



Relief of response supplies in communities of Cumanacoa. Source: VRC

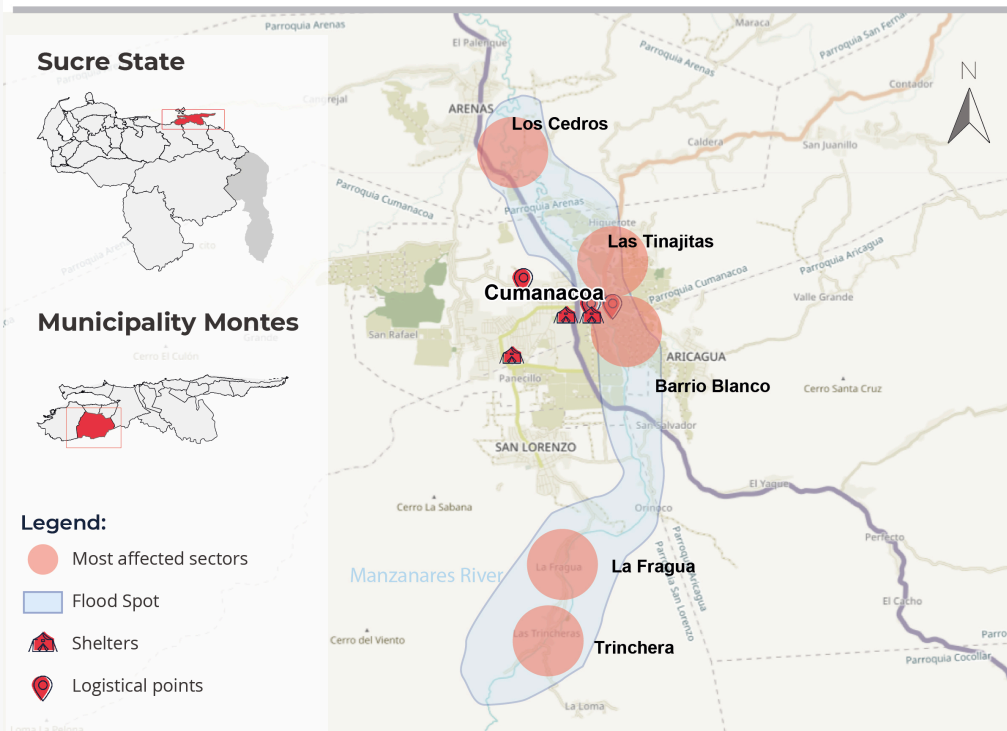
Appeal: MDRVE009	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 270,049	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 29,000 people	People Targeted: 5,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 16-07-2024	New Operational End Date: 31-01-2025	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 16-07-2024		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 30-11-2024	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Areas: Sucre	

Description of the Event



+ IFRC

Venezuela: Hurricane Beryl- Flooding
Montes Municipality, Sucre State



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data sources: IFRC, Venezuelan Red Cross, OCHA, OpenStreetMaps. Document for internal use of the IFRC organization only.

Map of areas affected by hurricane Beryl. Source: IM Team, IFRC

Date of event

02-07-2024

What happened, where and when?

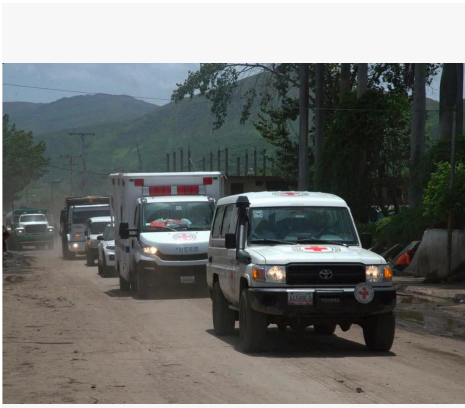
On 1 July 2024, Hurricane Beryl reached category 5, severely affecting the northeastern states of Venezuela, especially Sucre. This hurricane unleashed strong winds and torrential rains, causing the interruption of air and maritime services in the country. Flights to Porlamar, Cumana, Carúpano and Tucupita were restricted, and minor sailings were suspended. However, for the communities of the Montes municipality in Sucre, the impact was devastating.

The heavy rains flooded rivers such as the Manzanares, Caripey, and Colorado. Particularly, the overflowing of the Manzanares River caused severe damage to at least 29,000 people, affecting water and electricity distribution, roads, health centers, businesses, and homes in different sectors of Cumanacoa, Montes municipality, Sucre state. This caused floods and landslides that forced hundreds of families to abandon their homes. The destruction of crops, livestock, and local businesses severely affected the livelihoods of the population.

The Montes municipality is particularly prone to flooding due to its topography and proximity to rivers. Communities in the zone have less access to robust infrastructure and emergency services. Weak infrastructure amplified the impact of flooding replicating the catastrophic effects of similar events in the region's history.

Heavy rainfall registered from 01 July to 02 July due to the passing of Hurricane Beryl not only caused immediate destruction but also exacerbated the already vulnerable population, negatively impacting their well-being, safety, and livelihoods. This highlights the critical need for a comprehensive and sustained response to support the recovery and reconstruction of affected communities.





Mobilization of the CRV response team. July. Source: CRV



Coordination of national authorities CRV and Civil Protection agencies. Source: CRV



Primary health care. Source: CRV

Scope and Scale

The overflowing of the Manzanares River on 2 July caused flooding in several sectors due to the increase in its flow. Approximately 80% of Cumanacoa was affected, impacting 29,000 people in 17 communities in the Montes municipality that are near the river. The most severely damaged sectors are Las Lomas, Las Trincheras, Altos de Trincheras, Peña, Cutábano, Agua Blanca, and La Fragua. Another population affected, although to a lesser extent, is located along the slopes of the Manzanares River, with approximately 780 homes outside the focus of attention of state agencies.

As of 8 July, six people were officially reported dead, three missing, and an undetermined number of injured. A total of 7,960 homes suffered damage ranging from minor to severe, and 360 homes were total losses. All of them have suffered the loss of property and belongings. In addition, close to 150 commercial establishments were affected, which will impact the local economy and the livelihoods of families. It is being registered that families have been displaced to the capital of Sucre state, Cumaná. On the other hand, six schools were damaged by the floods, out of which three suffered major damage and two others, located in the communities of Las Trincheras and La Fragua, were completely destroyed.

People with disabilities, the elderly, and children are among the most vulnerable groups and face greater obstacles in evacuating and accessing emergency services. Their susceptibility to disease and difficulties in moving around made them particularly susceptible to the effects of the disaster. This situation has led to internal displacement and the emergence of several people in temporary tents, who now find themselves in a precarious situation with less access to resources and community support.

The extension of the affected area is considerable. There are few means and channels for communication, making the flow of information between communities difficult. There are no warning systems in the entire municipality, just within some specific sectors, such as in Los Cedros and Montalbán, which prevents communities located along the riverbanks from being warned. The main need in the municipality is access to safe water. Even though national authorities have provided water through tanker trucks, it needs to be identified to exacerbate the supply. Furthermore, the Cumanacoa Hospital continues to provide services but faces severe shortages of essential medical supplies, clean water, sanitation, and hygiene.

The intensity of the recent rainfall has kept national agencies and the Venezuelan Red Cross (VRC) on alert since it is expected that the passage of tropical waves will cause greater damage in different states of the country.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. El Estímulo	https://elestimulo.com/elinteres/empresas/2024-07-10/empresas-cumanacoa/
2. Ministerio del Poder Popular para Relaciones Exteriores	https://mppre.gob.ve/publicacion/2513-presidente-maduro-ofrecio-balance-sobre-situacion-en-cumanacoa

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
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?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Through this operations update no. 1, the Venezuelan Red Cross aims to inform about:

- A one-month no cost timeframe extension (new end date: 31 January 2025).

This extension is necessary due to delays faced in the arrival of replenishment WASH and health items (e.g., blankets, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, jerrycans) as a result of congestion in Caribbean ports. These supplies, initially expected to arrive in Venezuela on 2 December 2024, are expected to arrive in late December for their subsequent transport to the warehouse of the Venezuelan Red Cross.

Furthermore, during the execution on the planned actions, the following changes were needed to guarantee a better coverage of the actions:

- The original strategy involved using a 15,000-litre mega tank for bulk water distribution to distant communities. Since the required tank was unavailable, the water treatment plant operated only with its on-site storage capacity at Barrio Blanco, reducing water distribution.

- Initially planned for three shelters, only one—Eduardo Candaes University Village—was enabled by authorities, opening on 7 October 2024. This shelter supported 43 families (160 people).

- Due to elections on 28 July 2024 and subsequent instability, the ENI/WASH team operating in Cumanacoa was demobilized and remained in Cumaná until 7 August, when the operation was suspended, shortening the planned response period for this rotation.

- Distributing 300 systems was initially planned with community support. However, delays in state hiring processes required deploying additional Red Cross volunteers and establishing a base camp in Quebrada Seca for census, logistics, and installation. Seven systems were reassigned to educational institutions, redesigned to enhance safe water production capacity, and accompanied by educational sessions on hygiene and water use.

In addition to the change of strategy, financial adjustments had to be made, mainly associated with WASH actions. Water purification tablets were planned to be replenished, but the cost was wrongly estimated in the budget by considering the price per blister and multiplying it by the total number of tablets. This resulted in a total cost that exceeds at least eight times the actual cost. As for the shelters, as the accompaniment of three shelters was not necessary but only one, a surplus was also generated. These two budget differences have been compensated with more actions in the field, the implementation of the lessons learned workshop (originally not included in the budget) and logistical provisions for the arrival of containers from Panama for the subsequent distribution of replacement items.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

02-07-2024



Coordination of the Venezuelan Red Cross response team. Source: CRV



Relief of WAS items. Source: CRV



Water supply systems. Source: CRV

Shelter, Housing And Settlements

As part of the initial responses, the VRC has distributed 800 blankets to 400 affected families (two blankets per family).

In addition, the shelter was equipped with supplies and a system to provide access to safe water. Technical support was provided to the shelter authorities, and a child protection risk analysis was carried out.

Health

The Cumaná branch provided primary health care in Cumanacoa. They provided the affected population with essential medicines and first aid. This guaranteed immediate access to basic medical care. In the Las Trincheras sector, VRC provided specialized primary health care to children with fever and skin problems. Furthermore, individual mental health and psychosocial support sessions were conducted in the community of La Fragua, with a particular focus on psychological first aid for local women.

VRC's Capital District Health Directorate provided support by mobilizing medicines in rented cargo vehicles for planned health days. The cargo included creams such as Calaminol, zinc oxide, 1% ophthalmic tetracycline, Bisoprolol 5 mg, Aspirin 75 mg, and 1% Silver sulfadiazine.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

A water, sanitation, and hygiene technician was deployed to assess needs related to safe water supply and access. In addition, teams of volunteers from the Cumana branch have been distributing WASH items to affected people.

The National Society has deployed an ENI/WASH with 4 National Society technicians and an emergency water treatment plant OX-LMS 06.

VRC has distributed family hygiene kits, family cleaning kits, jerry cans, and water purification tablets to 1.000 families.

Protection, Gender And Inclusion

A connection point has been set up to facilitate communication between family members and recharge mobile batteries for those who need it. As part of the initial response provided to affected communities, they have been offered the possibility of contacting their relatives through the one-way option.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Constant communication was maintained with the communities of Los Cedros and Montalbán to evaluate the impact on their levels, taking advantage of their experience in early warnings resulting from the anticipatory actions of operation MDRVE008.

Coordination

The president of the Cumaná branch has been in Cumanacoa since 2 July, holding crucial coordination meetings with national authorities and other organizations present in the region. These meetings have been relevant to assess the response needed and identify priority areas for intervention by the VRC.

Furthermore, the president of the VRC visited the zone, coordinating directly with the various operational entities in the affected area.

On 2 July, the VRC held two coordination meetings with its technical teams at the headquarters to define possible responses based on available capacities and resources. In addition, a meeting was held with movement partners present in the country to



	<p>identify available resources and avoid duplication of efforts.</p> <p>Since then, the VRC has issued and shared informative messages on progress and new information, keeping all stakeholders fully updated on the situation and ongoing actions.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>VRC has 1,664 active relief volunteers, trained and prepared to respond to emergencies, with knowledge in emergency assessment methodologies such as Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (EDAN, by its initials in Spanish), Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning (ENAP), and Pre-Hospital Care. To ensure a rapid and effective response within the first 48–72 hours of an emergency, strategically prepositioned material is available. In addition, the National Society has developed and maintains response and contingency plans at both the national and local levels. These plans are complemented by a detailed mapping of available resources, including personnel, fleet equipment, and storage capacities, which allows us to anticipate and plan the levels of intervention required in the event of a response</p>
Assessment	<p>On 2 July, the Cumana branch of the VRC deployed a team of volunteers to assess the needs in the area affected by the disaster. The following day, a specialized team was mobilized from the national headquarters. It comprised a Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) technician, two Communications officers, a Risk Management technician, and a Health and Reestablishing Family Links (RCF) technician. On 3 July, the local branch conducted a detailed census of affected people using the ODK data collection tool. This activity was carried out at the request of the local authorities with the clear objective of providing an effective response in the community of San Lorenzo.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>In response to the urgent needs arising from the impact of the flood, the VRC has put in place a resource mobilization plan to ensure a rapid and effective response. Besides the synergies reached with the IFRC, ICRC, and German Red Cross, the VRC is currently developing other bilateral projects that will complement actions carried out in the La Via sector of Cumanacoa through WASH activities.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>The VRC has activated its National Rainfall Contingency Plan and National Response Plan, aimed at mitigating and responding effectively to the effects of heavy rains and other natural disasters.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The VRC has established the Emergency Operations Centre at its headquarters, composed of members from key technical areas. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has played a fundamental role in coordinating the response to the current situation and making the necessary strategic decisions.</p> <p>At the local level, the Cumana branch has activated its own Emergency Operations Center, playing a central role in managing the response in its area of influence. In addition, other states have been alerted about possible effects and have activated their respective EOCs. These local centers generate detailed reports shared at the national level. This practice facilitates a continuous assessment of the situation and allows for rapid adjustments in response strategies according to emerging needs.</p>
Other	<p>The Venezuelan Red Cross, in parallel to the IFRC-DREF operation, with the addition of other funds and with the support of private enterprise, assisted 500 affected families in 18 communities through the relief of a family storage and filtering system that guarantees access to safe water, mitigating one of the main needs identified in the damage assessment. The system, which includes a 250-liter storage tank and a high-efficiency filtering system, not only facilitates the provision of clean and safe water but is also easily transportable and adaptable to the difficult access conditions in the area. In addition, activities included educational sessions on hygiene, management of filtering systems, and resource conservation, thus ensuring a lasting impact on the health and well-being of the families involved. The operation was carried out for 28 continuous days, with volunteer technicians from different subsidiaries.</p>



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>IFRC has a presence in the country and since 2019 has accompanied and assisted the national VRC team. Support has been provided through technical assistance in areas such as PMER, Finance, Security, Logistics, Programs and Operations, and NSD for the development of the response to the emergency, maintaining constant communication with partners on the actions of the National Society, and sharing through informative messages the status of the situation in the country.</p> <p>External coordination with stakeholders has also been carried out to optimize resources.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>The German Red Cross (GRC) has provided direct support to the National Society at the Headquarters level and in the Sucre branch through the provision of medical supplies and equipment such as rubber boots, raincoats, electric generators, uniforms, bags, first aid kits, and a stretcher, as well as funding for the deployment of specialized technical teams and the mobilization of humanitarian response material.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has made available health supplies and medicines, which were sent from Caracas to the Cumaná branch to complement the National Society's health intervention for the affected families and individuals.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	<p>No</p>
National authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census through Civil Protection in progress - Relief of 1,275 tonnes of food, medicines, drinking water, and other supplies to the affected inhabitants, assisting 21,000 people as reported by Civil Protection. - Deployment of 86 machines for the collection of debris, to reactivate 83 kilometers of road infrastructure, from Cumaná, Sucre state, to San Antonio de Capayacuar, Monagas state, where asphaltting and ditch cleaning works will be carried out. - Based on the census of affected commercial establishments, the national executive approved access to micro-credits for the recovery of their livelihoods. - Restoration of the electrical and telecommunications system - Deployment of 26 water tanks. However, not all of it is potable, so needs to remain - Establishment of a single authority to coordinate actions at the local level. - Three shelters were officially set up. - Rescue of 18 people located in more isolated areas. <p>In addition, the Vice-president and the President have visited the affected zone to evaluate damages and coordinate with present public organisms.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>Cáritas de Venezuela has activated a collection center at the Venezuelan Episcopal Conference to collect food, drinking water, hygiene products, and other supplies. In addition, it is carrying out medical consultations, which do not include the relief of medicines.</p> <p>The Humanitarian Coordination Forum of Sucre has held local meetings with organizations present in the state to coordinate and monitor the evolution of the emergency. As of July 8, no formal request for assistance has been received.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Local working groups have been established in which the VRC, together with members of the authorities, have participated to coordinate and identify each organization's capacities. In addition, the National Society is coordinating with the movement's partners



through meetings, designing a joint work plan, and acting as a moderator between the parties.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

It is estimated that 80% of Cumanacoa was affected. According to the balance sheets provided by national authorities, 7,960 houses have suffered damages ranging from slight to moderate and total, with between 360 and 400 houses in total loss. Partial or total loss of household goods such as furniture, electronics, household appliances, mattresses, and clothing has also been reported. In addition, it is estimated that close to 100 commercial premises were affected, as well as serious losses and damage to local agriculture and aviculture, which will harm people's livelihoods.

Many affected families have been forced to move to relatives' homes, while others remain in the area in makeshift tents. Although the authorities plan to set up temporary collective reception centers, these spaces have not yet been organized; it is estimated at least 1,440 people were in solitary shelters, and the number of shelters set up by the authorities eventually turned out to be one.

The assistance of the National Society has been requested to manage these shelters and to ensure that standards of protection and integrity are maintained for the affected people temporarily accommodated in these spaces. The assistance foreseen for these centers includes the adaptation and equipping of the spaces to ensure that these standards are met.

As of July 4, there were still risks that the infrastructure of some houses would continue to deteriorate, especially considering that the rainy season persists, so the authorities have recommended the total evacuation of the La Fragua sector. However, by July 5, these actions had not been formalized.



Health

The VRC has identified in initial assessments a critical shortage of essential medical supplies, making it difficult to provide adequate medical care. This situation is particularly serious at the Luis Daniel Beauperthuy Hospital, the main health center in the area, which lacks the supplies and medicines needed to provide primary care due to the country context. This limits the operation of the center and the response attention that could be given in times of emergencies. Communicable diseases, including diarrheal diseases, skin diseases, diseases caused by poor food handling, vaccine-preventable diseases, vector-borne diseases, and acute and chronic respiratory diseases are common. These problems are exacerbated by waste and contamination of soil and water, in addition to the impact on food, work, and domestic animals.

The flooding has caused the loss of basic necessities, such as general and chronic medicines, personal hygiene products, kitchen utensils, clothing, and blankets. In addition, many people have suffered lacerations and contusions related to the movement of mud, logs, and stones due to the flooding of the river, but also those that hindered access to their homes and main roads. To address these needs, first aid and primary health care for the affected population is considered essential, along with the relief of medicines, the replacement of chronic treatments, and the supply of disposable supplies for the provision of health services to the affected population.

Emergencies and disasters have a significant impact on people's mental and emotional health, with manifestations that vary according to age groups. Children, adolescents, and older adults more frequently present anxiety, sleep disorders, depression, and even thoughts related to death after exposure to an emergency situation. Middle-aged adults may also experience mental health problems that may become more complex when this person also fulfills the role of caregiver of children and adolescents and/or older adults within the family, resulting in a situation of emotional overload with behavioral manifestations that may include irritability, frustration, exhaustion, apathy, among others.

In these scenarios, it is considered essential to provide psychosocial care and support to address the needs. These interventions help to reestablish the baseline (pre-emergency) state and create safe spaces for processing the potentially traumatic event. For this reason, conducting training and refresher sessions with response teams on Psychological First Aid (PAP, by its initials in Spanish) is crucial to address the needs of the population in this regard. In addition, the promotion of self-care activities, briefing, de-briefing, and PAP for volunteers and responders is equally important to prevent risks associated with secondary exposure.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The affected communities face severe limitations in access to drinking water in terms of both quantity and quality. According to field reports, catchment sources and distribution networks have collapsed due to increased flows in all affected sectors. In addition, the loss of household goods and damage to homes hinder personal hygiene, food preparation, and basic sanitation, putting the health of the population at serious risk.

The field assessment has found that the damage to water collection and distribution infrastructure is extensive, which will increase the difficulties of access to drinking water. To mitigate this need, the mobilization of an emergency water treatment plant, OX-LMS 06, with a capacity to produce 36,000 liters of safe water for use in the affected communities, is considered necessary.

To improve personal hygiene and sanitation, as well as the conservation of water for consumption in this context, the distribution of family hygiene kits, cleaning kits, collapsible jerry cans, water purification tablets, and storage systems (with a minimum capacity of 200 liters) and home filtration (0.2-micron membrane) is required, accompanied by awareness sessions on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the use of safe water with quality and in the necessary quantity.

This comprehensive strategy seeks to ensure that affected communities have access to safe drinking water and that adequate levels of hygiene and sanitation are maintained, which are essential to prevent disease and protect the health of the population in this emergency context.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In emergency situations, the vulnerability and exposure of minority populations and groups to protection risks increase significantly. This is especially critical for women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, who face greater dangers due to a lack of resources and support. The lack of knowledge about preventive actions and emergency preparedness among the affected population only serves to increase their vulnerability, leaving them in a position of heightened risk.

To meet these challenges, it is essential to integrate the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) approach in all stages of the response. This involves conducting constant refresher training and training on essential PGI standards for operational teams, ensuring that they are well-prepared to address these issues. As part of the actions to promote safe spaces, it is necessary to sensitize both volunteers and affected people on critical issues such as the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) policy, as these are fundamental issues to ensure an adequate and safe response during the emergency.

In emergencies, there is a greater risk of losing contact with family members, which inevitably causes additional anxiety and stress for those affected. Restoring Family Links is of the utmost importance in contexts such as the current one. The VRC is committed to providing affected people with the opportunity to reconnect with their relatives. Offering connectivity and tracking services is essential for a timely and relevant response. It also alleviates emotional distress and improves the overall well-being of affected persons.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The establishment and management of early warning systems for emergencies such as river floods, floods, and landslides, together with the promotion of social cohesion and community participation, are crucial components for an effective response to risks and hazards. Therefore, it has been identified as a priority in risk reduction to carry out a technical evaluation process that could be used by local authorities or the National Society for the installation of an early warning system adapted to the geographical context of the area in the future.

Likewise, equipping community leaders with long-range portable radios and megaphones can mitigate the communication difficulties caused by the loss of traditional information dissemination channels. This equipment will facilitate the transmission of alerts and coordination in emergency situations, improving the response capacity of the affected communities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The emergency has generated several difficulties for communities, including those related to the loss of homes, displacement, and separation of families. In terms of Community Participation and Community Accountability (CEA), this is a risk as it makes it difficult to



bring members together to make joint decisions and actively participate in the planning and implementation of activities that address their needs.

This is why, in this context, fostering social cohesion through the facilitation of focus groups on relevant community participation topics is especially relevant to emergency responses. Keeping communities informed through their local leaders is an effective alternative for community organization and mobilization, as well as sensitizing volunteer response teams on feedback and accountability mechanisms is of utmost importance to provide more timely attention to those who have been affected. To achieve this, VRC volunteers must be actively involved in the operation and receive refreshment training on CEA basic topics, the Code of Conduct, and PSEA.

Likewise, to understand the real impact of the intervention on the lives of beneficiaries through their voice, it seems essential to administer beneficiary satisfaction surveys; in addition, obtaining feedback will favor continuous improvement and transparency in the accountability of the operation.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The Venezuelan Red Cross has not encountered challenges in accessing information, as it has been one of the only two organizations that has been granted the authorization to operate in the field since the moment of the affectation. Nonetheless, during the needs assessment, logistical and security challenges were identified as a constraint hindering the safe and rapid access of both supplies and response personnel. In addition, a significant lack of safe spaces within communities has been noted due to severe infrastructure damage caused by flooding.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF allocation aims to support 1,000 families (5,000 people) affected by the emergency, providing shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection, gender and inclusion, risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery support in San Lorenzo Parrish (400), Cumanacoa (300), and La Via (300) during five months. Communities included are: La Fragua, Trincheras, Alto de Trinchera, Cutábano, Agua Blanca, Cumanacoa, Lomas, La Peña, and settlements on the slopes of the Manzanares River at Quebrada Seca known as "La Via".

Operation strategy rationale

To address the needs of the targeted population, this IFRC-DREF will aim implement the following activities in the sectors:

Shelter:

- Distribution and replenishment of 800 blankets distributed to 400 families in San Lorenzo.
- Provision of technical assistance to the temporary collective centers once they are established by the authorities, focusing on the areas of organization, protection, security and well-being of the families. Technical support from ARO if needed will be considered.
- Adequations to shelters established in coordination with local authorities.

Health:

- Provision of primary health care and first aid services in the prioritized areas but not limited to request from local authorities.
- Replenishment of first aid supplies used in primary health care.
- Provision and replenishment of 1,000 mosquito nets to 1,000 people, especially those allocated in shelters.
- Health education sessions, focusing on topics such as hand washing, menstrual hygiene, non-transmissible diseases, among others.
- Refreshment of mental health activities to volunteers
- Community workshops on mental health promotion.
- Provision of individual psychosocial support services.

Water, sanitation and hygiene:

- Needs assessment. Including essential information on community engagement such as preferred means of communication, how decisions are made, etc.,
- Distribution of WASH supplies in:
 - San Lorenzo parish: 400 hygiene kits, 400 cleaning kits, 800 10-liter collapsible jerry cans, 180,000 water purification tablets (18,000 blisters- 45 blister per family).
 - Cumanacoa: 300 hygiene kits, 300 cleaning kits, 600 jerry cans
- Procurement and replenishment of WASH supplies distributed equivalent for 700 families (San Lorenzo and Cumanacoa)
- Hygiene, sanitation and safe water promotion activities.



- Mobilization of the emergency water treatment plant OX-LMS 06 from the El Tigre branch to Cumanacoa to be operative for 30 continuous days to produce at least 20,000 liters of safe water per day.
- Replenishment of disposable supplies for the emergency water treatment plant OX-LMS 06, such as aluminum sulfate, granulated chlorine 90%, chemicals for portable laboratory, disposable supplies for portable laboratory, among others.
- Procurement, distribution and installation of home storage and filtering kits (200-liter tanks with complements, sawyer 0.2-micron membrane filters for 5MM liters) for 300 families in La Via.

Protection, gender and inclusion:

- Child safeguarding risk analysis assessment.
- Development of a child protection plan.
- Provision of PGI key messages through different means.
- Refreshment sessions for volunteers and emergency response personnel on PSEA, SGBV, DAPS, among others.

Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery:

- Evaluation for the installation of community early warning systems and later socialization to community members in San Lorenzo.
- Dissemination of key messages on EWS considering different topics.
- Provision of portable radios with a range of 150 meters and IP67 certification for the communities.
- Provision of megaphones for leaders of the prioritized communities.

Community Engagement and Accountability:

- Refreshment trainings for volunteers on CEA, PSEA and Code of Conduct for all staff and volunteers
- Preparation of a Q&A sheet for volunteers to properly provide information to community members
- Development and implementation of a Feedback Mechanism that can collect communities' voices on the collective shelters
- Facilitation of focus groups discussions. Including the organization of regular community meetings for operations update, especially in La Via sector where more actions will be held.
- Final report on analysis of feedback mechanisms implementation and its findings.

Secretariat services:

- Accompanying missions to the VRC technical team.
- Management of national and international purchasing processes for the replenishment of supplies.
- Logistics services that include shipping and import of internationally purchased supplies.

National Society strengthening:

- Hiring of local staff for the operation, including an Operations Coordinator, a WASH Officer and an Administrative Assistant.
- Development and implementation of a communication and visibility plan.
- Lessons learned workshop.
- Field monitoring missions.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This IFRC-DREF will directly assist 1,000 families from the communities of the San Lorenzo parish, Cumanacoa, and the settlements on the slopes of the Manzanares River, near Quebrada Seca, affected by the overflowing of the Manzanares River.

These families are particularly vulnerable to this type of event due to their proximity to the riverbed and reside in the areas most affected by the flooding, being the greatest recipients of the negative impact of the emergency. They need urgent support to recover and improve their living conditions.

To select families, the inclusion criteria will be explained to community leaders to help identify them. The assistance will be provided in days to which the community will be convoked. Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the assistance provided will be carried out through focus groups and satisfaction surveys at the end of the operation, thus ensuring that the objectives set are met and that lessons learned and areas for improvement are identified.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The logic behind the objectives of this operation is based on a vulnerability approach, identifying those most in need of immediate support to ensure their safety, health, and well-being. For this reason, priority will be given to assisting particularly vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, children, pregnant women, and people with disabilities. These groups are often the most affected in emergency



situations due to their specific needs and limitations in accessing resources and assistance independently. Prioritizing these groups ensures that assistance is inclusive and accessible to all, promoting equity in the response. The selection criteria include:

The selection criteria include:

- a) Families who have suffered a partial or total loss of their house.
- b) Families without access to safe and potable water sources.
- c) Families that have not received previous assistance from governmental institutions or non-governmental organizations during the current emergency.
- d) Families with members belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children, adolescents, pregnant women, the elderly, people with chronic diseases, and people with disabilities.
- e) People in shelters

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,550	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	450	Urban	-
Men	1,700	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	300		
Total targeted population	5,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Volunteers are exposed to fiscal and health risks in the emergency context.	Implementing medical insurance for volunteers and including MHPSS to volunteers if needed.
Increased humanitarian needs due to rainfall throughout the hurricane season affecting several states of the country	Maintain VRC technical teams in the field to keep the operation strategy of this IFRC-DREF updated and adjusted to the needs. Maintain direct communication with the National Risk Management System (SNGDR, by its initials in Spanish) to coordinate timely response, based on gaps and needs identified in the field if further affectations are registered in Sucre or in any other states. Maintain communication with IFRC to analyze possible extensions of the present IFRC-DREF to increase its scope and assist other states if required
Increased operational insecurity during humanitarian assistance distributions in communities affected by the rains.	Adequate evaluation of the spaces where the days will be carried out in the affected communities. Monitor the movement of trucks with emblematic response supplies.
The context of the country's presidential election period could generate disturbances of public order or other situations of violence.	Maintain the Situation Rooms of the branches monitoring hydrometeorological conditions, as well as activities related to the electoral process, to facilitate informed decision making by the National Society, guaranteeing the continuity of operations while preserving minimum safety standards.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The hydrometeorological conditions according to the Climate Reference Center, NOAA, and other agencies, including INAMEH, suggest a significant probability of La Niña phenomenon, which will cause more rainfall than expected in the national territory. The passage of Hurricane Beryl in Category 5 so early in the hurricane season is a clear indication of the potential impact this year. These conditions, along with the Presidential election period in July, raise a security concern that could affect the operation.

The National Society contemplates these multi-threat scenarios that require constant operational security assessments to ensure continuity of response actions. It is essential to ensure the welfare and care of the volunteers involved, allowing the objectives described in this IFRC-DREF and any other operation planned by the VRC to be achieved.

It is anticipated that this operation may be expanded to other states or sectors as the hurricane season progresses, underscoring the need for constant and adaptive vigilance in the light of changing conditions.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 15,166

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families provided with blankets	400	400
# of shelters that have received technical assistance	3	1
# of shelters supported that have been adequated	3	1

Progress Towards Outcome

- 800 blankets were distributed to 400 families.

- To cover the needs defined in the aforementioned report, the following were purchased and Relief:

*Cutlery 100 kit's in stainless steel (spoon, knife and fork).

*Industrial kitchen utensils in stainless steel (ladles, forks, strainers).

*Plates of different sizes in food grade plastic 100 units.

*Two semi-industrial blenders.

*Two semi-automatic washing machines 15 kg.

*500 liter, multi-stage, food grade filtering system.

- The kitchen was also equipped with two semi-industrial blenders and food preparation utensils.

- Two 15-kilogram washing machines were installed to increase washing capacity and improve access to basic services.

- Two Sawyer home filters incorporated temporarily were replaced with a multi-stage continuous filtration system to ensure constant access to safe water for the entire center, with a storage capacity of 500 liters, for immediate distribution.

-The internal network of the center was adapted, both for white water and sewage, in order to guarantee the correct availability and



disposal of these, and the electrical network was also intervened to balance the loads and guarantee the correct operation of the center.

- These tasks were carried out by people from the community under the cash-for-work modality (CASHTRANSFER).



Budget: CHF 18,121

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with first aid attentions and primary healthcare attentions	1,500	627
# of people reached with mental health and psychosocial support attentions	500	699
# of people reached with the distribution of mosquito nets	1,000	1,000
# of people reached with health education sessions.	1,500	1,101

Progress Towards Outcome

- Primary health care and first aid services were provided in all sectors covered by the operation (work is still ongoing to consolidate final figures and mitigate double counting).
- Replenishment of first aid supplies used in primary health care is awaiting the arrival of materials by sea.
- 1,000 mosquito nets were distributed to 1,000 people in the communities 5 de Julio and Lagunita.
- Health education sessions were held, focusing on topics such as hand washing, menstrual hygiene, non-communicable diseases, water quality and sanitation.
- Mental health activities were provided to volunteers participating in the various implementation and response actions.
- Provision of psychological first aid to members of affected communities.



Budget: CHF 157,340

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families reached with WASH supplies	1,000	1,000
# of people reached with hygiene, sanitation and safe water promotion sessions	5,000	5,000
# of liters of safe water delivered	600,000	155,264



Progress Towards Outcome

- As part of the initial response, plans and agreements were established with the single authority designated by the national government, to attend and assist those affected according to our capabilities, for which the ENI WASH officer was deployed.
- WASH supplies were distributed:
 - San Lorenzo Parish: 400 hygiene kits, 400 cleaning kits, 800 collapsible 10 liter jerry cans, 180,000 water purification tablets (18,000 blister packs - 45 blister packs per family).
 - Cumanacoa: 300 hygiene kits, 300 cleaning kits, 600 collapsible jerry cans.
- Volunteers trained in hygiene promotion through interaction with those affected disseminate key messages to contribute to disease prevention and safe water consumption, and simultaneously during the relief, educational sessions were held on the correct use of the elements contained in the hygiene and cleaning kits for the beneficiaries.
- An ENI/WASH was deployed with 4 technicians from the National Society and an emergency water treatment plant OX-LMS 06, which was installed in the field of the Barrio Blanco sector in Cumanacoa, becoming a safe water distribution point available 24 hours a day, This system was expected to provide water for at least 30 continuous days. Coordination with local authorities was also planned for the distribution of safe water with the support of tanker trucks to expand the scope and area of coverage of the water treatment plant, However, it remained operational for 14 days despite being planned for 30 days, the local authorities have prioritized the restitution of the water supply system in the affected communities. The quantity of liters relief is estimated to benefit approximately 7,750 families.
- The replenishment of WASH supplies is awaiting the arrival of the maritime supplies, which were purchased through the IFRC.
- 300 home storage and filtering kits were distributed to 293 families and 3 educational centers in the La Vía sector of the Cumana - Cumanacoa national highway between the towns of Cañifles and Quebrada Seca. A census was carried out with the direct support of the community leaders, who indicated according to the criteria determined by the beneficiaries, the distribution schedule for the communities was established. The systems installed in the schools were redesigned on site with the existing components to guarantee their correct operation and the continuity of safe water distribution in terms of quantity and quality required by the educational institutions, adapting to the demand. Actions of location, adequacy and installation of the systems are carried out, in addition to basic infrastructure improvements for sanitation and hand washing, taking advantage of the spaces for dissemination of hygiene promotion through key messages murals and educational sessions with volunteers.
- Schools attended:
 - * Antonio José de Sucre Educational Unit: 60 people.
 - * Manuel Cedeño Educational Unit: 313 people.
 - * Petra María Gómez Educational Unit: 169 people.
- Hygiene promotion activities were carried out in priority schools together with the educational community, as a complement to the installation of water supply systems.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 2,104

Targeted Persons: 1,060

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of VRC volunteers and response organisms' staff reached with PGI, PSEAS and GBV policies workshops	60	-
# of people who received PGI key information messages	1,000	-

Progress Towards Outcome

- Child protection risk analysis assessment was conducted for the shelter provided.
- Implementation of a child protection plan.
- Dissemination of PGI key messages through different media and implementation of the response, with the support of the team.
- Refresher sessions were conducted for volunteers and emergency response personnel on PSEA, SGBV, DAPS, among others (awaiting final report with the number of people reached with these activities).





Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 4,055

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of early warning community system evaluations conducted	1	1
# of communities who have received basic training on early warning systems	7	8

Progress Towards Outcome

- Field assessment coordinated by Socorro's national directorate, with local leaders, forest firefighters, civil protection, using vulnerability and capacity analysis tools in 8 communities, determining the need to establish a communication system between communities that works independently of conventional channels.
- Three portable radios and a megaphone were relief to each community served, establishing a communication protocol for the correct use of the equipment and guaranteeing monitoring and vigilance in the event of possible adverse events.
- Communication and cascade emergency message activation protocol drills were carried out among the communities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,056

Targeted Persons: 1,060

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people who received information about feedback mechanisms	1,000	-
# of volunteers briefed/trained in CEA	60	-
# of feedback mechanism in place	1	-



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 30,380

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of international and national procurement processes conducted for supply replenishment	-	-



# of field technical support missions	5	4
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Progress Towards Outcome

- From the beginning of the operation, the CRV's technical team was continuously monitored.
- In addition, a lessons learned workshop was held with the support of PMER's regional team.
- National purchases were made (water storage systems, water filters and drinking water treatment plant consumables) and international purchases (purchase of replacement items).
- National and international procurement processes have been managed for the replacement of supplies.



Budget: CHF 40,827

Targeted Persons: 3

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of local staff hired for the operation	3	3
# of communicational and visibility plans developed and implemented	1	1
# of VRC field monitoring missions	10	11

Progress Towards Outcome

- Three SN staff members were hired (operations coordinator for 5 months; WASH manager for 2 months and administrative assistant for 5 months).
- A communication and visibility plan was developed and implemented.
- 11 field monitoring missions were conducted by the operations coordinator and the technical teams (Health, WASH, PGI, CEA) to monitor actions in the field and coordinate them at the local level.

About Support Services

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

For the emergency response, the VRC hired staff consisting of an Operations Coordinator, a WASH Officer and an Administrative Assistant. The Operations Coordinator was responsible for planning, organizing, directing and coordinating all response activities, coordinating with other agencies and local authorities, overseeing program implementation and ensuring compliance with humanitarian and safety standards. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Officer will be responsible for assessing water and sanitation needs, implementing planned activities in the sector, providing technical assistance to the Operations Coordinator, guiding and accompanying water, sanitation and hygiene activities carried out by volunteers in the communities, ensuring the effectiveness of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. The Administrative Assistant will provide logistical and administrative support, manage supply logistics, coordinate documentation and reporting, assist in financial management and facilitate internal and external communication as needed. In addition, the 80 VRC volunteer team from Sucre branch will actively participate in carrying out essential humanitarian assistance activities to ensure a comprehensive and effective response to the emergency. An additional 20 volunteers from headquarters who will be constantly deployed will participate in the action. Insurance for these 100 volunteers is contemplated within this IFRC-DREF.



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

The procurement and distribution of supplies in the water, sanitation and hygiene, health and shelter sectors will be carried out through the IFRC Delegation in Venezuela, with the support of the IFRC Senior Procurement Officer to ensure compliance with the procedures established in the IFRC Procurement Manual and guarantee minimum standards of quality and integrity. This process is developed in coordination with the VRC and a procurement focal point, with the objective of building local capacity and familiarity with the IFRC procurement processes.

We sought to purchase as many supplies as possible in Venezuela (including storage systems, filters).

The purchases made internationally are for resupplying the National Society. Since most of these items are standard, no major delays in receiving them were expected. In addition, the IFRC's DC in Venezuela has a framework agreement for customs, which has proven to expedite customs clearance of cargo, mitigating the risks of increased costs.

Local procurement was done specifically to expedite the intervention processes in the La Via sector, where it will coordinate with the WASH officer and the Logistics Officer to secure the requested items.

Once the items have arrived, logistics are already in place and coordinated with the VRC Logistics Officer to establish distribution routes to the regional warehouses, which provided support at all times.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation was rigorously and continuously monitored to ensure that objectives were met and activities were effective. Regular IFRC monitoring visits were made to the affected areas; these visits were essential to assess progress and adjustments to the plan implemented. IFRC teams, including the Program and Operations Coordinator and the PMER Officer, were in constant communication and monitoring based on the specific needs of the operation. The team worked with the VRC to ensure a coordinated and effective response.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society implemented its communication strategy through its National Communication Directorate, developing a comprehensive plan that included key messages and the creation of audiovisual material for the official social networks of the CRV and other media (Whatsapp was very useful as a mechanism for feedback and communication with the communities) in which it has a presence. The material included photographs, videos and testimonials from volunteers and people served, highlighting the actions carried out by the team in the field. This allowed us to publish externally and internally reflecting the impact and response generated by the intervention.

In addition, in close coordination with the branch focal points, we addressed specific communication needs and developed the necessary designs based on requirements. This strategy ensured complete and consistent coverage of activities, facilitating the dissemination of accurate and emotive information highlighting the work carried out and the benefits brought to the affected communities.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRVE009 - Venezuelan Red Cross Venezuela: Hurricane Beryl

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	198.841
Shelter and Basic Household Items	15.166
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	18.121
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	157.340
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	2.104
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	4.055
Community Engagement and Accountability	2.056
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	71.208
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	30.380
National Society Strengthening	40.827
TOTAL BUDGET	270.049

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

