

OPERATION UPDATE

Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul | Floods

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| Emergency appeal №: MDRBR011 Emergency appeal launched: 11/05/2024 Operational Strategy published: 04/06/2024 | Glide №: FL-2024-000063-BRA |
| Operation update #1 Date of issue: 03/07/2024 | Timeframe covered by this update: From 11/05/2024 to 16/06/2024 |
| Operation timeframe: 12 months (11/05/2024 - 31/06/2025) | Number of people being assisted: 63,412 |
| Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 8 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 8 million Federation-wide | DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,000,000 |

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 8,000,000, is 22.5% funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move.



Distribution of IFRC kits to vulnerable community in Rio Grande do Sul, May 2024 (Photo: IFRC)

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Heavy rainfalls hit the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul between April 29 and May 4, causing the worst climate catastrophe in its history. Over 1,000 millimeters of rainfall was recorded during this period, leading to floods, landslides, and mudslides. According to the Brazilian Civil Defense, as of June 10, 2024, 478 municipalities (out of 496) have been impacted¹. On May 13, the state government declared a state of calamity throughout Rio Grande do Sul,² with 46 cities listed under public calamity and 320 under emergency state. The rain has affected a total of 2,398,255 people, with 806 reported injuries and 175 confirmed deaths. The disaster has displaced 422,753 people, of whom 16,128 have been living in temporary shelters for the past month³.

During the reporting period, the water levels decreased, and several areas across the state became accessible for humanitarian support. In many areas, the affected population has been cleaning their houses and streets are full of household items lost due to the floods, creating the risk of the spread of vector-borne and water-borne diseases. According to the Ministry of Health, as of 19th June, 21 deaths of leptospirosis were confirmed, with 363 confirmed cases and 5.501 suspected⁴. From 26/04 to 20/06, in the Region of Rio Grande do Sul, there were 151 official reports of people suffering from acute diarrhea.⁵

On the 16th of June, the Brazilian Civil Defense released a new alert for floods and heavy rains in a large portion of the state – between the 16th and 17th of June, rains reached 30mm in 24 hrs. around most of the state, with some areas reaching 60mm⁶. On the night of the 16th of June, the Brazilian Civil Defense alerted for new floods in rivers Caí, Cadeia, and Sinos, alerting citizens to evacuate their houses. This organization has placed most of the state's river basins at risk of water rising above flood levels. Meteorologists claim the storms in Rio Grande do Sul result from at least three regional phenomena, exacerbated by climate change⁷. The situation in Rio Grande do Sul has worsened after the 14th of June, with up to 120 mm of rain expected in the regions of Missões, Centro e Noroeste, and up to 75 mm expected in Porto Alegre, Metropolitan region.

As of June 16th, 2024, the dam of Bugres in São Francisco de Paula was still at risk of failure⁸, requiring urgent measures to preserve lives. Additionally, two other dams were reported to be under alert, needing urgent measures to prevent failure, and six dams were under "attention" status, needing repairs and monitoring.

Beyond the destruction and human toll, Rio Grande do Sul floods have severe socio-economic impacts, as families also lost their means of life, crops, and livestock. As a sign of this, the government index from June 11th reported that the metropolitan region of Porto Alegre had twice the inflation rate of the rest of the country, with a drastic 250% increase in food prices⁹.

¹ <https://www.estado.rs.gov.br/defesa-civil-atualiza-balanco-das-enchentes-no-rs-10-6-9h>

² <https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=458986>

³ [Encontre um abrigo - SOS Rio Grande do Sul \(sosenchentes.rs.gov.br\)](https://sosenchentes.rs.gov.br)

⁴ <https://saude.rs.gov.br/leptospirose>

⁵ <https://saude.rs.gov.br/leptospirose>

⁶ <https://tempo.inmet.gov.br/PrecAcumulada>

⁷ <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-05/entenda-por-que-catastrofe-no-rs-e-um-evento-climatico-extremo>

⁸ <https://estado.rs.gov.br/governo-atualiza-situacao-das-barragens-no-rs-1-6>

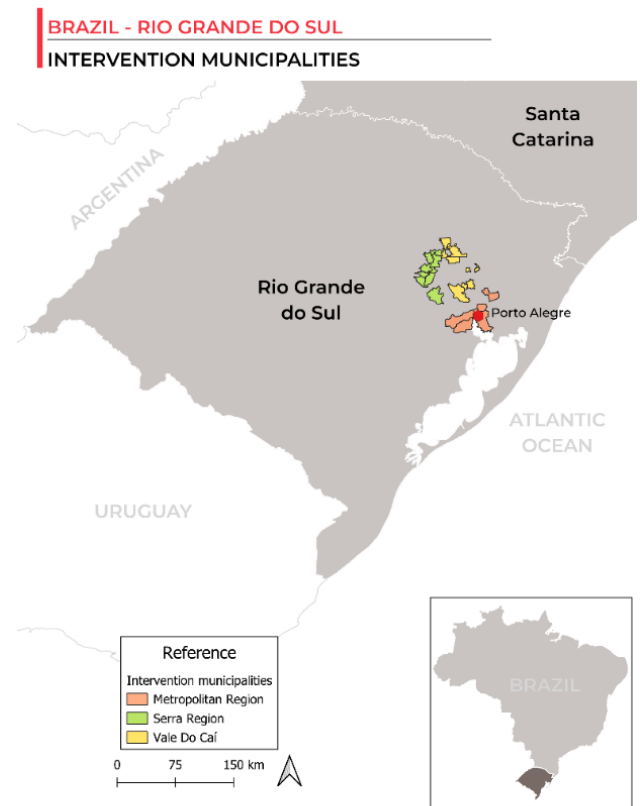
⁹ <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/precos-e-custos/9256-indice-nacional-de-precos-ao-consumidor-amplio.html>

Summary of response

The Brazilian Red Cross (CVB) has been monitoring the rainfalls in the Rio Grande do Sul state since the 24th of May, rapidly starting its immediate response mobilizing its teams on the ground and coordinating with the authorities to identify needs and map impacted areas.

There are two operational centres of the Brazilian Red Cross to support the large geographic coverage of the affected zones – Serra Region, and Metropolitan Area. Based on the initial assessment, the municipality of Caxias do Sul (Serra Region) was set as the Logistical Centre for the actions in the region. A national Emergencies Operation Center was established since the early onset of the operation, to coordinate the actions of the Brazilian Red Cross regarding the emergency response and coordination with authorities. Altogether, over 700 volunteers have been mobilized since the start of the operation.

A warehouse has been in place in Caxias mobilizing volunteers to collect, sort, and distribute the donations. Another warehouse was also established in the capital city Porto Alegre, where the damage is largely concentrated, for the collection and distribution of items.



As part of the response implemented by the Brazilian Red Cross with resources mobilized through this Emergency Appeal and direct donations by civil society and other organizations, some of the actions undertaken so far include:

- **Rapid needs assessment:** a total of 4 rapid assessments were undertaken in affected municipalities, some of which included the distribution of relief items and first-aid:
 - Cruzeiro do Sul: This municipality has been heavily affected by the overflow of the Taquari River, resulting in 12 confirmed deaths, 8 missing persons, 5,500 affected individuals, and 550 people living in shelters as of May 31st (assessment date). The assessment revealed significant damage to crops and livestock and identified 9 cases of leptospirosis. Broad needs identified during the assessment include medical personnel and basic health equipment, construction materials and furniture, volunteers for the screening of donations, and cleaning materials for streets and houses.
 - Encantado: CVB teams reported that 70% of the population in this municipality had been affected by the floods, with 640 people displaced and housed in 14 shelters as of June 1st (assessment date). The assessment noted that 2,300 farmers had been impacted, although there was no damage to the municipal water systems. Some of the assessed shelters hosted more than 120 people, and few of them included children with disabilities. Several incidents of SGBV (Sexual and Gender-Based Violence) were reported by Social Assistance teams in the area.

- Arroio do Meio: CVB teams identified significant damage to public infrastructure and roads in the municipality even one month after the disaster, with two bridges reported as damaged. While water systems had been restored, electricity and telecommunication services were only partially restored. One of the seven public basic health units in the municipality was destroyed, and two others were still damaged. With support from local authorities, the teams identified four official shelters hosting a total of 300 people with urgent needs for food items, blankets, hygiene materials, and cleaning supplies.
 - Santa Tereza: CVB teams documented severe damage to bridges and roads even one month after the disaster (assessment date on June 8th). Despite the reported damage to public infrastructure, hospitals, and schools, CVB teams found that the basic needs of the most vulnerable communities had been addressed by other actors on the ground, namely the SESC (Serviço Social do Comércio) Foundation.
- **WASH:** distribution of 732,800 litres of mineral water to over 366,399 people (around 122,133 families), distribution of filters to 345 families¹⁰, and distribution of buckets and jerrycans to 578 families;
 - **Food baskets:** distribution of 8,736 food baskets ensuring food security to 8,736 families;
 - **Cleaning kits:** cleaning kits were distributed to 9,048 families;
 - **Hygiene kits:** distribution of hygiene kits to 7,375 families;
 - **Kitchen sets:** distribution of kitchen sets to 764 families;
 - **Psychosocial Support:** psychosocial support activities were delivered to 1,500 people including CVB staff and volunteers;
 - **Clothes:** a collection of 11,1 tons of clothing at the warehouse, which allowed the preparation of 11,190 kits of clothing kits.

Moreover, the mobile health clinic (Health Bus), provided by the Brazilian Red Cross, was utilized as a vaccination site in Caxias do Sul through a partnership with the local Department of Health. The bus was also dispatched to four other cities to support health initiatives and provide medical services to the local populations.

Particular attention has been given to the needs of indigenous communities and migrant communities in Rio Grande do Sul, given their vulnerability and the socio-economic impacts of the floods on their livelihoods. In the Serra Region, part of the distributions was undertaken in 10 indigenous communities, including medical assistance to 46 members of these communities. In the Metropolitan Region, the CVB teams have been distributing relief items in areas such as Novo Hamburgo and Sarandi.

Following the above-average rainfalls and rising water levels on 16th June, the Brazilian Red Cross has mobilized its teams to conduct new rapid assessments in the vulnerable riverine community of São Sebastião do Caí.

¹⁰ In Brazil 1 family equals 2,79 people

Brazil – Floods



Hygiene Kits

7,275 units
7,275 families



Food Baskets

17,472 tons
8,736 families



Tarpaulins

507 units
507 families



Blankets

5,640 units
5,640 people



Kitchen Sets

764 units
764 families



Lamps

85 units
85 families



Cleaning Kits

34.56 tons
8,250 families



Clothing

11,193 kg
11,190 people



Filters

345 units
345 families

As of 2024-06-17

Needs analysis

The floods in Rio Grande do Sul have caused widespread devastation in several cities, and essential services are still disrupted one month after the disaster. A National Society assessment conducted on the 31st of May, in Cruzeiro do Sul, Serra region, highlighted the need for water, cleaning materials, and shelter reconstruction materials for families in shelters. The assessment also identified nine cases of leptospirosis and the presence of children with disabilities. Further rapid assessments from CVB in three shelters, one month after the disaster, identified the persistent need for water, food, furniture, construction, and shelter materials. In areas where water levels have lowered, basic needs such as cleaning and hygiene materials remain critical for families returning from shelters.

With new heavy rainfall in the state since 14th June, Brazilian Red Cross and IFRC Teams conducted rapid assessments in São Sebastião do Caí, Serra Region, identifying the recurrence of floods in the municipality, with at least 200 riverine families displaced to 6 shelters in the municipality.

1. Shelter

The floods caused extensive damage, leading to the complete or partial destruction of many homes and the loss of personal belongings such as clothes, furniture, and important documents. According to the Brazilian Confederation of Counties, the housing sector was the most impacted, with 92,600 homes registered as damaged and 8,400 homes destroyed¹¹.

2. Livelihoods

The floods have extensively damaged homes, businesses, agricultural fields, and livestock, severely impacting livelihoods. According to the state Secretary of Agriculture, 19,190 families faced the loss of crops, barns, and poultry,

¹¹<https://cnm.org.br/comunicacao/noticias/mais-de-101-mil-moradias-afetadas-e-r-8-4-bilhoes-em-prejuizos-parciais-pelas-chuvas-no-rio-grande-do-sul>

while 3,711 families faced the loss of livestock¹². A comprehensive approach is needed to assess and support the recovery of affected socioeconomic groups and labor markets.

3. Health

The 175 deaths during the floods, and the trauma experienced by survivors have caused deep distress and need for grief counseling and emotional support. A total of 290 public health units were affected by the floods, with 250 units with a shortage in human resources¹³. Furthermore, there is a critical need for disease prevention and control due to increased risks of water and vector-borne diseases. One month into the emergency, water levels have decreased, making more areas accessible for humanitarian support. The affected population is cleaning their homes, and streets are filled with household items lost to the floods, creating a risk of vector-borne and waterborne diseases. According to the Ministry of Health, as reported on 19th June, there have been 21 confirmed deaths from leptospirosis, 5501 notified cases out of which 363 cases have been confirmed.¹⁴

From 26/04 to 20/06, in the Region of Rio Grande do Sul, there were 151 official reports of people suffering from acute diarrhea.¹⁵

4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The floods have created urgent needs for clean water and sanitation. Damaged water infrastructure has disrupted supply, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Hygiene kits and temporary sanitation facilities are needed, as many affected families had to evacuate their homes, leaving everything behind. Despite the restoration of the water supply, many families still refuse to drink the water, fearing its quality. The WASH team assessed the indigenous communities of Kaingang Oré Kupri (28 families) and Charrua Polidoro (24 families), identifying needs for water treatment, shelter kits, and sanitation.

Operational risk assessment

The following areas were identified as concerning within the current reporting period, expanding on the comprehensive risk assessment published with the Operational Strategy:

Limited Human Resources within the Brazilian Red Cross:

The natural turnover of volunteers during the first thirty days of operation, especially on weekdays, has been a challenge. The number of paid staff at the National Society is low, resulting in a limited team and staff. Although there is response capability, it is currently below the ideal level to meet needs. The National Society is developing a strategic plan to strengthen its volunteer base.

Further Rains and Risk of Renewed Flooding, Dam Failure and Landslides:

The operational risk has increased due to above-average rainfall (150-200mm) from June 15-22nd according to the Center for Weather Forecasting and Climate Studies (CPTEC/INPE) and Civil Defense.¹⁶ This raises the likelihood of renewed flooding, which could further impact the affected population and complicate ongoing relief operations.

On the 16th of June, the Brazilian Civil Defense released a new alert for floods and heavy rains in a large portion of the state – between 16th and 17th June rains reached 30mm in 24h around most of the state, with some areas reaching

¹² <https://www.agricultura.rs.gov.br/mais-de-206-mil-propriedades-rurais-foram-afetadas-pelas-enchentes-no-rs>

¹³ <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/geral/audio/2024-05/pelo-menos-290-unidades-de-saude-afetadas-pelas-chuvas-no-rs>

¹⁴ <https://saude.rs.gov.br/leptospirose>

¹⁵ <https://saude.rs.gov.br/leptospirose>

¹⁶ <https://tempo.cptec.inpe.br/rs/rio-grande>

60mm.¹⁷ On the night of the 16th of June, the Brazilian Civil Defense alerted for new floods in rivers Cai, Cadeia, and Sinos, alerting citizens to evacuate their houses. The heavy rains have largely affected the condition of roads and can affect the delivery of goods to the most affected areas – on the 17th of June, the Rio Grande do Sul roads department informed that 64 passages on 33 highways have total or partial closures. Additionally, there is a heightened risk of 13 dam failures in Rio Grande do Sul, particularly at the Salto dam in São Francisco de Paula, which is at the highest risk. The Civil Defense has instructed the population in certain municipalities to evacuate due to the risk of landslides.¹⁸

A. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The current Operational Strategy supported by the IFRC network includes relief and recovery, to provide for the immediate needs and resilience-building of the affected population. It also focuses on the response capacity and readiness of BRC and the affected communities. The ongoing response reflects IFRC's commitment to localization and support to the delivery of humanitarian aid by local actors. In several isolated communities and migrant and indigenous communities, the Brazilian Red Cross has been the primary respondent due to its exclusive access and credibility with the communities. During *the first operation month, the situational analysis of the impact, proposed activities, and the National Society capacity has shown the need to implement the following changes and updates to the Operational Strategy are described in more detail below:*

- **Revision of the number of targeted population:** The Emergency Appeal will now target 63,412 people, up from the original 25,000. The number of households targeted for the distribution of household items and hygiene items has increased from 2,000 to 2,500, as detailed in the respective sectors. The WASH and Health sectors have revised their targets to reach indirectly 63,412 people with key messages. Additionally, Cash Voucher assistance will directly target 6,000 families.

The new targeted population was recalculated based on rapid assessments undertaken by IFRC teams and the National Society during the first month of the operation and new data published by the government, that revealed the needs of the population were much higher than the previous target. The calculation was done over the Civil Defense data of 422,753 people displaced by the floods,¹⁹ estimating a reach of 15% of this group given the capacities of the National Society, and coordination with other actors in the field. Within this calculation, the number of people per family was also reviewed from the previous estimation of 5 persons per family. The **new calculation now foresees 3 persons per family**, based on new data of Brazilian government provided in June 2024²⁰.

- **Revision of the value of Cash Voucher assistance (CVA):** based on the needs assessment, the value of the CVA was increased from CHF 85 to CHF 235, to attend **basic domestic needs of families matching one or more of the set vulnerability criteria** – presence of elderly, pregnant woman, or children in the family, presence of people with disability or chronic diseases. With the operational update, the number of households has been increased from 5,000 to 6,000 as CVA is considered the most effective way to address the current needs.
- **Re-prioritization of CVA over the distribution of household items and hygiene items:** in the first weeks after the floods, it became clear that the National Society could largely mobilize in-kind resources in the country. IFRC and CVB agreed that IFRC would support the distribution of stock and subsequently prioritize CVA assistance to cover the basic needs of affected communities.

¹⁷ <https://tempo.inmet.gov.br/PrecAcumulada>

¹⁸ <https://defesacivil.rs.gov.br/alerta-de-evacuacao-area-do-municipio-de-cruzeiro-do-sul>

¹⁹ <https://defesacivil.rs.gov.br/defesa-civil-atualiza-balanco-das-enchentes-no-rs-10-6-9h-666c88c935ebc>

²⁰ <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/observatorio-nacional-da-familia/fatos-e-numeros/familias-e-filhos-no-brasil.pdf>

Summary of the changes:

| | Previous: | Reviewed: |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Total people targeted | 25,000 people | 63,412 people |
| Family unity calculation | 1 family = 5 people | 1 family = 3 people |
| CVA grant / Target | CHF 85 | CHF 235* |
| Relief strategy | Distribution of Household items and hygiene items CVA assistance | Reprioritization of CVA over those distributions |

*Detailed in the respective section, below.

B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Objective:

People affected strengthen their safety and wellbeing through provision of shelter kits and household items

| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | (EA funding) | (External funding) | |
| | Number of families reached with essential household items | 798 | 4,743 | 2,500 |
| | Needs assessment including assessing shelter needs completed | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| | Number of people trained on the best use of in-kind assistance and safe sheltering practices | 798 | - | 7,500 |
| | Number of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted | 0 | 0 | 2,500 |

Since the emergency, the Brazilian Red Cross (CVB) has supported the most affected communities in both the Serra and Metropolitan areas by providing blankets, mattresses, pillows, filters, and lamps, among others. With resources mobilized by CVB from Brazilian civil society and different organizations, CVB managed to reach 4,743 affected families with essential household items.

Regarding household items and hygiene items provided with kick-start funds from this emergency appeal, two cargo plane shipments from the IFRC warehouses in Argentina and Panama have delivered shelter tool kits, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, cleaning sets, tarpaulins, solar lamps, jerry cans, family water filters, and blankets. Additionally, a cargo

ship with further materials is expected to arrive in Brazil on the 22nd of June, including hygiene kits, kitchen sets, cleaning kits, jerrycans, and water filters for 500 families. On top of these two additional cargo planes with 500 wound care kits and 5,000 hygiene kits of the International Medical Corps have arrived in Brazil and one more is scheduled for the week of the 21st of June. These items supplemented the Brazilian Red Cross stock.

Due to the large number of household items, hygiene items, clothes, and other items mobilized through direct donations, IFRC has discussed with the Brazilian Red Cross to not request any further international shipments of household items or hygiene items besides the ones already in the pipeline. Instead, it has been agreed to switch the strategy to multi-purpose cash distributions. On top of this, the National Society has requested support from technical and human resources to organize both warehouses. The logistics team has supported the National Society to improve the registration of all incoming and outgoing goods, following IFRC procedures. Due to the lack of availability of volunteers the IFRC team supported the offloading and unloading of trucks through at least 12 IFRC staff for 4 weeks. The IFRC team supported the Brazilian Red Cross as well in better organizing the distribution including ticketing, registration of beneficiaries, communication towards beneficiaries, and reporting of activities.

During the first month of the emergency, CVB teams conducted rapid assessments in four affected municipalities: Cruzeiro do Sul, Encantado, Santa Teresa, and Arroio do Meio. These rapid assessments quickly evaluated the shelter needs of displaced families, identifying a need for items such as blankets, basic household goods, and furniture. Subsequent distributions and planned interventions were based on the results of these initial assessments.

798 families (comprising 2,394 people) have been supported with IFRC kits distributed across six municipalities: Capela de Santana, Porto Alegre, Bento Gonçalves, São Francisco de Paula, Canela, and São Sebastião do Caí, in a total of 11 distribution events. An assessment in São Sebastião do Caí led to two relief distributions in shelters, covering 38 households. Additionally, 206 households in the locality have been assessed for an upcoming distribution, which was postponed due to new floods on the 16th of June. All household item distributions were accompanied by demonstrations from CVB volunteers, showing assisted families the optimal use and maintenance of items like solar lamps and water filters.

Next immediate steps:

Continued distribution of remaining IFRC stock, assessment and mapping of further vulnerable areas, post distribution monitoring from the affected localities. The teams in Brazil are preparing to receive a boat shipment with additional household items and hygiene items to be distributed in Rio Grande do Sul.

Activities linked to shelter recovery pathways are being re-designed with the planned engagement of shelter experts to support the long-term needs of the affected families.



Livelihoods & Food security

Objective:

To contribute to the affected population's urgent and long-term recovery needs by providing resources to safeguard and begin restoring assets that support livelihoods

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual
(EA funding)

Actual
(External funding)

Target

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Needs assessment for livelihoods is used to generate criteria for targeting the most at-risk people/households | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of volunteers and staff trained on LPC and ERLA | 0 | - | 1 |
| Number of livelihood recovery activities organized | 0 | 0 | 1 |

With food baskets donated by the Brazilian civil society and different organizations, the Brazilian Red Cross has ensured the food security of 2,804 families, in addition to distributing 732,800 liters of mineral water.

To further support livelihood needs, CVB plans to provide multipurpose cash assistance of approximately CHF 235 per household to assist 5,000 households (15,000 people) through this Emergency Appeal.



Multi-purpose Cash

Objective:

Multi-purpose CVA distributions to 6,000 households to address the diverse needs of the persons in vulnerable situations affected by the floods.

| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual (EA funding) | Actual (External funding) | Target |
|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------|--------|
| | | Percentage of targeted households who identify as being from socially vulnerable groups who can access household goods and services through CVA. | 0% | - |
| | Conduct market and feasibility studies | Yes | - | Yes |
| | Number of families who successfully received cash for household needs after being identified and processed for transfers | 0 | - | 6,000 |
| | Number of volunteers trained on cash | 0 | - | 100 |
| | Percentage of households receiving cash transfers from the RCRC are satisfied with the amount received | 0% | - | 70% |
| | Number of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted | 0 | - | 1 |

The market assessment and feasibility study have been completed in the Metropolitan Region, while the market assessment in the Serra Region is underway. Due to limited staff and volunteer capacity in the affected area, information on needs was gathered through key interviews and visits to impacted communities.

As a result, the transfer value of CHF 235 has been increased from the initial CHF 85 per transfer estimated in the original Operations Strategy. This increase is due to two main reasons:

- The original transfer value was based on the CVB's 2020 COVID-19 response, which only considered food basket expenses.
- Key interviews conducted allowed for the prioritization and quantification of needs, cross-referenced with secondary data to establish an updated transfer value.

The calculated value of 1,400 BRL (235 CHF / 260 USD) aligns with the government's monthly minimum wage of 1,412 BRL, enabling families to cover costs in the medium term. These transfers will support the transition into the full recovery and reconstruction programs rolled out by the government, aiding long-term recovery. Due to the increased value per household, the operation has decided to reduce the number of cash installments from two to one. However, discussions with local authorities are being undertaken to provide a second transfer of funds to families identified as matching two or more of the set vulnerability criteria.

Next Immediate Steps:

The CVA value may be revised after the cold season (August) to include mosquito nets and repellents, should the program continue.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

| Objective: | | <i>Improved mental and physical health and mitigate the impact of waterborne and vector-borne diseases</i> | | |
|------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Indicator | Actual (EA funding) | Actual (External funding) | Target |
| Key indicators: | Health needs assessment | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | Number of volunteers trained on community-based health, epidemics prevention, and mental health in emergencies | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| | Number of people sensitized by volunteers on health promotion and disease prevention | 30 | 1,800 | 63,421 |
| | Number of people reached with primary care | 0 | 300 | 7,500 |
| | Number of people reached with psychosocial support | 30 | 1,500 | 7,500 |

The mobile health clinic (Health Bus), provided by the Brazilian Red Cross, was utilized as a vaccination site in Caxias do Sul through a partnership with the local Department of Health. The bus was also dispatched to four other cities to support health initiatives and provide medical services to the local populations. More than 500 vaccines were administered, and approximately 300 medical consultations were conducted through the mobile clinic. In addition to that, CVB teams have provided psychosocial support to 1,500 vulnerable people affected by the floods.

In response to the severe impact of the rains on healthcare structures and the profound psychosocial effects on the communities, the IFRC team has conducted a needs assessment including field visits and interviews with community members in deprived rural and urban areas.

Inadequate cleaning practices are putting communities at high risk of leptospirosis. To enhance the dissemination of key health messages to prevent leptospirosis, waterborne and vector diseases, and updated information on referral pathways, an assessment was conducted on the feasibility of using social media for health promotion. Messages on leptospirosis prevention, specific to flood contexts have been developed and have been delivered to 30 migrants in Sarandí, Porto Alegre. In addition, technical support was provided to the Red Cross health community dispensary and mobile health clinics in Roca Sales and Canoas. Health activities continue to be implemented closely with the WASH sector and in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health/

Also, to build local capacity, training on Psychosocial Support in Emergencies will be delivered to pre-selected volunteers who will in turn train the other volunteers. This activity is conducted with support from IFRC HQ and IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Objective: | <i>To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services.</i> | | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Actual (External funding) | Target |
| | Number of households reached with WASH assistance | 370 | 130,383 | 21,000 |
| | Number of people reached with effective water treatment materials | 1,111 | - | 7,500 |
| | Number of households sensitized on best practices in WASH | 337 | - | 7,500 |
| | Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities | 1,111 | - | 63,412 |
| | Number of communities/sites with WASH situation assessments conducted at least once | 5 | 4 | 1 |

With resources mobilized by the Brazilian civil society and different organizations, CVB has reached 122,133 households (366,399 people) with distributions of mineral water. In addition to that, CVB has received external donations of cleaning kits, which were distributed to 8,250 families (24,750 people). Altogether, CVB has reached 130,383 families with WASH assistance (391,149 people).

Initial assessments were conducted in the indigenous communities of Kaingang Oré Kupri (28 families) and Charrua Polidoro (24 families), identifying urgent needs for water treatment, shelter kits, and sanitation. Within three weeks of the emergency, further assessments were carried out in the communities of Mathias Velho and El Dorado Do Sul Municipality. In the municipality of Villa La Paz, with a population of 40,000 people, 35,000 people were identified as highly vulnerable and still experiencing flooding.

The assessment revealed that while a water distribution system had been established and the water was deemed drinkable, affected communities were hesitant to consume it due to its taste. Data from the Brazilian Ministry of Health highlighted debris cleanup as a primary concern after water levels receded, as people were handling debris and waste without proper decontamination processes.

A total 798 households (2,394 people) were reached with hygiene and cleaning kits from IFRC stock. Within those households, 337 families (1,111 people) were reached with water filters and jerrycans from IFRC stock and trained on the better use of these materials. These items distributed to the most affected communities in Porto Alegre, Bento Gonçalves, São Francisco de Paula, Canela, and São Sebastião do Caí, including two shelters and three indigenous communities: Kaingang Oré Kupri, Xokleng Konglui, and Kurity.

Next immediate steps:

According to the assessment done at peri-urban areas targeted, the urgent need is to ensure a safe and dignified return home. With this objective, a comprehensive WASH/Public Health intervention in collaboration with local actors

to accompany the return of the most vulnerable beneficiaries. Continued distribution of remaining IFRC stock to promote a safe and dignified return home to the people displaced to shelters. Further assessments and mapping of vulnerable areas are planned for the upcoming weeks, including surface cleaning and disinfection activities and post-distribution monitoring from the affected localities. A water plant is on its way to the country.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Objective: | <i>To prevent, mitigate and respond to protection, gender and inclusion and safeguarding threats against affected populations</i> | | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual (EA funding) | Actual (External funding) | Target |
| | Number of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion services | 0 | 0 | 63,412 |
| | Needs assessment on protection, gender, and inclusion | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained on prevention and protection of sexual exploitation and abuse, and child safeguarding | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | Cooperation with other humanitarian organizations on protection, gender and inclusion is in place. | Yes | - | Yes |
| | Referral pathways for SGBV are mapped and shared with the affected population. | No | No | Yes |
| Throughout the response, the most vulnerable population, in particular Afro-descent communities, and migrants have been transversally targeted throughout all sectors. The map of functioning referral pathways for victims of gender-based violence in shelters is underway. | | | | |



Community Engagement and Accountability

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Objective: | | | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Actual (External funding) | Target |
| | Number of feedback messages received | 0 | - | 100 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------|--------|
| | Needs assessment on community engagement and accountability | 0 | - | 1 |
| | Number of volunteers trained on CEA | 0 | - | 100 |
| | Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information through different trusted channels | 0 | - | 100% |
| | Number of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback or make a complaint about the operation | 0 | 17,430 | 63,412 |

Throughout the response, a participative approach has been adopted to engage community members in the implementation of activity and understanding of community needs.

Since the start of the response, the Brazilian Red Cross has kept a significant presence on social media, using frequent posts to alert the communities on the identification of volunteers and the use of the Red Cross Red Crescent logo and promote donations. A Post Distribution Monitoring survey is planned to be implemented in the upcoming distributions. The National Society has requested support for training in active Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) actions in the field. IFRC and CVB have been discussing the collection of feedback and complaints and will work on a mechanism. This will be a hybrid mechanism of using QR codes to provide feedback, boxes with feedback, and a call line.

In the context of the ongoing Emergency Appeal, an exit strategy is being planned to ensure sustainable outcomes and empower the affected communities. As the immediate response phase transitions, the focus will be on transparent communication and active participation from the community in planning the handover of activities and resources. Community members will be engaged in discussions about the program's closure, ensuring they understand which services will end and what alternative supports are available.

A key component of the strategy involves investing in the knowledge of community volunteers and local leaders to continue critical activities. Clear roles and responsibilities will be established, with necessary resources and training provided to maintain essential services. Additionally, the feedback from community members will provide input throughout the process. The goal is to leave the community with strengthened resilience and the capacity to manage their recovery, while maintaining ongoing support and communication channels to address any emerging needs. This approach ensures that the progress made during the intervention is sustained and fosters ownership and self-reliance among the affected populations.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Objective: | Center the community in the response with an inclusive, participatory approach, ensuring alignment with their priorities. | | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Actual (External funding) | Target |

| | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|--------|
| | Number of people reached by the RCRC through disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities | 0 | 0 | 63,412 |
| | Number of volunteers trained in rapid assessment methodology for early recovery activities (NEAT+) and Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacities Assessment (EVCA) | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | Needs assessment on DRR and CCA | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | Environmental baseline of the operation has been assessed using an appropriate environmental screening tool (e.g. the NEAT+), and progress against recommendations has been tracked | No | No | Yes |
| | Number of volunteers provided with equipment for community Disaster Response Teams to enhance their capacity to respond effectively to disasters. | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | Climate-smart livelihoods microprojects are developed and focus on increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities | No | No | Yes |

Activities were conducted before the new rains on the 14th of June, aimed to mitigate health risks and ensure communities are better equipped to handle the challenges posed by the upcoming rains.

Discussions have been held to explore ways to improve overall preparedness. These discussions have involved various stakeholders, focusing on enhancing community engagement and identifying areas for improvement in current practices.

IFRC has also been actively involved in scenario planning and developing contingency plans. These efforts are designed to anticipate potential challenges and ensure a swift and effective response to any arising emergencies. The comprehensive planning process includes detailed risk assessments and the establishment of clear action plans to address various scenarios.

These coordinated efforts in disaster risk reduction underscore IFRC's commitment to building resilient communities, capable of withstanding and recovering from the impacts of natural disasters.

Workshop activities such as EVCA, NEAT+, and others are currently in the revision phase between the parties.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

| Objective: | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
| | Number of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations | 30 | 150 |
| | Number of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support (e.g., PSS) appropriate to the emergency | 0 | 150 |
| | Staff and volunteers of the National Society trained on the National Emergency Intervention team | 2 | 30 |
| | National Society has in place capacities to conduct Emergency Needs Assessment | Yes | Yes |
| | Number of applications developed to streamline volunteer database management and logistical resources and assure registration and identification of volunteers. | 0 | 2 |
| | Number of Multi-hazard Contingency Plans revised to enhance preparedness and response strategies | 0 | 3 |

IFRC has been working closely with the National Society teams deployed from across the country to support the response in Rio Grande do Sul, engaging in discussions on operational strategies and the way forward. The involvement of the Brazilian Red Cross has been pivotal in this process, ensuring a cohesive approach to strategy development and implementation.

A plan for recruitment of volunteers and volunteer management has been developed by the National Society, encompassing National Society Development (NSD) initiatives, and providing strategic advice on operations management. Discussions with volunteers have focused on enhancing their engagement and effectiveness within the organization. In line with these efforts, strategic recommendations have been made to improve volunteer engagement and registration with the National Society, ensuring better management and utilization of resources. National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) colleagues are set to come and support the response, providing valuable expertise and assistance. To further bolster operational capabilities, the acquisition of laptops, tablets, and phones has been undertaken, equipping teams with the necessary tools to enhance communication and efficiency.

The IFRC team, both in-country and within the respective Country Cluster Delegation and Region, is optimizing exit strategies and long-term planning as part of the National Society Development plan for the Brazilian Red Cross. Discussions have been held to ensure that the ongoing Appeal results in sustainable changes for the National Society and foster understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement and IFRC NSD tools.



Coordination and Partnerships

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| Objective: | <i>Technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC membership and with the ICRC, enhanced through cooperation with external partners.</i> | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
| | Movement coordination meetings are organized, and updates are provided to Movement partners | Yes | Yes |
| | Active engagement with external partners to further strengthen coordination with relevant actors, including Government and UN agencies. | Yes | Yes |

IFRC actively participates in external coordination meetings, having strengthened contact with SOS Village, UNHCR, and Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières), as well as the Health Secretariat on health activities. A cooperation with the Brazilian University Pontificia Universidade Católica (PUC) has been established for effective data collection. In the Metropolitan area, IFRC has been fostering relationships with organizations focusing on Afro-descendant communities.

ICRC has been a great cooperation for this operation since its beginning. ICRC has provided logistical support to the importation and clearance of shipments of cargo planes and the water treatment plant. An agreement is being signed between IFRC and ICRC to enable the opening of a bank account for IFRC. ICRC is providing as well technical support on the programs with their experience in Brazil.

Emergency Response Unit (ERU) deployments to the operation from the Spanish Red Cross & Swiss Red Cross (Logistics) and Spanish (WASH) have played a pivotal role in bolstering emergency response efforts. The logistics ERU from the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross have provided technical support and advice on the management of CVB's warehouses. The WASH ERU has engaged in tests of drinking water and preparing activities on clean-ups and hygiene promotion.

Ongoing discussions on resource mobilization have been undertaken with partners, ensuring sustained support for initiatives. These coordinated efforts underscore IFRC's commitment to delivering comprehensive humanitarian assistance through robust partnerships and collaborative strategies.

Moreover, a humanitarian flight funded by the Foundation Solidaire facilitated the mobilization of WASH Response Personnel and the transportation of 11 Tons of essential supplies, including kitchen kits, hygiene and cleaning supplies, water filters, jerry cans, blankets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, and mosquito nets. These supplies were dispatched from the IFRC Humanitarian Hub in Buenos Aires to the airport of Canoas on the outskirts of Porto Alegre (Brazil) and have allowed the provision of immediate assistance to more than 1,000 people.

Coordination has also been established with the ABC (Brazilian Agency for Cooperation), keeping the Government informed of all IFRC assistance in Rio Grande do Sul.



Secretariat Services

| Objective: | <i>Strengthen the operations management capacities of IFRC to provide support to the NS for the implementation of the actions programmed as part of the Emergency Appeal</i> | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
| | Number of surge missions or deployments | 34 | - |
| | Number of articles, press releases, and interviews supported by the Communications team | 4 | 15 |
| | IFRC is providing strategic support to ensure an effective and efficient implementation by providing technical expertise | Yes | Yes |
| | IFRC provides firsthand support in logistics and supply chain coordination. | Yes | Yes |
| | Number of IFRC monitoring and support missions | 8 | 15 |
| | Number of IFRC field missions | 8 | 15 |

IFRC's Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) response team collaborated closely with CVB in formulating the response plan for the ongoing emergency. The IFRC Americas Regional Office (ARO) played a pivotal role by offering technical guidance and support to both the Country Cluster Delegation and CVB. Since the early onset of the operation, IFRC has supported the Brazilian Red Cross communications' team, providing recommendations on the management of communications for the operation.

IFRC has been providing support to the Brazilian Red Cross in logistics; warehousing and procurement. IFRC has also provided coaching to the NS on how to better organize distributions.

Throughout the reporting period, thirty-four Rapid Response members were deployed for different timeframes to bolster the Emergency Appeal operation. Currently, the following 20 profiles are in-country: Operations Manager, WASH coordinator, Comms Coordinator, Audiovisual, Supply chain coordinator, ERU WASH, Logistics coordinator, Finance Officer, Public Health in Emergencies, HR in emergencies, CVA coordinator, Relief coordinator, PMER coordinator, IM coordinator, and Deputy Ops Manager.

IFRC has been working on a strategy to recruit staff locally to support the operation in the medium and long term.

FUNDING

As of 2nd of July 2024, IFRC has mobilized CHF 1,400,000, on top of the loan of 1M CHF that was granted to start the response. This means that the appeal is now 25% funded. The funds allocated so far are from ECHO, the Spanish government, the Japanese Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross. In the reporting period, IFRC has continued conversations with possible donors including the American and German Red Cross. The

American RC has confirmed 200,000 CHF to support the relief items. The Luxembourg government has confirmed as well a contribution of 200,000 CHF.

With the Operational Update, the funding ask budget has been slightly changed. These changes have been made:

- Increase of amount per CASH from 85 CHF to 235 CHF; 1st tranche now to 6000 HH instead of 5000 HH. 2850 most vulnerable households will receive a second tranche.
- Inclusion of additional cleaning kits for 500 households considering the immense need of cleaning.
- Reduction of amount for human resources and more focus on needs for beneficiaries increasing the amount of funding per beneficiary.

Operational Strategy

2024 Annual FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2024 | Operation | MDRBR011 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2024 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 17 Jun 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBR011 - Brazil - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 11 may 2024 to 31 may 2025; appeal launch date: 11 may 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total Funding Requirements | 8.000.000 |
| Donor Response* as per 17 Jun 2024 | 782.772 |
| Appeal Coverage | 9,78% |

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

| Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches | Op Strategy | Op Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items | | 17.353 | 0 | 17.353 |
| PO02 - Livelihoods | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO04 - Health | | 103.158 | 0 | 103.158 |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | | 292.259 | 593 | 291.666 |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO07 - Education | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO08 - Migration | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | | 236.400 | 38.059 | 198.341 |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Operations Total | | 649.170 | 38.652 | 610.517 |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services | | 0 | 22.397 | -22.397 |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Enabling Approaches Total | | | 22.397 | -22.397 |
| Grand Total | | 649.170 | 61.049 | 588.121 |

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/9998

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.) | 1.692.716 |
| Expenditure | -61.049 |
| Closing Balance | 1.631.667 |
| Deferred Income | 0 |
| Funds Available | 1.631.667 |

IV. DREF Loan

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|---|---------------|-----------|
| * not included in Donor Response | Loan : | 1.000.000 | Reimbursed : | 0 | Outstanding : | 1.000.000 |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|---|---------------|-----------|

Operational Strategy

2024 Annual FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2024 | Operation | MDRBR011 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2024 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 17 Jun 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBR011 - Brazil - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 11 may 2024 to 31 may 2025; appeal launch date: 11 may 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

| Opening Balance | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | 0 |
| Income Type | Cash | InKind Goods | InKind Personnel | Other Income | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
| DREF Response Pillar | | | | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| Japanese Red Cross Society | 29,142 | | | | 29,142 | |
| Spanish Government | 496,122 | | | | 496,122 | |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov | 167,452 | | | | 167,452 | |
| Total Contributions and Other Income | 692,716 | 0 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 1,692,716 | 0 |
| Total Income and Deferred Income | | | | | 1,692,716 | 0 |

Contact information

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

In the Brazilian Red Cross

- **Secretary of International Cooperation:** Thiago Quintaneiro; thiago.quintaneiro@cvb.org.br

In the IFRC

- **Head of Country Cluster Delegation – Southern Cone Countries:** Daniel Bolaños; daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **Head of Disaster Climate and Crisis:** Mariana Kuttothara; Marianna.kuttothara@ifrc.org
- **Operations, Evolving Crisis and Disasters Manager:** Maria Martha Tuna; maria.tuna@ifrc.org
- **Communications Manager:** Susana Arroyo; susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
- **Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting Manager:** Golda Ibarra; golda.ibarra@ifrc.org
- **Senior Officer, Operations Coordination:** Antoine Belair; antoine.belair@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation:** Monica Portilla; monica@portilla@ifrc.org
- **Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation in Emergencies Manager:** Mei Lin Leon; meilin.leon@ifrc.org
- **Financial Sustainability Officer:** Micaela Magliola micaela;magliola@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Regional Head, Global Supply Chain:** Jose Fernando Giraldo; fernando.giraldo@ifrc.org
- **Regional Logistics Manager:** Stephany Murillo; Stephany.murillo@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.