

Chile

Consolidated Emergency Report 2016



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B. Executive Summary

Chile's geographic location and physical-natural characteristics make its territory vulnerable to recurrent extreme natural events such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts and intense rainfall that cause flooding and landslides.

In 2016, there were no new major emergencies in Chile that required UNICEF Chile's direct humanitarian response. Nonetheless, UNICEF Chile continued to centre its efforts during the year in following up to 2015 flood emergency response; and to strengthening UNICEF Chile's emergency preparedness capacity considering that Chile is a country prone to natural disasters.

To this effect, UNICEF Chile engaged a national expert to review Chile's humanitarian responses at the national level, including the assistance provided by UNICEF Chile, from 2010 (when the country was affected by an earthquake of a magnitude of 8.8) until to 2015. The review focused on the interventions directed towards promoting internal coordination, the role of the different sectors, and on how children's rights had been integrated in the various responses. The aim of the review was to identify good practices and lessons learned to be shared within Chile and other countries in similar contexts. Subsequent to this process, a strategy to strengthen the capacity of UNICEF Chile to respond to emergencies was developed, as well as to the mapping of key institutions forming the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Chile.

One of the main conclusions from past experiences is the continuous need for flexible funding to not only allow for immediate humanitarian action, but also for longer-term recovery and development interventions that include the strengthening of local and national capacities and their preparedness and risk reduction in face of future emergencies.

C. Humanitarian Context

In March 2015, the Regions of Atacama, Antofagasta and Coquimbo, in the northern part of the country, were devastated by 17 flash floods caused by unusual and intense rain in the. As a result, five communes and several small towns were seriously affected. In Atacama alone, there were mudslides and water in 190 gullies due to the two large rivers overflowing their banks, while in Copiapó the amount of rainfall of just one day was equivalent to three years of normal rainfall in the region. The latter left 31 people dead, 16 missing and 35,000 homeless.



Backpacks delivered to Paul Harris School
Credit: UNICEF/ Alex Fuentes Catrín

This emergency, one of the most serious to have ever taken place in the region, destroyed more than two thousand houses and severely damaged almost eighteen thousand, in addition to causing connectivity problems, isolation and serious sanitary risks due to the lack of water, electricity and the collapse of the sewage network. Faced with this situation, at the request of the Government, UNICEF led a comprehensive response to support seven thousand children. UNICEF began its efforts towards helping the children affected by the

emergency to resume their lives and daily tasks. This was done in coordination with the *Consejo Nacional de Infancia* (National Council for Children), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, the Regional Government, (especially with the Health and Education Regional Ministerial Secretariats), and with the NGOs Red Cross Chile and Fútbol Mas.

D. Humanitarian Results

During the first trimester of 2016, UNICEF Chile continued to implement two projects in collaboration with Red Cross Chile and Fútbol Mas (a local NGO) as part of the recovery interventions initiated as a response to the 2015 emergency.

The main objective of the partnership with Red Cross Chile partnership was to provide seven schools and two-preschool establishments with the necessary facilities to better cope with future emergencies, ensuring water supply and sanitation services to 2,500 children and youth. The project was completed by January 2016. In partnership with Red Cross Chile, UNICEF continued its work on the “Water, Sanitation and Promotion of Hygiene in Educational Establishment Project” until March 2016, to promote sustainability practices in the use of water and for hygiene practices for children. Practical knowledge was provided to children and adults regarding prevention of diseases during emergencies, the use of water and the proper disposal of waste. Workshops were held in nine establishments, and while the target was to educate 2,500 students, the figure was surpassed, reaching 3,000 students.

The project also included the installation of equipment to ensure water supply in schools and to avoid spreading diseases. Water tanks and some water towers were delivered to nursery, primary and secondary schools between January and March of 2016. In addition, the restrooms were

remodeled with equipment for children, specifically in nursery schools. Trash cans and recycling containers were also delivered to these nine educational establishments.

In 2016, UNICEF Chile continued the partnership with Fútbol Mas and with the National Children's Council, for the implementation of the project "protective spaces for children and adolescents". This project involved the development of protected areas where athletic activities to promote resilience in children were carried out. The partnership aimed to create spaces that promoted integration and recreation for children affected by the emergency, as



Futbol Mas Workshop

Credit: UNICEF/ Alex Fuentes Catrín

well as families and communities surrounding areas. As a result, 200 children from 4-18 years of age strengthened their resilience, by learning non-violent ways of conflict resolution and by developing creativity and teamwork skills. Additionally, the project increased the national capacities by training 600 professionals in providing psychosocial support to children in emergency contexts.

The availability of flexible funding has allowed the UNICEF Chile Country Office to link its actions in immediate response and recovery to longer term results such as capacity strengthening for both in-house coordination of national and local actors. UNICEF Chile engaged a national expert to review Chile's humanitarian responses at the national level, including the assistance provided by UNICEF Chile, since 2010, (when the country was affected by an earthquake of a magnitude of 8.8), until 2016. The review focused on the interventions directed towards promoting internal coordination, the role of the different sectors, and on how children's rights had been integrated in the various responses. The aim of the review was to identify good practices and lessons learned to be shared within Chile and other countries in similar contexts. Subsequent to this process, a strategy was developed to strengthen the capacity of UNICEF Chile to respond to emergencies, as well as to the mapping of key institutions forming the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Chile.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation

UNICEF established key partnerships with international and national NGOs to achieve programmatic results in its response and recovery emergency actions. UNICEF's role in providing technical expertise and funding to implementing actors established a need to follow a monitoring

and evaluation system under the HACT Framework. Accordingly, assurance activities were planned and implemented for two partners during 2016, (Fútbol Mas and Red Cross Chile).

F. Financial Analysis

Table 1: Funding status received on 2015 through UNICEF Chile Private Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP) Section. (Appeal Reference HAC-15-LACR)

Business Area	Donor Name	Grant Reference	Grant Start Date	Grant Expiry Date	Appeal Year Amount
Chile	Private Donor through UNICEF-Chile PFP	SM1499100880	01.10.2013	31.12.2017	1,015,832

Table 2: Humanitarian Funding status in 2016 – Carry Forward Budget from 2015 Appeal.

Business Area	Donor Name	Grant Reference	Grant Start Date	Grant Expiry Date	2015 Carry Forward Implemented in 2016
Chile	Private Donor through UNICEF-Chile PFP	SM1499100880	01.10.2013	31.12.2017	287,202

Table 3: Humanitarian Funding status for 2017 – Carry Forward Budget from 2015 Appeal.

Business Area	Donor Name	Grant Reference	Grant Start Date	Grant Expiry Date	2015 Appeal Balance - Carry Forward to 2017
Chile	Private Donor through UNICEF-Chile PFP	SM1499100880	01.10.2013	31.12.2017	358,448

G. Future Work Plan

In January 2017, wildfires broke out in the Regions of *Valparaíso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins,*



Credit: UNICEF/Javier Torres Lantadilla

Maule, Biobío, Araucanía, and Los Ríos. As the situation became aggravated, the Government of Chile declared a State of Constitutional “Catastrophe” in the Regions of Maule on 20 January and in Biobío on 26 January. On 25 January, the peri-urban settlement of Santa Olga in the commune of *Constitución* (Maule region) suffered the destruction of approximately 1,000 homes, 1 kindergarten and 2 educational centres, leaving about 6,000 homeless and considerable economic losses for the

population. Several rural villages were affected by housing infrastructure, agricultural irrigation facilities, educational infrastructure and loss of livelihood.

As of 24 February, a total of 17,382 people were reported to have been affected directly or indirectly by the FIBE¹. Further data indicates that of affected households, 2,185 had children and therefore constitute a priority attention group. There were 726 of these households in the commune of *Constitución*, where there were 1,203 children, (616 boys and 587 girls).



Credit: UNICEF/Javier Torres Lantadilla

As a result of this emergency situation, UNICEF has participated with other cluster leaders and agencies in the development of a Joint Common Programme Framework for United Nations support to the post-disaster process of response and recovery in the Maule and Biobio Regions. IOM, PAHO, UNESCO and UNICEF will be leading the Protection Component of the Framework, in coordination with the respective national counterparts of the Education, Protection and Health sector. They have defined a strategy to support the response centred on complementing the efforts already in place by the National Civil Protection System and ensuring the rights of the affected population. The actions will be focused on ensuring the re-establishment of the education system, providing psychosocial support to boys and girls in the most affected zones, including their families and communities, and strengthening the national capacities of response teams.

¹ FIBE (Ficha Básica De Emergencia). Basic Emergency Survey implemented by the Ministry of Social Development.

H. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF would like to express gratitude for the generous contributions made available by donors. Their strong leadership has guaranteed crucial support in humanitarian preparedness and response. We emphasize the significance of flexible resources in order to achieve our Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action programme area targets and to continue to strengthen the link between life-saving immediate responses and longer-term humanitarian development actions. We encourage donors to maintain and continue their engagement with UNICEF's Private Fundraising and Partnership Section.