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# DREF Final Report

## Brazil: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

|  |                               |   |  |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>DREF Operation N°</b>   | MDRBR010                      | <b>Glide N°</b>   | <a href="#">FL-2021-000204-BRA</a>                 |
| <b>Operation start date:</b>   | 16 December 2021              | <b>Timeframe:</b>   | 5 months (2-month extension)                       |
|  |                               | <b>Operation end date:</b>  | 31 May 2022  |
| <b>Final Report publication: 24 May 2024</b>   |                               | <b>Reporting period covered by this update:</b><br>16 December 2021 – 31 May 2022 |  |
| <b>IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> <b>Yellow</b>   |                               |   |  |
| <b>DREF allocated:</b> 342,866 Swiss francs (an increase from the original CHF 261,223)  |                               |   |  |
| <b>Total number of people affected:</b>  | Over 1 million in both states | <b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>   | 4,000 (800 families)                               |
| <b>States affected:</b>  | Bahia, Minas Gerais           | <b>Areas targeted:</b>  | Bahía (Jucuruçu and Medeiros Neto)<br>Minas Gerais |
| <b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Brazilian Red Cross (BRC) has its national headquarters in Rio de Janeiro and 21 branches with 6,000 volunteers and 300 staff members.  |                               |   |  |
| <b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).  |                               |   |  |
| <b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National and State-level Civil Defence, military fire brigade, Brazilian Navy, Brazilian Army, National Department of Transportation Infrastructure - DNIT, Ministry of Health and health secretariats, Unified Health System - SUS, VigiDesastre - Ministry of Health, National Health Force, Mobile Emergency Care Service – SAMU. In Bahia, Brazilian Bar Association - Itamaraju Subsection, Bahia State Military Police, Bahia Company for Water and Sanitation S. A – EMBASA. |                               |   |  |
| The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.  |                               |   |  |

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the Disaster

The rainy season in Brazil began early in November 2021, a month ahead of schedule. Heavy rainfall, including the passage of a subtropical cyclone over Bahia on 7 December 2021, caused flooding and landslides in south-eastern Brazil. The Brazilian Red Cross (BRC) launched this IFRC-DREF operation to respond to humanitarian needs in the state of Bahia and, following further rainfall, expanded the operation to Minas Gerais. In mid-February and early March, further rains affected other areas of the country (Petrópolis, Angra dos Reis, Paraty).

At the close of this operation a total of 174 municipalities in Bahia have declared a state of emergency. In the period from November 2021 to May 2022, 26 people were killed and 520 injured by floods and rockslides. According to the report of the Bahia State Superintendence of Protection and Civil Defence (Sudec), approximately 815,769 people have been affected by the floods in Bahia. The main affected areas in the far south are in the municipalities of Medeiros Neto, Jucuruçu and Itamaraju, where the Brazilian Red Cross (CRB) carried out its

response. In addition, at the close of the operation and since the beginning of April, a total of 449 of the 853 municipalities in Minas Gerais declared a state of emergency, with a total of 24 deaths and more than 70,000 people displaced by the emergency.

In the months of February and April 2022, the cities of Petrópolis, Angra dos Reis, Paraty, all in the state of Rio de Janeiro, were affected by rains. In Petrópolis (city located in a valley, mountainous region) 260 mm of water fell in only two hours, causing landslides with 2,917 people affected, 234 deaths and 5,000 houses damaged. On 1 April 2022, rains affected the cities of Angra dos Reis and Paraty, located in a coastal region, where the rainfall zone lies between forested mountains and the seacoast. In Paraty, the rains affected 3,600 houses, with 7 deaths, 75 people homeless and 400 displaced. In neighbouring Angra dos Reis there were 11 deaths, 314 people homeless and 10 missing.

Humanitarian actors, including the Brazilian Red Cross, conducted damage assessments and needs analysis over the weekend of 10 December 2021 in Bahia and 17 January 2022 in Minas Gerais. In each state, the federal, state, and municipal institutions are working together on assistance and early recovery actions. Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) established in Bahia and Minas Gerais have been actively involved in the EOC in Itamarajú in Bahia. This IFRC-DREF allocation is covering the National Society's response actions and complementing the Federal Government's overall action plan. Brazilian Red Cross response teams also responded in the newly affected areas through support to the Rio de Janeiro branch.



Psychosocial support sessions for children - Bahia - Source: Brazilian Red Cross.

At the time of going to press, both Bahia and Minas Gerais have already emerged from the state of alert and all people have returned to their homes. The usual services have been regularised and the roads are accessible. The families whose houses had been totally destroyed have not returned to their homes; some are staying with relatives and friends, while others are now living with the support of their State Governments in the form of "social rent". All the houses that were inspected and liberated have already received their families back. It was observed that in some regions, there is a movement of reconstruction and repair of the houses, in both the States of Bahia and Minas Gerais.

## Summary of Current Response

### Overview of the Host National Society's response actions.

The Brazilian Red Cross has 21 branches throughout the country, including three in Minas Gerais located in Belo Horizonte, Governador Valadares, and Mariana; there are no branches in Bahia. From the beginning of the floods, the national headquarters mobilized a team to the field to conduct operational coordination and needs assessments in coordination with the Ministry of Citizenship of the Federal Government in Bahia, the Minas Gerais branch also conducted its needs assessments with volunteers in the field.

Based on these assessments and field coordination, the BRC provided first aid and pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, psychological first aid to first responders, and community health activities in Bahia and Minas Gerais.

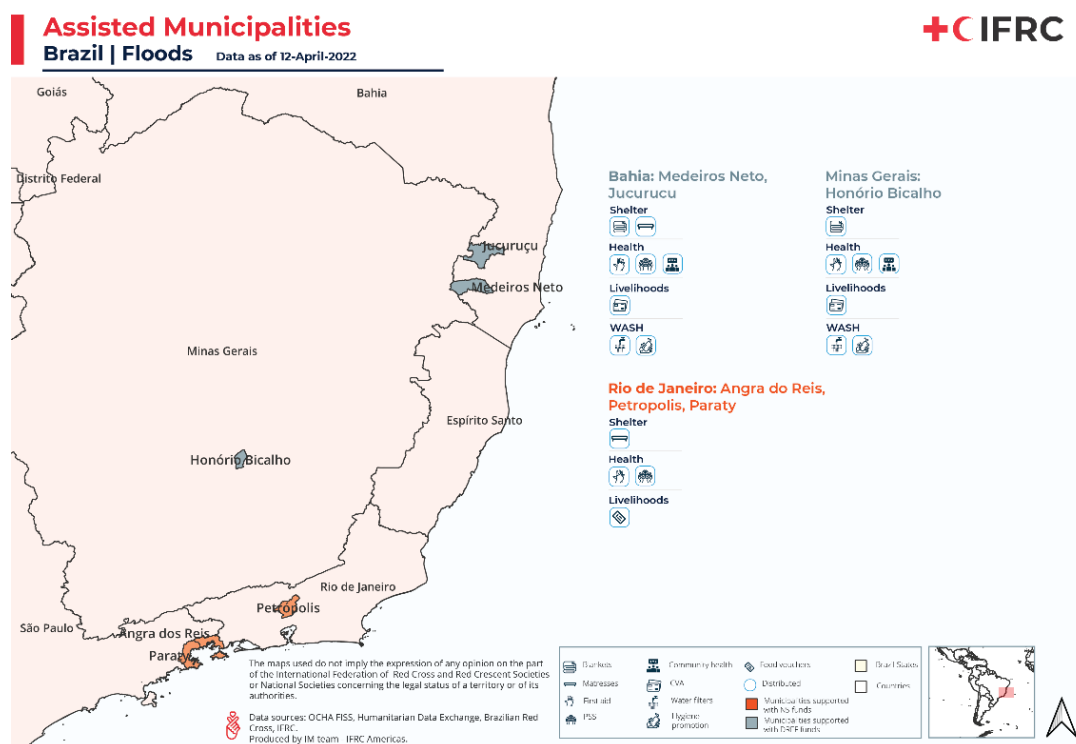
The National Society's domestic donation channels were activated in December 2021<sup>1</sup> and more than 150 tons of donations have been mobilized for people affected by the rains. Humanitarian partners, including the BRC, have

<sup>1</sup>Donations to BRC's campaign for this emergency are being received in Caixa Econômica Federal - 104. Agencia: 2123. Cuenta: 5613. Operación: 003

distributed goods in Itamaraju, Medeiros Neto, Verada, Jucuruçu, Prado, Eunapolis, Ilheus, Nova Alegria, Labuna, Itapitanga, Dario Meira, Itororo, Itapitinga and Pocos. The first shipments included hygiene and cleaning items and personal protection equipment; nutritional supplements (amendoim paste) were also provided to contribute to the food security of the affected population.

The headquarters team, in coordination with the Rio de Janeiro branch, conducted needs assessments in Petrópolis, Angra do Reis and Paraty. With national funds, in support of the Rio de Janeiro branch, provided psychosocial support, first aid, food cards, water and mattresses.

The headquarters team, comprised of finance, reporting and co-operation staff, worked to close the operation and prepare the final financial and narrative reports. The central office team worked from the beginning of the operations in Bahia, being present from data collection, control of aircraft to the provision of first aid and psychosocial support, being the SOS Bahia one of the largest humanitarian operations of the Brazilian Red Cross. The team of the central body that was assisting throughout the operation, is composed of staff from finance, procurement, compliance, reporting, and cooperation, worked to close the operation and prepare the final financial and narrative reports, all in their respective areas worked to better assist the needs and teams in IFRC-DREF fields.



### Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's actions in the country.

The IFRC provided support to the BRC for this operation through its Country Delegation (CCD) in the Southern Cone and Brazil. The IFRC in the Americas accompanied the BRC in disaster management, logistics, finance, planning and reporting, and communications. Three people have been mobilized in the country through the rapid response system (Surge), with the support of the Canadian Red Cross, the first rotation field coordinator was mobilized and deployed from the Argentine Red Cross. This first rotation field coordinator was in the country for three weeks, which allowed for the establishment of an operational working structure, a feasibility study with a market analysis for cash and voucher assistance, and the implementation of a monitoring system.

The second rotation field coordinator, mobilized from the Paraguayan Red Cross, arrived in Bahia in mid-January to support the BRC's roll-out of the response actions and strengthen the coordination between the IFRC and BRC. A logistics specialist, mobilized from the Red Cross Society of Panama, was also deployed in mid-January, initially working in the national headquarters in Rio to accompany the procurement process of the household items planned in this IFRC-DREF operation.

The Americas regional communication team worked with the BRC communication team to strengthen its external products (press coverage of the National Society's actions, as well as key messages).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) liaised with the BRC throughout the operation and offered assistance for the import of humanitarian goods if required. To support the BRC DREF operation, the Canadian Red Cross and ECHO contributed to the replenishment of part of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country**

Federal and State-level institutions, including Civil Defence, the Ministry of Health, specialized organisms, and firefighters from several states, contributed to the assistance and early recovery actions.

On 13 December, the Federal Government launched a recovery action plan to respond to the needs of the flood-affected people. The over 200M Brazilian Real plan has destined 140M BRL to Bahia (23.2M CHF) and 48M BRL (7.96M CHF) to Minas Gerais. The State governments of Bahia and Minas Gerais also announced the launch of recovery programmes for the affected population, including humanitarian assistance, reestablishment of essential services, and damaged infrastructure. Almost R\$ 3 million has also been allocated to help the city of Petrópolis with street cleaning, the purchase of food, blankets, and medicines, power restoration, and urban mobility works.

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

#### ***Needs Analysis***

In the last field visits for the finalization of the IFRC-DREF activities, the National Society was able to collect the following needs update:

**Shelter:** Strong winds, torrential rains, and rising rivers resulted in partial or total damage to homes. Although the government has provided funds for home reconstruction or temporary rentals, many families have not yet been able to fully return to their homes. In both Bahia and Minas Gerais, evacuation centres have closed, some people returned to their homes, others stayed with relatives, and others in permanent collective accommodation centres (such as homes for the elderly or children). This situation led to the need for many permanent shelters to improve their service and as they have not been assisted during the emergency, the National Society changed the intervention strategy in this line and worked with the delivery of mattresses, sheets, and towels for these permanent shelters.

**Livelihoods and Basic Needs:** Many of the people who lost their homes were from low and middle-income groups, who were already economically vulnerable due to the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. People did not have the financial resources to replace their lost items and were unable to access food or basic necessities. The cash transfer programme has been completed in both areas (Bahia and Minas Gerais) in both areas with great receptivity from the population and local businesses. The programme enabled people to have access to basic necessities and food items at least for the time of implementation and has provided a respite for people to readjust their economy after the impact of the floods and the COVID-19 pandemic. Taking into consideration that the municipalities are in regions with few resources that are still suffering from the impact of the pandemic, we ponder that the conditions in the municipalities are improving, however, the population is still trying to return to normality after the disaster.

**Health:** Heavy rains, flooding and landslides caused injuries from falling objects and hazards during evacuation from their homes. Although first aid has been provided, communities needed training to support future emergency situations. The floods increased the risk of vector-borne diseases, with an increase in mosquitoes due to standing water and high temperatures. The Ministry of Health provided health coverage and access to routine health services for people in need of care with non-communicable diseases. Courses provided by the Brazilian Red Cross helped people to take care of themselves and be prepared for future situations, however, vector-borne diseases are still in increasing demand, mainly dengue.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brazilian Red Cross has received requests from state actors to obtain rapid COVID-19 tests, which are scarce in the country. In addition, the use of masks is no longer mandatory in the country, but there are still cases of COVID-19, although the situation has improved with vaccination.

Mental health services were scarce before the flooding. The BRC was the first humanitarian actor to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to the affected population. The Brazilian Red Cross identified adults and children who require MHPSS due to the high level of stress linked to the impact of the heavy rains and the loss of lives, homes, and belongings. Furthermore, the first responders also require MHPSS care. The BRC has received requests to provide MHPSS for those engaged in the response efforts. In Minas Gerais, psychosocial support activities are still being carried out with the affected families.

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene:** Water and sanitation facilities have already been repaired by government institutions, and people have access to water and sewage services. The infrastructure has been repaired but is still precarious. Through the hygiene promotion talks that took place before and during the delivery of the water filters, some practices within the communities have improved, such as reducing the accumulation of water that can help the proliferation of the dengue mosquito.

### **Operation risk assessment**

For the coming months, the seasons are expected to be cold, drought, fires, arboviruses, and river floods. Cold in the southern regions of the country, while in the central west there is drought and large-scale fires that usually reach the environmental reserves, recurring between the months of July and November. There are also river floods in the north. Moreover, the whole country suffers from the impacts caused by arboviruses.

### **COVID-19 Pandemic**

This IFRC-DREF operation and its operational strategy considered the risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic and was aligned with the IFRC's global emergency appeal supporting National Societies to aid and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The National Society's response to COVID-19 was supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which facilitates and supports them in maintaining critical service provision while adapting to COVID-19. This IFRC-DREF operation was aligned with and contributes to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Americas Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the National Society ensured that COVID-19 prevention measures were always in line with the regional action plan and the national COVID-19 plan.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall Operational objective

With this action plan, this IFRC-DREF operation supported the Brazilian Red Cross to reach a total of 4,000 people (800 households: 650 in Medeiros Neto and Jucuruçu in Bahia and 150 in Minas Gerais) with shelter, livelihoods, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene support for five months.

### Proposed strategy

The Brazilian Red Cross provided support in the areas of:

- **Cash and Voucher Assistance:** Vouchers were distributed to 800 affected families to help cover food, hygiene, cleaning and other differentiated needs in Bahia and Minas Gerais. The Brazilian Red Cross already had experience in assisting with cash and vouchers, as well as a framework agreement with a financial services provider.
- **Shelter:** Blankets were provided for the 800 families affected by the floods and whose homes were flooded or destroyed. In addition, 80 mattresses, 80 sheets, and 800 towels were delivered, to complement the shelter support in the areas where collective centers were established, the shelters were APAE which serves people with disabilities, the Elderly Home and the Children's Home, both serving the elderly and children respectively in the affected municipalities. The delivery complemented the actions taken by the state for the subsequent return to their homes.
- **Health:** First aid and pre-hospital care were provided for 300 people. Mental health and psychosocial support were provided to 800 evacuated families in collective centres, communities, and the affected areas, as well as the first responders, including BRC volunteers and staff, engaged in the response. Health promotion was done in a cross-cutting manner throughout the operation. Attention to vulnerable groups was also prioritized, and aligned with protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) protocols and approaches.

Within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the BRC implemented protection and prevention measures against COVID-19 using its COVID-19 operational resources and complemented these in this operation with the mobilization of the BRC Vaccine Bus.

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:** The provision of safe and clean water was a priority, as well as supporting the distribution of hygiene and cleaning products through the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) program. The BRC procured 800 household water filters and taught about their use so affected households have access to clean water.

The Brazilian Red Cross used municipal selection criteria that identify affectation levels, and low socioeconomic indicators and aims to reach those not directly reached by government assistance.

The following selection criteria were used to identify the households to be reached:

- Households affected in critical areas: structural damage or homes rendered uninhabitable, level of access to basic services, negative impact on family members' lives and health.
- Households with children under the age of five, older adults, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and/or people with chronic diseases.
- Households whose main source of livelihoods have been affected.
- Those who have not received similar assistance from another institution.

The differential needs of all groups were considered age, sex, gender, disabilities, health conditions, and ethnicity, among others.

**Human Resources:** The operation hired two people to provide support, a full-time coordination assistant for Bahia (in the field) and a financial assistant to provide support to both intervention zones, who worked from HQ.

In Bahia, there is no active branch, so the operation was carried out with staff from Headquarters, the operation assistant, and volunteers who provided itinerant support in the field for each of the activities. The Minas Gerais branch had its team of volunteers who provided support in carrying out the activities for this operation. Members of the National Intervention Team provided support and coordinated several field missions. A shift system was implemented for the volunteers to rest properly, and safety nets were established to ensure the volunteers' protection. A psychosocial support channel was made available to all field staff and all participants have life insurance.

Rapid response staff were also deployed to support coordination and procurement management in the field, as well as staff from the Southern Cone countries' delegation to provide technical support and monitoring of actions.

**Logistics:** The national headquarters team provided financial, administrative, and logistical support to the operation. The National Society has worked throughout with the IFRC's procurement and fund management procedures.

On the other hand, the Brazilian Red Cross has an agreement with Alelo S.A., with whom it has been implementing the cash transfer programme under the COVID-19 project and continued with the contract to carry out cash distribution through multipurpose cards in this operation.

The National Society provided three vehicles (4x4 van, Pick Up and Combi) for the transfer of volunteers and field implementation of activities in Bahia. Vehicles have also been rented (5 in Bahia and 6 in Minas Gerais) for the same purpose.

**Communication:** The National Society has a national media and communications department that participates in the coverage and dissemination of the operation by local, regional, and national media. In addition, internal and external dissemination of the operation was carried out through two of the National Society's communication channels.

Communication channels:

- [Facebook](#)
- [Instagram](#)
- [Twitter](#)
- [Web Site](#)

Press report published about the CVB: [Launch of the humanitarian card of the Brazilian Red Cross branch in Minas Gerais](#)

**Information Technology (IT):** The National Society has a National Information Technology (IT) Department. The ODK and KoBo system was used during the operation for data collection during needs assessments, registration of families and delivery of humanitarian aid in the operation.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER):** Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the operation was carried out by the National Society's risk management department. A first update report was made for the extension of the operation and the final report. The person recruited for PMER supported the implementation of the lessons learned workshop.


**Security:** Due to the insecurity and violence in Brazil, all National Society staff and volunteers involved in the operation's activities received security instructions from the National Society's risk management department, in accordance with the "Stay Safe" manual developed by the National Society, which in turn is based on the IFRC's Stay Safe manual. In addition, a safety plan was developed to assess the risks in the intervention areas.

Volunteers working in the response were covered by insurance provided by the CVB (Companhia de Porto Seguro) with accidental death and accidental permanent disability cover - in addition to IFRC insurance cover. They were provided with protective and visibility equipment, as well as clear psychosocial support mechanisms, debriefing, and welcome sessions. Activities were only carried out during the day.

COVID-19 protection basics provided by the Global COVID-19 Project were provided. All volunteers mobilized to act in the response presented proof of INFLUENZA and COVID-19 vaccination with two doses.

**Finance and Administration:** The Brazilian Red Cross has a permanent administration and finance system in place, which ensures the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions set out in the memorandum of understanding between the National Society and the IFRC. Financial resources were managed following the National Society's regulations and IFRC-DREF guidelines.

## C. OPERATIONAL PLAN<sup>2</sup>

|   | <p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p><b>People targeted: 5,200</b><br/> Male: 2,548<br/> Female: 2,652<br/> <b>Requirements (CHF): 47,500</b></p>  |                    |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
|--|--|--------------------|--------|--------|---|-------|--------------------|---|-----|-----|
| <p><b>Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</b></p>  |  |                    |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,200<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  |                    | Target | Actual | # people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance  | 4,000 | 5,200 <sup>3</sup> |   |     |     |
|  | Target   | Actual             |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| # people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance   | 4,000  | 5,200 <sup>3</sup> |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| <p><b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b></p>   |  |                    |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># households provided with emergency shelter assistance (blankets).</td> <td style="text-align: center;">800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">800</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of mattresses/sheets/towels are procured, shipped, and distributed.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">960</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> |                    | Target | Actual | # households provided with emergency shelter assistance (blankets). | 800   | 800                | # of mattresses/sheets/towels are procured, shipped, and distributed. | 300 | 960 |
|  | Target   | Actual             |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| # households provided with emergency shelter assistance (blankets).  | 800  | 800                |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| # of mattresses/sheets/towels are procured, shipped, and distributed.  | 300  | 960                |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| <p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p>  |  |                    |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| <p><b># of people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.</b><br/> The National Society worked in the temporary shelters set up by the municipalities of Medeiros Neto, Nova Alegria, Jucuruçu, Ilhéus, providing first aid, and psychosocial support and delivering the collected household donations: hygiene kits, protection kits, and food kits. It also worked with people returning home to resettle. A total of 615 blankets were delivered in Bahia (Medeiros Neto, Jucuruçu). These actions have reached a total of 3,935 people.</p> |  |                    |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |
| <p><b># of households provided with emergency shelter assistance (blankets).</b><br/> The National Society has purchased in Rio the blankets delivered in Bahia (Medeiros Neto and Jucuruçu) and procured locally the blankets delivered in Minas Gerais. Considering the average number of people per family, it was decided to deliver a total of 5 blankets to each household.</p>  |  |                    |        |        |   |       |                    |   |     |     |

<sup>2</sup> The general disaggregation is made with [statistical](#) information of the country (48.2% men and 51.8% women).

<sup>3</sup> This number is calculated by the sum of 800 families that received blankets and approximately 80 families assisted through each center (240 families).

| <b>Zone</b>   | <b>Households</b> | <b>Blankets</b> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Medeiros Neto | 310               | 1.550           |
| Jucuruçu      | 327               | 1.635           |
| Minas Gerais  | 150               | 750             |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>787</b>        | <b>3.935</b>    |

#### **# of mattresses are procured, shipped, and distributed.**

As a result of the floods caused by the rains in March/April, this activity had a delayed implementation period. The National Society carried out a new needs and context analysis in Bahia, as many shelters had closed, and people had already returned to their homes. It was decided to purchase 80 mattresses, 80 sheets, and 800 towels to deliver to permanent shelters, asylums, and orphanages that had been affected (to a lesser extent) by the floods in the area and are working to house people permanently.

| <b>Name</b>     | <b>Mattresses</b> | <b>Sheets</b> | <b>Towels</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| APAE            | 45                | 45            | 450           | <b>540</b>   |
| LAR DE IDOSO    | 20                | 20            | 200           | <b>240</b>   |
| LAR DE CRIANÇAS | 15                | 15            | 150           | <b>180</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>80</b>         | <b>80</b>     | <b>800</b>    | <b>960</b>   |

It is estimated that each center serves approximately 60/80 people per day. Therefore, it is estimated that through these actions 240 more families can be reached.

#### **Challenges**

A challenge for the National Society was around purchasing, as it was understaffed for administrative purchasing tasks. With the high demand and changing needs that some places required and the difficult access to the site, there were many delays. During the IFRC-DREF there were changes in needs, because throughout the period and with new areas of intervention for the operation, the initial planning had to suffer changes, which were a challenge. After all, sometimes they ran away from the lines of the action plan of the project, requiring a whole readjustment and change of demands, including purchases. Moreover, another challenge of the Red Cross was the dissemination of the role of the CVB in the affected areas. Because the affected population did not know exactly the role of the National Society, so it took some time for them to understand. Another challenge was in directing the high demand for donations from the IFRC-DREF to those regions affected by the disaster. Because of this high demand, the spreadsheet of distributed materials was not updated in real time, therefore, because they were in spaces provided to the National Society during the disaster, which did not have the capacity for adequate storage, it did not give flow to the need for rapid flow that some products needed, therefore the control of inputs and outputs by the expiration date of the products was lacking.

#### **Lessons learned**

The lessons learned in this project led to the conclusion that it is important that whenever the National Society is acting in a mission, it should broadcast on local radio stations the role that the Red Cross has come to play so that the population is aware of how far the National Society can help them. The holding of more coordination meetings between the local coordinator and the volunteers participating in the operation was observed, because the more informed they are about all the contexts of the mission, the better the performance.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 4,030**

Male: 1,943

Female: 2,087

**Requirements (CHF): 120,000**

**Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.**

| Indicators:                                       | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of families reached with livelihood assistance. | 800    | 806    |

**Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.**

| Indicators:              | Target | Actual |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of vouchers delivered. | 800    | 806    |

### Progress towards outcomes

#### # of families reached with livelihood assistance.

A feasibility study was conducted to understand the viability of developing cash and voucher assistance in Bahia and Minas Gerais communities. Based on the needs assessment process already conducted, the mechanisms were defined and the criteria and risks inherent in the process were evaluated.

The program has been implemented in Medeiros Neto and Jucuruçu to provide assistance through the delivery of cards totaling BRL 800 (CHF 132) per family. The strategy was to distribute the funds in two transfers of BRL 400 each. In Minas Gerais, the transfer took place at the end of April and was a one-off transfer of BRL 800. A total of 3,687 people have been reached through these actions.



Delivery of CVA program - April 2022 –  
Source: Brazilian Red Cross.

#### # of cards delivered.

The process began with surveys of families in Bahia and Minas Gerais. The surveys were conducted jointly with local authorities. The list was validated by technicians from Headquarters, considering the selection criteria proposed for response.

The delivery in Bahia took place in a community hall and included training for people to use them correctly. In Minas Gerais, the same process was used, including the financial service provider. The program included a follow-up process for the families assisted, which involves monitoring the use of the cards or a general program satisfaction survey.

| Zone          | Cards delivered |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Medeiros Neto | 319             |
| Jucuruçu      | 324             |
| Minas Gerais  | 163             |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>806</b>      |

## Challenges

The survey of people to be served within the cash transfer program, was a challenge for the operation, because the National Society did not have a previously prepared survey and in data collection, there was a lack of information, and this, delayed the implementation time. At the same time, the Alelo company's reporting deadlines are long.

In addition, it was noted the need for disclosure of the role of the Red Cross at the site of the disasters, as well as the importance of the disclosure of the selection criteria of the families to benefit to the entire community, so that there is a better understanding of the choices and actions of the National Society at the site.

Thus, as the decentralization of information was a challenge, so was the agility in the operational updates, because the information was very concentrated in a focal point, which left him very overwhelmed with the various demands, while the others were often unaware of the general context of the information.

## Lessons learned

An important lesson learned, was the need to have previous formats, the emergency for data collection, as well as the importance of using digital media, such as the ODK platform or Kobo, to collect this data, because they speed up and facilitate the survey of beneficiaries, therefore, it is concluded the need for cell phones for this purpose in the field. As well as continuous meetings between the local coordinator and the volunteers who participate in the operation. So that everyone is always well-informed of everything that happens in the field operation.



## Health

**People targeted: 4,030**

Male: 1,943

Female: 2,087

**Requirements (CHF): 6,240**

### Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

| Indicators:                                  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of people reached through health services. | 4,000  | 4,030  |

### Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of people reached with first aid.                    | 300    | 300    |
| # of families reached with community health promotion. | 800    | 806    |

### Progress towards outcomes

### # of people reached through health services.

Community first aid workshops were held in the communities of Minas Gerais, Medeiros Neto and Jucuruçu. The workshops provided theoretical and practical information on basic first aid techniques to be used in an emergency, covering topics such as: caring for injuries, burns, wounds, CPR and abdominal thrusts (Heimlich manoeuvre). A total of 3,985 people has been reached through these actions.



First aid care. Medeiros Neto, Bahía - April 2022 - Source: Brazilian Red Cross.

### # of people reached with first aid.

During the first days of the operation in Bahía and Minas Gerais, first aid teams of three volunteers each were set up with first aid kits for the most urgent care. More than 200 people were attended to and the most common care provided were: cuts, wounds to feet and hands, dislocations, pressure and temperature controls. A total of 300 first-aid attentions have been provided, 127 to men and 173 to women. The Health and First Aid team at HQ provided ongoing support to the branches and volunteers involved in the operation. First aid training was provided to all volunteers working in the field, using the updated 2020 first aid guide. The National Society purchased first aid equipment and supplies (gloves, absorbent cotton, alcohol) to provide first aid to those affected by the flooding.

| Zone          | Men        | Women      | Total      |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Medeiros Neto | 42         | 70         | 112        |
| Jucuruçu      | 49         | 55         | 104        |
| Minas Gerais  | 36         | 48         | 84         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>127</b> | <b>173</b> | <b>300</b> |

### # of families reached with community health promotion.

The National Society held talks on health promotion, hygiene, and care for the prevention of COVID-19, and discussions on the elimination of mosquito breeding sites to prevent dengue fever, yellow fever, etc. The talks were held in community halls of the prefecture and were attended by all ages and groups. Talks were also included during card deliveries in the three affected areas.

| Zone          | Total      |
|---------------|------------|
| Medeiros Neto | 319        |
| Jucuruçu      | 324        |
| Minas Gerais  | 163        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>806</b> |

### Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to BRC volunteers and staff.

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of families reached with psychosocial support.         | 800    | 777    |
| # of first responders reached with psychosocial support. | 80     | 91     |

### Progress towards outcomes

### # of families reached with psychosocial support.

Personnel specialized in mental health and psychosocial support have been deployed to the field. The sessions are conducted in groups and most of the attendees are women, older women, and children. The activities are linked to raising awareness of stress symptoms, mental health care, and psychological first-aid techniques. Sessions are also conducted through play activities for children (songs, plays, drawing). A total of 777 people has been reached in social support activities, 240 are men and 537 are women. The National Society designed and printed brochures on psychosocial support and mental health to deliver to people.

| Zone          | Families   |
|---------------|------------|
| Medeiros Neto | 333        |
| Jucuruçu      | 222        |
| Minas Gerais  | 222        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>777</b> |

### # of first responders reached with psychosocial support.

Three workshops were held for response personnel from the prefecture, the health system, civil defense, and firefighters. The workshops aimed to provide recommendations on how to apply psychological first-aid techniques.

| Zone          | Men       | Women     | Total     |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Medeiros Neto | 27        | 50        | 77        |
| Jucuruçu      | 1         | 13        | 14        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>28</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>91</b> |

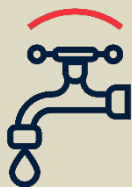
### Challenges

A new challenge for the Red Cross verified in the project was the need to take care of the caregivers with more attention, due to the long period of stay of the volunteers and collaborators in the field, in the middle of the disaster. The daily wear and tear was intense and cumulative, as it was difficult to draw a line between rest time and work time. Several times these limits were crossed, which generated the need not only physically, but also emotionally, to have psychological support for all those involved in the fieldwork of this project. Other challenges involving health are the care for other actors, such as COVID-19, which keeps getting infected. However, in times of disasters care is left in the background.

### Lessons learned

A valuable lesson learned from the project is that it is essential to have psychological counseling before, during and after the mission for all volunteers and collaborators directly involved in the field because when working in disasters daily in the field, the emotional stress multiplies the physical stress of all involved.

In this way, it became explicit the need for a previous training with the team, about the practice of self-care and the importance of caring for the team. Likewise, a maximum limit of 15 days should be established for a healthy stay in the field, to ensure a physically and emotionally prepared team.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 1,960

Female: 2,040

Requirements (CHF): 36,800

**WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.**

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of families assisted through Safe Water actions. | 800    | 800    |

**WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.**

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of families reached with household water filters. | 800    | 800    |

### Progress towards outcomes

#### # of families assisted through Safe Water actions.

The safe water actions refer to the distribution of water filters combined with educational talks on their use and safe water management. Filters were distributed in Medeiros Neto, Jucuruçu and Minas Gerais. A total of 3,657 people has been reached in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

#### # of families reached with household water filters.

The Regional Logistics Unit in Panama has provided support in coordinating with the Brazilian water filter manufacturer. The company has been contacted, requesting that all purchases go through its authorized (non-direct) distributors. The purchase was made locally, and the filters have been distributed in Medeiros Neto, Jucuruçu and Minas Gerais.



Delivery of water filters, Medeiros Neto, Bahía - April 2022 - Source: Brazilian Red Cross.

| Zone          | Total Filters |
|---------------|---------------|
| Medeiros Neto | 310           |
| Jucuruçu      | 340           |
| Minas Gerais  | 150           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>800</b>    |

The filter chosen was the most suitable for families, for its quality, lightness, and easy handling. The filter is dismountable, its compact and resistant box makes it easy to transport, making it ideal for moving. Because it is of a new generation, which doubled the filtering capacity, (30 liters per day) the filtering system removes chlorine from the water, eliminates bacteria, and retains solid particles and impurities present.

### Challenges

The big challenge of the operation in this area was that the lack of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene that were already functioning inadequately in these areas before the rains, with the disasters, these services worsened. This challenged the Red Cross to find a way to mitigate these needs, according to the actions that it was possible to implement.

## Lessons learned

The lesson learned is the need to reinforce the immediate response through a contingency plan.

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 111,4000

### Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.

| Indicators:                           | Target | Actual |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of personnel hired.                 | 2      | 2      |
| # of visibility vests purchased.      | 100    | 100    |
| Lessons learned workshop carried out. | 1      | 1      |

### Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.

#### Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.

| Indicators:                          | Target | Actual |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # rapid response personnel mobilized | 3      | 3      |

#### Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved.

| Indicators:              | Target | Actual |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| IFRC Monitoring missions | 2      | 2      |
| IFRC operational support | -      | Yes    |

### Progress towards outcomes

#### # of personnel hired.

The National Society has a Financial Assistant who works directly for the operation from the headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. This assistant follows up on the purchase processes and prepares the financial statements for the operation. An Operations Assistant was hired for the actions in the field during the last three months of the operation. With the expansion of the operation to Minas Gerais, this position contributed to the operational alignment between the states.

#### # of visibility vests purchased.

Visibility equipment contributed to the protection of BRC volunteers and staff in the field. The National Society purchased 100 vests and 100 caps. These are used by the volunteers of the branches participating in this operation in both states.

#### Lessons learned workshop carried out.



Lessons learned workshop - Rio de Janeiro - May 2022 -  
Source: Brazilian Red Cross.

The lessons learned workshop was held in the third week of April. The workshop was held in person at the Brazilian Red Cross headquarters and was attended by staff from the National Society involved in the operation, people from Minas Gerais and staff deployed in Bahia, as well as one person from the IFRC Southern Cone delegation team. A total of 17 people attended the workshop (9 men and 8 women), and 2 people were the facilitators (1 from the national society and 1 from IFRC). The topics covered in the workshop were: Operations/Sectors of Intervention, Administration/Finance, Internal/External Communication, and Human Resources.

#### **# mobilization of rapid response personnel.**

A total of three staff people have been mobilized to the field through the IFRC's rapid response system (Surge). A first rotation was conducted for the Field Coordinator, who conducted rapid assessments and feasibility analysis to develop the cash transfer program. The second rotation of the Field Coordinator arrived in January and is working on implementing the activities planned in the action plan supported directly by Bahia. Finally, the first rotation for a Logistics/Purchasing person arrived in January to work on a purchasing plan and support the National Society in the procurement process to start the operation.

#### **IFRC Monitoring mission & IFRC operational support.**

Finance, PMER staff, and the Regional Disaster Management Coordinator supported the National Society and rapid response staff in the field with technical advice and accompaniment for the implementation of the operation. Weekly monitoring and coordination meetings were held. A total of three monitoring visits were conducted throughout the operation. The head of the Southern Cone delegation and the head of security of the regional office visited the National Society to support and monitor the operation and discuss the next steps to be taken after the completion of this action plan.

#### **Challenges**

One of the biggest challenges of the operation was the lack of standardization of financial formats within the National Society to carry out purchases in a more efficient and short-term manner. Also, not having previous formats for data collection hindered the development of activities in general and delayed some processes for the delivery of the cards. Having few personnel for the purchasing, finance, and human resources departments was complex at the beginning of the operation, but it was solved once the personnel for the operation were hired.

#### **Lessons learned**

The National Society should have procedures that come out of a National Emergency Plan and are standardized to respond in the event of a sudden emergency such as flooding. The revision or preparation of this document could lead to the development of other tools such as data collection forms and meetings between the technical areas of the head office and the branches.

## **Budget**

A total of CHF 342,866 was allocated from the IFRC-DREF Fund for the implementation of this IFRC-DREF Operation. The Brazilian Red Cross spent a total of CHF 281,620. The remaining balance of 61,246 will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF).

Click here for:

[DREF emergency plan of action](#)

[Operations Update 1](#)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

# DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters |                |           |          |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2021/12-2024/4 | Operation | MDRBR010 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2021/12-2022/5 | Budget    | APPROVED |

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBR010 - Brazil - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 16 Dec 2021 to 31 May 2022

## I. Summary

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Opening Balance</b>          | <b>0</b>        |
| <b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b> | <b>342,866</b>  |
| DREF Response Pillar            | 342,866         |
| <b>Expenditure</b>              | <b>-281,620</b> |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>          | <b>61,246</b>   |

## II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

| Description  | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance      |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items               | 31,051         | 48,118         | -17,067       |
| PO02 - Livelihoods                                     |                |                | 0             |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash                              | 155,856        | 128,386        | 27,470        |
| PO04 - Health  | 8,350          | 728            | 7,621         |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                     | 39,192         | 26,476         | 12,716        |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion                |                |                | 0             |
| PO07 - Education                                       |                |                | 0             |
| PO08 - Migration                                       |                |                | 0             |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery |                |                | 0             |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability         |                |                | 0             |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability                    |                |                | 0             |
| <b>Planned Operations Total</b>                        | <b>234,449</b> | <b>203,709</b> | <b>30,740</b> |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships                   | 11,928         | 15,199         | -3,271        |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services                            | 29,820         | 6,816          | 23,004        |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening                  | 66,669         | 55,897         | 10,772        |
| <b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>                       | <b>108,417</b> | <b>77,911</b>  | <b>30,506</b> |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                     | <b>342,866</b> | <b>281,620</b> | <b>61,246</b> |

# DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters |                |           |          |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2021/12-2024/4 | Operation | MDRBR010 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2021/12-2022/5 | Budget    | APPROVED |

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBR010 - Brazil - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 16 Dec 2021 to 31 May 2022

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description                                 | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance        |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b> | <b>66,796</b>  | <b>194,794</b> | <b>-127,998</b> |
| Clothing & Textiles                         | 26,156         | 45,181         | -19,026         |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                 | 32,000         | 23,397         | 8,603           |
| Medical & First Aid                         | 880            | 666            | 214             |
| Teaching Materials                          | 7,760          | 4,973          | 2,787           |
| Utensils & Tools                            |                | 27             | -27             |
| Cash Disbursement                           |                | 120,550        | -120,550        |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>   | <b>25,000</b>  | <b>13,756</b>  | <b>11,244</b>   |
| Storage                                     |                | 1,394          | -1,394          |
| Distribution & Monitoring                   | 7,000          |                | 7,000           |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                  | 18,000         | 12,362         | 5,638           |
| <b>Personnel</b>                            | <b>53,700</b>  | <b>30,546</b>  | <b>23,154</b>   |
| International Staff                         | 12,000         | 4,411          | 7,589           |
| National Society Staff                      | 17,200         | 20,734         | -3,534          |
| Volunteers                                  | 24,500         | 5,401          | 19,099          |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>             | <b>500</b>     | <b>7,803</b>   | <b>-7,303</b>   |
| Workshops & Training                        | 500            | 7,803          | -7,303          |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                  | <b>30,600</b>  | <b>17,534</b>  | <b>13,066</b>   |
| Travel                                      | 25,000         | 15,427         | 9,573           |
| Information & Public Relations              | 400            |                | 400             |
| Office Costs                                | 2,600          | 855            | 1,745           |
| Communications                              | 1,300          | 65             | 1,235           |
| Financial Charges                           | 1,300          | 1,186          | 114             |
| <b>Operational Provisions</b>               | <b>145,344</b> |                | <b>145,344</b>  |
| Operational Provisions                      | 145,344        |                | 145,344         |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                       | <b>20,926</b>  | <b>17,188</b>  | <b>3,738</b>    |
| Programme & Services Support Recover        | 20,926         | 17,188         | 3,738           |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                          | <b>342,866</b> | <b>281,620</b> | <b>61,246</b>   |