arising from the emergency.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Chilean Red Cross aims to contribute to improve the living and subsistence conditions of 2,155 people (431 families) affected by the fires in Viña del Mar (Nueva Esperanza and Felipe Camiroaga) through the implementation of actions in the areas of health and multipurpose cash assistance.

Operation strategy rationale

This intervention will be implemented based on the Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA) that is being carried out, as well as impact data from government authorities. Therefore, the intervention will be based on official data and reports that will be in line with the needs of the affected population.

Preliminary assessments indicate that the needs are mostly linked to the recovery of losses caused by the fires, complete losses of housing and basic household items. The National Society will implement a multipurpose cash transfer program so that people who do not have a formal income can access the basic elements lost as well as on a health strategy providing first aid, mental health and psychosocial support during the timeframe of the DREF operation.

The summary of the intervention will be as follows:

- Health: First aid assistance will be provided to people in shelters and in the affected areas while work is underway to remove debris and rebuild homes. Mental health assistance and psychosocial support to 2,155 affected people, children, adolescents and older adults who were affected by the fires and who have lost their basic belongings and homes.
- Multipurpose cash: A one-time cash or voucher program will be implemented to help families cover basic needs such as food, hygiene and replacement of household items. A total of 371 families will be assisted.

The families that will receive assistance corresponds to the number that emerges from the government's assessments and preliminary data. However, the number may change in the coming days.

The amount for the cash transfer program (CHF 400) was calculated under averages of the basic family basket and the country's minimum bread basket and the minimum salary. Likewise, this amount may vary once the studies and feasibility studies have been carried out.

Minimum Bread Basket (65CHF): <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1181844>

Minimum salary (429CHF) <https://www.dt.gob.cl/portal/1628/w3-article-60141.html>

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation aims to assist people who are part of the communities of Nueva Esperanza and Felipe Camiroaga, in the city of Viña del Mar, Valparaíso Region. It will focus on urban areas on the hills that were directly affected by the fires.

The needs of all groups of people have been included, keeping in mind age, sex, gender, people with disabilities or with special needs or requirements.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The following selection criteria will be considered for the selection of the families that will receive the assistance:

- Priority will be given to low-income families whose livelihoods have been affected and whose houses have been completely damaged.
- Families affected by the event in critical areas (structural damage or uninhabitable housing, access to basic services, damage to life or health of family members).
- Families with children under five years of age, older adults, pregnant women, persons with disabilities.
- Exposure to health and survival risks.
- Families who have not received similar assistance from another institution.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	1,293	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	%	100 %
Men:	862	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	4.00 %	
Total targeted population:	2,155		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Access to complete, unified and accurate information is limited.	Contact with public entities (universities, institutes, government departments) with access to more sources of information. Intensive evaluation of available sources and own elaboration for frame of reference and action. Cross-checking of information with official media. Direct contact with the liaison office.
Access to fire-damaged areas is complex due to soil conditions, ravines and hills.	Use of appropriate vehicles for access to work areas. Search and use of safe areas for the development of activities, such as common and public spaces close to the affected communities.
Physical and mental exhaustion of response teams.	Coordination for the rotation of teams in the field. Work with volunteers from areas close to the main region. Monitoring and control of the mental health of volunteers and staff working in the field.
Lack or scarce integration of the communities in the execution of actions.	

Ensuring the commitment and responsibility of the community (feedback mechanisms), participation of the local organization involved.

Lack of coordination or delays in the recruitment process.

Support from the Delegation in the coordination of actions and follow-up of activities from the coordination of programs and operations and from the human resources area.


Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

In relation to the main safety problems that may occur in this operation we can consider injuries due to displacement in unstable places, as well as injuries due to falling debris and remains of houses affected by instability in the structures as well as falling material transported by trucks circulating in the area, burns due to proximity to fire or exposure to the sun.


Planned Intervention

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 23,590
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
Number of surge deployments		1	
Number of monitoring missions		3	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of surge personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1x CVA Coordinator. • Monitoring of operations (implementation activities and financial procedures). 	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 639
		Targeted Persons	1500
Indicators		Target	
Percentage of people satisfied with receiving distributions in good quality and with dignity		90	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-distribution follow-up surveys. • Dissemination of information and key messages. • Continuous assessment of the situation through focus groups, surveys, etc. • Development of a CEA strategy for Cash program including printed material, information desks, etc. 	

	Health	Budget	CHF 1,864
		Targeted Persons	2155
Indicators		Target	
Number of people reached with psychosocial support services		2155	
		1000	

Number first aid assistance services provided	
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for volunteers and staff (online). • First aid assistance throughout the operation. • Psychosocial support activities for people affected by the emergency throughout the operation.

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 161,880
		Targeted Persons	1855
Indicators		Target	
Number of families that received cash for their basic needs.		371	
Feasibility and market study		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility and market study. • Volunteer induction for the development of the cash transfer program. • Design and distribution of the cash transfer program. • Monitoring and evaluation of the cash transfer program. 	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 27,514
		Targeted Persons	70
Indicators		Target	
Number of insured volunteers		70	
Staff hired (Field Coordinator and Administration / Finance Officer)		2	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiring of personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1x Field Coordinator - 1x Administration / Finance Officer. • Insurance for volunteers. • Procurement and distribution of protective equipment for volunteers. • Monitoring missions. • Lessons Learned workshop. 	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 55 people have been activated, including volunteers and paid personnel, to provide direct response to the emergency in the affected area, and a total of 652 hours of service have been provided in direct relation to the emergency. Most of the hours of service correspond to deployment in the zero zone of the emergency, to provide first aid and psychosocial support to people carrying out debris removal and shelter activities.

Throughout the operation, reinforcement and replacement volunteers from nearby regions will be deployed to relieve the local volunteers in order to reduce the "burn out" effect. In addition, volunteers with emergency support capabilities, such as IM / PMER, emergency volunteers, logistics, security, PGI, will be deployed internally.

A total of 70 volunteers will be available for the actions of this operation in the Valparaiso, Metropolitan and O'Higgins Regions. All volunteers will have insurance and the necessary personal protection equipment to work in the area affected by the fires. In addition, the National Society will hire two positions to provide direct support during the implementation of the DREF Operation including: 1x Field Coordinator and 1x Admin / Finance Officer.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

SURGE support is required for this operation, the profiles to be recruited include
- 1 x CVA Coordinator.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's standard procurement procedures, National Society financial SOPs and Sphere Standards for household item purchases. The National Society and CCD for South Cone will coordinate with the Americas Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) for any major procurement (replenishment).

The National Society has the capacity in the procurement processes through logistics personnel at headquarters to buy the necessary supplies for the operation in a centralized manner to regulate the items needed to respond to this emergency.

How will this operation be monitored?

Reporting on the operation will be conducted in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards. A final report will be issued within three months of the operation's completion. The results of past lessons learned will also be presented to the implementation team, and the corresponding reports' preparation will be monitored. The CCD for South Cone will also assign a dedicated Project Manager to support the National Society. The IFRC's PMER and finance team will also provide necessary support and guidance to the National Society operations team to ensure that IFRC policies and procedures are followed during the implementation of the planned activities under the DREF.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The Communications Department provides support to publicize and disseminate the actions of the operation and inform the general public about the measures and actions carried out by the Chilean Red Cross as well as to provide recommendations to those who were affected by this unfortunate event and those who could be harmed by other weather-related problems in the country. All this through press releases, posts, notes in the different digital platforms and media; in addition, a campaign is launched to raise funds to help the families affected by the fire, which is aimed at the general public and the private sector. The information is issued through the regular channels of the Chilean Red Cross and its digital platforms (Website, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn).

Some of the activities to be conducted are:

- Generation of operational lines according to the context.
- Dissemination of key messages.
- Regional spokesperson workshop.
- Press releases and media outreach management.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCL015 - Chilean Red Cross Fires

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	164,383
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	161,880
Health	1,864
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	639
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	51,104
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	23,590
National Society Strengthening	27,514
TOTAL BUDGET	215,487

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)