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DREF Operation Update

Chile: Earthquake - Tsunami



Federación Internacional de Sociedades
de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja

DREF Operation MDRCL012	Glide no. EQ-2015-000128-CHL
Date issued: 11 January 2016	Date of disaster: 16 September 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles, IFRC Disaster Management Coordinator for South America.	Point of Contact: Manuel Quezada Melillan, National Risk Management Director-Chilean Red Cross (ChRC)
Operation start date: 16 September 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months + 20 days (this updated plan of action indicates the extension of this operation for 20 days); the operation end date is now 14 January 2016
Overall operation budget: 148,824 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 681,484 personas	Number of people to be assisted: 2,000 people (400 families).
Host National Society presence: The Chilean Red Cross has 11 Regional Committees, 185 branches nationwide, 3,000 volunteers and 38 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the American Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The National Emergency Office (ONEMI), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Regional Governments, The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)-Chile, Caritas, the Humanitarian Network, the Fire Brigade, the United Nations, Andean Relief Corps.	

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A. Situation Analysis

A.1 Description of the Disaster

On 16 September 2015, an 8.4 earthquake struck Chile between the regions of Atacama and La Araucanía. ONEMI issued a tsunami alert for the entire coastal area in Chile, evacuating more than 600,000 people. ONEMI reported that approximately 681,484 people were affected and the Coquimbo region was declared a catastrophe area.

According to damage and needs assessments (DANA) conducted by the Chilean Red Cross in the region of Coquimbo, there were 13 deaths, 6 people were missing, 15 people were injured and 57 people were in evacuation centres in Coquimbo. There were 704 homes destroyed, 1,245 homes rendered uninhabitable and 3,122 homes with minor damage; additionally, 1,183 people lost electricity, but the potable water supply is back to normal.

The National Society has requested a 20-day extension for this operation, which will now end on 14 January 2016, in order to be able to complete implementation and follow-up activities for the cash transfer programme (CTP).

The DANA conducted by the Chilean Red Cross by sectors also revealed the following information:

Health: The nine hospitals in the Coquimbo region are operating normally. Hospital emergency units were reinforced for possible increase in patients.

Education: 16 schools in the region were unable to resume classes, specifically those in the communities of: Coquimbo (1), Monte Patria (1), Combarbalá (1), Ovalle (4), Canela (7), and Illapel (2); Escuela de Comercio in

Coquimbo was destroyed and only the schools in the province of Elqui were able to resume operations while others awaited technical assessments to gauge the damage. As a result, students had to be relocated.

Airports: La Florida in the community of La Serena, Tuquí in the community of Ovalle and Aucó in the community of Illapel were operating normally. Dams in La Paloma, Cogotí, Puclaro, Laguna, Culimo and Coirón did not suffer any structural damage.

Roads: Most roads were blocked by landslides. Those most affected were Illapel, Canela, Salamanca and Combarbala; however, these areas were not cut-off since alternative roads exist. The Roads Directorate cleared debris, but the border crossing at Juntas del Toro in Elqui was closed.

Ports: The port of Coquimbo was closed because of damage to its infrastructure, while the ports of Tongoy and Los Vilos remained operational; 17 fishing bays were also closed because of infrastructural damage, and the fishing bays at Limarí, Peñuelas and Guayacán suffered structural damage that prevented them from operating. Caution had to be used during sea travel, especially in Tongoy, because of the presence of shipwrecks; a total of 88 vessels were damaged at the regional level.

Agriculture: Irrigation channels in the province of Choapa were affected by landslides, which interrupted irrigation processes. Survey activities conducted by National Irrigation Commission technicians started on 21 September 2015 in order to determine the damage and establish the appropriate courses of action.

The Chilean government will provide financial support to the affected families in regions III and IV through the following vouchers:

- Household items voucher for 1,000,000 Chilean pesos (CHF 1,366.25) for families who lost their household items to the tsunami (one time only)
- 500,000 Chilean pesos (CHF 683.13) to families who lost their household items to the earthquake (one time only)
- Shelter Voucher for 200,000 Chilean pesos (CHF 273.25) for 3 months for families whose housing was affected, which can be renewed for 3 more months.

A.2 Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Chilean Red Cross has worked steadily in the following lines of action: water, sanitation and hygiene, health promotion, psychosocial support (PSS), and housing through the CTP. The work being conducted by the more than 107 volunteers is a large part of the effort by the branches, the regional committee and the ChRC's headquarters to achieve the objectives set out in the plan of action.

As part of the main emergency health actions, first aid care was provided during the first two weeks until it was determined that care posts in the affected areas were no longer necessary. The support provided by branch point persons has been a tremendous contribution.

The Chilean Red Cross has experience using and managing cash transfer programmes. This has involved conducting beneficiary and community identification processes according to the National Society's pre-established processes and guidelines for working with CTPs.

A.3 Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Risk assessment

The main risk was access to communities located in the Andean zone. This could only be done at very specific times and using 4-wheel drive vehicles driven by people with experience travelling over these winding roads, which provide only limited access to these communities. Ongoing quakes in the region have caused rockslides along the way and hindered efforts to repair access roads to the affected communities.

On the other hand, access to the urban communities posed a normal risk and no threat to the volunteers. A few days after the event, a group of urban residents held an aggressive demonstration to protest the government's manner of identifying solutions for beneficiaries, but this did not affect the Chilean Red Cross's activities.

B. Strategy and plan of action

Health

The Chilean Red Cross provided first aid care and psychosocial support to those affected. Due to the health vulnerability caused by the tsunami, the government conducted preventive vaccination against tetanus, influenza and hepatitis, including the deployment of health worker teams. These measures aimed to benefit both the people affected directly by the earthquake/tsunami as well as staff and volunteers working on the response and reconstruction processes.

Psychosocial support

Field assessments by technical staff deployed to the area have determined that there is no coordinated response between government mental health agencies and Chile's Humanitarian Network members (RACH), including the volunteer and professional psychologists who came to the area by their own means.

In the case of Canela Baja, the emergency operations centre (EOC) deployed a two-person team to the field that consisted of a social worker and a psychologist. Team findings and EOC information confirm that:

- Families are affected because of the conditions of their homes after having been hit by the earthquake/tsunami; however, emotional ties at the family level remain solid.
- The community is organized and open to people who are coming from outside the area to help.

In Baquedano, information from the EOC, field visits, and the Red Cross and Health Department psychologists confirms that:

- There was a large corps of volunteers from outside the area helping to remove debris, which made the families feel temporarily supported.
- Children were travelling unaccompanied to other locations, as some family members remained in the affected areas cleaning up and watching over their belongings. This affected the children's routine and the continuity of family ties.
- Other children were seen assisting with cleaning activities in their own way. For them, assuming a participatory role in the reconstruction process involved an abrupt change in their role as children, in which recreation was no longer an immediate priority.
- Neighbourhood leaders are exhausted from their work supporting people in their communities, as well as stressed from having to be the ones to deal with their neighbours' anger or complaints.
- The fear of further aftershocks is a factor that increases uncertainty, which in turn increases anguish and lessens the individual's perception of control, leading to situations of crisis, crying, sadness, rage, helplessness and frustration, among other emotional states. These reactions affect both the person experiencing them and those around him/her.

Water and Sanitation

Water supply: It is normal in urban areas; however, some localities are experiencing partial cuts because of broken pipes and potential leaks. Hygiene promotion continues to be emphasized. In many areas the absence of a basic sanitation system and the lack or shortage of safe water could increase the families' risk of suffering from gastrointestinal diseases, dehydration and dermatitis because of a lack of basic hygiene after coming into contact with rubble contaminated with organic material and negatively impact their overall quality of life.

In addition, specialized health teams highlighted the need to promote hygiene in the collective centres and the

affected communities due to their dense populations and the presence of mud mixed with sewage; furthermore, after this combination dries, it remains as suspended matter, which is very harmful to one's health when inhaled.

Shelter

The Chilean Red Cross is one of the first National Societies in the region to implement the CTP in emergency operations, and it has extensive experience doing so. The National Society has implemented this tool in various emergency operations, thereby strengthening its capacity. In addition, local markets are open and operating, which will allow the CTP to be successfully implemented.

The CTP was implemented in Coquimbo and Monte Patria after a market study in communities found that the target population had National Identification Number (*Rol Único Tributario*-RUT) accounts and that markets allowed them to purchase the necessary supplies to repair their homes. On the other hand, 50 per cent of the population to be assisted through the CTP in Illapel and Canela Baja did not have a RUT account, failed to comply with this requirement despite pledging to do so during the initial assessment and there were no fast, reliable or known mechanisms for beneficiaries to purchase items to repair their communities; therefore, the ChRC identified hardware stores willing to provide these supplies and deliver them to beneficiaries according to need. Negotiations were held with hardware stores, and terms of reference were validated with communities and hardware stores invited to enter into the agreement with the Chilean Red Cross.

Overall objective

Providing humanitarian assistance to 400 families affected by the earthquake/tsunami in the communities of Canela, Illapel, Coquimbo, Monte Patria, Canela Baja, Illapel, Gabriela, Baquedano, Peñuela and Tulahuen in the provinces of Choapa, Elqui and Limarí via health promotion, delivery of humanitarian aid through the cash transfer programme to improve housing conditions.

Proposed Strategy

Coordination between the ChRC and various entities is essential to improving the impact of the National Society's actions and the safety of the operation. The objectives of such coordination with the EOCs (regional, provincial and municipal) will depend on the case, ensuring the relevance, need and identification of communities, as well as the safety of the operation.

The following are included within the lines of actions in the strategic operations plan for 400 families in the provinces of Elqui, Choapa and Limari in the IV region of Coquimbo, which are described by sector below:

Emergency Health Actions

Meet the needs of 400 families through informational modules (informative interventions) in each targeted area, providing information on disease prevention or healthy practices to prevent diseases resulting from the emergency

- Health promotion workshops for the community

Psychosocial Support Actions

- Psychological care to relief personnel involved in the operation
- Psychosocial care for the affected population
- Psychosocial awareness-raising campaign
- Psychosocial care in schools
- Psychosocial workshops for volunteers

Water and Sanitation Actions

The Chilean Red Cross has distributed 500 jerry cans and 250 hygiene kits to 250 families, which will be replaced through this DREF operation. At least 400 families will receive hygiene promotion activities in the provinces of Coquimbo and Ovalle in the Atacama Region. Priority communities will be identified where hygiene promotion activities can be implemented to strengthen resilience and supplement actions to improve sanitation conditions for the affected people in the collective centres.

Shelter actions

The operation will provide CTP distributions to at least 400 families as per the evaluation. A conditional delivery is planned for Coquimbo (Baquedano y Gabriela Mistral), Illapel, Monte Patria and Tongoy to repair housing and recover lost household items; it is necessary for facilitating the permanent return of the affected people to their homes.

The ChRC distributed community-cleaning kits thanks to in-kind donations by Proctor & Gamble and Clorox. The latter sent their donations directly to the field, and transportation and operational costs, such as tolls, fuel and other necessary logistics for this distribution, will be covered by the DREF.

Detailed assessments and a feasibility study have been performed to implement the CTP. These assessments have considered beneficiary selection and interviews to learn about the main needs in terms of housing.

B2 Operational support services

Human resources

Volunteers from the regional committee and branches in La Serena, Coquimbo and Illapel are the main part of this operation, and 80 National Society volunteers are expected to be involved. While the branch in Ovalle is within the affected jurisdiction, it was unable to participate due to lack of logistical resources. This branch has deployed part of the National Risk Management Directorate technical team several times, thus supporting activities, especially Illapel's branch, which has had to cover two jurisdictions because it is the closest to a very mountainous, difficult to access place where 100 per cent of the beneficiaries reside in rural areas.

The DREF coordinator was recruited from local regional committee resources. The regional president resigned her post in order to lead the operation. This vacant post was filled by her vice-president, who had previously requested headquarters' permission to resign. Her resignation was accepted by the national president and the ChRC Board.

A support accounting position was hired for ChRC's headquarters during this operation. For the CTP accountability format, an assistant was hired to enter the names of all of the people reached by this programme.

Logistics and supply chain

The administrator/finance officer in the region provided administrative, financial and logistical support to the operation, with support from Chilean Red Cross's headquarters. All acquisitions were made as per National Society and IFRC procedures and regulations. The ChRC has a warehouse in Santiago with the capacity to handle warehousing in the affected area at no cost. The Chilean Red Cross's headquarters has two pick-ups, which are deployed to the region to conduct scheduled activities. Furthermore, the local branches have smaller vehicles; however, they do not meet the required safety conditions for the implementation of the activities.

Information Technology

The Chilean Red Cross has a national high frequency (HF) network, a vehicle with HF radio communications, and satellite phone coverage through Inmarsat. It also has three radio repeaters linked to a national telecommunications agreement with ONEMI. Branch communication systems in the area were affected, so a very high frequency (VHF) radio was installed in a Coquimbo branch vehicle, and portable radios were mobilized to the Illapel and Coquimbo branches, although most were able to be powered by a generator. There are also 10 tablets with Open Data Kit (ODK) and Mega V applications that have their own servers to ensure the tool's autonomy. Local satellite and cell phones were used to support evaluation activities with the telecommunications team.

Communications

The Chilean Red Cross is disseminating information about the actions being conducted over Facebook, Twitter and other social networks as well as TV, radio and print media. It will be necessary to issue press releases, produce a video of the operation, provide visibility and draft a report on the distribution phase of the operation, in addition to creating an audio visual record of the beneficiaries of the CTP. The Communications Department has disseminated actions and informed the public in general about the actions being conducted by the National Society, as well as recommendations for the affected population. Press releases, interviews and news stories were set up to disseminate operation actions, and a campaign was conducted to raise funds among the population and the private sector through State Bank Account no. 292222.

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

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

To date, the ChRC has issued several press releases that have aired over local, national and institutional channels. Below are the main press releases by the National Society:

- <http://radioallen.cl/2015/coquimbo-filial-de-la-cruz-roja-chilena-despliega-amplio-accionar-en-zonas-afectadas-por-terremoto-y-tsunami/>
- <http://www.elobservatodo.cl/noticia/deporte/cruz-roja-subastara-camisetas-de-brasil-para-ayudar-afectados-por-tsunami>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wTPBllpYHgQ>
- <http://www.cruzroja.cl/noticias/cruz-roja-chilena-subastara-en-los-proximos-dias-camisetas-de-seleccion-de-futbol-de-brasil-956>

Security

The Chilean Government declared a state of emergency during the first stage of the emergency and handed total control over order and security to the Chilean Armed Forces. Currently, the situation is back to normal. The National Society prepared a security plan to be used in the field, taking into account Safe Access conditions at individual and group levels for the Chilean Red Cross's teams. Volunteers have IFRC operation-funded insurance and protection and visibility equipment.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

National coordinators for health, volunteers, administration, finance and executive areas at the Chilean Red Cross's headquarters are supporting and providing advice for sectorial activities, as well as monitoring the plan of action from the disaster area. Communication and coordination have been maintained with the IFRC's disaster management coordinator for South America.

The following monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanisms are used in order to ensure quality operations according to IFRC and ChRC standards:

1. An initial assessment, which will generate a report within the first 10 days.
2. An updated report 40 days after the operation's start date.
3. A final evaluation visit to communities.
4. Final project report.

Administration and Finance

The Chilean Red Cross has an accounting and financial team that handles operations as well as purchasing and acquisitions processes according to its own, the IFRC's and the country's standards and procedures, which will support the administrator in the field, who in turn will coordinate any activities necessary to ensure the proper use of the resources.

The administrator will always check with the operation coordinator before incurring any cost or making a purchase during the operation. The resources will be used according to the National Society's procedures and the DREF funds use guidelines.

The cash transfer programme is being conducted in accordance with requirements and terms established in the letter of agreement signed between the Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC for the implementation of the project. The IFRC will provide the corresponding technical support.

DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome1	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 Initial needs assessments are conducted in consultation with beneficiaries and authorities.		100%
	Output 1.2 Continuous evaluation and monitoring of the plan of action		70%
	Output 1.3 National Society activities are known at the local, regional and national levels		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Rapid emergency assessment	X		100%
Sectorial evaluation	X		100%
Monitoring and follow up by the IFRC	X		75%
Monitoring visits to targeted communities	X		75%
Assessment visits	X		75%

Progress toward results

In the first hours of the emergency, headquarters activated a 16-person multidisciplinary team, including the National Society President, who travelled to the affected area on 17 September to perform a rapid assessment in the Coquimbo region and surrounding areas. This team later split up and mobilized six people to support a joint assessment with volunteers to identify the needs that would inform the plan of action.

The communities that were visited were: Agua Fría, Las Tazas, Potrero, Atencura, Matancilla, La Aguada, Los Canelos, Los Pantanos, Perales de Céspedes and El Pichi in Illapel and Tulahuel and Rapel in Ovalle. Gabriela Amistral and Baquedano were visited in Coquimbo, as these were the most affected by the tsunami.

The sectorial assessment is being done in stages. Health and PSS assessments were performed by the national PSS coordinator, who identified plan of action needs and the communities to be targeted. CTP and water and sanitation specialists participated in assessments and in the PLAN OF ACTION process. In order to support the Shelter sector, the Red Cross Red Crescent emergency shelter officer supported the development of the sector-level strategy in October 2015.

The IFRC's emergency shelter officer, who has supported the plan of Action development process, has made two monitoring visits.

The Chilean Red Cross has repeatedly visited the Coquimbo area, where its branch's and volunteers' efforts are being conducted. The DREF coordinator, with support from the headquarters team, has made four visits to monitor PSS workshops, first aid care, cash transfer programme, etc.

Health and Care

Needs analysis: Considering the extent and nature of the emergency, the damage to vital networks and the slow recovery of services necessary for proper human development in the area, a situation of high health vulnerability is developing because sanitation needs are not being covered due to the increase in acute illnesses caused by sanitary conditions, conditions in the collective centres and the presence of chronic illnesses. First aid care will also be focused on treating people who suffer injuries while cleaning up and repairing their homes. These activities will also allow caring for and referring patients with acute and chronic illnesses who lack access to health services or the minimum conditions for care at home

Population to be assisted: A state of emergency has been declared in the area of Coquimbo. The National Society's goal is to reach 400 beneficiary families in the province of Coquimbo through prevention and health promotion actions and first aid provision during the emergency.

Health and Care			
Outcome 1:	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1	The affected population has first aid care and support through referrals in case of emergencies.	100%
	Output 1.2	The affected population has prevention and health promotion information	75%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Providing first aid care in communities reached by the National Society's actions	X		100%
Replenishment of National Society posts' first aid supplies	X		100%
Design and printing of prevention and health promotion materials for dissemination	X		100%
Development of health promotion campaigns against emerging diseases	X		75%
Progress toward results			
<p>In the first few days of the emergency, the Chilean Red Cross provided services from 17 September to 2 October 2015 at care posts, especially to those affected by the tsunami. Each team consisted of 4 branch volunteers, which provided 691 consults (La Serena branch: 667; Illapel branch: 24)</p> <p>The first aid kits for the branches in La Serena, Coquimbo, Illapel and regional committee were replenished. The regional committee acquired one of the kits in order to be able to cover any eventuality that may arise or provide support to the Salamanca branch.</p> <p>As part of the government's activities, the health service started a campaign against tetanus, hepatitis and influenza to benefit the affected population and volunteers, providing 10,000 units to each.</p> <p>The ChRC's headquarters' National Health Coordination department shipped health promotion and prevention materials for dissemination. This information was distributed to CTP beneficiaries during a health workshop. In total, 77 per cent (300) of this material was distributed in Coquimbo; 13 per cent (50) in Tulahuel; and 10 per cent (40) in Rapel.</p> <p>At the time of the drafting of this report, Illapel and Canela will receive the CTP when the agreement is signed. These communities will receive health information from Chilean Red Cross volunteers.</p> <p>For cleaning tasks, a donation of 450 pairs of gloves was received, and the Coquimbo branch contributed 1,000 masks; these were distributed to people cleaning up in Baquedano.</p>			

Psychosocial Support			
Outcome1:	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1	At least 400 families receive individual and group psychosocial support from a differential approach.	100%
	Output 1.2	Reduce the emotional impact through a media communications strategy with messages on resilience and guidance regarding psychosocial care.	75%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
PSS training for involved volunteers (psychological first aid and guidelines for psychosocial intervention with vulnerable populations)	X		100%

Providing psychological first aid and containment to the community	X		100%
Meetings to coordinate and provide technical support to volunteer actions for their strengthening	X		100%
Dissemination of radio spots to provide guidance to the population regarding mental health services for people who are still suffering from psychological damage after the emergency		X	0%
Dissemination of leaflets on stress management in the community	X		100%

Progress toward results

A total of 6 PSS volunteers supported 2 training courses for 29 volunteers from the Coquimbo and Illapel branches (Coquimbo branch: 12 women and 8 men, and Illapel branch: 8 women and 1 man). These were developed by headquarters and supported by a volunteer from Copiapó.

Response to areas affected by the tsunami/earthquake was conducted according to a National PSS Coordination department implementation strategy. PSS was provided at first aid posts during the first fifteen days of the emergency and the volunteers' visits to the most affected communities. A total of 6,797 (96 per cent) of these were provided in Coquimbo and 258 (4 per cent) in Illapel. It is important to mention that other interventions have yet to be conducted during the signing of the CTP agreement, in which a group of volunteers supports the PSS process.

This type of intervention is done with volunteers trained in vulnerable groups. With children, an emotional containment process is used that involves painting faces, group work, balloon games and intervention drawings. With young people and adults, interventions were one-on-one and also used emotional containment.

In keeping with the CTP activities with the Shelter sector, where Baquedano, Tulahuén and Rapel families must still sign the letter of agreement, an intervention was conducted with adults addressing stress management and a Shelter manual was delivered.

A coordination meeting was held at the Illapel branch with the municipality to address PSS efforts. The Coquimbo branch and the municipal social development department coordinated PSS activities in the collective centres. Through the municipal Department and MADIVA (Organization of Volunteer Psychologists), they worked together with the Chilean Red Cross to assist the affected people.

In total, 3,000 leaflets have been distributed at the Coquimbo and Illapel branches as a stress management dissemination material. The Coquimbo branch distributed materials in Tongoy and Baquedano. The material was distributed at first aid and PSS care posts.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: Public services, which were severely affected by the earthquake/tsunami, were slowly restored. Affected families collected water at information points and with safe water containers.

Population to be assisted: The National Society will reach 400 families that will be selected according to ChRC criteria: older adults, pregnant women, large families, low income, major structural damage or total losses and loss of livelihoods.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 1:	Output 1.1: The population has the items to store and utilize drinking water	100%
	Output 2.1: At least 400 families receive key sanitation and hygiene practices and messages in Choapa, Illapel and Limarí	75%
Activities	Implementation on time?	% of progress

	Yes	No	
Replacement of 500 jerrycans	x		50%
Replacement of 250 hygiene kits	x		0%
Hygiene promotion campaigns in public places (including collective centres) and campaigns on proper water use and family excreta and solid waste disposal	X		50%
Design of field work material	X		100%
Printing and distribution of hygiene promotion material (community health and material designed and water, sanitation and hygiene [WASH])	X		100%
Distribution of hygiene promotion material	X		50%

Progress toward results

On 17 September 2015, safe water and some hygiene items were mobilized to communities from ChRC stock pre-positioned at the Santiago warehouse, including 500 jerrycans (2 per family) and hygiene kits. In total, 20,000 litres of water, which had been received at Chilean Red Cross collection centres, were distributed with support from the community and donors in Coquimbo. The Illapel branch distributed 400 litres of water to the affected areas.

COMMUNITY	LOCATION	HYGIENE KITS	JERRYCANS
COQUIMBO	BAQUEDANO	49	98
	GABRIELA MISTRAL	90	180
MONTE PATRIA	TULAHUEN	12	24
	RAPEL	0	0
CANELA	LA AGUADA	10	20
	LOS CANELO	18	36
	LOS PANTANOS	6	12
	AGUA FRIA	4	8
	MATANCILLA	16	32
ILLAPEL	EL PICHE CAREN	16	32
	LOS PERALES DE CESPEDES	17	34
	ILLAPEL	12	24
	TOTAL	250	500

The Chilean Red Cross has not yet repositioned the 250 hygiene kits that were used in the operation. Local and national suppliers will be sought to replace them.

The hygiene promotion campaign was conducted at first aid posts located in the affected area and in the collective centres. Lectures were provided using Chilean Red Cross hygiene promotion material. Advocacy was conducted with the government to enlist its help in informing the public about a sanitary alert in Coquimbo.

It is important to mention that these lectures were conducted in conjunction with the distribution of 9,216 bleach kits donated by Clorox Chile S.A. to the Chilean Red Cross. These kits included a brush, a litre of bleach, 3 sponges, 1 wash cloth and a jar of wet wipes.

The following table details the distribution of the bleach kits:

Location	Quantity of bleach kits distributed
Coquimbo	8,256
Illapel	300
Tongoy	560
Fire fighters	100

Total	9,216
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The Chilean Red Cross distributed 14,136 children's diapers from the Coquimbo collection centres, which were distributed in Baquedano, the children's hospital, the branch and to sick children. In total, 4,200 adult diapers were distributed in Baquedano and to families in Baquedano who lost their homes to the earthquake.

Temporary and emergency shelter and human settlements

Needs analysis:

A total of 3,122 homes have suffered major damage, but are still habitable; as a result, the National Society, with IFRC support will implement the CTP with 400 families from Baquedano, Gabriela Mistral, Tulahuén, Illapel, Canela Baja and Tongoy. This will be done through an electronic transfer that they will be able to use to repair their homes in the short term, enabling them to return home sooner.

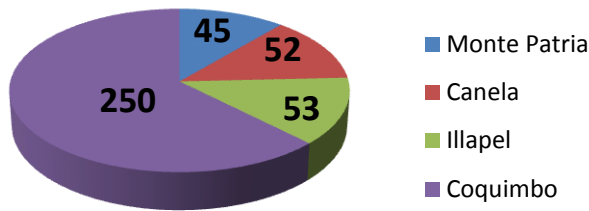
Other items considered for repairs could include doors, windows, beds, mattresses, ceilings, nails, wood, synthetic panels and electrical and plumbing supplies; therefore, the reason for implementing the CTP is that those affected will not receive any other financial resources for 40 days, which is the time it will take for the government vouchers to become valid. This hinders the purchase of the materials required to repair homes and delays the return to the salvageable dwellings.

Population to be assisted: The National Society will reach 400 families whose homes were affected in Coquimbo.

Temporary and emergency shelter, and human settlements			
Outcome1:	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 1.1: 400 families in the communities of Coquimbo, Tulahuén, Illapel, Canela Bajo and Tongoy have the financing to acquire tools and materials to improve their living conditions	
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Evaluation and prioritization of beneficiary population	X		100%
Market Study	X		100%
Technical shelter workshop for beneficiaries	X		100%
CTP distribution	X		0%
Evaluation of satisfaction and CTP use	X		0%
Progress toward results			
<p>A detailed assessment of housing, as well as for selecting beneficiaries, was conducted with support from branch volunteers and CTP focal points. This was included within the shelter strategy, which helped manage the engagement and collaboration of housing authorities in Coquimbo and Canela.</p> <p>In Coquimbo this process involved 250 families: 109 headed by men (44 per cent) and 141 by women (56 per cent) women. Beneficiaries used the CTP to purchase household items, building materials or livelihoods-related materials (sewing machines, coolers for popsicles, etc.). They signed letters of agreement to receive the voucher worth 123,000 Chilean pesos (CHF 168.10).</p> <p>A market study was conducted in Illapel and Canel to determine the best strategy for delivering the aid to beneficiaries. A team from ChRC headquarters, branch volunteers and the IFRC's shelter officer supported the process to identify the best response. Three community workshops were held to this end, benefitting 97 people who repaired adobe homes. The following table describes CTP distribution to beneficiaries in four communities:</p>			

COMMUNITIES	COQUIMBO	MONTE PATRIA	CANELA	ILLAPEL
COMMUNITIES	Baquedano 120 Gabriela Mistral 130	Tulahuen 30 Rapel 17	La Aguada 10 Los Canelos 18 Los Pantanos 6 Agua Fría 4 Matancilla 14	Caren el Piche 19 Perales de Céspedes 31
TOTAL	250	47	52	50

People reached with CTP



The second DREF disbursement will be used to transfer funds to the RUT accounts of beneficiaries in Coquimbo and Monte Patria. CTP transfers to Canela and Illapel were made in December 2015; Coquimbo and Monte Patria had already signed the letter of agreement.

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