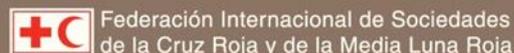




Emergency Plan of Action update

Chile: Fire



DREF Operation	MDRCL010
Date of issue: 10 July 2014	Glide number: <u>WF-2014-000050-CHL</u>
Date of disaster: 12 April 2014	
Operation start date: 12 April 2014	Expected timeframe: 4 months, ending on 12 August 2014
Host National Society: Chilean Red Cross	Operation budget: revised to 294,089 Swiss francs
Number of people affected: 17,500	Number of people to be assisted: from 2,500 to 3,500 with non-food-items, 5,000 beneficiaries with health activities.
Members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies actively involved in the operation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) regional disaster management delegate for South America and the IFRC country representative continue working together with the Chilean Red Cross (ChRC) to monitor the planned activities. • The American Red Cross office in Chile has offered support from its technical experts to the Chilean Red Cross and is constantly sharing information on the disaster. 	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Chilean Humanitarian Aid Network (RACH, for its Spanish acronym), the National Emergency Office of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (ONEMI), the National Forest Corporation (CONAF) and the Chile Investigations Police (PDI).	

Summary:

Following the most recent forest fire that affected the Chilean city of Valparaiso, the Chilean government, along with NGOs and private companies, has been supporting the rebuilding of the destroyed houses. The housing solutions used are considered temporary; the model is known as “mediaguas” in Chile. As the reconstruction process has been extremely rapid, some households have rebuilt their homes in sectors considered as risk areas. While the government has tried to intervene, this was not fully possible because part of the population has ignored the recommendations and resettled in their homes. This situation, combined with the beginning of winter has led to a number of problems with these housing solutions.

The heavy precipitations in the city of Valparaiso in recent weeks have generated other problems for households, such as water leaks in roofs, insufficient waterproofing of the houses, and water entering into the home; this situation has caused further loss of goods such as clothing, appliances and other items.

In light of this situation, the Chilean Red Cross (ChRC) decided to establish a Cash Transfer Programme. This programme, initially planned as a conditional cash transfer, was changed to unconditional cash transfer to better respond to the current challenges faced by the affected population. The cash transfer will help families to repair water-related issues in their homes, but also to attempt to replace some of the goods lost during the most recent precipitations. Thus, the Cash Transfer Programme has been moved from the emergency sector to that of shelter and settlements in order to implement the programme without direct restrictions placed on the location of homes.

Additionally, the heavy precipitation has delayed the implementation of activities planned within this operation, such as the evaluation for the final delivery of humanitarian aid to selected cash transfer beneficiaries. It is for this reason that a one-month extension is being sought to finalize the Cash Transfer Programme as well as the evaluation of its use by the families. This extension does not affect the budget.

The Chilean Red Cross has decided to use the funds raised at the national level towards the Cash Transfer Programme. This will allow the ChRC to increase the amount of money to be provided for each household and contribute to their improving the living conditions. The selected beneficiaries belong to populations in a situation of

vulnerability, as assessed using ChRC selection criteria.

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to thank the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Netherlands Red Cross and government, and the Spanish Red Cross and government for their generous contributions to replenish 67% of the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO) has replenished the DREF up to 50 per cent for the allocation made to this operation. For more information please see: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A massive wildfire burned through the city of Valparaiso in Chile. The fire started at around 16:00 on 12 April 2014 in Camino la Pólvara--a section of one of the main highways near Valparaiso, close to El Molle dump. The fire destroyed a confirmed surface of 300 acres of pasture, shrubs and eucalyptus trees. The fire was located in an area that had limited access. This fire is one of the largest and most damaging events that have been registered in Valparaiso's history.

At the moment the DREF operation was launched, the reports from the national authorities stated that over 800 houses were destroyed by the fire and more than 12,000 people were evacuated from their homes. As the days passed, the fire continued increased this initial damage. The current figures provided by the government indicate that 3,500 families are affected, of which 80 per cent have had their homes completely damaged or destroyed.

The National Emergency Office of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (ONEMI) estimates that more than 3,500 members of the National Forestry Corporation (Corporación Nacional Forestal - CONAF), the Fire Department, the Police Investigations Department, along with the army and naval forces, are working to control the emergency. Additionally, airborne resources and water trucks are operating in the municipalities of Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Villa Alemana and Esval.

ONEMI has also sent trucks with mattresses, blankets, water, masks, tents and food rations to the affected areas. From the start of the DREF operation, new collection centres have been opened. Currently these centres are located in the O'Higgins Stadium, the Juan Bosco Church, the Naval Gymnasium, the Playa Brava Sports Centre and the Trafon Centre.

It must be noted that the city is built on a series of steep hills, which hinders access. The communities on the hills also experience difficulties due to the lack of water pressure in the sewage system. Many of hills affected have poorly developed or at times non-existent sewage systems, which worsens the situation.

The rebuilding process has begun in an extremely accelerated manner. The withdrawal of the armed forces has created a situation in which the local population is rebuilding in the same areas which they inhabited prior to the fire. Notwithstanding government recommendations to not rebuild in dangerous areas, the local population is again rapidly building in this area. Some of this is done with the temporary housing solution of "mediaguas" and other locals are repairing and reinforcing temporary housing. In order to do so, the population has received different types of financial support from the government. The ChRC has received official information from government authorities in the area on two of these financial support mechanisms and the other two are based on information from the affected population. The ChRC has solicited official information on the four forms of aid that the government is providing. The following is based on currently available information:

1. Bond of 200,000 Chilean pesos: This bond has the objective of allowing the affected population to purchase clothing. It was distributed through gift cards, which has led to some criticism from the media regarding the selection of suppliers.¹
2. Bond of 1,000,000 Chilean pesos: This aid is intended for housing repair.

¹ According to information obtained at the meetings between the staff of the ChRC Regional Committee and staff of the Valparaiso municipal government, the first two bonds are expected to be provided for 2,900 registered affected families. However, eligibility for these bonds is open only to those who have been registered, but the registration has not been done for all the affected households.

3. Subsidy of 20,000,000 Chilean pesos: This non-refundable subsidy is provided to families that choose to purchase a new home. As it is not a loan, the families that choose this subsidy must undergo a feasibility study by the government.²
4. Subsidy of 17,000,000 Chilean pesos: This non-refundable subsidy is given to families that choose to buy a pre-owned home. As it is not a loan, the families that choose this subsidy must undergo a feasibility study by the government.

It is also necessary to mention that some mining and construction companies, as well as some other smaller companies continue to collaborate on the issue of supporting reconstruction not only with donated labour, but in some cases by providing temporary houses.

Summary of the current response

Overview of the Host National Society

The Chilean Red Cross is providing First Aid to the affected communities through a mobile team of health care, which has carried out a total of 3,249 health consultations; among the different causes were medical issues such as: control of hypertensive patients (taking blood pressure); control of diabetic patients (taking blood sugar tests); respiratory tract infections in children and the elderly; flu or colds; asthma-related issues; and mild allergic reactions. Other issues also included trauma-related medical care, such as: attending to wounds and blows; washing out of eyes; and responding to dog bites.

The ChRC, in collaboration with the IFRC's Health Regional Response Unit, has also provided psychosocial support. To date, this support has reached more than 1,500 people directly and indirectly. ChRC volunteers have also distributed essential non-food items and have implemented a hygiene campaign together with the distribution. This campaign has focused on hygiene kit items and the importance of personal hygiene to reduce health risks. Five hygiene promotion campaigns have been implemented for the families involved in the distribution of humanitarian aid. Additionally, the campaigns have also been implemented in all the ChRC activities programmed in schools and shelters. The campaigns teach children, youth and adults about hygiene promotion: hand washing, prevention of colds, and community-based health and first aid (CBHFA). The following table lists the communities attended to with these campaigns:

Hygiene promotion campaigns	DIRECT						INDIRECT						
	Boys	Girls	Adult men	Adult women	Elderly men	Elderly women	Boys	Girls	Adult men	Adult women	Elderly men	Elderly women	
Mesana sector				18									
Tiro al Blanco community (18 May 2014)			81	147	0	0	159	171	17	66	0	12	
La Cruz sector (5 June 2014)			3	33	3	12	0	21	36	35	0	0	
España School	598		9	3			6	3	3	3			
Total	598	0	93	201	3	12	165	195	21	104	0	12	Grand total: 1,596

To date, 364 affected families have received essential items to assist with their daily activities, such as kitchen sets, hygiene kits and blankets.

In addition, a hygiene campaign has been carried out through social media to take advantage of the urban context of this emergency. A local radio station provided the opportunity for the ChRC Regional Committee to be on a radio programme to discuss hand washing and the prevention of influenza.

Together with these actions, the ChRC continues to work on improving coordination and communication with the government and all actors involved in humanitarian response. The Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC participated in a comprehensive multi-sectoral assessment of the situation in Valparaiso conducted by the United Nations (UNDAC) evaluation team and the Chilean government.

² Information obtained from the affected population.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

Two communities (Manzana H and Mesana), which were included previously in the Resilience in the Americas (RITA) project supported by the American Red Cross, were affected by the emergency. According to the reports of the regional risk management director of the Chilean Red Cross, both communities were evacuated.

In those communities fieldwork was undertaken including focus groups in which community leaders admitted that fire is one of the strongest and most likely threats to be faced due to the communities' location in a peripheral zone of the urban area.

Needs analysis and planning for different scenarios

Health

The ChRC will continue providing First Aid service while the reconstruction activities continue in the zone. It is also working on a psychosocial strategy through key messages sent by way of a local radio station. In this manner, it is attempting to reach a wider group of the indirectly affected population and thus, contribute to improving health conditions in the affected population.

The ChRC volunteers dedicated to providing psychosocial support in the areas have determined the need to continue offering support in this area. Following the offer from a local radio station to provide air time to the National Society, the ChRC has established a strategy using radio spots on self-care recommendations. These radio spots reach a large number of people in a very short time. The ChRC psychosocial support team has also highlighted the need to provide psychosocial support to the persons affected indirectly by the disaster. Until now, the primary attention in psychosocial support has been provided for the directly affected population and not the people living near this area that might also be psychologically affected by the recent disaster. The radio spots at very lost cost allow the National Society to reach a larger group of the directly and indirectly affected population.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

According to the most recent evaluation, access to clean and safe water for cooking and drinking in some of the affected areas is now available. In some sectors, clean and safe water has been re-established. However some sectors continue to receive water from water cistern trucks that deposit the water in tanks that are run by the community or small-scale divisions (sectors) within these communities. The municipal government continues to work on re-establishing the sewage system so that it can operate as it did prior to the fire. However, the water for personal hygiene remains insufficient everywhere. Coordination with key actors for the development of sanitation actions is necessary. The most affected zones do not have access to basic services. This situation may cause problems for the affected families in the medium- or long-term.

Shelter

The information to date shows that approximately 3,500 homes were affected by the forest fire in the urban zones of Valparaiso. This is a significant increase from the originally reported 800 homes. The houses are located in areas that are not easily accessible for heavy-loading trucks and machinery. The information gathered in the field, as well as the ChRC experience in similar events in this region, show that people return to their homes within hours of the fire being under control, in order to rescue their material goods and to clean up the residue. This is the reason behind the decision of the National Society to participate in activities related to the cleaning up of the fire residue and the repair of housing affected by the forest fire. Moreover, there is the risk of rains and landslides that could potentially affect the population living on the hillsides in the affected zone. In other words, the shelter needs may increase if a landslide occurs in this area.

The shelters and temporary solutions for housing (mediaguas) are generally built without following the housing and building codes and security standards by non-ChRC volunteers and affected families that are engaged in the rebuilding. The risk is increased in this context.

The authorities have identified soil erosion as a problem that has not been attended in a systematic manner. It is urgent to implement soil conservation techniques and practices on these hillsides. The government has created a working group for housing and shelter, which will allow the interested parties to coordinate their response. This also allows for the possibility of transition for the affected communities. The Chilean government requested the United Nations (UNDAC) to carry out a multi-sectoral assessment mainly focused on housing.

Livelihoods

According to the preliminary analysis and the historic background of this zone, the majority of the population use the services available in the city and port of Valparaiso. A small quantity of the population has businesses such as beauty salons, educational centres and furniture making. These small companies have been affected by the fire due to the loss of material goods and the temporary loss of clients. Thus, a detailed analysis of the livelihoods in the zone was required and was conducted jointly with other Movement members such as the American Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross Society. This assessment showed how joint actions were possible to support affected households to recover their livelihoods, generate more sustainable income sources and return to their normal lives.

As vegetation plays a key role in diminishing soil erosion during the rainy season, as well as contributing to the capture of carbon dioxide, the liberation of oxygen and the provision of a safe and clean space for the population, reforestation programmes have been evaluated. These programmes would be related to the livelihood activities and respect the local vegetation in this area. Thus, in the future, the ChRC and other external actors need to evaluate the follow-up actions that could include reforestation programmes. Although this action would not be a part of the current DREF operation, the ChRC is identifying the manner to work together with the American Red Cross LARRA/RITA programmes. As previously mentioned, these programmes had a presence in Valparaiso prior to the forest fire. Additionally, the ChRC is aware of the domestic legislation that regulates the water resources used for reforestation, and would undertake the necessary approval process with the National Forestry Council (CONAF) for this medium-term idea to continue supporting livelihoods and better living standards for people living on the hillsides of Valparaiso.

B. Operational Strategy and Plan of Action

Overall Objective

Contribute to meeting the needs of 700 vulnerable families affected by the wildfires in the urban areas of Valparaiso, promoting an intervention that contributes to the sustainability and resilience of the community.

Proposed Strategy

The initial evaluations carried out in the field, both the one conducted by volunteers and the one conducted by the specialized technical team, identified that the wildfire—a sudden and violent phenomenon—had a strong emotional impact on the affected population. Therefore, actions related to First Aid in shelters and the areas affected by the fire, hygiene promotion, water distribution, provision of tools and materials for recovery, and debris removal are essential.

Therefore, the key actions the Chilean Red Cross focused on were:

- **Psychological First Aid:** One way to help improve the quality of life of the affected population is providing psychological First Aid inside temporary shelters and directly to the affected households, as many people return to retrieve their belongings and remove debris.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** The Chilean Red Cross will support the population to improve their hygiene practices during this emergency, focusing on recommendations for proper water use, disposal of excreta and household solid waste, both in the affected areas and in shelters. The hygiene promotion should be complemented with mobile and fixed First Aid posts to provide a comprehensive intervention in the communities.
- **First Aid:** It has been identified that people affected by fire are at high risk of injuries, trauma, eye irritations, and dehydration due to debris removal and fire-control actions. Moreover, specialized health teams indicated the need for health promotion actions in shelters and communities, given the large concentration of population and the drop in temperatures at this time of the year.
- **Shelter:** The experience of previous fires in the area has shown that during the days following the emergency, people return to their homes to clean debris and recover reusable materials to rebuild their homes. Moreover, in order to do this, people will live in precarious conditions while performing these tasks. For that reason, priority actions identified are the distribution of non-food items, particularly hygiene kits, blankets, cooking tools and materials to remove debris safely. The latter will be done through a system of cash transfer, which will satisfy the diverse needs of the population.

To ensure maximum effectiveness and efficiency of the work, priority areas and groups were identified according to the results of the initial assessments. Priority was given to lower-income groups and people with houses with

structural damage, as well as to people with chronic diseases, pregnant women, the elderly and children. The possibility of targeting these actions in specific communities will be considered to strengthen community resilience.

Some other key considerations for this operation included:

- The initial assessment and subsequent assessments were done with technical support from the IFRC Secretariat, using specialized human resources of the Chilean Red Cross, mainly volunteers and staff of the affected or surrounding areas. This will be done to strengthen and promote decentralization of capacities in the branches.
- Accountability is a key aspect of Chilean Red Cross, therefore the communication channels with beneficiaries were generated, in order to ensure two-way communication. A feedback system remains to be established.
- A final evaluation will be conducted and will include the perception of the beneficiaries and of the local authorities regarding the efficiency and efficacy of the activities, which need to be executed in accordance with the standards and policies of the IFRC, Chilean Red Cross and the minimal standards of the Sphere Project.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources

Branch volunteers from Valparaiso are an integral part of the operation and participate in all project activities. It is estimated that at least 100 volunteers are supporting the operation. In addition, the permanent staff of the Chilean Red Cross provides support and advice through the national headquarters for the operation and equipment for local branches.

In summary, the project includes the following staff, without charging any costs to the DREF operation:

- National Director of Disaster Risk Management
- Disaster Risk Management and Coordinator of Climate Change
- National Director of Health
- National Coordinator of Health in Emergencies

However, a national DREF coordinator was hired for the dedicated operational and administrative support necessary to implement the activities proposed in the ChRC Plan of Action for this DREF operation. Additional professional staff was hired for the psychosocial support activities.

The IFRC is providing support through its country representation office and the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) through the disaster management regional coordinator and other specialized staff such as the emergency health officer and the cash transfer programme officer appointed to provide the necessary advice to the project staff. A member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) will coordinate the DREF implementation, and a Regional Response Unit (RRU) specialized in psychosocial support will be deployed to support the actions of Chilean Red Cross. This RRU will be a team of three specialists coming from National Societies in the Americas, deployed for one month, and will be assisted by a specialized team from the Chilean Red Cross in Valparaiso.

Logistics and supply chain

Currently the distribution of items, such as jerry cans, is in process. Prepositioned kits to replace those that the National Society distributed in the affected areas have been purchased through the Global Logistics Service (GLS) in Panama; after conducting a tender process with local suppliers, purchase costs offered by GLS including transportation and import costs were lower and the items were of higher quality than the ones offered on the local market. The National Society has analysed these two factors before making a decision regarding the purchase of mentioned items.

Non-food items have been shipped by sea from Panama, and the required paperwork to import the goods in Chile has been prepared.

The Chilean Red Cross has a national distribution centre in the city of Santiago, where the materials procured will be received, stored and prepared for dispatch.

Information Technology (IT)

There is a wide network of communications available at the headquarters, which is connected via a high-frequency network. Additionally, the national headquarters have two Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) satellite kits and six satellite telephones.

Communication

The Chilean Red Cross has a National Communications Department which administers an institutional web page (www.cruzroja.cl), a Facebook fan page (Cruz RojaChilena) and a Twitter account (@cruzrojainforma). The Chilean Red Cross has 5,000 followers on Facebook and 57,000 on Twitter. These resources will be used during the operation, and additional support will be provided by the IFRC communications officer in the Americas Zone office in Panama.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

With the end goal of guaranteeing a quality operation according to IFRC's and Chilean Red Cross' standards, we will utilize the following monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms:

1. Initial evaluation that will issue a report within the first 5 days;
2. An update report 40 days after the start of the operation;
3. A final monitoring visit to the communities;
4. A final report of the project.

The regional disaster management delegate and the country representative will conduct at least two visits to the affected area, while the regional and zone IFRC offices will provide additional support as needed.

Administration and Finances

The Chilean Red Cross will be responsible for the management of funds in country in accordance with IFRC's standard procedures for operational advances. Transfers will be made in agreement with the requirements and the terms established in the Letter of Agreement that will be signed between the Chilean Red Cross and IFRC for the execution of the project.

For its part, the IFRC via the Finance Department will provide the necessary support to the operation for the review and validation of budget, bank transfers, as well as providing technical support to the National Society on the procedures regarding expense reporting and validation of invoices.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming/ Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.		100%
	Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.		100%
	Output 1.3 Activities of the National Society are known at the local, national and regional level.		66%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branch	X		100%
Develop a multi-sectoral action plan	X		100%
Develop a market study	X		100%

Conduct a detailed damage assessment in the communities	X		100%
Create and disseminate two press releases	X		100%
Collect and disseminate two beneficiaries' stories	X		0%
Three monitoring visits by the IFRC secretariat	X		66%

Progress towards outcome

Among the progress in the common areas, the ChRC received a second visit of the IFRC PADRU disaster management delegate for South America. The delegate worked with the National Society to review the financial aspects of the operation, as well as the operative actions established within the ChRC Plan of Action.

Contact has been established with the government's presidential delegate in Valparaiso in order to have closer contact and to coordinate more proactively regarding the actions undertaken by the Chilean Red Cross. An important point in this meeting was the delegate's offer to cross-check information gathered by the ChRC with that gathered by state institutions so that this information can be used for the Cash Transfer Programme.

The IFRC deployed a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member specialized in communications. Coming from the Ecuadorian Red Cross, this communications specialist supported the ChRC between 18-20 April in Valparaiso, collaborating with the photographic registry of the emergency. A series of press communiqués were published, which were undertaken by the Valparaiso ChRC regional committee's communications coordinator. The following sites are some of the examples of these press communiqués being taken up in local press:

<http://www.estrellavalpo.cl/impresas/2014/04/14/full/10/>

<http://www.estrellavalpo.cl/impresas/2014/04/15/full/13/>

<http://www.mercuriovalpo.cl/impresas/2014/04/14/full/12/>

With regards to the beneficiaries' stories, these are currently being prepared and will be published within the month of July.

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: Based on the information provided by local authorities, the fire has affected approximately 2,900 households. The exact number is not yet available since there are affected homes located on hill slopes that are not registered in the official count. As previously mentioned, people returned to their homes to rescue some of their material goods. They generally sleep in tents while they are involved in this process. Thus, the identified needs are non-food items, particularly hygiene kits, tools and materials necessary for cleaning up the debris in a safe manner.

Population to be assisted: The ChRC aided 700 families who were affected by the fire on the hills of Valparaiso. These identified families will receive cash to support their distinct needs. At the time of the cash transfer, these needs can be related to shelter, the ability to re-inhabit damaged homes, food or clothing, among others. The Cash Transfer Programme will provide conditioned aid based on the families' needs and not just housing needs. The identification of target families for the cash transfer is coordinated with the state bodies of the municipality, the Ministry of Housing, and the reconstruction delegate. Based on the evaluation conducted by the state reconstruction delegate and the Chilean Red Cross, the detailed results of the damage and needs assessment will provide the basis for the decision of which families can participate in the Cash Transfer Programme. These families will have already received essential products to help them cope with this disaster.

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: Immediate needs and hosting families are met.	Outputs	% achieved	
	Output 1.1 Essential household items (EHI) / non-food items (NFI) are provided to the target population.		40%
Output 1.2 A cash transfer programme is implemented to complement the relief items distribution.		40%	
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	

Distribution of non-food items to 700 families including (700 hygiene kits, 700 kitchen sets, 1,400 blankets).	X		52%
Identification and registration of families in shelters and hosting families.	X		100%
Conduct a market study for the implementation of the CTP.	X		100%
Selection of mechanism and modality of cash transfer.	X		100%
Selection of local providers for cash transfer.	X		100%
Cash transfer for shelter and local purchaser of materials to 700 families.	X		0%
Awareness workshops on cash transfer to beneficiaries.	X		0%
Create a complaint system on the CTP.	X		0%
Monitor the use of distributions of cash solutions and beneficiaries' satisfaction.	X		0%

Progress towards outcome

The humanitarian aid distributions have continued. These include a kitchen kit, a hygiene kit, 2 jerry cans, 2 blankets, and 2 litres of bleach per family. The heavy winter rains have caused a delay in the provision of these humanitarian items.

The following communities have received kits: La Virgen hill (Pajonal sector); La Cruz hill (Tiro al blanco, America and Vergel sectors. At the time of this report, the following list the totals of humanitarian items distributed:

Item	Quantity
Kitchen kits	358
Hygiene kits	358
Blankets	716
Jerry cans	716
Bleach (2 litres per family)	716

The market study was conducted by the Chilean Red Cross. Among the study results, the livelihoods coordinator from the ChRC highlighted the following findings:

1. The current conditions in the zone have changed from those experienced during the first few days following the fire. While reconstruction continues to be the main priority, other important considerations have emerged, as follows:
 - a. The start of winter has affected the temporary housing solutions and the “mediaguas” provided by the government. This has caused the loss of material goods such as clothing, household items or electronic goods that the affected people had. Thus, it is important that the CTP is not conditioned only to reconstruction, but can also assist in the purchase of clothing and other items that the families have lost.
 - b. Local commerce in the zone was seriously affected. While these businesspeople were also affected by the fire, by losing their businesses, some indications exist that demonstrate that small businesspeople are returning to their economic activities. This particularly includes the sale of food items, informal sale of clothing, hardware products, etc., and they would benefit from the Cash Transfer Programme and contribute to improving the local economy.
 - c. The government aid mechanism consisting of a gift card was questioned by the local media because the government signed agreements with the three largest retail companies in Chile. These were selected as suppliers for the Cash Transfer Programme, which caused a great deal of media and public criticism—a fact which was highlighted in the study done by the ChRC.
2. The best cash transfer mechanism for the CTP is via the RUT account. This is a bank account that all Chilean citizens above the age of 18 have. According to Chilean law, this savings account is opened in the national bank and only requires that the person goes to the bank with their official identification card in order to withdraw the available funds. Other options were evaluated. The gift card was rejected due to previous criticism of the government programme. Coupons for local businesses were also rejected because it would be time-consuming to establish the appropriate contracts with each chosen business.
3. An adequate selection of beneficiaries is needed. A team of approximately 30 ChRC volunteers worked during the last two weekends in June to map and register the Cash Transfer Programme beneficiaries. These volunteers were trained so that they could relate to the community in a manner that would not create false expectations.
4. The beneficiary satisfaction survey and the programme monitoring are planned to be done with the Open Data Kit (ODK) platform. This tool is currently being worked on and will be ready when needed.

The ChRC has selected the mechanism for cash transfer: it will be done as unconditioned cash transfer through bank transfer to the RUC account of each beneficiary using the National Bank. Currently, a team of 15 volunteers from the Valparaiso branch have been trained in how to start the assessments in the field for the selection of beneficiaries. The cash transfer itself is programmed to start during the last week of June.

Health and care

Needs analysis: The extensive fire had a strong emotional impact on the population in Valparaiso. Many families were evacuated and suffered the emotional shock of seeing their houses on fire. In addition, the damage to infrastructure, as well as the current living conditions is endangering the health of the population.

Population to be assisted: 5,000 people affected by fire, as well as Chilean Red Cross volunteers and staff who worked during the emergency and whose houses have also been affected. IFRC will provide support to the Chilean Red Cross, in order to build up capacities in First Aid and psychosocial support. Psychosocial support will also be provided to other partners working in the emergency, as needed. One important aspect which is being considered is the needs of people with reduced mobility or of those who have special needs; it's also important to consider the needs of the elderly and people with chronic diseases.

Health and care							
Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs						% achieved
	Output 1.1 Target population is provided with rapid First Aid						65%
	Output 1.2 Psychosocial support provided to the target population						30%
Activities	Implementation on time					% progress	
	Yes	No					
Provide First Aid to 5,000 people	X					65.9%	
Replenishment of First Aid kits to six branches	X					100%	
Provide psychological support to 5,000 people including migrants, volunteers and other partners working in the emergency	X					29.62%	
Training on psychological and self-care support to 20 volunteers	X					3680%	
Deploy one team specialized in psychological support from headquarters		X				0%	
Deploy a RRU specialized in psychological support	X					100%	
Progress towards outcome							
Currently, the health care post has been moved to the La Cruz hill in the Cancha sector, and was located there from 17 May to 6 June. Four ChRC volunteers worked at this post daily during this period and attended 246 people. However, the mobile post continued to provide First Aid services in the afternoon and travelled to different affected areas, based on needs.							
At the time of the closure of this report, the following First Aid attention has been provided:							
Location	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Elderly men	Elderly women	
Grecia School	20	18	202	315	32	30	
Alemania School	14	10	139	211	40	21	
Gaspar Cabrales School	20	24	362	354	33	46	
Ramaditas sector	24	16	232	176	9	2	
Pajonal sector	37	42	260	203	39	75	
Cancha sector	6	12	80	123	12	10	
Total	121	122	1,275	1,382	165	184	Grand total: 3,249
During the first days of the emergency, the ChRC central headquarters mobilized equipment such as First Aid							

kits, immobilization stretchers, blood pressure equipment, equipment to measure blood sugar, equipment to measure oxygen levels and other medical equipment such as gauze, bandages, surgical tape, small bandages, and others. As these were used from the central headquarters' supply, they had to be repositioned—an activity which has not been accomplished yet.

A strategy via a local radio station has been launched to provide psychosocial support tips over the airwaves. The radio spots were created and were planned to be aired starting in the last week of June. The radio spots entailed writing up the scripts, as well as conversations with the local radio station to agree on the donation of air space. This radio station has decided to provide this support as part of its social outreach programme. The work on the scripts has been coordinated with the PADRU regional coordinator in psychosocial health.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The fire has generated two situations which require special hygiene promotion:

- Shelters generally have poor hygiene conditions and insufficient sanitation facilities for the amount of people located within.
- People whose houses have been lost or damaged are returning to retrieve personal belongings and remove debris, and they do not have the basic services enabled in those areas.

Another need identified is the collection and distribution of water in the affected areas, while ensuring that the water is not contaminated.

Population to be assisted: 5,000 people affected by fire in the hills of Valparaíso will be assisted. IFRC will provide support to Chilean Red Cross to build up capacities in hygiene promotion, in order to reach the amount of people to be assisted. Accordingly, work will be targeting communities where the hygiene promotion activities can be implemented to strengthen their resilience and complement the actions to improve their shelter.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 700 affected families have access to recipients for the safe storage of water.		52%
	Output 1.2 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		60%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Si	No	
Distribution of 1,400 jerry cans in Valparaíso	X		52%
Distribution of 700 hygiene kits and 700 buckets to vulnerable groups	X		52%
Five hygiene promotion campaigns in public places (including shelters) for 5,000 people on the adequate use of water, household excreta and solid waste disposal.	X		60%

Progress towards outcome

The Chilean Red Cross continues to provide humanitarian aid: jerry cans and hygiene kits. With the arrival of the winter rains, these humanitarian relief items have been extremely useful. The second distribution was done in La Cruz hill in the Vergel sector, where 164 families received 2 litres of bleach (328 litres in total). The third hygiene campaign provided 150 litres of bleach to strengthen families' cleaning and disinfection of their homes.

The ChRC faces a challenge to continue distributing kits due to the heavy rains that provoked the delay of the planned distributions. These distributions require a certain location to ensure the comfort and safety of the beneficiaries, as well as the conditions of the goods. The ChRC is negotiating with a local school to determine if future distributions can be done there. This is a priority action because the heavy precipitations have created the need for household cleaning kits, particularly among the population living in temporary housing solutions.