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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Brazil: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF	MDRBR009 Glide n° FL-2017-000067-BRA
Date issued: 14 June 2017	Date of disaster: 29 May 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles - Regional Disaster Management Coordinator	Point of contact: Oscar Zuluaga – Humanitarian Programme Manager
Operation start date: 14 June 2017	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: CHF 233,561	
Number of people affected: 104,140 people	Number of people to be assisted: 9,000 people reached with information regarding health issues; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion of which 3,000 people (600 families) receive direct humanitarian assistance.
Host National Society presence: The Brazilian Red Cross (BRC) has its national headquarters in Rio de Janeiro and 21 branches with 3,000 volunteers and 300 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government organizations: Civil Defence, Secretariat of Government, National Secretariat of Social Assistance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport and the fire department Non-governmental organizations: Civilian Fire Department and the Boy Scouts	

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

In the north-eastern region of Brazil, the rainy season starts in May and extends through July.

Atmospheric conditions continued to be unstable from 21 to 31 May 2017, which was increased on 27 and 28 May. A combination of low- and high-level winds, originating in the Atlantic Ocean, brought significant rainfall.

Rainfall monitoring stations in Alagoas and Pernambuco states registered record levels of accumulated rainfall in a 24-hour period. On 27 May, the automatic station in Maceió (Alagoas) recorded 152.4 mm of rain, surpassing the previous record of 147.8 mm rain set on 5 June 2010. On 29 May, the automatic station in Joao Pessoa (Pernambuco) registered



Brazilian Red Cross volunteers distributed humanitarian aid in the Marechal Deodor municipality (Alagoas state). Source: BRC

On 29 May, the automatic station in Joao Pessoa (Pernambuco) registered

129.8mm, considered the fourth highest level registered in Pernambuco state.¹

Within the context of heavy rains and floods, the epidemic area of the Ministry of Health has alerted the population regarding the risk of proliferation of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito that transmits dengue, Zika and chikungunya.

ALAGOAS

Starting on 21 May, Alagoas state experienced seven days of heavy rain. Municipalities in the Metropolitan Region, the Paraíba Valley, the Mundaú Valley and the North Coast are experiencing serious flooding.

In the capital city of Maceió, the storm collapsed walls and buildings, caused several landslides and brought down dozens of trees. A landslide in Grota de Santo Amaro buried several homes, claiming the lives of eight people. Many municipal schools, the Uncisal building, the Salgadinho PAM and the production market were flooded.

The Manguaba Lagoon in the municipality of Marechal Deodoro rose 2.59 metres, submerging historic buildings, squares and dwellings. According to Municipal Civil Defence reports, several city areas suffered landslides and flooding, especially the areas of Callejón de la Anastácia, Riacho Velho, Carrasco, Piedras, Malhadas, Barra Nova, Playa Francés and Sitio Auxiliadora.

In addition to Maceió and Marechal Deodor, the heavy rains caused a serious impact in more than 22 other cities in the Alagoas state, as detailed in the table below:

City	People affected	Homeless families	Displaced families
Maceió	33858	260	625
Atalaia	1015	3	200
São Luis do Quitunde	195	13	26
Satuba	20	0	4
União dos Palmares	550	0	150
Capela	1050	70	140
Chã Preta	50	10	0
Colônia Leopoldina	350	60	10
Jacuípe	1000	160	40
Jundiá	10	1	1
Marechal Deodoro	7485	247	500
Paulo Jacinto	105	0	21
Pilar	15	3	0
Quebrangulo	600	20	100
Rio Largo	5115	523	500
Santa Luzia do Norte	115	0	23
Santana do Mundaú	100	0	20
São José da Laje	75	0	15
Branquinha	125	0	25
Cajueiro	550	80	30
Palmeira dos índios	1000	20	

¹ <http://www.inmet.gov.br/portal/index.php?r=noticia/visualizarNoticia&id=101>

Pedoca	280	56	0
Total	53,663	1,526	2,430

Source: Civil Defence of Alagoas, 30 May 2017

Faced with the serious impacts in the population, on 29 May, the Alagoa state government declared a state of emergency (State Decree 53.453) in 22 municipalities.

PERNAMBUCO

Since the beginning of the rainy season in May, the river water levels began to increase significantly. The water levels in dams, used as water reserves for the region, subsequently rose. The precipitation between 21 and 27 May led to the overflowing of these dams, which had not occurred in Belém de Maria and other locations since 2010.

As of 29 May, the state government reported that 29 cities had been affected and issued a state of emergency in these cities (State Decree 44.492).

On 2 June, state Civil Defence indicated that 46,857 people are no longer living in their homes, of whom 3,252 are homeless and 43,605 are displaced. On 3 June, the number of people affected by the heavy rains rose to 47,477.² The Pernambuco government extended the State of Emergency to additional municipalities (São José da Coroa Grande and Escada, in the Mata Sul area) on 4 June.³

As a result of the increased precipitation, more than 103,000 people have been affected by the floods in the Northeast region as shown in the following table:

State	Number of cities	People affected	Homeless people
Alagoas	22	56,663	1526
Pernambuco	26	47,477	3252
Total	48	104,140	4,778

Source: Civil Defence in Alagoas and Pernambuco States, 3 June 2017

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the onset of the emergency, the branches and national headquarters of the Brazilian Red Cross (BRC) began monitoring the development of the disaster. This has also included remaining up-to-date of the situation of affected cities, as well as the governmental decisions and activities related to the emergency response.

The BRC has conducted the following activities:

Since 27 May, the BRC state branch in Alagoas, in partnership with civil defence, civilian fire department, the armed forces and Boy Scouts, has established a donation centre to collect, select and pack water, non-perishable food, cleaning, personal hygiene and clothing kits for distribution.

Humanitarian aid kits have been distributed to 3,632 people (approximately 726 families) in 11 municipalities. Together with these kits, the BRC has distributed 20,000 units of mosquito repellent. With the floods, there is an expected proliferation of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, thus increasing the threat of vector-borne diseases such as dengue fever, Zika and chikungunya.

The BRC in coordination with civil defence has identified the municipalities where humanitarian aid kits are being distributed. Civil defence has mapped and registered the communities requiring humanitarian aid. The following table provides details on the distributions in Alagoas state:

² <http://www.folhape.com.br/noticias/noticias/chuvas/2017/06/04/NWS,29953,70,648,NOTICIAS,2190-NUMERO-MUNICIPIOS-EMERGENCIA-APOS-CHUVAS-SOBE-PARA-PERNAMBUCO.aspx>

³ [Decree N° 44.531, 4 June 2017](#)

City	Basic food kit	Clothes	Juice	Cleaning materials	Hygiene kit	Repellent	Prepared food	Mattress	Water	People reached
Atalaia	20	45	50	73	25	504	27	0	90	180
Pilar	50	113	70	172	35	1512	29	5	204	452
São Luiz do Quitunde	20	30	50	0		60	0	4	90	120
Rio Largo	22	100	50	6	28	504	20	0	0	40
Japaratinga	15	150	20	50	15	504	4	0	90	600
Santa Luzia do Norte	20	50	20	24	10	240	72	6	90	200
Marechal Deodoro	20	50	30	34	20	1008	12	0	240	200
Jacuípe	30	100	30	56	20	1008	0	6	300	400
Maceió	30	100	30	51	24		238		12	480
Cajueiro	50	100	25	81	62	1008	12	0	600	400
Capela	20	50	20	38	20	504	12	5	600	200
Total	297	888	395	585	259	6852	426	26	2316	3272

Source: BRC branch in Alagoas



The BRC transported food and non-food items to the affected areas for distribution. Source: BRC

Ten BRC volunteers from the Alagoas branch are providing first aid care in collective centres where humanitarian aid is being delivered.

On 30 May, two National Society teams were deployed to Alagoas and Pernambuco to provide greater support and conduct the first assessments in affected states. Two IFRC representatives, including a member of the regional intervention team (RIT) in health, were deployed to support the National Society. All of these visits to the four municipalities in Alagoas and the four in Pernambuco took place with the accompaniment or assistance of local organizations and leaders, such as the Civilian Fire Department, Environmental Police, Civil Defence, and Boy Scouts.

In coordination with the BRC central headquarters, the Pernambuco branch organized an institutional basic training course on 4 June. A total of 38 volunteers were trained who will work with state entities in the response actions.

Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

The head of the IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) office for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, located in Buenos Aires and the regional disaster management coordinator for South America have provided technical support and guidance to initial response actions. With support from the latter, two reports on the floods were prepared on 30 May and 5 June for the DMIS website.

A RIT member specialized in health who was in country to support the DREF Brazil Yellow Fever operation (MDRBR008) was deployed to the affected regions to assist the National Society team with the field assessments.

Movement Coordination

In addition to the IFRC disaster management coordinator for South America, the disaster and crisis department from the Americas Regional Office (ARO) is following the situation, monitoring the assessments in the field and coordinating response activities with the National Society.

The National Society maintains fluid communication with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is also located in country.

Further technical support is being to determine the actions that need to be carried out by the Movement based on information from field.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

Since 4 June, the Brazilian Armed Forces established field hospitals (under the responsibility of the 59th Motorized Infantry Battalion) in the Marechal Deodoro municipality. The field hospital consists of 10 modules, including an emergency wing, 21 hospital beds, three infirmaries, a nursing station, a reception area, a pharmacy lab and a shelter. These field hospitals are strategically established in municipalities close to other flood-affected locations, enabling population from other municipalities to use their services.

The federal government's National Integration Ministry allocated financial resources to the state governments of Alagoas and Pernambuco to carry out emergency actions (13 million Brazilian reais for Alagoas and 20 million Brazilian reais for Pernambuco). The funds will be used to purchase basic food baskets, water, cleaning supplies and personal hygiene materials, mattresses, fuel, tarpaulins to prevent further landslides from the slopes in the area, vehicle rental, as well as livelihood recovery programmes.



The civil defence bodies from both states are in charge of the collective centres, as well as the coordination of the distribution of the humanitarian aid to the affected population. This is the entity responsible for the distribution of items purchased with the funds from the federal government's National Integration Ministry.

Municipal and state governments are mobilizing in a coordinated manner to restore water access in flood-affected communities in both states. Water is being distributed via tanker trucks to homes and collective centres. Community cleaning is underway. Humanitarian aid institutions are also distributing bottled water to the affected population.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

BRC volunteers provided first aid in collective centres. *Source: BRC*

Brazilian Red Cross, in the fulfilment of its role of auxiliary to public authorities in humanitarian issues, has been working in coordination with both states' civil defence institutions to identify target areas. Three municipalities in Pernambuco (Belém de Maria, Caruaru and Barreiras) and one in the municipality of Marechal in Alagoas have been identified due to their high level of vulnerability and not yet having had received government aid. These areas require National Society support.

Livelihoods

Alagoas

According to the BRC team's initial assessment in Alagoas, informed by interviews with key actors, focus groups and direct observation, part of the population earns their living from fishing and selling what they catch. Fishing activities have been severely affected by contamination from flood waters and the loss of their work tools (nets, boats, etc.).

It is expected that the funds from the federal government's National Integration Ministry can be employed to re-establish the initial working conditions of these affected people.

Pernambuco

The floods that damaged stores and warehouses (and the goods housed in these) have had a severe impact on storekeepers. In the rural area, the floods affected sugar production, as well as family food plots.

To decrease the impact of the disaster, the state government removed the taxes on production and sale of agricultural goods and products to the local markets and the small and large agricultural producers in the affected areas. The government has also announced a possible line of financing of 600 million Brazilian reais that the federal government is planning to provide to flood-affected state and municipal governments in order to jump start agricultural production.

Food and nutrition

The impact of the floods on livelihoods in both states has provoked difficulties in access to food. The affected population has had its economic capacities severely reduced for the purchase of basic food items. The pollution of the water bodies has led to the temporary suspension of local fishing and crop production. Furthermore, the increase in the water levels in homes has led to the loss of domestic food storage.

All of these factors have generated negative changes in the quantity and quality of the food products that families regularly consume.

Many families have been relying on food donated by government agencies through the Social Welfare Secretariat, friends, relatives and other organizations.

Water and sanitation

The sudden increase in lake and river levels in both states has led to contamination of water and food. People in the affected areas have had difficulties to obtain access clean and safe water.

Solid waste collection has also been affected, generating secondary problems such as rapid vector proliferation and partial contamination to food and water containers. This has led to many people suffering from hygiene-related problems.

In terms of assistance provided/underway, municipal and state governments in both states have been mobilizing in a coordinated manner to restore regular water supply, deliver water via tanker trucks to homes and collective centres, and clean wells. Humanitarian aid institutions are also distributing water to the region's affected population.

Health

Alagoas

Health authorities indicated that Alagoas state is at risk of facing a possible outbreak of waterborne diseases in the coming weeks. The appearance of leptospirosis cases greatest concern of the state health system. The most recent leptospirosis epidemic took place in the 1980s. In the event of an outbreak of leptospirosis, a hospital contingency plan will be organized to provide timely care to cases in basic health care and emergency health centres, and refer emergency cases to Helvio Auto Teaching Hospital in Maceió.

At the community level, domestic animal vaccination campaigns were started to prevent these from becoming vectors of the disease.

National Society assessments found that disease prevention and health promotion actions in collective centres are few, which so far is limited to vaccinations against tetanus and seasonal influenza. There are no reports regarding the psychosocial status and mental health in communities, especially among those most vulnerable such as children, seniors, and people with disabilities. Feelings of sadness and anxiousness have been detected in communities. There are no reports as yet regarding assistance in this sector.

Pernambuco

The rains in Pernambuco state have caused increased water levels in the region's rivers, which, coupled with sewers - both open air and those blocked by obstructions - provide an environment conducive to increases in diseases such as diarrhoea, leptospirosis and skin diseases. There is also a medium-term risk of the appearance of Zika, dengue and yellow fever.

The local health system has also been affected by the disaster, particularly in the Rio Formoso municipality, reducing its care provision as well as its basic disease prevention capacity, especially to the most vulnerable groups - children, the elderly, pregnant women and people with special needs.

In response to the events, the government has created a "Health Care Crisis Committee" to facilitate understanding and reducing the spread of disease among the local population. Mobile emergency (SAMU) doctors from other regions are supporting these efforts. It has also put in place measures aimed at improving sanitation and cleaning streets, and removing debris. The Brazilian Army has set up a field hospital in the city of Rio Formoso to support government measures in Pernambuco.

Beneficiary Selection

This operation of the Brazilian Red Cross aims to reach 600 families (3,000 direct beneficiaries) affected by the floods and by the loss of their homes and water sources. The following selection criteria have been established for the operation at the community and family levels:

- Families affected by the event in critical areas (structural damage or homes rendered uninhabitable, access to basic services, damage to family members' lives and health)
- Families with children under the age of five, older adults, pregnant women, people with disabilities.
- Exposure to health and survival risks
- Families whose livelihoods have been affected
- Families who have not received similar assistance from another institution.

Target population

State	Municipality	Direct Humanitarian Assistance		People reached with information
		Families	People to reached with humanitarian aid	
Alagoas	Marechal	300	1,500	4,500
Pernambuco	Belem de Maria	100	500	1,500
	Caruaru	100	500	1,500
	Barreiras	100	500	1,500
	Total	600	3,000	9,000

At least 3,000 people in the four target municipalities in Alagoas and Pernambuco states will receive assistance in health, psychosocial support, food security, shelter and water and sanitation.

An additional 6,000 people (9,000 people in total) will receive information on health issues and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. This information will be targeted to people in situations of vulnerability in schools, community centres and other spaces.

Risk Assessment

Much of the population in affected areas suffered from flooded dwellings and loss of property but with no structural damage to their homes. This leads to families wanting to return home for fear of looting or suffering greater damage. This "homeward" movement occurs even under the threat of further flooding, which increases the risk of recurrence and increased damages.

It has also become necessary to increase the focus on protecting volunteers and staff involved in community actions so they do not contract diseases related to flood areas or collective centres, mainly individual protection equipment and vaccines.

B. Operational plan and strategy

Overall objective

Contribute to meeting the priority humanitarian needs of 9,000 people in Alagoas and Pernambuco states through the provision of information on health issues and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; of this target group, 3,000 people (600 families) receive direct humanitarian assistance.

Proposed strategy

The initial field assessment carried out during the first phase in the municipalities of Marechal in Alagoas by determined that the main changes to people's quality of life are primarily related to their food security, loss of goods and items, as well as the emotional impact and the great risk of contracting diseases.

Aligned with these findings, the Brazilian Red Cross actions will focus on:

- **Health promotion and disease prevention:** Brazilian Red Cross will conduct a health promotion campaign with the implementation of a methodology that promotes the adoption of healthy behaviours related to the

post-flooding environment and provides technical support so community leaders can learn about health promotion and transmit this knowledge to the people in the process of return to their homes, as well as in collective centres. These actions will be complementary to those in the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion area.

- **Psychosocial support:** The focus of psychosocial support actions is to address the psychological and social needs of individuals, families and communities, with the aim of improving their quality of life and building resilience. Coexistence and occupational therapy activities, especially for children and the elderly.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** Efforts will focus on trainings and campaigns aimed at safe water handling, management and consumption, combined with the elimination of vector breeding grounds. In addition to chlorine water purification tablets, protective mesh for water containers and repellent will be distributed.

Community cleaning campaigns will be supported. The National Society will train community leaders to transmit the acquired information to their communities, better organize and orient the cleaning processes and other required community coordination.

The BRC will support community members in their collective cleaning activities in educational centres and in community areas, as well in the BRC branches. These will be conducted to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases, in addition to the prevention of possible cases of dengue, Zika and chikungunya.

Hygiene kits with the following items will be distributed:

Item	Quantity
Soap	5
Toothbrush	5
Toothpaste	2
Comb	2
Shampoo (500 ml)	2
Sanitary napkins (8 units)	4
Razor	5
Swabs (1 box)	1
Toilet paper (12 units)	1

The BRC will also distribute community cleaning kits to the selected communities, including educational centres. The kits will contain:

Item	Quantity
Pail	2
Broom	2
Dustpan	2
Mop	4
Chlorine	2
Disinfectant	2
Trash shovel	2
Bar soap	2
Powder soap	2
Trash bag roll (20 liters)	10
Sponge	2
Detergent	2
Battery-powered megaphone	1
Wheelbarrow	2
Square blades	2
Hoe	2
Brooms (garden)	2
Latex gloves (100 units)	5

Facial masks (50 units)	2
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- **Food Security:** Provide a basic food kit that helps affected families to balance their calorie intake, proteins and vitamins according to Sphere standards. The food kit will contain:

Item	Quantity
Sugar (1 kg)	3
Tuna (200 gr)	5
Beans (1 kg)	5
Rice (1 kg)	5
Noodles (1 kg)	5
Oil (1 lt)	3
Flour (1 kg)	2

- **Shelter and settlements and household items:** The families reached by this operation have suffered the loss of their basic household goods. They will be provided with a kitchen kit and blankets (2 per family) to provide them with items to enable their return to their habitual basic activities.

Other factors to be considered in the operation include:

1. The initial and detailed assessment will be conducted with support from the National Society team and specialized technicians.
2. Accountability is a key aspect for Brazilian Red Cross. Thus, a query box for suggestions, complaints and responses will be placed in order to keep open communication channels with beneficiaries and to ensure two-way communications.
3. The presence of volunteers from the branches affected by the flood.

Operational support services

Human Resources

The operation requires the hiring of a full-time coordinator, a person responsible for finances and reporting, a logistician, an IT person and a driver, located in the national headquarters.

The branches in Alagoas and Pernambuco each require the hiring of field coordination. This position will be located in the state branch (Maceio and Recife).

Each of the branches has at least 50 volunteers, who are mobilized and informed of their duties through the branches' internal media network.

The national headquarters will support the operation with NIT members. A volunteer will be nominated as the head of health, water and sanitation and psychosocial support activities.

The operation will cover IFRC insurance costs for 100 volunteers who are participating in the activities. A General RIT with will also be deployed for two months.

The following human resources are required for this three-month operation:

Quantity	Staff required	Funded
1	Operations coordinator	Operation
1	Finance and reporting officer	Operation
1	Logistician	Operation
1	Driver	Operation
1	IT technician	Operation
1	Field coordinator in Alagoas	Operation
1	Field coordinator in Pernambuco	Operation
1	Head of water and sanitation	Volunteer
1	Head of health activities	Volunteer
1	Head of psychosocial support	BRC national headquarters
100	Volunteers	Volunteer with Operation support
1	General RIT (1 month)	Operation

1	Community-level communication	BRC national headquarters
1	Graphic designer for communication material	BRC national headquarters
1	Head of first aid	BRC national headquarters

Logistics and supply chain

The national headquarters team will provide financial, administrative and logistical support to the operation. The BRC has received a document outlining IFRC established procedures for procurement and funds management.

There is a 100-m² warehouse / multipurpose room in the city of Maceió within the Alagoas branch premises. In terms of vehicles, the Alagoas branch only has one van, but the branch has contact to help with transportation and distribution of donations. The National Society is looking for another 100-m² space in Pernambuco to store donations near the affected municipalities. The local population has contacted BRC and expressed interest in helping with transporting and distributing the donations.

The team is seeking local suppliers of basic items to both help the local economy and to facilitate transport.

The National Society is implementing purchase and service processes in line with IFRC standards.

Due to the great distances in Brazil, a vehicle will be rented to develop the plan of action and transport the team and volunteers to the field to carry out activities.

Information Technology (IT)

The National Society has a National Information Technology Department, which is in the process of standardizing software and good practices and providing training in branches to build capacity in humanitarian emergency response. The National Information Technology Department has access to the dedicated 20-MB internet and to the ODK system, which is being used with dedicated servers being tested with the intention of interconnecting the systems (ODK, Mega V and Dashboard), trained ODK instructors and instructional materials.

The branch in Alagoas does not have an IT department. Maintenance and service provision is outsourced. Computers are old with irregular licenses and 25-MB domestic speed internet

The branch in Pernambuco does not have an IT department. The branch uses the volunteers' personal computers. Maintenance and internet are the volunteers' responsibility.

The National Information Technology Department will be tasked with collecting information, conducting the census with prior monitoring of humanitarian aid distribution using ODK and Mega V. This operation will enable the purchase of 5 mobile telephones for ODK tool and 4 bar code readers for distributions using Mega V. This equipment contributes to the strengthening of the National Society and will be available for future operations. Lastly, the operation will be monitored through the Dashboard programme (Klipfolio) and Smartsheet.

Communications

The National Society has a national communication and media department, as well as a national communications network with 17 branches. All will be involved in coverage and dissemination of the operation by local, regional and national media. Likewise, the internal and external dissemination of the operation takes place through two National Society communications channels. The actions in the communications area build upon the communication materials, particularly content, which were developed during the Zika operation in Brazil that was part of the global campaign (MDR42003) and the Yellow Fever DREF operation (MDRBR008).

Communications with IFRC will be through the BRC Communication Department, and will be used to strengthen the communications strategy and reflect the operational actions as during the Zika operation.

Communications is a key element in this plan of action and an important part of this regional support structure. The Brazilian Red Cross will build on its knowledge in these types of communication campaign in the development of relevant content for a campaign for this DREF operation focused on four areas: health support material; mass campaigns aimed at water; sanitation and hygiene; and support for healthy community actions. This operation will cover the costs related to the revision of the design and information of existing community-level materials and printing.

The branches in Pernambuco and Alagoas have a great communications development potential given their proximity to federal universities that offer social communication courses. There is a person responsible for communications at the Alagoas branch, but there is no one specifically appointed at the Pernambuco branch. The branch president is in

charge of communications with the press. All the work done during the floods will be monitored and coordinated by BRC national headquarters.

Volunteers and Youth

The National Society has National Volunteer and Youth Departments, both of which are in the process of standardizing materials and training to strengthen branches and build their capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies.

Volunteers have updated membership status and registration forms, as per current compliance guidelines and laws, as well as a new Institutional Basic Training Course focused on standardizing knowledge about the Movement, emblems, principles and values across all levels of Brazilian Red Cross government, management and volunteers.

The Youth Department has a national network of 14 branches, as well as a specific policy, strategy and training course. Networking fosters the integration and exchange of ideas, which can facilitate problem solving and significant improvement in the process of preparing projects, actions and activities.

Both branches - Alagoas and Pernambuco - need greater training in the volunteer cycle, focusing on the process of recruitment, deployment and management of the volunteer corps. This entails training for branches and respective technical staff has been proposed to build their response capacity.

Security

Due to the insecurity and violence in Brazil, all National Society staff and volunteers involved in operation activities must receive safety instructions from the National Society's risk management department in line with the "Stay Safe" manual produced by the National Society, which in turn is based on the IFRC Stay Safe manual. Furthermore, a security plan assessing the risks in intervention areas will be created.

Given the recent outbreak of yellow fever and the risk of it re-emerging due to the rainy season, all staff and volunteers involved in the operation must get vaccinated against it. Those who are not yet vaccinated must do so at least ten days before commencing activities.

Volunteers participating in the operation will be insured, and will be provided protection gear such as boots, goggles, face masks, repellent, rain ponchos, etc.

Activities will only be conducted during the day time hours.

A volunteer protection kit will be provided to 100 volunteers actively involved in the operation in the affected areas. This kit contains the following items:

Item	Quantity
Repellent	1
Sunblock	1
Rain jacket and pants set	1
Rain boots (plastic)	1
BRC cap	1
Long-sleeve BRC shirt	1
Pair of work gloves (nitrile)	1
Face mask (N95)	1
Small bag for documents and materials	1

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the operation will be carried out by the National Society's humanitarian programmes and risk management departments, together with the branch, volunteers and youth departments, and the operation team.

A meeting will be held in Rio de Janeiro to report on the operation's development, which will be followed by the relevant virtual meetings. National Society headquarters staff will support the operation's activities in Alagoas and Pernambuco.

Monitoring and reporting frequency will be as follows

- During the first month of the operation: 1 weekly report
- During the second month of the operation: 1 bi-weekly report
- During the third month of the operation: 1 operation report

A survey will be conducted in order to assess beneficiaries' level of satisfaction with a view to improving operation interventions.

Administration and Finance

Brazilian Red Cross has a permanent administration and finance system and an internal auditor that ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions laid down in the memorandum of understanding between the National Society and IFRC. Financial resource management will be according to National Society regulations and DREF guidelines.

As per procedures, DREF will not be supporting permanent structural costs, only the additional expenses incurred during the three-month operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health and Care

Needs analysis:

Flood-affected communities in Alagoas and Pernambuco states have a number of socioeconomic and structural elements that make them vulnerable to outbreaks of waterborne diseases, diseases transmitted by the Aedes mosquito and acute respiratory diseases.

During assessments, the team found that no disease prevention information or communications activities have been carried out because the health system is entirely focused on providing in-hospital care to emergencies caused by the flood.

Regarding mental health and psychosocial support, people have been greatly affected by their losses, which have led to feelings of sadness and anxiety. To date, the effects to children and vulnerable people have not been assessed, and, as far as the National Society has been able to determine, neither the government nor any other entities are providing psychosocial and mental health support to communities.

Population to be assisted:

A total of 9,000 people affected by floods reduce their vulnerability to possible outbreaks through health prevention and promotion activities, particularly focused on water-borne and vector-borne diseases.

Of these, at least 600 families (3,000 people), in collective centres or their own homes, will receive psychosocial support.

An important aspect is to consider the needs of people with limited mobility or who require special assistance, the elderly, and people living with people who are chronically ill.

Objective	Indicators
Outcome 1: The adverse effects of flooding on the affected population's health are reduced through disease prevention, health promotion and psychosocial support.	Number of people treated. # of families who attend prevention and health promotion activities.
Output 1.1: At least 9,000 people have access to more information on how to prevent diseases existing in their community, with special emphasis on preventing leptospirosis, water-borne diseases and vector-borne diseases transmitted by the Aedes aegypti mosquito.	# of people trained in epidemics control # of people who participate in disease prevention and health promotion activities. # of teachers who participate in school activities # of students who participate in school activities
Output 1.2: At least 9,000 people are directly reached with awareness-raising activities for the prevention of diarrheal diseases and leptospirosis	# of peoples are reached with awareness-raising activities
Output 1.3: At least 600 affected families have psychological first aid and psychosocial support activities with a differentiated approach	# of people who participate in psychosocial support activities
Activities	Weeks
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Output 1.1	

Adaption of existent key disease prevention messages	x	x										
Dissemination of a communications campaign that socializes key messages identified			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Conduct prevention campaigns in eight schools and communities			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 1.2												
Radio messages		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 1.3												
Psychosocial support activity for health agents and community leaders		x	x	x	x	x						
Two psychosocial support workshops to volunteers	x	x										
Ten psychosocial support activities in affected communities			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis:

With the rise in water levels in rivers and flooding, the risk of food and water contamination has considerably increased. At the beginning of the emergency many areas did not have access to drinking water because the distribution systems had been affected; many people were forced to consume water gathered from unsafe sources. The lack of water also affected personal hygiene habits.

Some homes in rural areas do not have access to domestic sewage systems, resulting in unsanitary manners to be used for garbage disposal.

The distribution is progressively being restored, but some cities still have damaged water systems. Pernambuco state has been the most affected in terms of its water distribution system.

The emergence of leptospirosis cases is a possibility due to the rising water levels increasing the risk of contact with bacteria-contaminated water and objects. Actions are also required to diminish the breeding grounds of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito and the emergence of vector-borne diseases such as dengue fever, Zika and chikungunya. The distribution of repellent, in combination with other actions in hygiene promotion, contributes to decreasing the incidence of these diseases.

Population to be assisted:

A total of 9,000 people affected by floods receive guidance on hygiene promotion and safe water use, management and storage from Brazilian Red Cross with a focus on water-borne diseases and vector-borne diseases transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito.

Of which, a total of 3,000 people (600 families) receive hygiene kits and water purification tablets (one-month supply) to support the safe use, management and storage of water. In the areas where these selected families live, this operation will distribute community cleaning kits for campaigns at the community level and in educational centres.

Objective	Indicators
Outcome 2: Reduction of diseases cause by water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene in targeted families.	# of volunteers who receive water, sanitation and hygiene promotion training

	# of families who receive information on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion # of sanitation campaigns in schools # sanitation campaigns in communities											
Output 2.1: A total of 9,000 people affected by floods receive guidance on hygiene promotion and safe	# of people who receive guidance on hygiene promotion and safe water use.											
Output 2.2: Hygiene habits are promoted among 600 families through the delivery of family hygiene kits.	# of families who chlorine purification tablets # of beneficiary who receive a personal hygiene kit to improve hygiene practices.											
Activities	Weeks											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 2.1												
Production and distribution of information material		x	x		x	x						
Deployment of and trainer in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Training in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for community leaders and health promoters			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 2.2												
Acquisition and distribution of 600 family hygiene kits				x	x	x	x					
Hygiene promotion activities			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Acquisition and distribution of chlorine tablets to 600 families				x	x	x	x					
Repellents for families (3 units per family)	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Acquisition and distribution protective mesh for water containers			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Acquisition and distribution of community and branches cleaning kits			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Educational sanitation campaigns and cleaning in schools, communities and branches			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Food Security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis:

Increased rainfall in municipalities and affected areas has had an impact on the population's livelihoods. This situation has increased vulnerability in terms of availability and access to food. Some sources of income have been affected such as local fishing, which had to be suspended due to water pollution. The loss of sugar cane harvests has forced people to change their eating habits, putting at risk their nutritional status and health. With rising prices, the purchasing power of the population has dropped significantly, and the food they lost to the flood has forced them to change their food habits.

This need will be met by providing rapid care through the distribution of food kits to meet food needs.

Population to be assisted:

Brazilian Red Cross will assist 600 families affected by the floods in three municipalities in Pernambuco and one in Alagoas.

Objective		Indicators											
Outcome 3: Affected families have immediate access to food.		# of families assisted by Brazilian Red Cross											
Output 3.1 600 families have received food aid items		# of families who receive food kits (Distribution report)											
Activities	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Acquisition of 600 food kits				X	X	X	X						
Targeting and distribution using ODK and Mega V								X					
Distribution report										X			

Shelter and settlements**Needs analysis:**

The floods and/or landslides have provoked damage to the homes of the affected population in both states. Families lost household goods and materials, including kitchen items and bedding. The affected families are currently returning to their homes and making the efforts to return to their normal daily life. In this first phase, it is necessary to support them with basic shelter items that will enable them to live with dignity until they fully recover from the effects of the floods and/or landslides.

Population to be assisted:

Based on this objective and given the needs identified in the assessments conducted in the field by the Brazilian Red Cross and governmental institutions, this operation will provide 600 kits of non-food items (NFIs) in the form of kitchen kits and blankets to the targeted population.

Objective		Indicators											
Outcome 4: The affected families have immediate access to non-food items-- kitchen kits and blankets—to support their recovery needs		# of families reached											
Output 4.1 600 families have received non-food items		# of families who receive a kitchen kit # of families who receive blankets											
Activities	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Purchase of 600 kitchen kits				X	X	X	X						
Purchase of 1,200 blankets				X	X	X	X						
Targeting and distribution using ODK and Mega V								X	X				
Distribution report										X			

Contact information

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How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Brazil floods, DREF Operation



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
MAP DATA SOURCES: GADM, IPHC Please note that some map features have been removed for certain territories, countries and capital cities for graphic purposes only.

DREF OPERATION

MDRBR009 - Brazil Floods

14/06/2017

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	5,783
Food	28,913
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,552
Medical & First Aid	2,891
Teaching Materials	49,152
Ustensils & Tools	17,348
Other Supplies & Services	12,336
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	138,975
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	9,252
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,096
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	17,348
International Staff	5,301
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	33,057
Volunteers	11,710
Other Staff Benefits	0
Total PERSONNEL	50,068
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	0
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	0
Travel	5,783
Information & Public Relations	2,265
Office Costs	3,229
Communications	1,157
Financial Charges	482
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	12,915
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	14,255
Total INDIRECT COSTS	14,255
TOTAL BUDGET	233,561