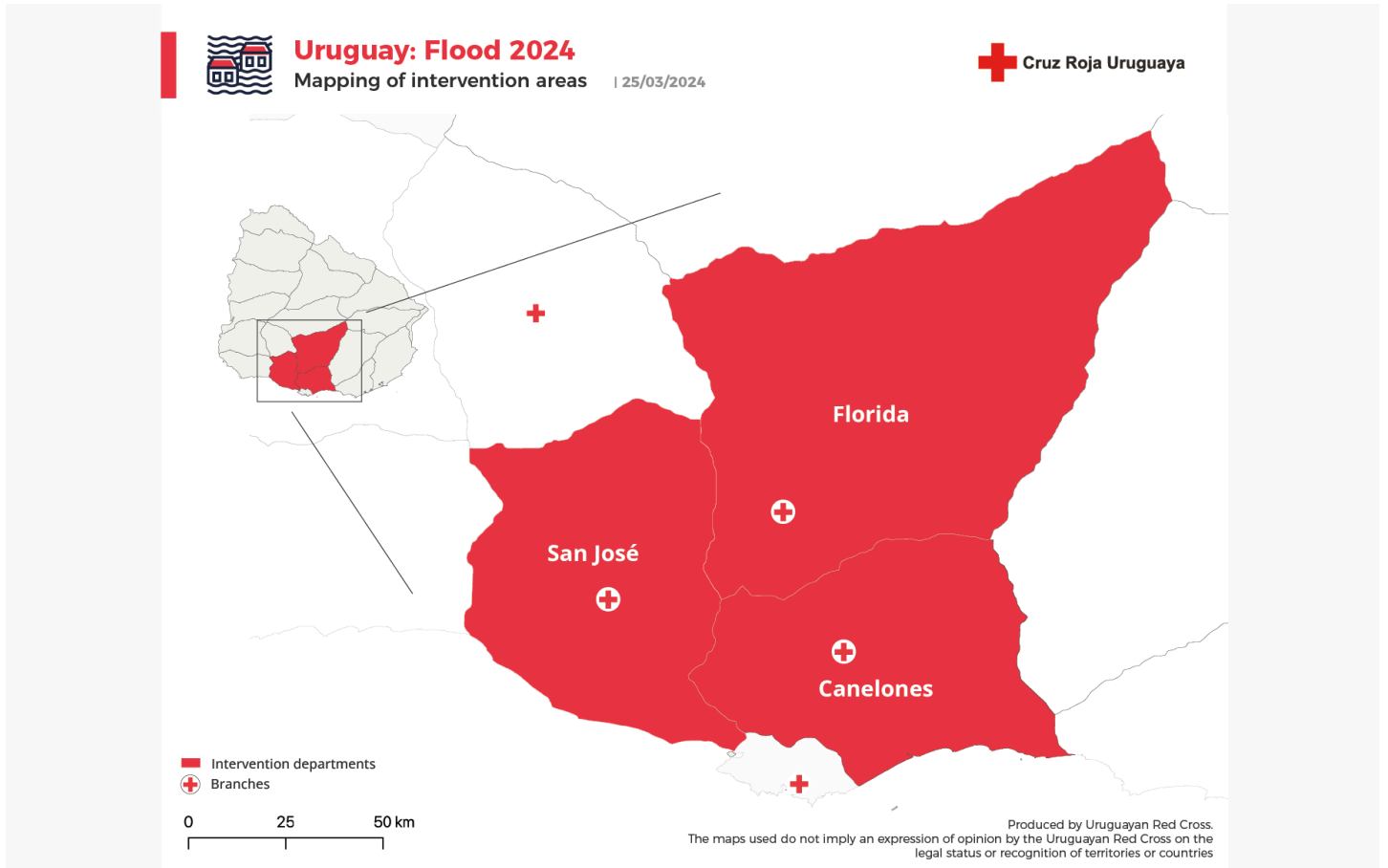




Distribution of kits and sensitization materials in educational centers in San Ramón, Canelones. June 2024. Source: Uruguayan Red Cross.

Appeal: <b>MDRUY005</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 315,080</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2024-000048-URY</b>	People Affected: <b>100,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>3,500 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>02-04-2024</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>31-08-2024</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>02-04-2024</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>28-06-2024</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>0</b>		Targeted Areas: <b>Canelones, Florida, San Jose</b>	

# Description of the Event



Map of intervention areas. Source: Uruguayan Red Cross.

## Date of event

26-03-2024

## What happened, where and when?

From March 16 to March 22, 2024 Uruguay experienced a series of adverse weather events that generated serious situations in different regions of the country. These events led to widespread flooding, fallen trees, road closures, and the displacement of many residents, including both evacuees and self-evacuees, due to intense rains and storms.

During the late evening of Wednesday, 20 March, the National Meteorological Institute (INUMET) issued a red weather alert, leading to a red alert by the National Emergency System (SINAE) for 18 departments of the country.

The most affected departments were Florida, San José, and Canelones, where river flooding and the suspension of drinking water supply complicated the situation. In other areas such as Tacuarembó and Salto, strong wind gusts were recorded, causing significant material damage. In particular, the department of Florida suffered serious consequences, with floods that even affected the water treatment plant, leading to the need to cut off the water supply to the city. The local mayor had to quickly coordinate cleaning and repair actions to mitigate the damage caused by these events.

Government authorities, along with emergency organizations, have been working diligently to provide assistance and coordinate rescue and aid efforts to those affected. One of the most critical moments was 20 March, when authorities declared a red alert due to the possibility of severe storms. This measure, in addition to impacting transportation and educational activities, left thousands of homes without electricity, further complicating the situation for the affected population. The Uruguayan Institute of Meteorology (Inumet) continued to issue warnings about strong and persistent winds, especially in the southern part of the country, maintaining caution in the region.

However, the challenge persists due to the ongoing adverse weather conditions and the saturation of the soil due to water accumulation.

Despite the efforts made, road closures and thousands of customers without electricity persist, worsening the situation in terms of access and communication in the affected areas. Additionally, the need to reinforce prevention and response measures to these extreme weather events in the future has been evident. The current situation in Uruguay reflects vulnerability to intense meteorological phenomena, highlighting the importance of planning and response capacity to protect the population and mitigate damages in emergency situations.

In addition to the existing floods with over 6,000 displaced people, during 5-8 May, floods with displaced people were also experienced in the departments of Artigas, Cerro Largo, Durazno, Paysandú, Río Negro, Rocha, Salto, Soriano, Tacuarembó, and Treinta y Tres with over 2,000 displaced individuals.



Distribution of cleaning kits in Santa Lucia, Canelones. April 2024. Source: Uruguayan Red Cross.



Distribution of kits and sensitization in educational centers in San Ramón, Canelones. June 2024. Source: Uruguayan Red Cross.

## Scope and Scale

The number of people displaced from their homes has reached a significant figure, with over 6,000 individuals displaced in various departments across the national territory, mainly in the departments of Florida, San Jose, and Canelones. Evacuations have been carried out in shelters as well as in the homes of relatives and friends, highlighting the magnitude of the impact on the population. This has led to an undercount, as there are families who chose to self-evacuate and have not been included in the tally of affected individuals.

The flood situation in Uruguay has posed a series of challenges in terms of mobility and access to different areas of the country due to road closures, affecting both rescue teams and the civilian population. The heavy rains and overflowing rivers and streams have led to the disruption of several roads, hindering vehicle traffic and the transportation of people and goods.

The road closures have led to detours and delays in travel, affecting the logistics of various economic and social activities as well as humanitarian aid efforts. Moreover, some areas have experienced damage to road infrastructure, such as landslides and sinkholes, further complicating the rehabilitation of the affected roads. Because of these conditions, the process may take time due to the extent of damage caused by the floods and the adverse weather conditions persisting in the region.

The situation of families affected by the floods presented a series of significant challenges that went beyond material loss. As the waters receded and the affected individuals began to assess the damages, a variety of challenges emerged that needed to be addressed comprehensively.

Home reconstruction is an urgent priority. Many houses have suffered severe structural damages, requiring not only building materials but also the assistance of professionals to ensure the safety of the rehabilitated structures.

Flooding brings health risks, such as waterborne diseases, sanitation issues, and the proliferation of insects and rodents. It is crucial to implement sanitation measures and provide access to medical care to prevent disease outbreaks.

Furthermore, floods often have a severe impact on local markets and the economy of communities. Crop losses, business destruction, and commercial activity disruptions negatively impact the economic stability of affected families. In addition to material losses such as furniture, appliances, and personal belongings, families also experience significant emotional losses.

Additionally, the situation was compounded by fears and risks of flooding from southern Brazil, which caused rising water levels in the

Uruguay, Negro, and Santa Lucia Rivers. This escalation delayed damage recovery efforts and led to further displacement of families in Uruguay.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Sistema Nacional de Emergencia	<a href="https://www.gub.uy/sistema-nacional-emergencias/">https://www.gub.uy/sistema-nacional-emergencias/</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	Yes

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Through this Operations Update No. 1, the Uruguayan Red Cross aims to inform about:

- 1 month no cost timeframe extension (new end date: 31 August 2024).

The ongoing situation, marked by persistent rains and wet weather in the affected areas, has caused delays in the return of displaced families, both evacuees and self-evacuees, to their homes, making it necessary for the Emergency Operations Centers (CECOED) to update the prioritization lists.

Although there was confirmed local stock at the start of the operation, delays in the arrival of supplies to Uruguayan Red Cross warehouses have occurred due to the large quantity of items to be procured. These delays have subsequently impacted the distribution of initial kits and supplies to families, requiring teams to extend their distribution efforts for several more weeks than originally planned. As a result, there have been delays in conducting the feasibility study needed to begin the cash transfer program phase.

Additionally, volunteers from the national society participated in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) training provided by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). This training has enabled more qualified individuals to implement CEA actions such as focus groups and introduced new feedback mechanisms like suggestion and complaint boxes during distribution stages. Focus groups will also be conducted at the end of the operation to involve communities in evaluating the actions and to gather data directly from the community for the lessons learned workshop. Given that one month of deployment originally allocated for finances remains unused, a request will be made for the CEA focal point at the regional office to provide on-site support as part of the planned monitoring visits.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

22-03-2024



<b>Health</b>	In coordination with Ceccoed, the San José branch conducted psychosocial support and recreational activities, especially for children in the department's evacuation centers. By that time, 200 people had been reached with these actions, of which 80 were children. An initial distribution of mosquito repellents was also conducted in these centers.
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>From the planning stage and throughout the implementation phase, the National Society regularly held meetings with both the National Emergency System (Sinae) and the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (Ceccoed) to coordinate joint actions and avoid duplicating efforts.</p> <p>The lists of individuals to be reached were prepared collaboratively, and operational progress was shared as it unfolded.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<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"> <li>- 1x institutional van for staff transportation.</li> <li>- 1x van for transportation of materials and supplies.</li> <li>- 2x Humanitarian Units ready to provide assistance.</li> <li>- Warehouses (Montevideo, Santa Rosa and San José).</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Throughout all stages of the operation, the Risk Management area of the Uruguayan Red Cross collected secondary information from both press sources and official media, as well as reports from the National Emergency System.</p> <p>During the assessment stages, a central headquarters team traveled to the field to support the initial visits.</p> <p>Throughout the entire operation, central headquarters teams have traveled to the affected areas and are actively monitoring the situation at a national level.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	Since the beginning of the emergency, the National Society has been working to respond with an integrated action plan that includes the implementation of USAID rapid deployment funds for the distribution of cleaning kits (already purchased - USD 10,000) 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
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>The Uruguayan Red Cross, through its Headquarters team, activated its Emergency Operations Center from the beginning of the events. This was coordinated by the Risk Management area and designated specific roles for the emergency (Communication, CEA, IM, finance, security, and logistics).</p> <p>Weekly follow-up meetings were held with the branches and the rest of the technical team.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The IFRC has Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) 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 and its implementation.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	There are no PNSs currently contributing to this specific operation.



# 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

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<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>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) coordinated the shelters and evacuations as well as the distribution of food for the shelters and coordinating canteens.</p> <p>As reported by UTE (Usinas y Transmisiones Eléctricas), crews of the entity worked to regularize the situation of the 15,000 customers who experience interruptions in the power supply, out of the more than 116,000 initially affected.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These bonuses were 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.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	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 are 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, not only 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 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

Need for medication was found in the ones who had to evacuate their houses. It was noted that several individuals had to leave their homes early in the morning without their chronic medication, causing inconvenience and uncertainty regarding when they could access it.

Despite the active mobile teams, they encountered logistical and operational challenges due to limited road access and the urgent need to reach all towns within a short timeframe. Additionally, there was a rise in the number of dengue cases in the country, creating an environment conducive to mosquito proliferation. Therefore, the distribution of repellents, mosquito nets, and informative messages on mosquito breeding site elimination and proper repellent usage, particularly in high-risk areas, became crucial.

Furthermore, the high number of families in each center, numerous temporary camps with families reluctant to leave their home areas out of fear of theft, and the complexity of early morning evacuations underscored the need for the implementation of psychosocial support and recreational activities to deal with trauma and emotional stress. This was also promoted by the closure of local businesses and the disruption of economic activities that impacted families' financial recovery and rebuilding efforts.

Although a temperature drop during autumn resulted in a decrease in existing cases, mosquitoes are still present in areas with high densities. Likewise, a warmer-than-usual winter is anticipated, which could lead to a continued risk of a new dengue outbreak.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Access to water in some of the affected departments posed a significant challenge. Several pipes were destroyed, and water treatment plants suffered the consequences of the floods. Both San José and Florida had to interrupt their water supply.

Although some families had begun to return to their homes in certain areas a few months ago, there were insufficient cleaning and



disinfection supplies available to make the houses habitable. This situation significantly increased the risk of diseases and complicated families return.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Amidst the floods in Uruguay that occurred some months ago, gender, protection, and inclusion posed critical challenges that demanded special attention. One of the primary challenges was to ensure that sanitation facilities were accessible and secure, particularly for women, girls, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities. Inadequate toilet facilities could expose these populations to safety and health hazards. Considering gender-specific needs during floods was crucial. Pregnant women, nursing mothers, and menstruating women required access to proper hygiene products and private spaces for personal care. In this scenario, personal crisis situations heightened the vulnerability to gender-based violence.

Individuals with disabilities encountered additional challenges during the floods, such as a lack of access to secure shelter and essential services. Ensuring physical and communication accessibility at all stages of the humanitarian response was vital. The flood response needed to be inclusive and honor the diversity of gender, age, ability, and other characteristics of the affected individuals.



## Education

The flood situation in Uruguay a few months ago posed significant difficulties for the continuity of children and adolescents' schooling, given the limited access to educational centers. This scenario presented numerous challenges impacting not just students' education, but also their overall well-being and holistic development. Many educational facilities had to temporarily close due to flood damage or unsafe access conditions.

This disruption affected students learning processes and academic progress. Extended periods of being unable to attend classes disrupted the school calendar, potentially leading to missed school days and necessitating curriculum adjustments to compensate for lost time. Both teachers and students encountered logistical hurdles in reaching schools, with damaged roads, limited transportation, and unsafe conditions hindering regular attendance. Disrupted schooling could have adverse effects on students' mental and emotional health, particularly in stressful scenarios like floods. The lack of routine, peer interactions, and educational support could result in anxiety and unease.

Families and communities most affected by the flood may struggle more in ensuring their children's education continuity, notably if resources for alternative learning methods, such as distance education, are scarce.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

During the community meetings and encounters conducted during the CECOED tours and subsequent dialogues with the Uruguayan Red Cross, a series of priority needs were identified that demanded immediate attention. These needs encompassed providing safe shelter for displaced families, ensuring access to clean drinking water and sanitation services, supporting the distribution of food and essential supplies, offering medical and psychosocial care, and addressing 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 created an undercount in the number of affected individuals. Additionally, the capacities of the Emergency Operations Centers (CECOED) were overwhelmed, making the process to track each displaced family (both evacuated and self-evacuated) a complex and slow one.

## 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 is carrying 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.

In the initial stage of response to the floods in Uruguay, close coordination was conducted with CECOED and the SINAE to ensure a comprehensive and effective response. Additionally, collaboration was established with strategic partners to develop a response plan addressing the immediate needs of the affected communities. This included 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 was provided, and recreational activities were 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 are being conducted to determine the best strategies for rebuilding and rehabilitating the affected homes. A multipurpose cash transfer program is being 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 are being 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 is being 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 are being 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 is being 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 are being 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 are being considered, promoting respect for rights and prevention of violence.

At the same time, small focus groups will be conducted with the communities to include community feedback and input in the final evaluation of the operation and the lessons learned workshop.

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 was carried out in collaboration with the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (CECOED) and the National Emergency System (SINAE). For the estimated number of people to be reached, the last census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, which details that households have an average of 3 people per family, was used 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)	0	Urban	90%
Men	1,680	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	0		
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 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.
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.

### 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	Actual
# of feasibility and market studies conducted	1	0
# of families reached through the multipurpose cash transfer program	350	0
# of volunteers participating in the training sessions for the implementation of the program	17	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

The National Society conducted a preliminary review of the feasibility study documents used in past response operations and is currently updating the amounts and information for document adjustments. Additionally, the format is being adapted to align with the new Feasibility Study format sent by IFRC. On the other hand, the response area is in negotiations with the usual provider (PREX) so that once the document is approved, distributions can begin.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 77,745

Targeted Persons: 3,500

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families reached with the distribution of cleaning kits	500	505
# of families reached with dengue prevention kits	500	0
# of individuals reached through dengue awareness campaigns	3,500	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

The National Society has distributed a total of 505 cleaning kits to families affected by the floods and to educational and community centers in the affected areas. So far, 2,495 individuals have been reached with the distributions, and another 250 kits are planned to be distributed in the first week of July.

These purchases were made locally, and bulk purchasing of supplies allowed for lower kit prices than budgeted. This method allowed to reach five more families than projected initially with cleaning kits.

Regarding the hygiene kits, they are already assembled with all the necessary contents, and the final lists of individuals to be reached is being reviewed for distributions to take place.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 3,000

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Percentage of people reached satisfied with the operation	90	0
Number of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) strategies implemented in the operation	1	1
Number of community members who participated in focus groups	30	0
Percentage of suggestions and complaints received through forms and/or suggestion boxes taken into consideration	90	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

During all distributions, informational awareness sessions are conducted, and information sheets are provided to the people affected. Additionally, feedback forms are available for individuals to lodge their complaints. For subsequent stages, there are plans to set up suggestion boxes and a specific telephone line for community inquiries.





## Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 32,696

Targeted Persons: 0

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
1x Surge finance officer deployed	1	1
# of monitoring missions	3	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

One finance surge personnel was deployed for 2 months. During this time, a two-person volunteer internship was conducted, and these individuals currently hold the role. The National Society requests to consider the deployment of a CEA professional for the implementation of focus groups.



## National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 35,198

Targeted Persons: 0

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Technical staff hired for the operation	1	1
# of staff members and volunteers who received personal protective equipment	30	0
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

There are contracted hours of exclusive coordination for the emergency.

Additionally, teams of volunteer personnel from all branches nationwide are moving to Montevideo and the intervention departments to provide support in tasks such as logistics, organization, distribution implementation, finances, and CEA.

Through other projects and own funds, the National Society acquired mosquito repellent kits for all volunteer personnel.

## 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 have been working, out of which 15 have been trained as National Intervention Teams (NIT). It was intended to transfer volunteers from different regions to mitigate burnout among local



volunteers in the affected departments. All volunteers of the National Society were insured with HDI Insurance and provided with protective equipment to carry out their actions.

Additionally, 1 operations coordinator was hired. As Operations Coordinator (National Society), 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.**

1x Finance Officer (3 months)

A finance officer provided 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 were and will be made locally in Uruguay. All procurement related to this operation 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 was 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 the South Cone assigned a dedicated Project Manager to support the National Society. The IFRC's PMER and finance team provided necessary support and guidance to the National Society operations team to ensure that IFRC policies and procedures were 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 carried out a specific communication and dissemination strategy for the activities planned in this operation.

All activities were 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 are 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

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>247,187</b>
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
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>67,894</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	32,696
National Society Strengthening	35,198
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>315,080</b>



# Contact Information

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

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