

FEMINIST ACTION PROTOCOL FOR CRISES AND EMERGENCIES



FONDO
ALQUIMIA

Prepared by Fondo Alquimia, Asamblea de Organizaciones Migrantes y Promigrantes de Tarapacá, Solidaridad en Resistencia, Corporación Rompiendo Barreras, Olla Común Fuerza Marika, Grupo de Mujeres La Pincoya, Red por la Superación del Modelo Forestal.

Regions of Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Valparaíso, Metropolitana, Biobío.

March - July 2025.

FEMINIST ACTION PROTOCOL FOR **CRISES AND EMERGENCIES**





Abstract

The protocol you have before you is the result of a collective and solidary process. We are different organisations located in different regions of this territory named Chile. We have diverse backgrounds and we are engaged in different forms of activism aimed at making life more dignified and free from violence. We gathered on this occasion to develop a protocol for feminist action in response to the crises and emergencies we have been experiencing over the last decade. We offered our time, knowledge, expertise, and experience to chart a course of action that enables us to respond collectively to these situations.

During the creative process, we realized that this proposed course of action is also an invitation to organize, to get to know the people who live in your neighbourhood, your town, your city. It is an invitation to build community in a world that has become used to individualism. Finally, it is an invitation to face crises and to build the life we want.

CONTENTS

- 5** Abstract: Feminist Action Protocol for Crises and Emergencies
- 7** Introduction
- 8** Why do we propose a feminist and community response?
- 10** Feminist Responses in Three Phases
- 11** Preparation Time – Before.
- 18** Implementation Time - During.Recovery
- 31** Time – The Aftermath.
- 34** Resource Mobilisation in Times of Crisis and Emergency

Introduction

In the recent years we have witnessed multiple crisis¹, that have emerged simultaneously, affecting more than one area of people's lives. The rise of authoritarian governments, conservative and anti-rights groups; the amplification of political emergencies such as institutional crises, armed conflicts, and civil wars; the worsening climate crisis, natural disasters, human mobility; global or regional health emergencies are examples of this. In some cases, the measures implemented by different actors (governments, mass media, or international organisations) do not respond to the specific needs of communities. That is why, working horizontally and in partnership with grassroots organisations and networks, we offer the following reflection: if we want to survive and thrive, we need a radically transformative and coordinated response to crises—among social and community organisations, institutional and academic networks, intermediary organisations, and international agencies—based on intersectional feminist principles that focus on justice, healing, liberation, and the redistribution of power. Hence the creation of this Protocol, as an approach to that horizon.

The seven organisations that have come together to create this initiative address a range of causes and emergencies, such as the organisation of camps, the right to housing and the city, and demands for settlement and urbanisation. The defence of communities against the forestry model: social and environmental impacts of the forestry model and the disasters it causes. Migration and humanitarian crises, the criminalisation of migrants and humanitarian situations resulting from forced migration. Gender-based violence and digital violence. And, across the board, the economic and climate crises and the precariousness of life. We seek to ensure that these experiences, knowledge and community protocols are not confined to a single space or community, but can influence the responses of the authorities, public policies and the construction of guarantees of rights (to humanitarian assistance, the right to food, decent housing and the protection of territories).

¹ Fondo Alquimia (2025). Social Organisations in Crisis and Emergency Contexts. Available at: <https://www.fondoalquimia.org/blog/articulos/fondo-alquimia-presenta-estudio-sobre-organizaciones-sociales-en-contextos-de-crisis>

WHY DO WE
PROPOSE A
FEMINIST AND
COMMUNITY-
BASED RESPONSE
?

MEANINGS OF COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO CRISES AND EMERGENCIES.

In times of permanent crisis, our collective meanings emerge as a vital force. We support ourselves through sense of belonging, courage, love, growth, care, empathy, and affection. We nurture hope and dreams through responsibility and perseverance, guided by a sense of humanity.

Solidarity becomes the foundation of our practices. From this, we build community care with a diverse and intersectional perspective, based on mutual respect and embracing our differences. Our activism is organised, situated and territorial, driven by will, strength and commitment to human rights, from where we work with diverse groups (children, women and dissidents, migrants and residents, among others). It is in collective articulation that we sow our strength, rooted in the conviction that other worlds are possible.

FEMINIST RESPONSES IN THREE RESPONSE TIMES: BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER CRISES OR EMERGENCIES.

Distinguishing between crisis and emergency (disaster/catastrophe) in contexts of precariousness is a major challenge, as these concepts are intertwined. The causes and effects of crises are not easily separable, they tend to be long-lasting and often overlap with the experiences of the affected communities. We understand that emergencies are not isolated or exceptional events, but have become part of a continuous cycle of crises that persistently affect territories and their communities. The situations that occur can be sporadic, unexpected, and have multiple causes (natural, human, systemic)². **In this section, we will present response times to critical events (the before, during and after) from a community perspective, including the strategies and actions they involve.**

²Fondo Alquimia (2025). Social Organisations in Contexts of Crisis and Emergency. Characterization of the General System of Crisis and Emergencies.

PREPARATION TIME

BEFORE

As activists, we believe that it is essential to anticipate possible crises or emergencies, guided by the accumulated experience of our organisations. This “before” moment is built on shared reflections or how we prepare ourselves, understanding that no one formally teaches us what we should do at this preliminary stage.



1. DIAGNOSIS

Initially, we agreed that it was necessary to start with a diagnosis, although not all organisations do so. This diagnosis must be dynamic, capable of accompanying processes and being reformulated when it is needed. It includes the analysis of activism, crises, actors and resources, as well as risk analysis. We recommend using tools such as those provided by Fondo Alquimia through its guide **"Aportes para un Activismo en Tiempos de Crisis"**.

The situational diagnosis allows us to anticipate what crises may arise, based on the territory and existing threats. Thus, precautionary measures are established (e.g. safety codes, emergency kits, meeting places, networks that can be called upon), which allow us to act with clarity in the face of attacks, violence, or emergencies. We also reflect on the organisational structure: if it is hierarchical, it can hinder more horizontal and faster responses. Therefore, the diagnosis must consider where we want to go and how we want our practices and mutual care to be.

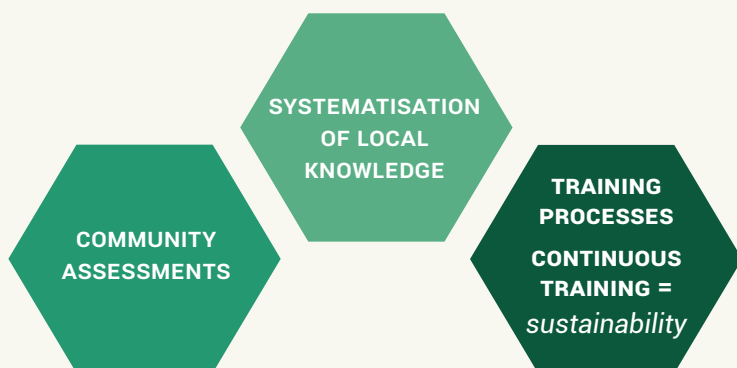
Alongside the diagnosis, we define the importance of having common agreements that guide our actions. The perspectives that have prevailed in our organisations are those of Human Rights and the Rights of Nature, accompanied by other perspectives such as gender, intersectionality, children's and youth rights, the right to the city, biodiversity, among others that may be in line with the organisation, its purpose and also the place where it operates.

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING. *WHY IS TRAINING IMPORTANT?*

Training is an essential preventive measure that allows us to respond in a prepared manner to socio-political, economic and other crises. It can be in any area that is identified as necessary to build capacity within the organisation and improve its efforts, actions and objectives. **What to train? We recommend some areas of training such as the following:**



At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen capacities, which **allows for the consolidation of the organisational practices and the development of appropriate responses to crises**. Training is not a one-off event, but rather an ongoing process that strengthens the social fabric and collective autonomy. This strengthening can be achieved through:



3. KEY ELEMENTS FOR PREPAREDNESS AND ANTICIPATION OF CRISES AND EMERGENCIES.

Below are some key elements and associated actions to strengthen community capacity for anticipating and responding to crises and emergencies. These components range from prevention and preparedness to the coordination of support networks, the creation of safe spaces, strategic communication, the promotion of mutual support, and the building of internal security in the different territories.

Community Actions for Prevention and Preparedness

PREVENTIVE ACTIONS IN THE FACE OF NATURAL OR SOCIO-ENVIRONMEN TAL/CLIMATIC DISASTERS

Periodically identify areas of environmental risk. Recognise areas that are vulnerable to disasters, such as: fires, floods, or pollution, and planning measures for the protection, evacuation and care of the environment.

Cleaning up rubbish dumps and enable accessible escape routes; if the affected areas are near forestry companies, forests or fields. Create firebreaks.

Define clear escape routes -evacuation routes- and community meeting points in the event of a possible disaster.

Digitise important documents and have physical copies ready for emergencies. Store them in a safe and accessible place (such as ID and passport).

Promote community processes for monitoring and reporting extractive or urban activities that affect the natural environments. This includes community monitoring of pollution projects or organising against deforestation, for instance, and demanding environmental impact assessments with real citizen participation.

Community Actions for Support Networks and Coordination

PREVENTIVE ACTIONS IN CASES OF VIOLENCE, URGENT NEED FOR TRANSFER OR RELOCATION, AND OTHER EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Building territorial networks: coordinating support networks with other organisations in different territories (Far North, Near North, Central, South Central, South and Austral regions).

Contact and connect with strategic allies in public institutions (shelters, public prosecutor's office, municipalities and local governments).

Create a database with key contacts such as names, positions, telephone numbers, email addresses, type of assistance or connection.

Complement the actions of state shelters and seek alternatives based on community solidarity. Above all, in cases of gender-based violence, activating feminist networks is often more effective. Create safe workplaces to prevent harassment, especially in emergency contexts.

Create safe workspaces to prevent harassment, especially in emergency contexts.

Community Actions for Safe Spaces and Physical Resources

ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY AND USE OF COMMUNITY SPACES

Map and identify physical community spaces available to serve as safe houses or temporary shelters.

Some community spaces, like community kitchens, can be used as shelters. Moreover, schools and organisations headquarters, among others.

Recover public or private spaces for the community, such as wastelands, rubbish dumps, abandoned buildings, and private properties that should be for public use.

Community Actions for Strategic Communication

ACTIONS TO DEVELOP COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES, USE OF CHANNELS AND TECHNOLOGICAL MEDIA

Develop clear communication strategies to spread awareness of the different causes, protect against harassment and gain support.

In contexts of digital violence, it is vital to have defence protocols in place on social media and communicate carefully in public.

Consider other communication mechanisms in situations where technology may fail. A format that goes beyond digital technology or signal dependency.

Safeguard information in case of hacking (using secure storage devices).

Community Actions for Mutual Support and Solidarity

ACTIONS TO PROMOTE SOLIDARITY NETWORKS (SUPPLY AND SELF-MANAGEMENT)

Create solidary funds in advance for times of crisis and solidarity baskets for caregiver women or for those facing precarious employment.

Identify priority populations for specific support in emergencies.

Maintain communal cooking pots and food cooperatives.

Community Actions for Internal Security

ACTIONS THAT PROMOTE THE SAFETY AND PROTECTIONS OF THE GROUP AND ITS MEMBERS

Have safety and coexistence protocols that address respect and non-violence. Background checks may be requested in some instances of participation for greater protection.

Address the urgent need to tackle gender-based violence and violence against diversity that occur inside the spaces themselves, including harassment, symbolic violence, and digital threats. For this purpose, the use of specific prevention, care, and redress protocols is promoted, with focus on gender perspective and collective care.

EXECUTION TIME:

DURING

Activate Response Mechanisms

We start from the premise that organisations are not created to act only in crises, but they must be prepared to respond when they occur³. Similarly, the existence of neighbourhood/community organisations facilitates and improves a rapid and effective response to crises and different types of emergencies. Crises, whether local, global, national, or regional, require agile, collaborative, and ethical mechanisms for action, located in the territory, with a perspective of rights and care for communities and those who sustain the responses.



³Fondo Alquimia (2025). *Social Organisations in Contexts of Crisis and Emergency. Characterization of the General System of Crisis and Emergencies.*

1. BASIC METHODOLOGY FOR TAKING ACTION

- Clear and accurate information: How is an emergency identified? And how community response is activated in the territory? It is important to have clear, accurate and reliable information.
- Consider the response process as a dynamic map with areas and mechanisms applicable to each type of crisis. Recognise that among the different types of crises and emergencies there are responses that may be common to all of them (such as ensuring food for the community with strategies as communal cooking pots).
- Prioritise a perspective that recognises the intersectionality of pre-existing violence and inequalities that are exacerbated in crisis situations.
- Take an approach that considers the most vulnerable populations in the case of a disaster: What is the composition of the community? Where do people who depend on specific care live? (Such as children, single mothers, people with disabilities and the LGBTQANB+ community who need ongoing support networks, et cetera).
- Work in stages: with clear courses of actions. Organise into small groups (thematic committees according to areas that the organisations can address).
- Ensure collective support and care: define protection strategies for members of the organisation and the team involved during the crisis or emergency (identifying situations of overload, risk or exposure)

2. IMPORTANT STAGES WHEN ORGANISING DURING AN EMERGENCY:

- 1.Data collection: register of affected people and human resources available to provide support.
- 2.Assignment of roles and internal organisation: recognise who is available for each area (health, food, care, et cetera). Identification of roles: spokespersons, delegations or representatives, those in charge of collection and distribution, those in charge of the support networks and/or communications.
- 3.Identification of infrastructure and tools: both within the organisation and outside, in the community or territory (equipment, infrastructure, supplies).
- 4.Networking: mapping the organisations that are currently active and activate links with other organisations around the territory. Coordination with organisations and institutional actors.
- 5.Fluent communication: to reliably inform what is occurring, but also react in a coordinated way facing the development of events. Establish emergency channels and means of dissemination.

3. MOST FREQUENT CRISES WE FACE AND THEIR EMERGENCIES.

— 1. Humanitarian Crisis —

These are situations that seriously affect the well-being of entire communities; exceptional situations that put life integrity or dignity and fundamental rights of a population at risk, generating large-scale socio-political, health and psychosocial impacts, with a sudden disruption of day life⁴. They can be caused by disasters but also by political conflicts, and can generate impacts such as forced displacement. They are exacerbated by conditions of inequality, structural violence and threats to the security of those who inhabit a territory⁵.

⁴ Fondo Alquimia (2025). *Social organisations in the context of crisis and emergency. Of crises, emergencies, catastrophes and disasters*.

⁵ Collective Construction Meeting "Protocol for Feminist Action in the Face of Crises and Emergencies" (April 26, 2025). Santiago, Chile.

Community Responses

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS	Activate previously defined meeting points, carry out collective mapping and rapid assessments to identify impacts, individuals and groups in vulnerable situations. Form organised work teams to provide an initial coordinated response
ACCESSIBILITY	Ensure safe evacuation routes, monitor the access to basic services, and arrange transportation for emergency transfer or logistical support in the affected areas.
HEALTH	Form community health brigades, organise medical supply collection centres. And coordinate health operations that provide physical care, containment, and psychological support in emergency contexts (psychological crisis intervention).
FOOD	Set up communal cooking pots and strengthen local supply networks to ensure the access to food. Drinking water is often one of the first needs in collection centres, especially when basic supplies have been disrupted.
SHELTER	Set up and manage emergency shelters and temporary residences for those in need of safe and decent accommodation.
CARE	Create spaces for protection and emotional support, especially for children, people with functional impairment, and highly vulnerable groups.

Examples, impacts and associated responses

TYPE OF CRISIS	IMPACTS	COMMUNITY RESPONSES
Pandemic	Impacts on health and hygiene, violence, overcrowding, education, hunger, unemployment, and restricted accessibility.	Health includes health brigades, collection of medical supplies, medical and mental health operations; food includes communal cooking pots and supply networks; care includes spaces for children, psychological support and protection from violence; education includes self-training and popular education processes; accessibility involves ensuring safe transport and movement during curfews.
Long-term supply cuts	Impacts on access to water, electricity, communications and mobility.	Organisation to restore basic services or temporary supplies, coordination of alternative means of transport and community communication.

— 2. Political and economic crisis —

These are situations of social, institutional, political and economic instability. Political conflicts or economic collapses/crises that affect daily life and access to rights and require organised responses to the deepening of precariousness, the restriction of democratic guarantees or increased repression of communities and organisations. They are often intertwined with humanitarian crises, which reinforces the need for comprehensive responses.

These crises can manifest themselves in contexts of economic crisis (with inflation and high unemployment), creating precarious conditions that can lead to significant social unrest. In these scenarios, social conflict and political polarisation intensify, and forms of harassment and persecution emerge towards people who engage in activism to transform their conditions⁶. The security of communities is compromised, especially in contexts of state repression, which is directly linked

⁶ Collective Construction Meeting "Protocol for Feminist Action in the Face of Crises and Emergencies" (April 26, 2025). Santiago, Chile.

to the need for strategies for collective protection and care in the face of possible political violence.

Community Responses

FOOD AND SUPPLIES	Organise communal cooking pots and create collective supply networks to ensure access to food in the context of emergency or precariousness.
SOLIDARITY SUPPORT NETWORKS	Build or strengthen solidarity support networks (in economic and logistical aspects) between organisations and individuals. These networks enable collective processes to be sustained through mutual support, resource sharing, donations and collaboration at critical times.
COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION	Develop strategies to protect activists and organised networks from harassment or persecution. This includes territorial and digital surveillance or monitoring the design of comprehensive protection mechanisms (physical and digital) and secure communication, as well as the documentation of cases of violence for their visibility and reporting.
EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	Promote popular education as a tool for community strengthening, and develop campaigns to counter misinformation and fake news. Training in rights and civil self-defence is also encouraged as part of response to crisis situations.
CARE AND SUPPORT	Create safe spaces for children, women, gender-diverse individuals, and migrants by promoting collective care. In addition, emotional support and psychosocial accompaniment are promoted in situations of violence or stress, along with the strengthening of self-care and collective care networks.
COMMUNITY ORGANISATION	Promote forms of community organisation that enable a collective response to urgent needs, strengthening solidarity, mutual support and territorial coordination in different types of situations.

Examples, impacts and associated responses

TYPE OF CRISIS	IMPACTS	COMMUNITY RESPONSES
Widespread Political-economic	Inflation, unemployment, violence during protests, social polarisation, circulation of fake news, harassment of activists.	Communal cooking pots and supply networks, care through safe spaces and containment in the face of institutional violence, popular education and actions to counter fake news, security through strategies to protect activists and networks, monitoring of social media, and protection from harassment and persecution.
Current social crisis situation	Violence, polarisation, circulation of fake news, harassment of activists.	Fortalecer redes de apoyo y autocuidado, promover educación popular y campañas contra la desinformación, construir mecanismos de protección y seguridad digital, y documentar casos de violencia o persecución.
Crisis económica	Food, unemployment, violence, security.	Community organisation for food and care, emotional support and containment, strengthening economic and solidarity support networks.

3. Intersectional violence

This refers to the various forms of structural violence that are intensified in the current period and affect different social groups in different ways, such as migrant/refugee/displaced communities, children and youth, women and gender dissidents, and communities with disabilities⁷.

Some of these groups, like children and adolescents, tend to be invisibilized, therefore, it is proposed that they be actively incorporated into care and protection strategies as a matter of urgency, considering their particular experiences of violence and exclusion. At the same time, the need to work from a gender

⁷ Fondo Alquimia (2025). Social organisations in crisis and emergency contexts. Crises of violations of the rights of children and adolescents; Crises of sexual and gender-based violence; Crises related to mass displacement.

⁸ Collective Construction Meeting "Protocol for Feminist Action in the Face of Crises and Emergencies" (April 26, 2025). Santiago, Chile.

and diversity perspective in all community actions is reinforced, taking into account that the deepening of symbolic violence and the increase in hate speech have a greater impact on Afro-descendant, migrant and LGBTIQANB+ communities⁸.

Community Responses

LEGAL ADVICE AND JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE

Promote legal advice and direct action protocols to respond to situations of violence, discrimination or immigration irregularities, especially in crisis contexts.

LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT NETWORKS

Strengthen local and international support networks that enable the protection and support of vulnerable individuals and communities (such as migrant communities or victims of trafficking).

PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION AND SUPPORT

Implement emotional support strategies and protective spaces that provide psychosocial support, with an intercultural, gender and diversity perspective.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Ensure access to integrated health care; sexual, reproductive and non-reproductive, including care of unwanted pregnancies and prevention or response to sexual violence.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING WITH A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

Promote popular education and human rights training processes that recognise the experiences of different groups and foster respect, inclusion and participation, as well as promoting respect and full inclusion of diverse identities.

Examples, impacts and associated responses

TYPE OF CRISIS	IMPACTS	COMMUNITY RESPONSES
Human mobility	Affects migrant, refugee and displaced communities, deepening racism, xenophobia and discrimination. Denial of basic rights.	Legal advice, international networks, direct action protocols, psychological support, sexual health.
Gender-based violence	Affects women in different circumstances. Includes physical, psychological, sexual, symbolic and institutional abuse.	Legal advice, direct action protocols to ensure integrity, safe shelter or accommodation, psychological support, dealing with unwanted pregnancy, sexual health.
Violence against sexual and gender diversity	Affects people physically, psychologically, symbolically, and institutionally, and it is intensified in contexts marked by discrimination and heteronormativity. It also affects the access to rights.	Legal and educational advice, direct action protocols. Psychological support, sexual health.
Violence against children and youth	From physical and psychological abuse to neglect, exclusion, and lack of access to basic rights such as education, health, and participation. Conditions of vulnerability, invisibilisation, and exposure to unsafe or abusive environments.	Legal advice, psychological support, comprehensive health care, protective spaces.

4. Socio-environmental crises and emergencies- Natural or human-made disasters

Socio-environmental crises and emergencies are critical situations that deeply affect communities and territories, caused by disasters linked to the natural and/or human action⁹.

These can have natural causes, such as earthquakes, floods, sea movement (storm surges, tsunamis) volcanic eruptions or other phenomena inherent to the dynamics of nature. They can also be caused by human factors, which fall into two broad categories: a) the consequences of highly polluting economic activities and extractivism, where the overexploitation of natural resources leads to environmental degradation, loss of ecosystems and eco-territorial violence; b) population explosion or expansion without urban planning, leading to the saturation of basic services, precarious housing and an increase in various types of risks that contrasts with the denial of rights (access to housing and right to the city, to live in an environment free from pollution, among others)¹⁰.

⁹ Fondo Alquimia (2025). Social organisations in the context of crisis and emergency. Of crises, emergencies, catastrophes and disasters.

¹⁰ Collective Construction Meeting "Protocol for Feminist Action in the Face of Crises and Emergencies" (April 26, 2025). Santiago, Chile.

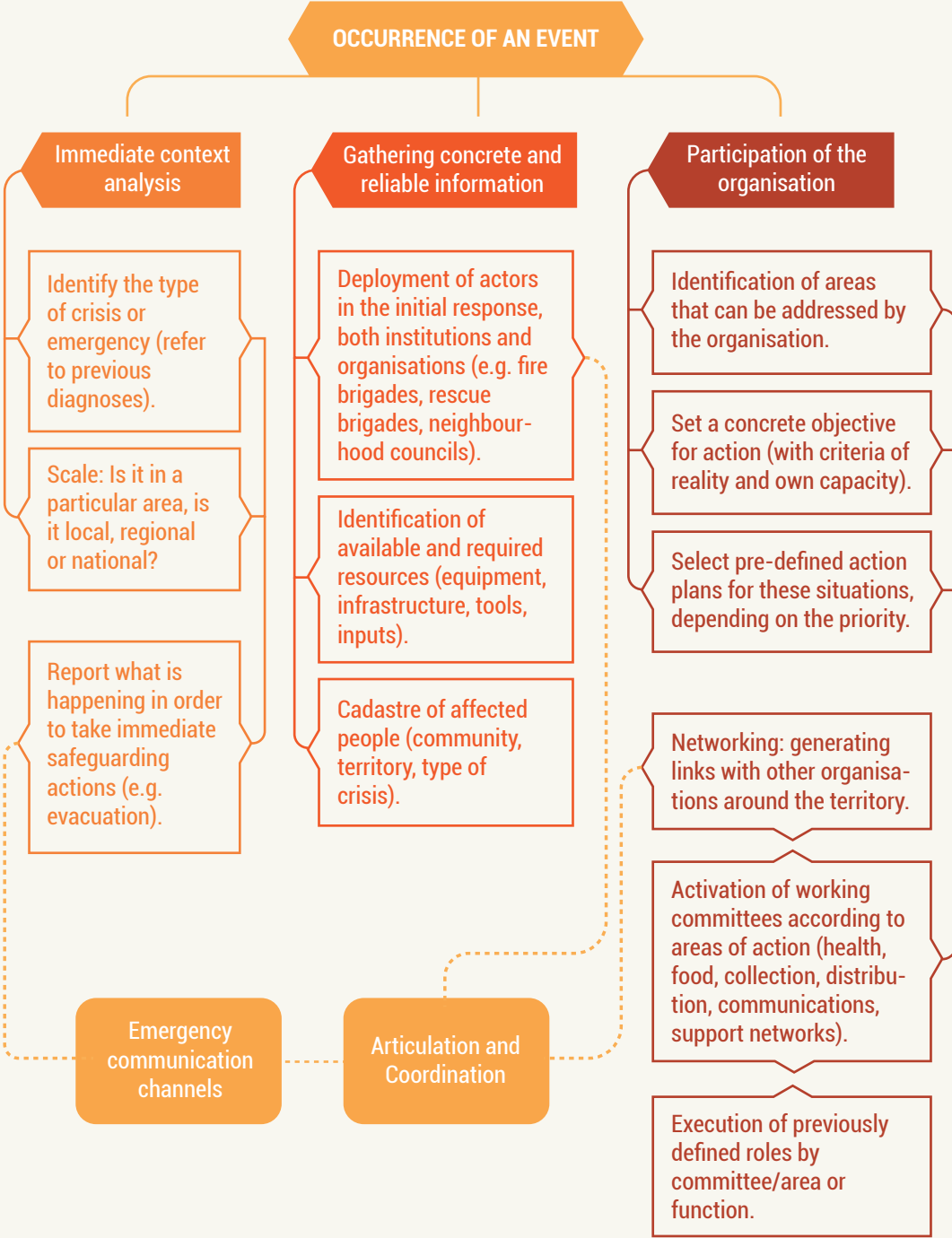
Community Responses

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS-COMMUNICATION AND EVACUATION	Organise the identification of risk areas, communicate about the progress of the situation (spread of fires, as an example) and coordinate the evacuation of communities in the event of a fire, earthquake or tsunami threats.
FOOD AND SUPPLIES	Ensure access to food by setting up communal cooking pots and by activating community and solidarity food supply networks. Ensure access to drinking water.
SHELTERS	Set up emergency shelters and temporary residences for affected people who require safe accommodation. Identify "safe zones".
HEALTH	Establish health brigades and organise the collection of medical, cleaning and psychological care supplies to respond to physical, health and emotional needs.
ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPORT	Make sure that the access routes are in proper condition, the availability of community transport and the functioning of basic services during the emergency.

Examples, impacts and associated responses

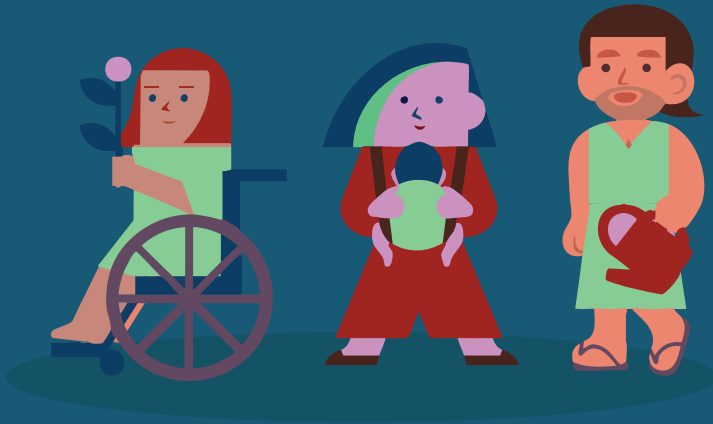
TYPE OF CRISIS	IMPACTS	COMMUNITY RESPONSES
Natural environmental disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, among others).	Loss of homes and basic services, displacement of communities, health impacts, food insecurity, damage to ecosystems, soil degradation and biodiversity loss.	Activation of communal cooking pots and supply networks, setting up shelters, organising health brigades and collecting medical and hygiene supplies, creating spaces for care and containment, restoring or recovery of basic services including water, electricity and communications, and managing transport and accessible mobility in the affected areas.
Human-caused environmental disasters (extractivism, fires, unregulated urban expansion).	Displacement of communities, loss of territories and forms of life, water, air and soil pollution, deterioration of health, habitat fragmentation, loss of biodiversity and aggravation of the climate crisis.	Setting up housing committees, coordination of territorial defence, management the access to basic services and rights, like access to water. Community reporting and monitoring of extractivist projects, protection of ecosystems and territorial defenders.

Crisis or Emergency Response Activation Route



RECOVERY TIME

THE AFTERMATH



On emotional reconstruction

After passing through a crisis, catastrophe, or emergency, we need actions for reconstruction, care, and emotional support. It is necessary to collectively take on care as an essential organisational task. It is also necessary to pause, respecting spaces for rest and leisure.

Considering the sustainability of the organisation and its members, it is necessary to provide spaces for collective care at least two or three times a year, taking into account that this is a fundamental part for the organisation's functioning.

On physical and structural reconstruction

In addition to working with state institutions that must respond, we know that it is beneficial to promote participatory reconstruction plans with the affected communities to strengthen the social fabric.

For socio-environmental disasters, reforestation actions can be carried out with native species and by controlling invasive species. Monitor air, water and soil quality after fires. Develop plans for ecological recovery and sustainable land management.

Evaluation spaces

It is recommended to create spaces that allow for recognition of all the work that has been done and evaluate which elements were important in responding to the crisis and what needs to be improved. Reflect on the effectiveness of the points of agreement, protocols, and roles, among others that have emerged during the response.

Strengthening the fabric

Promote long-term organisational and community strengthening by fostering horizontal collective structures. Open up training opportunities so that more people have coordination skills and can share responsibilities to avoid work overloads. Incorporate perspectives or viewpoints that consider other social causes beyond the issue addressed by the organisation. This allows for a comprehensive view, generates new ideas and bonds of solidarity, and strengthens our actions.

Exchange of knowledge and territorial pedagogy

Promote the exchange of knowledge and feedback among organisations, neighbours and communities. Prioritise sharing what has been learned in other sectors, socialising the information and knowledge gathered.

Conduct methodological and training workshops in institutions (schools, clinics, neighbourhood committees) on topics related to the impacts of crises/emergencies on communities; and also receive training from these institutions

Incidence and strategic negotiation with institutions

Participate in dialogues with government and private institutions: use experience and technical knowledge to guide decisions for the benefit of the community. Demand that the resources allocated to entities, NGOs and projects- organisations that seek to work with community support on social projects- truly respond to the needs of the territories. Using territorial organisations leverage to negotiate and obtain structural improvements (e.g. cases concerning the right to housing).

Recording, memory and systematisation of processes

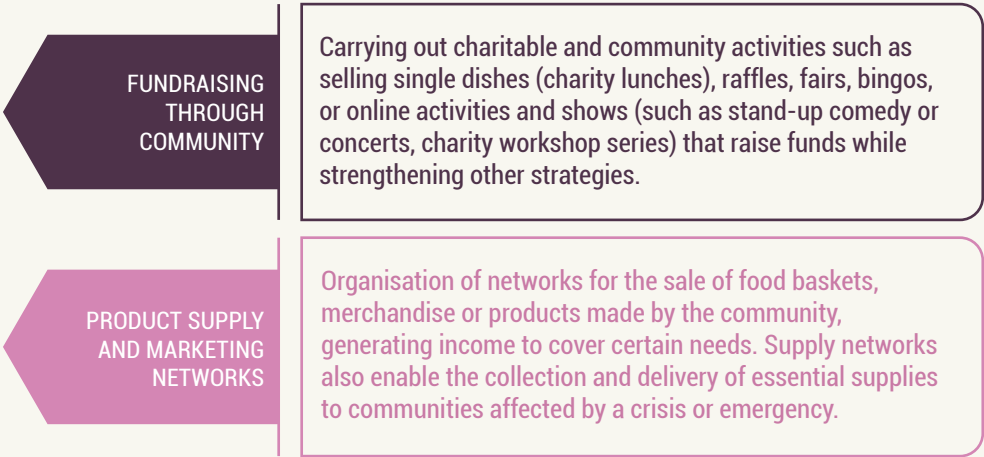
Record and share organisational history so that other communities can learn, evaluate and move forward in the face of circumstances that may arise. It is important to leave a record of events, lessons learned, practices and networks available to other communities that may experience something similar.

MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES IN TIMES OF CRISIS AND EMERGENCY

The mobilisation of resources in contexts of crisis or emergency emerges as a concrete response and it is a collective process driven by organisations of various kinds to respond to urgent needs, sustain organisational work and strengthen the autonomy of territories¹¹. It is not just a matter of raising money, but of politicising the use, administration and distribution of resources, as well as highlighting the value of community work and building support networks that can be sustained over time based on transparency, reciprocity, sustainability and solidarity.

¹¹ Fondo Alquimia (2025). *Social organisations in crisis and emergency contexts. Strategies for financing and resource management of organisations.*

Resource mobilisation strategies¹²



¹² Some of these strategies were recovered from the records of the Feminist Solidarity Meeting in Valparaíso (Fondo Alquimia, 2023). Available at: <https://www.fondoalquimia.org/sites/default/files/2024-01/Memoria%20Encuentro%20de%20Solidaridad%20Feminista%20en%20Valpara%C3%ADso%20-%202023.pdf>

INDIVIDUAL OR
COLLECTIVE DONATION
CAMPAIGNS

Collection of financial contributions through social media, circles of trust, or international networks, especially in response to specific emergencies (fires, health issues, family reunification, natural disasters).

APPLYING FOR
FUNDING CALLS

Access to financing through competitive state funds, private funds, or feminist funds.

INSTITUTIONAL
SUPPORT AND
PARTNERSHIPS

Coordination with municipalities, provincial governments and government benefits. Also international organisations or NGOs that can provide financial, legal or logistical support (with the delivery of supplies and materials).

INTERNAL
SELF-MANAGEMENT
AND MUTUAL
SUPPORT

Collection of resources among members of the organisation or network itself to deal with personal or collective emergencies, such as health problems, food, transport or rent payments.

THE POLITICISATION
OF MONEY IN TIMES
OF CRISIS

Speak openly about money and *finances* as a political dimension of organisational work, legitimising the need for resources as part of the sustainability of activism.



**FEMINIST ACTION
PROTOCOL FOR
CRISES AND
EMERGENCIES**



FONDO
ALQUIMIA

www.fondoalquimia.org