



Floods in San José. Source: Uruguayan Red Cross.

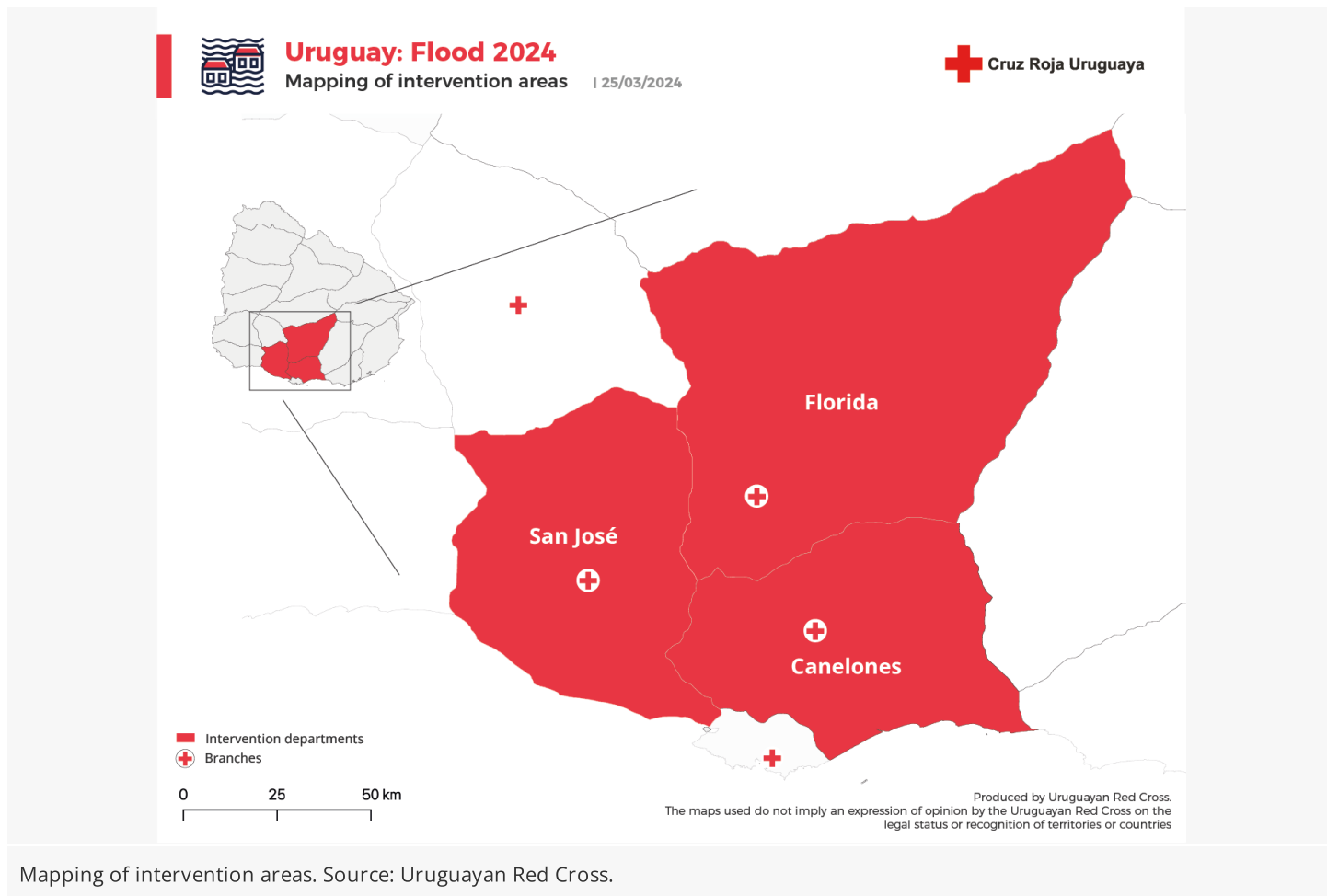
Appeal: MDRUY005	Country: Uruguay	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 315,080	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 100,000 people	People Targeted: 3,500 people	
Operation Start Date: 2024-04-02	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2024	DREF Published: 03-04-2024

Targeted Areas: **Canelones, Florida, San Jose**

Description of the Event

Date of event

2024-03-26



Mapping of intervention areas. Source: Uruguayan Red Cross.

What happened, where and when?

Between March 16 and 22, Uruguay experienced a series of adverse weather events that have generated serious situations in different regions of the country with consequences such as floods, falling trees, road closures, displacement of people who evacuated their homes and different problems derived from the intense rains, storms and strong winds.

During the afternoon-evening of March 20, the National Meteorological Institute (Inumet) issued a red weather alert, which led to a red alert by the National Emergency System (Sinae) for 18 departments of the country. The Uruguayan Meteorological Institute (Inumet) continued to issue warnings about strong and persistent winds, especially in the south of the country.

On March 21st, the Departmental Emergency Committee, comprised of various governmental bodies and active forces within the Department, officially declared a "Departmental Emergency," in accordance with the constitutional provisions of the Republic and relevant laws. This declaration, endorsed by the Mayor of Florida, mandates the continuation of immediate and essential exceptional measures to address the crisis, with the Committee remaining in continuous session until the situation is resolved. The dissemination of this declaration will be facilitated by the Communications Unit to ensure widespread awareness and coordinate essential actions to confront this unprecedented climate crisis.

On March 26, the National Government, through the director of the National Emergency System (SINAE), formally requested support from the Uruguayan Red Cross to respond to the flooding emergency. Based on initial assessments, support was requested for the procurement and distribution of cleaning and disinfection kits, prevention and mitigation campaigns against dengue, and support for medium-term recovery of affected families.

The departments most heavily impacted by the flooding are Florida, San José, and Canelones, where river overflow has led to the



suspension of drinking water supply, affecting water treatment facilities. Meanwhile, in Tacuarembó and Salto, strong winds have inflicted significant damage on homes, personal belongings, family assets, and both rural and urban roads.

Government authorities, in collaboration with emergency agencies, are tirelessly working to provide assistance and coordinate rescue and relief operations for affected individuals. However, the ongoing adverse weather conditions and the saturation of the ground due to the accumulation of water pose persistent challenges. Despite concerted efforts, road closures persist, and approximately 15,000 customers remain without electricity, exacerbating difficulties in accessing and communicating with affected areas.

As per reports and forecasts from the National Institute of Meteorology (Inumet), heavy rainfall is anticipated across the country by the end of this week and into the beginning of the following week (starting March 31).



Support in assessment activities and in evacuation centers, San José.



Psychosocial support activities for children in evacuation centers, San José.

Scope and Scale

More than 100,000 individuals are estimated to have been impacted by the floods, with over 6,000 people displaced from their homes across various departments nationwide, primarily in Florida, San José, and Canelones. Evacuations have occurred in shelters and with friends and family, leading to an undercount due to unregistered self-evacuations.

While some have started to return home, as of March 25, more than 5,500 people remained displaced, distributed as follows:

- Canelones: 2,194
- Tacuarembó: 2,556
- Florida: 185
- San José: 647

Of this, approximately 700 individuals are currently housed in various evacuation centers.

The overflowing of rivers and streams has led to the closure of numerous roads, presenting challenges for both rescue teams and civilians in terms of mobility. This has necessitated detours, causing travel delays and disrupting the logistics of economic and social activities, as well as impeding the distribution of humanitarian aid. Moreover, damage to road infrastructure, including landslides and sinkholes, complicates the rehabilitation of affected roads, a task further hindered by ongoing adverse weather conditions. While main



roads have reopened, daily updates on the situation are provided. Specifically in Florida, Sinae estimates that over 40% of rural roads require repair for optimal circulation.

As reported by Sinae, a total of 112,285 services were interrupted due to electrical damage or safety concerns stemming from flood-related damages. Efforts are underway to restore the over 15,000 services still disrupted.

Though river levels are receding, the extent of damage to houses and the number of severely affected structures are yet to be recorded. However, there are still households affected. Families that were evacuated are presumed to have suffered complete loss of personal belongings, including furniture, household appliances, clothing, and school supplies for the academic year.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Sistema Nacional de Emergencia	https://www.gub.uy/sistema-nacional-emergencias/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

The speed of the procurement and reporting procedures is essential for meeting the objectives and not generating delays due to the time it takes for the funds sent to arrive. For this reason, a dedicated finance person will be assigned to the operation, so as not to slow down the National Society's normal processes or cause delays to the operation.

Establishing clear procedures and determining which agency or organization will be responsible for which part of the response is critical. For this reason, coordination meetings were held with SINAE during the development of this plan.

During the last DREF operation (response to droughts) the Uruguayan Red Cross (URC) implemented a cash transfer program with PREX, a FSP used in previous interventions. Although the process of working with the supplier involves a series of documents that people must sign before the money is loaded onto the cards, the process is simple to carry out and there are already volunteers with experience in this process. For this operation, an analysis of the terms and conditions with the FSP will be carried out in order to make an informative brochure for the communities and for the volunteers to explain them.

It is important to maintain an active line so that people can ask questions as they go to the ATMs to withdraw money and to ensure that the line provides quick responses to community inquiries.

As part of the lessons learned from previous operations, the National Society decided to limit the lines of intervention, since the DREF for droughts covered many thematic lines and this hindered response times and generated challenges in the correct implementation of the plan. For this reason, in the coordination meetings with SINAE, the lines in which the URC would provide support were defined.



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2024-03-22

Health	<p>In coordination with Cecoed, the San José branch is carrying out psychosocial support and recreational activities, especially for children in the department's evacuation centers. So far, 200 people have been reached with these actions, of which 80 are children.</p> <p>An initial distribution of mosquito repellents was also carried out in these centers.</p>
Coordination	<p>The National Society is in permanent contact and coordination with both the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers and the National Emergency System in order to plan an integrated intervention without duplication of efforts.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The Uruguayan Red Cross has areas of Risk Management, Finance, Communication, First Aid, Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support. The National Society has approximately 350 volunteers throughout the country.</p> <p>Supplies available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1x institutional van for staff transportation.- 1x van for transportation of materials and supplies.- 2x Humanitarian Units ready to provide assistance.- Warehouses (Montevideo, Santa Rosa and San José). <p>Since the beginning of the emergency, the National Society has been working to respond with an integrated action plan that includes a DREF operation, the implementation of USAID rapid deployment funds for the distribution of cleaning kits (already purchased) and the collection of in-kind and cash donations with local companies for the distribution of school kits, sheets, blankets and shelter items to the affected populations. This allows the National Society to diversify their response lines and generate strategic links with private donors and partners.</p>
Assessment	<p>Since the beginning of the operation, secondary information and data provided by the National Emergency System (SINAE) have been used to follow up and monitor the emergency situation.</p> <p>In turn, a risk management team from URC has traveled to the affected areas to monitor the situation and coordinate with the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (Cecoed).</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>The Uruguayan Red Cross is distributing brochures to collect cash and in-kind donations from commercial establishments to obtain school and shelter kits.</p> <p>Negotiations were held with USAID for the purchase of a first package of cleaning and disinfection kits for a total of USD 10,000.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The Uruguayan Red Cross, through its Headquarters team, activated its Emergency Operations Center from the beginning of the events. This is coordinated by the Risk Management area and has designated specific roles for the emergency (Communication, CEA, IM, finance, security and logistics).</p> <p>Weekly follow-up meetings will be held with the branches and the rest of the technical team.</p>



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has an office in Argentina to support and assist the Southern Cone countries, which has maintained close contact and coordination with the Uruguayan Red Cross and the Disaster and Crisis Department of the IFRC Americas regional office in Panama. Since the beginning of the emergency, and in response to the government's request for support to the National Society, constant communication and technical assistance has been maintained through the CCD for the Southern Cone for the development of the DREF Application.
Participating National Societies	The Uruguayan Red Cross works closely with the Italian Red Cross (IRC). Although the IRC has no physical representation in the country, it has funded youth projects focused on climate change and a new project is currently approved to have Climate Change focal points in the branches and to work in rural areas on seasonal calendars.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has offices in Argentina and, in addition to carrying out actions within its mandate, such as working with the authorities to integrate, implement and disseminate international humanitarian law and rules on the use of force, it carries out actions to develop the capacity of the National Society to respond to emergency situations in contexts of violence and crises and to provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The SINAE (National Emergency System) is a national and decentralized system. In each department there is a Departmental Emergency Committee (CDE) responsible for the formulation of risk management policies and strategies at the local level, in line with SINAE's global policies.</p> <p>Each Committee is composed of the following members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Departmental Chief of Police.- Detachment Chief of the National Fire Department of the Ministry of the Interior.- Representative of the Ministry of National Defense.- Representative of the Ministry of Social Development.- Representative of the Ministry of Public Health.- Representative of the Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay.- Legal Prosecutor of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Nation <p>Under the coordination of each CDE is the Departmental Emergency Coordination Center (CECOED), which is the operational coordination area for Integrated Risk Management. Each CECOED has a coordinator. This is an official appointed by the respective Intendant.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the emergency, SINAE has sent mattresses, cleaning kits, tents for the installation of temporary shelters and technical support.</p> <p>In turn, the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (CECOED) are coordinating the shelters and evacuations as well as distributing food for the shelters and coordinating canteens.</p> <p>As reported by UTE (Usinas y Transmisiones Eléctricas), crews of the entity continue working to regularize the situation of the 15,000 customers who are still without power</p>



supply, out of the more than 116,000 initially affected.

In view of the adverse weather events, UTE announced that a 10% discount will be applied for each day of service interruption (consecutively) for all energy items (Fixed Charge, Power Charge and Energy Charge) up to a maximum of 100%, based on the last invoice generated before such situation.

These bonuses are applied as from 24 hours after the cessation of service as a precautionary measure due to the danger involved. In addition, the expiration date of the invoices is extended for 60 days.

UN or other actors

Informal organizations of neighbors are receiving donations of basic supplies such as used clothing and toys to distribute to the most affected populations.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Uruguayan Red Cross has a framework agreement in force with the National Emergency System (SINAE) that frames the joint work.

Since the beginning of the emergency, meetings have been held with the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (CECOED) and the National Emergency System to organize the possible lines of response and the support that the National Society could provide.

These meetings will be held throughout the operation in order to coordinate the work, and the National Emergency System has provided the National Society with two cargo trucks to transport supplies.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

In the current context of the floods, critical support needs for the reconstruction of houses are still under evaluation because the water has not receded completely, which makes it difficult to know the impact of the damage, but also because the deterioration is stronger as the days go by. According to SINAE (National Emergency System) monitoring reports, there is evidence of multiple breakage and damage to residential structures, as well as to access roads to the affected areas and the homes of the affected people. This scenario presents significant challenges for the population in the departments of Florida, San José and Canelones, where the magnitude of the damage requires a comprehensive and coordinated response.

The persistence of water and visible damage in preliminary assessments underscore the urgency of providing materials and resources for reconstruction, including:

- Building materials such as timbers, zinc sheets, cement, and tools needed for structural repairs.
- Technical assistance and skilled labor to carry out reconstruction work safely and efficiently.
- Logistical support for the delivery and distribution of materials in the affected areas, considering the difficulties of access due to broken roads.
- Bedding and shelter kits

The situation in the aforementioned departments reflects the complexity and magnitude of the challenges faced by flood-affected communities. It is imperative to act promptly and in coordination between local authorities, response agencies, the Uruguayan Red Cross and civil society to effectively address shelter and reconstruction needs.

The urgent need for sheets, blankets and single and double beds, according to the requests of evacuees and self-evacuees, is also highlighted. The direct requests from evacuees and self-evacuees reflect the importance of attending to basic aspects of shelter, such as the provision of bedding and essential furniture. The provision of sheets and blankets helps to maintain body temperature and provide a cozy environment in temporary shelter spaces, while the availability of single and double beds allows the facilities to be adapted according to the family and personal needs of each affected group.



Health

The Ministry of Public Health (MSP) and the municipalities are mobilizing quickly to provide medical care to evacuees in shelters and for temporary camps set up in the vicinity of the evacuated houses for those who require medication, it is noted that several people have



had to leave their homes in the early morning without their chronic medication, which has caused inconvenience and uncertainty about when they could access it.

Although the mobile teams are active, they face logistical and operational challenges due to the lack of access to roads and the need to reach all the towns in a short time.

In addition to this situation, there is a current increase in the number of dengue cases in the country with an ideal climate for the proliferation of the mosquito, which makes the distribution of repellents, mosquito nets and informative and awareness-raising messages on the elimination of mosquito breeding sites and the correct use of repellent, especially in at-risk areas, of vital importance.

In turn, the number of families housed in each center, the large number of temporary camps with families who do not want to leave the area of their homes for fear of being robbed and the complexity of the eviction in the early hours of the morning generate the need to implement psychosocial support and recreational measures, especially for children and adolescents to mitigate the emotional impact of the situation, strengthen resilience and promote recovery by validating the emotions of the affected people.

Trauma and emotional stress should be addressed through psychosocial support and specialized medical care. Flooding can lead to loss of employment due to the closure of local businesses and disruption of economic activities. This affects the ability of families to recover financially and rebuild their lives.

The teams work to identify and address the psychosocial needs of the child and youth population. The active participation of children and adolescents in the planning and development of activities is encouraged, giving them a sense of control and empowerment in the midst of the crisis.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Access to water in some of the affected departments is proving to be a great challenge, even though OSE (Obras Sanitarias del Estado) is reinforcing its response by sending tanker trucks to the affected areas, several of the pipes have been destroyed and the water treatment plants are suffering the consequences of the floods. In both San José and Florida, the water supply had to be interrupted. The priority is focused on finding, purifying and distributing potable water, in coordination with the authorities to ensure a continuous flow to the shelters and the community as affected areas.

Clean and functional toilets and sufficient showers are of vital importance to prevent infectious diseases with the concentration of people and stagnant water.

Although in some areas families are already returning to their homes, there are currently not enough cleaning and disinfection items to make the houses habitable. This greatly increases the risk of disease and complicates the return of families.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the midst of the floods in Uruguay, gender, protection and inclusion become critical challenges that require special attention. One of the main challenges is ensuring that sanitation facilities are accessible and safe, especially for women, girls, the elderly and people with disabilities. Lack of adequate toilets can expose these populations to safety and health risks. It is crucial to take into account gender-specific needs during floods. Pregnant women, nursing mothers and menstruating women need access to adequate hygiene products and private spaces for personal care. Crisis situations increase vulnerability to gender-based violence.

It is essential to implement measures to prevent and respond to cases of domestic and sexual violence by providing support services and safe shelter. People with disabilities face additional challenges during floods, such as lack of access to safe shelter and basic services. It is essential to ensure physical and communication accessibility at all stages of the humanitarian response. Flood response must be inclusive and respect the diversity of gender, age, ability and other characteristics of affected people.

Steps should be taken to ensure the active and meaningful participation of all communities in recovery-related decisions and actions. By applying the DAPS framework, interventions can be developed and implemented that effectively address these challenges, promoting gender, protection, inclusion and respect for human rights at all stages of disaster response.





Education

The flood situation in Uruguay has generated a significant difficulty for the continuity of schooling of children and adolescents, due to the lack of access to educational centers. This situation presents multiple challenges that impact not only the education of students, but also their wellbeing and integral development. Floods have caused the temporary closure of many educational centers due to damage to facilities or difficulties to access them safely.

This interruption affects the learning process and the academic development of students. The inability to attend classes for extended periods of time affects the school calendar, which may result in the loss of school days and the need to adjust the curriculum to make up for lost time. Both teachers and students face logistical challenges in getting to school. Damaged roads, limited transportation and unsafe conditions make regular school attendance difficult. Disruption of schooling can have a negative impact on students' mental and emotional health, especially in stressful and crisis situations such as flooding. Lack of routine, peer contact and educational support can lead to anxiety and discomfort. Families and communities most affected by flooding may face greater challenges in ensuring the continuity of their children's education, especially if they lack the resources to access alternative learning options, such as distance education.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During the community meetings and encounters during the CECOED tours and in subsequent dialogue with the Uruguayan Red Cross, a series of priority needs were identified that required immediate attention. These needs included the provision of safe shelter for displaced families, access to drinking water and sanitation services, support for the distribution of food and basic supplies, medical and psychosocial care, as well as concern for the recovery of affected livelihoods and economic activities.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The number of families who self-evacuated without going through official records creates an undercount in the number of affected individuals. Additionally, the capacities of the Emergency Operations Centers (CECOED) were overwhelmed, making it complex and a slow process to track each displaced family (both evacuated and self-evacuated).

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Operation, the Uruguayan Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to 3,500 people affected by the floods in Florida, San José and Canelones, focusing on aspects related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Health Promotion through the distribution of kits and a cash transfer program for recovery.

Operation strategy rationale

In coordination with national and departmental authorities in the affected areas, the National Society will carry out its response in the departments of San José, Florida, and Canelones.

The development of the intervention strategy is based on information obtained from both the authorities of the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (CECOED) and the National Emergency System (SINAE), as well as data collected by the team deployed in the field. Although there is limited data available to date, once the flooding recedes in the affected areas, a more detailed needs assessment will be conducted.

In the initial stage of response to the floods in Uruguay, close coordination will be conducted with CECOED and the SINAE to ensure a comprehensive and effective response. Additionally, collaboration will be established with strategic partners to develop a response plan addressing the immediate needs of the affected communities. This will include the distribution of cleaning and disinfection kits for affected households, as well as the provision of repellents and mosquito nets, along with key messages to prevent the spread of dengue and eliminate potential mosquito breeding sites. Concurrently, psychosocial support will be provided, and recreational activities will be organized in evacuation centers with the aim of providing comfort and maintaining the emotional well-being of those displaced.

In the second stage, focused on recovery, feasibility studies and market analysis will be conducted to determine the best strategies for



rebuilding and rehabilitating the affected homes. A multipurpose cash transfer program will be implemented, especially targeting the population in the greatest context of vulnerability, to facilitate the recovery of their homes and provide them with the necessary resources to restore their living conditions. This phase will focus on the medium-long term, seeking to ensure sustainable and resilient recovery for the communities affected by the floods.

The summary of the activities by area of intervention, includes:

WATER, SANITATION AND HIGIENE:

A total of 3,500 people affected by the floods will be reached through dengue sensitization efforts, with 500 families receiving cleaning kits, and 500 families receiving dengue prevention kits.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH:

A one-time cash transfer program will be implemented to help families cover the cost of any essential items. It is expected to assist a total of 350 families (1,050 people) initially. The amount initially allocated to the cash transfer program, based on the Basic Food Basket and the damages suffered, losses recorded, among other factors, amounts to CHF 450. It is important to highlight that the amount and distribution strategy will be defined through a detailed survey of the affected families and a market and feasibility analysis. The National Society has previous experience in cash transfer programs and collaborates with a company under a partnership agreement.

COMMUNITY, ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

Post-distribution feedback mechanisms will be implemented, including community visits and phone calls to gather information on the effectiveness and satisfaction of beneficiary families with the hygiene and cleaning kits. Additionally, a mechanism for complaints, claims, and inquiries will be activated in all intervention departments, allowing the community to express concerns and suggestions regarding the distribution process and the quality of assistance provided. These planned actions will ensure effective two-way communication between the organization and the affected communities, promoting transparency, participation, and continuous improvement in response to emerging needs.

The activities will be addressed in a cross-cutting manner under the DAPS framework (Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety) of PGI (Protection, Gender, and Inclusion), ensuring a comprehensive response to floods. This involves preserving dignity, ensuring equitable access, fostering inclusive participation, and maintaining the safety of all affected individuals. Specific needs of gender, age, disability, and diversity will be considered, promoting respect for rights and prevention of violence.

In summary, this approach ensures a sensitive, fair, and equitable response for all communities impacted by floods.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The Uruguayan Red Cross aims to assist 3,500 people from the departments of Canelones, Florida, and San José. The target population for this action plan includes those directly affected by flooding in their homes, interruption of electricity service, and displaced families (evacuated or self-evacuated). The definition of the families to be reached will be carried out in collaboration with the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (Cecoed) and the National Emergency System (Sinae). For the estimated number of people to reach, the last census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, which details that households have an average of 3 people per family, was taken as reference.

The Uruguayan Red Cross has been working in coordination with the National Emergency System since the assessment phase to jointly determine the families to prioritize and select with each response, ensuring no duplication of efforts and efficient distribution of available resources.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

For this operation, the following selection criteria will be considered:

For general assistance:

- Displaced families as a result of the floods.
- Families whose homes have suffered direct damage as a result of the disaster.
- Families that include at least one child, individuals over 60 years old, pregnant women, and/or people with disabilities, given their increased vulnerability to emergency situations.
- Families not receiving direct assistance from other entities or organizations, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure that aid reaches those who need it most.



For the cash transfer program:

- Displaced families as a result of the floods.
- Families that have experienced total or significant losses in their personal belongings, furniture, and appliances.
- Individuals not being reached by other governmental programs or projects.
- Individuals who do not have access to economic assistance provided by the state.
- The needs of all population groups will be considered, taking into account age, sex, gender, and individuals with disabilities or special needs.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,820	Rural	10%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	90%
Men	1,680	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	3,500		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Lack or scarce integration of the communities in the implementation of actions.	Conduct meetings and workshops with representatives of affected communities to involve them in the planning and execution of response activities. Promote the formation of community disaster management committees that work closely with response teams.
Lack of coordination or delays in the contracting process	Streamline contracting and procurement processes by assigning clear responsibilities and planning ahead for logistical needs. Support from a Finance Surge member in the follow-up of purchases, financial statements, and IFRC procedures.
Access to flood-damaged areas is complex	Use of appropriate vehicles for access to work areas. Search for and use of safe areas for the development of activities, such as common and public spaces close to the affected communities. Identify alternative routes or adequate means of transportation to reach the affected areas, considering soil and terrain conditions. In addition, during the planning of the deployments, monitoring will be carried out on the highway police website where routes and roads that have been cut will be tracked.
Increased risk and cases of dengue fever in affected areas	As part of the personal protective equipment, mosquito repellent will be distributed to all staff and volunteers involved. At the same time, information and updates will be disseminated to all people involved in the operation.
Physical and mental exhaustion of the response teams.	Establish appropriate work shifts to ensure that response teams have sufficient time to rest and recover. Provide psychological support and counselling to team members who may be affected by stress and fatigue.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

In terms of the safety challenges that may arise in this operation, it is important to highlight the possibility of injuries while providing assistance in the affected areas and difficulties in transportation from one place to another due to flooding affecting the roads. To address these risks, all volunteers will be insured and provided with the necessary safety materials to carry out activities safely and effectively.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 169,442

Targeted Persons: 1,050

Indicators

Title	Target
# of feasibility and market studies conducted	1
# of families reached through the multipurpose cash transfer program	350
# of volunteers participating in the training sessions for the implementation of the program	17

Priority Actions

- Feasibility and market study
- Volunteer training for cash transfer program implementation
- Cash transfer program
- Monitoring and evaluation of the cash transfer program



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 77,745

Targeted Persons: 3,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with the distribution of cleaning kits	500
# of families reached with dengue prevention kits	500
# of individuals reached through dengue awareness campaigns	3,500



Priority Actions

- Distribution of household cleaning and disinfection kits
- Distribution of dengue prevention kits
- Dengue mitigation measures awareness campaign



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of people reached satisfied with the operation	90
Number of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) strategies implemented in the operation	1

Priority Actions

- Develop a specific CEA strategy for the intervention
- Post-distribution feedback mechanisms through community visits and phone calls
- Activation of a community complaints, claims, and inquiries mechanism in all intervention departments



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 32,696

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
1x Surge finance officer for 3 months	1
# of monitoring missions	3

Priority Actions

- Deployment of 1x surge personnel
- Monitoring missions



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 35,198

Targeted Persons: 0



Indicators

Title	Target
Technical staff hired for the operation	1
# of staff members and volunteers who received personal protective equipment	30
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Hiring of 1x operations coordinator
- Acquisition and distribution of personal protective equipment for dengue
- Conducting a lessons learned workshop
- Maintenance and fuel for vehicles used during the operation

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

In this operation, a total of 30 volunteers from different branches of the country will be working, out of which 15 have been trained as National Intervention Teams. It is intended to transfer volunteers from different regions to mitigate burnout among local volunteers in the affected departments. All volunteers of the National Society will be insured with HDI Insurance and provided with protective equipment to carry out their actions.

Additionally, 1 operations coordinator will be hired. As Operations Coordinator (NS), the primary role involves managing and overseeing the implementation of the operation. This includes coordinating paid staff and volunteers, handling necessary logistics and supplies, managing facilities, event coordination, administrative support, regulatory compliance and risk management, as well as communication and coordination among teams and stakeholders.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Support from Surge is required for this operation. The profiles to recruit include:

- 1x Finance Officer (3 months)

A finance officer providing support for accurate reporting, expense projection, financial progress, and administrative processes related to operations.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement for the operation will be made locally in Uruguay. All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's standard procurement procedures, the National Society's financial SOPs and Sphere Standards for procurement of household goods. The National Society has the capacity in the procurement processes through the logistics staff at headquarters to purchase the necessary supplies for the operation in a timely manner.

How will this operation be monitored?

Reporting on the operation will be conducted in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards. A final report will be issued within three months of the operation's completion. The results of past lessons learned will also be presented to the implementation team, and the corresponding reports' preparation will be monitored. The CCD for South Cone will also assign a dedicated Project Manager to support the National Society. The IFRC's PMER and finance team will also provide necessary support and guidance to the National Society operations team to ensure that IFRC policies and procedures are followed during the implementation of the planned activities under the DREF.



Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Uruguayan Red Cross will carry out a specific communication and dissemination strategy for the activities planned in this operation. All activities will be promoted through social media channels (Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and the official website of the Uruguayan Red Cross) using images and videos. This campaign aims to explain what a DREF is, its components, the lines of action to be developed, and how the activity is coordinated.

Additionally, efforts will be made to engage an agency to provide audiovisual coverage of the activities, ensuring the availability of timely and high-quality material.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRUY005 - Uruguayan Red Cross
Uruguay: Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	247,187
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	169,442
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	77,745
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	67,894
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	32,696
National Society Strengthening	35,198
TOTAL BUDGET	315,080



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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