



DREF Operations Update n° 1	MDRBR008 Glide n° EP-2017-000026-BRA
Date of issue: 17 June 2017	Date of the disaster: 13 January 2017
Head of operation (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles - Regional Management Disaster Coordinator for South America - IFRC	Point of contact (name and title): Óscar Zuluaga - Humanitarian Programmes Manager- Brazilian Red Cross (BRC)
Start date for the operation: 19 March 2017	Expected timeframe: 4 months (The operation has been extended for one month; the new operation end date is 19 July 2017)
Overall operations budget: 200,791 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 3,240 suspected cases, 792 confirmed cases, 274 confirmed deaths from yellow fever.	No. of people to be assisted: 26,100 people (6,525 families) directly; 50,000 people indirectly through the communications campaigns.
National Society Presence (No. of volunteers, personnel, branches): 1 headquarters, 21 branches, 3,000 volunteers, and 300 staff.	
Partners of the Red Cross Red Crescent actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant): The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: World Health Organization (WHO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); Government agencies: Brazilian Ministry of Health, health departments; <i>Fundación Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ)</i>	
*The operation has been extended an additional month to due to setbacks at the administrative level caused by the IFRC's new e-contract authorizations system application, which delayed in the remittance of funds; the new operation end date is 19 July 2017.	

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

Brazil is experiencing its largest outbreak of yellow fever in decades; the outbreak is mainly occurring in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, which have the largest number of confirmed cases. However, the disease has spread to other regions in the country, affecting 407 municipalities. On 13 January 2017, the Ministry of Health declared a public health emergency in the state of Minas Gerais.

According to the last epidemiological report from the Ministry of Health dated 31 May 2017, the distribution of cases and deaths have doubled and expanded since this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was

published; this report further states that 3,240 suspected cases of wild-type yellow fever were reported, of which 792 were confirmed (24.5 per cent), 519 are still being studied (16 per cent), and 1,929 (59.5 per cent) were ruled out (see chart), with a fatality rate of 34.5 per cent. In total, 83.1 per cent of the cases involved men between 16 and 65 years of age ¹.

Distribution of yellow fever cases						
Federal States	Municipalities with possible cases	Municipalities with confirmed cases	Cases being investigated	Possible cases that have been ruled out	Total number of cases	Confirmed deaths
Central-east Region						
Goiás	19	1	9	65	75	1
Distrito Federal	1	1	4	49	54	1
Mato Grosso do Sul	3	0	1	8	9	0
Mato Grosso	2	1	0	11	12	1
Northern Region						
Amapá	1	0	1	4	5	0
Tocantins	9	1	10	19	30	0
Rondonia	1	0	3	6	9	0
Pará	11	4	12	29	45	4
North-east Region						
Bahia	12	0	6	20	26	0
Maranhão	2	0	2	13	15	0
South-east Region						
Espírito Santo	59	260	180	390	830	85
Minas Gerais	173	487	223	885	1,595	165
Rio de Janeiro	18	17	9	56	82	7
Sao Paulo	67	20	37	313	370	10
South Region						
Rio Grande do Sul	11	0	4	20	24	0
Santa Catarina	7	0	2	14	16	0
Paraná	11	0	16	15	31	0
Other regions	0	0	0	12	12	0
Total	407	792	519	1,929	3,240	274

Adapted from the Epidemiological Bulletin Number 43
Ministry of Health of Brazil, 31 May 2017.

A.2 Summary of the measures adopted to date

General Situation of the National Society

The Brazilian Red Cross has a first aid application software, which has been downloaded by more than 20,000 people, and materials for community education about the control of epidemics and vector control for vectors such as the *Aedes aegypti mosquito*. On its webpage, the National Society has created a [questions and answers](#) section about yellow fever, which has been shared with its national communications network (17 regional branches).

¹ Epidemiology Bulletin Num. 43, Ministry of Health, 31 May 2017

The National Society has been working in affected zones, with more than 400 volunteers from the Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Espiritu Santo branches working with operational staff and Red Cross staff; the main activities during the monthlong extension will focus on coordination meetings, training volunteers, purchasing products for hygiene promotion, communication campaigns and community actions and schools through psychosocial support, health promotion and hygiene.

Summary of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

Through its Disaster and Crisis department, disaster management coordinator for South America and its Zika team, the IFRC's regional office for the Americas (ARO) in Panama supported the National Society's on development of plan of action. ARO also mobilized two health Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member to Brazil: the first to carry out a health assessment in the most affected areas and support the National Society on the development of the plan of action; and the second RIT assisted with the implementation of the plan of action. The IFRC office in Lima, Peru has provided technical support on the field actions that are being conducted in conjunction with the health department and the affected communities in Minas Gerais and other operational actions with the Pan American Health Organization in Brasilia; the IFRC cluster office for the Southern Cone countries (Brazil is included in the Southern Cone countries) Buenos Aires, Argentina has also provided support.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a regional delegation in Brasilia (covering Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) and an office in Rio de Janeiro through which it carries out community work (first aid), in association with the Brazilian Red Cross; it also provides advice to the National Society on safer access methodology, which contributes to improved access to communities. The IFRC has shared relevant information about this emergency with the ICRC. No Partner National Societies (PNSs) currently have a presence in Brazil.

Summary of non-Red Cross/Red Crescent actors in the country

From January and May 2017, the Ministry of Health distributed 26.3 million doses of the yellow fever vaccine, with the goal of intensifying selective vaccination strategies; these vaccines have been distributed to at least 1,050 municipalities in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia.; the stated goal is to expand vaccination coverage to 95 per cent of the in the municipalities in which the operation is being carried out; likewise, the Ministry of Health continues to implement actions in the areas of control, notification, information, vaccination, and patient care levels, among others.

According to the WHO, the transmission of yellow fever continues spreading towards the Atlantic coast of Brazil, affecting zones that were not previously considered at risk to transmission of the disease. Possible epizootic diseases and human cases of yellow fever continue to be investigated, and recommendations to travellers have been issued about the importance and need for yellow fever vaccinations; WHO also issued the following recommendations to international travellers passing through areas considered at risk in Brazil:

- Yellow fever vaccination at least 10 days before trip.
- Adoption of measures to prevent mosquito bites.
- Knowledge of symptoms and signs of yellow fever.
- Seek medical care if yellow fever signs and symptoms appear during or after a trip to areas that are at risk to transmission of the disease.

A.3 Needs analysis, selection of beneficiaries, risk assessment and scenario planning.

The needs analysis adheres to the [emergency plan of action's](#) approach; however, possible cases of yellow fever have been identified in 407 municipalities, of which 130 municipalities have confirmed cases, with 3 regions and 9 states affected. There is an increased risk of the disease spreading towards locations bordering the affected municipalities.

Access to information, particularly for the most remote areas, is key to informing the at-risk populations about the importance of vaccinations and seeking medical care in if they become ill. Psychosocial support is crucial to allaying the fears of the most vulnerable groups and providing support to the relatives of people who perished from the disease. Moreover, the vector that transmits yellow fever can also carry other diseases such as Zika, dengue and chikungunya; consequently, hygiene promotion activities and the elimination of breeding grounds are essential components of the intervention.

Selection of beneficiaries and vulnerability criteria

Please see the [emergency plan of action](#) for this information.

Risk Assessment

For the volunteer mobilization process, an initial evaluation takes place to ensure that all volunteers are properly vaccinated against yellow fever and have taken the Basic Training course (History of the Red Cross, Stay Safe, Basic First Aid). To date, 181 volunteers have been trained in epidemiology with a focus on yellow fever, psychological support, working with young people, communication, activity planning, Open Data Kit (ODK) and the elimination of possible breeding grounds. Lastly, the BRC has also provided personal protective materials to volunteers to facilitate their work.

B. Strategy and Action Plan

General Objective

The general objective for this plan of action is to reduce the yellow fever transmission risk for 26,100 people (6,525 families) through health and care and water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion actions (including vector control activities, community-based monitoring and psycho-social support) and to sensitize 50,000 people through communications campaigns for the most affected communities in south-eastern Brazil.

Proposed Strategy

Please see the [emergency plan of action](#) for information on the operation's proposed strategy.

B.2 Operational support

Please see the [emergency plan of action](#) for this information. **Logistics and supply chain**

At a purchasing level in Brazil, the BRC has made 90 per cent of the planned purchases and the goods are being sent to the affected areas; the purchase of repellents and other smaller items ongoing, and campaign and community activity materials have already been purchased and sent to the affected zone to support community actions.

Information Technology (IT)

As part of the activities carried out by the BRC's IT department, the National Society developed a manual on the use of the ODK application. Additionally, the BRC shared lesson plans for training sessions with evaluations with the Minas Gerais and São Paulo branches' IT department. To date, 193 volunteers and health promoters have been trained on using ODK for the community interventions in Belo Horizonte, Governado Valadares and São Paulo.

In April and May 2017, volunteers in the states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais received training along with community health and endemic agents and health academics in Governador Valadares. As per the health RIT's recommendations, the National Society is making improvements to its [Dashboard](#) page, to provide more information regarding the Brazilian Red Cross' work.

Communications

The National Society has activated its national communication network, which is managed by the national communications department; the network consists of 17 governmental partner agencies, all of which already possess the operation's communication materials.

The communications actions are also focused on disseminating key messages about yellow fever. To date, the following materials have been produced:

- 3 types of yellow fever posters.
- 3 types of banners with key messages.
- 2 types of handbooks (one for the general public and one specifically for children).
- 2 types of handbooks on psychosocial support.
- 1 radio spot.
- 1 public service announcement with key messages.

Please refer to the annex for links to media articles on the Red Cross' efforts to combat the spread of yellow fever.

Currently, the national communications team is supporting the team from the Minas Gerais branch on the development of games that will be used for school activities.

Security

Please see the [emergency plan of action](#) for this information.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reports

Please see the [emergency plan of action](#) for this information.

Administration and finances

Please see the [emergency plan of action](#) for this information.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Health and Care

Needs Analysis

The health authorities' actions must be strengthened to sensitize the affected population on the importance of getting vaccinated against yellow fever and allow them to continue their prevention and vector control actions.

The following actions were conducted to reduce the transmission of yellow fever and other diseases transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito:

- Inform people about the importance of vaccination, knowing the signs and symptoms of the disease and accessing health institutions to reduce mortality and morbidity when a person is presenting signs of the disease.
- Training of community health agents in health departments on yellow fever control and bolstering their actions in urban and rural areas.

- Identification and mapping of people who have yet to be vaccinated against yellow fever; reinforcement of community-based monitoring strategies within the affected communities; these actions were conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Health
- Realization of prevention campaigns in schools; children can multiply prevention messages in their homes.
- Train community health agents in health departments on psycho-social support during epidemics.
- Improve individual and family protection measures for vulnerable populations with repellents, long-lasting insecticide treated[mosquito] nets LLITNs and protective netting for water containers to prevent mosquitos from.

Population to be assisted:

At least 26,100 people (6,525 families) in the most affected municipalities have their risk of yellow fever and diseases transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* reduced; of these beneficiaries, at least 650 families (2,600 people or 10 per cent of the beneficiary families) receive psycho-social support through epidemics messages.

Outcome 1 The risk of yellow fever and diseases transmitted by <i>Aedes</i> is reduced through key messages about prevention and control measures, and people affected by yellow fever receive psycho-social support messages.	Products		% reached
	Output 1.1 At least 6,525 families improve their prevention and control measures against yellow fever.		
Output 1.2 At least 650 families (2,600 people) receive psycho-social support messages in the affected communities.			87%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Volunteer training in control of epidemics.	X		50% ²
Workshop on yellow fever prevention and control with community health personnel, community leaders and other relief and volunteer groups	X		50%
Home visits on yellow fever prevention and control measures.	X		18%
Educational activities about yellow fever prevention and control measures.	X		60%
Implement campaigns on yellow fever prevention and control measures (bus stations, markets) and in the media	X		20%
Hand out individual and family protection measures (repellent, LLITNs and protective netting for water containers) ³		X	10%
Workshop on psychosocial support in epidemics for volunteers and community health agents	X		75%
Psychosocial support activities for the affected communities	X		100%

Progress toward results

² The percentages in the sectorial boxes have been calculated based on the corresponding purchase of materials.

³ This activity is related to health promotion.

- **Volunteer training in control of epidemics**

The workshops focused on yellow fever prevention and response and the training sessions; they were held with 7 partner organizations that have been providing support to the community activities. Please see the table below for more information.

Region	State	Partner Agency	Workshops	Volunteers
South-East	Minas Gerais	Belo Horizonte	1	30
	São Paulo	Bragança Paulista	2	151
		Santos		
		São Paulo		
		São José dos Campos		
		Jacareí		
São Vicente				
Total	2	7	3	181

- **Workshop on yellow fever prevention and control with community health personnel, community leaders and other relief and volunteer groups**

The BRC has held training sessions with 435 community leaders, health promoters, teachers and health care students, with the purpose of converting them into agents of change who work in their communities to implement yellow fever prevention activities. Please see the table below for more information.

Region	State	Place	People
South-Eastern	Minas Gerais	Governador Valadares	48
	São Paulo	Escola Municipal de Ensino Fundamental - Almirante Ary Parreiras	20
		Universidade de São Paulo (UNIESP)	291
		Escola Municipal de Ensino Integral Machado de Assis	28
	Santos	368º Grupo Escoteiro do Mar	28
		CooperBen - Cooperativa de Beneficiamentos	20
Total			435

- **Home visits on yellow fever prevention and control measures.**

After meetings and evaluations with community leaders, staff from the Secretariat of Health and volunteers, the BRC conducted home visits with ODK to prevent and control yellow fever. Please see the table below for more information:

Region	State	Community	Families	People
South-eastern	São Paulo	Anita Garibalde	60	271
		Anita Garibalde	55	222
		Jardim Damasceno	50	214
Total	1	3	165	707

- **Educational activities about yellow fever prevention and control measures.**

Please see the table below for more information.

Region	State	Community	People
South-east	Minas Gerais	Escuela Municipal Presidente Tancredo Neves	470
	São Paulo	Escuela Estadual Valentin Gentil	650
	Minas Gerais	Escuela Municipal Aníbal Machado	720
	Minas Gerais	Escuela Municipal Sebastião Fernandes	626
	Minas Gerais	Escuela Estadual Francisco Tibúrcio de Oliveira.	1,200
Total			3,666

- **Implement campaigns on yellow fever prevention and control measures (bus stations, markets) and in the media**

BRC branches are working on mass communication campaigns that promote key messages from the operation through the distribution of graphic materials during events in plazas and other places with a high circulation of people as part of a community communication strategy for the promotion of health, sanitation and disease prevention. Please see the table for more information.

Region	Branch/City	Material	People
South-east	Belo Horizonte	Posters, banners and flyers	2,000
	Governador Valadares		300
	Bragança Paulista		500
	São Paulo		2,000
	Santos		800
	São Vicente		300
	São José dos Campos		200
	Jacareí		150
Total	8		6,250

- **Hand out individual and family protection measures (repellent, LLITNs and protective netting for water containers)**

The materials have been purchased, and are they currently being transported to the affected zones; the distribution process will be finalized by the end of June 2017.

- **Workshop on psychosocial support in epidemics for volunteers and community health agents**

Please see the table below for more information.

Region	Branches	Workshops	Volunteers
South-eastern	Minas Gerais	1	20
	São Paulo	2	151
Total		3	171

- **Psychosocial support activities for the affected communities**

This stage of the operation has prioritized psychosocial support actions in schools with the goal of strengthening the psychological resilience of students against the negative consequences caused by yellow fever, reaching 3,044 people; in addition, the BRC identified other negative situations that affect the mental health of children. The activities will continue until the end of the operation.

Region	Municipality	Community	People
South-eastern	Minas Gerais	Escuela Municipal Presidente Tancredo Neves (26/05)	470
		Escuela Municipal Aníbal Machado (27/05)	720
		Escuela Municipal Sebastião Fernandes (28/05)	626
		Escuela Estadual Francisco Tibúrcio de Oliveira. (29/05)	1,200
Total			3,016

- **Challenges**

- The increase in the geographic coverage of the disease.
- Information management regarding activities in the national context.
- Transport and sending of materials to the zones due to their distance from the distribution centres.

- **Measures taken to address these challenges.**

The National Society has broadened and strengthened its response by involving its branches in the newly affected area.

The coordination actions with the branches are being strengthened to improve information flow in the territories.

The National Society's Logistics Unit is facilitating the delivery of the materials and products needed for the emergency.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis

May is the final month of the rainy season in Brazil's south-eastern region; this period favours the proliferation of mosquitos in both naturally occurring water storage and in water tanks. Furthermore, the municipalities working with the operation face socio-economic inequalities that are reflected in their chronically deficient sanitation conditions.

Population to be assisted: At least 26,100 people (6,525 families) in the most affected municipalities, reduce their risk of yellow fever and diseases transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito through sanitation

activities and the elimination of the mosquito-breeding grounds, with the support of volunteers and community health agents.

Outcome 2 The risk of transmission of yellow fever and other diseases transmitted by the <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito is reduced through hygiene practices and vector control focused on the elimination of mosquito-breeding grounds.	Products		% reached
		Output 2.1 At least 26,100 people (6,525 families) in the most affected municipalities reduce their risk of yellow fever and diseases transmitted by the <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito through sanitation and vector control activities and the elimination of the mosquito-breeding grounds	
Activities	Implemented on time?		% of progress achieved
	Yes	No	
Purchase and delivery of sanitation kits to 13 communities, 13 schools and 6 branches in 10 municipalities	X		41%
Purchase and delivery of vector control kits to 200 community health agents		X	10%
Sanitation campaigns in schools	X		23%
Sanitation campaigns in communities	X		15%
Sanitation campaigns in BRC branches	X		100%

Progress toward results

- **Purchase and delivery of sanitation kits to 13 communities, 13 schools and 6 branches in 10 municipalities**

Each BRC branch received one kit. Please see the table below for more information.

Branch Kits		
Region	State	City/Branch
South-east	Minas Gerais	Belo Horizonte
	São Paulo	Bragança Paulista
		Santos
		São José dos Campos
		São Paulo
		São Vicente
Total	2	6

School and Community Kits		
Region	Municipality	Places
South-east	Belo Horizonte – MG	Escola Municipal Presidente Tancredo Neves
		Escola Municipal Aníbal Machado

		Escuela Municipal Sebastião Fernandes
		Escuela Estadual Francisco Tibúrcio de Oliveira
	São Paulo – SP	Escuela Estadual Valentin Gentil
		EMEI Machado de Assis
	Pico do Jaragua – SP	Jaragua Indigenous Tribe
Total	2	7

- **Purchase and delivery of vector control kits to 200 community health agents**

The materials have already been purchased, and they are currently being transported to the affected zones for distribution in June 2017; the community health agents will implement the vector control activities. Moreover, this activity will coincide with the community health agents' training.

- **Sanitation campaigns in schools**

Sanitation campaigns have been implemented in schools, which form part of the cycle of activities that are being carried out with the schools' students and staff; these sanitation campaigns will continue both in schools as well as in the communities where the home visits are being conducted. Please see the table below for more information on this activity.

Region	Municipality	School	Campaigns	Students/Teachers
South-eastern	São Paulo	Escuela Municipal de Ensino Integral Machado de Assis	1	680
	Minas Gerais	Escuela Municipal Presidente Tancredo Neves	1	470
		Escuela Municipal Aníbal Machado	1	720
Total	1	3	3	1,870

- **Sanitation campaigns in communities**

Please see the table below for more information on this activity.

Region	Municipality	Community	People
South-east	Pico do Jaragua – SP	Jaragua Indigenous Tribe	1,440
	Santos –SP	368º Grupo Escoteiro do Mar y CooperBen - Cooperativa de Beneficiamentos	48
Total	2	2	1,488

- **Sanitation campaigns in BRC branches**

The delivery of the kits facilitated the realization of sanitation campaigns in 6 branches, which were supported by 75 volunteers.

Region	State	Branches / Municipalities	Campaigns	BRC personnel reached
South-east	Minas Gerais	Belo Horizonte	1	30
	São Paulo	Bragança Paulista	1	43
		Santos	1	
		São José dos Campos	1	
		São Paulo	1	
		São Vicente	1	
Total	2	6	6	73

• Challenges

In the operation actions, one of the main challenges was the time taken to carry out the purchasing, reception and sending of materials to each of the branches; the delays were caused by the fact that the procurement process followed the IFRC's purchasing procedures, which requires at least 3 price quotes for good, and the significant distances between the location of the central office and the cities where the branches are located.

• Measures taken to address these challenges

The National Society prioritized the completion of the procurement process; consequently, the BRC has purchased more than 90 per cent of the materials been purchased, and it will distribute them to beneficiaries in June 2017.

Quality programming / common areas in all sectors

Outcome 3: Ongoing and detailed assessment and analysis of the operation's design and implementation.	Products		% reached
	Output 3.1 Assessment of initial needs carried out in consultation with beneficiaries		100%
	Output 3.2 The operation is continuously monitored and updated.		75%
Outcome 4: 50,000 people benefit from messages about yellow fever prevention and control.	Products		% reached
	Output 4.1: At least 50,000 people are sensitized in a direct manner through yellow fever prevention and control messages.		100%
Outcome 5: The operation contributes to community-based monitoring actions.	Products		% reached
	Output 5.1 Through ODK, unvaccinated people will be identified and mosquito-breeding grounds in risk zones will be identified and mapped.		20%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Implementation of a rapid assessment during the	X		100%

emergency.			
Coordination with health authorities and community leaders to facilitate and ensure community access.	X		100%
Detailed assessment of affected communities.	X		100%
Hiring of the operational team by the National Society.	X		100%
Development of an operations and institutional security plan to implement the plan of action.	X		100%
Development of a Dashboard to monitor the operation	X		80%
Write and reproduce information and communications materials on yellow fever prevention and control measures	X		100%
Develop a community-based epidemiological monitoring strategy with ODK	X		20%
Support and monitoring carried out by the RIT, disaster manager and/or IFRC regional operations team.	X		70%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		0%

Progress toward results

- **Implementation of a rapid assessment during the emergency.**

The National Society and the health RIT, who was deployed by the Colombian Red Cross Society, carried out the first epidemic outbreak assessment in February 2017, with support from the Colombian Red Cross Society; the Canadian Red Cross Society financed the mobilization. Field assessments, meetings with key actors, and support for the National Society were among the main actions.

- **Coordination with health authorities and community leaders to facilitate and ensure community access.**

The BRC has been in the health authorities and leaders in the affected communities, particularly educational staff, since the outbreak was first detected; these partnerships have produced important synergies with the university sector (School of Health Science from the Universidad Federal Juiz de Fora - Minas Gerais) and non-profit entities (Fundación Coronel Leyte – Minas Gerais), which are strengthening the organization and implementation of the activities in Minas Gerais. In addition, meetings have been held with the Pan American Health Organization and Ministry of Health agencies.

In the state of São Paulo, the BRC's relationships with community leaders is enabling it to implement activities in neighbourhoods with moderate levels of insecurity (Santos and Braganza municipalities); furthermore, its São Paulo branch has coordinated the implementation of yellow fever prevention activities with community leaders in indigenous populations, which have had historically limited access to the state health care system.

- **Detailed assessment of the affected communities.**

In May 2017, the National Society and the health RIT carried out a second field assessment, visiting and evaluating the municipalities in which the operation is being implemented. In accordance with the Ministry of Health's epidemiological bulletins, this assessment verified the geographic dispersion of the epidemic outbreak in the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and in municipalities in the state of Minas Gerais; the results from the second assessment were the basis for the National Society deciding to expand the geographical coverage of the operation's planned activities.

- **Hiring of the operational team by the National Society.**

In compliance with what was established in the plan of action and with the aim of achieving the operation's objectives, the National Society has hired the following staff since April 2017.

- Operation Coordinator
- Finance and Reporting Officer
- Logistics Officer
- Driver
- Graphic Designer

Additionally, the National Society has provided technical staff to support the team hired by the operation, which includes:

- Community Communication Officer
- Information Technology Officer

- **Develop an operational and institutional security plan to implement the action plan.**

Since Brazil is a country with high levels of insecurity, the National Society has a security plan, which was designed in coordination with the IFRC and the ICR, for all its field activities; this security plan, which is titled "Safe Access", has a mandatory training process for all staff and volunteers that work with the Brazilian Red Cross. This operation forms part of the National Society's security plan and complies with the standards and procedures established in this plan for all the implemented activities.

- **Develop a Dashboard to monitor the operation.**

Since it was the first time the BRC has worked with this type of information platform, the National Society's Department of Information Technology s developed a beta version, which is based on the IFRC's platform, to upload the information generated by the operation to the Dashboard. The corresponding license has been purchased to work with the same platform that the IFRC uses. Please see the annex for key figures from the Dashboard.

- **Write and produce information and communication materials on prevention and control measures against yellow fever**

Below are details of the materials that have been produced.

Materials produced	Type of material	Quantity produced	Quantity distributed
Folder	For adults	20,000	10,000
Folder	For children	20,000	10,000
Posters	General information	1,000	300
Posters	About monkeys	1,000	300
Posters	Symptoms	1,000	300
Banner	General information	40	12
Banner	About monkeys	40	12
Banner	Symptoms	40	12

Please see the annex for a link to a YouTube video on the operation.

- **Develop an epidemiological monitoring strategy based in the community with ODK.**

The BRC developed an [electronic spreadsheet form](#) that uses ODK software to help create a monitoring system to assess a community's vulnerability to yellow fever.

In addition to assessing knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning yellow fever, this form helps identify individuals that have not been vaccinated, and it also helps control and eliminate breeding grounds for *Aedes* mosquitos.

The BRC is sharing the results from the monitoring process with the local health system to strengthen the local epidemiological monitoring system.

The BRC's Sao Paulo branch started the process to implement this strategy, and municipalities in the state of Minas Gerais will implement the strategy in the coming weeks.

- **Support and monitoring carried out by RIT, the disaster manager and/or the operations team.**

The support from IFRC staff (disaster management coordinator and RIT) in the operation has been continuous and constructive, and it has facilitated the implementation of the operation despite the substantial challenges involved in working in an immense country such as Brazil.

Moreover, the health RIT helped strengthen the National Society's staff's capacities during the operation.

- **Beneficiary satisfaction survey Surveys with beneficiaries.**

The survey will be conducted in the second half of June 2017.

- **Challenges.**

The communities identified in the first assessment are located very far from the state branches and the central office, and it has been difficult to convince them to commit to the operation.

The information management for the activities carried out with National Society branches is not adequate. It is necessary to develop capacities for reporting on activities and the delivery of these reports to the branches' central agency.

The epidemic outbreak has entered a geographic dispersion phase, which is increasing the impact in states such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

A significant challenge for the National Society is sending the materials to the participating branches because of Brazil's massive size.

Contact information

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

In Brazil:

- **Roseli Pimentel Sampaio, President of the Brazilian Red Cross, phone: +55 21 983920101; email: gabinete@cvb.org.br**

In IFRC office in Peru:

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Annexes

Links to articles on the Red Cross' efforts to eradicate yellow fever

- Questions and answers about yellow fever
<http://www.cruzvermelha.org.br/pb/perguntas-e-respostas-sobre-febre-amarela/>
- Red Cross begins a study on the impact of yellow fever in Brazil
<http://www.cruzvermelha.org.br/pb/cruz-vermelha-inicia-estudo-sobre-impacto-da-febre-amarela-no-brasil/#ixzz4ar3HXaXf>
- The Red Cross team carries out humanitarian work in the region of Mucuri.
<https://www.facebook.com/98FmTeofiloOtoniMg/videos/1671811379501362/>
- Exclusive interview with the Brazilian Red Cross team on Radio 98 FM
<https://www.facebook.com/98FmTeofiloOtoniMg/videos/1674113572604476/>
- SES-MG and Red Cross discuss strategies of the control of yellow fever and other diseases transmitted by the Aedes mosquito
<http://www.saude.mg.gov.br/component/gmg/story/9157-ses-mg-e-cruz-vermelha-discutem-estrategias-de-controle-da-febre-amarela-e-outras-doencas-transmitidas-pelo-aedes>
- After the first death from yellow fever, 12 cities from the mountains of Rio de Janeiro will be vaccinated.
<http://g1.globo.com/rj/regiao-serrana/noticia/2017/03/apos-1-morte-por-febre-amarela-doze-cidade-da-serra-do-rj-terao-vacinacao.html>
- Red Cross arrives to the municipality to fight against yellow fever
<http://www.casimirodeabreu.rj.gov.br/2017/03/17/cruz-vermelha-chega-ao-municipio-para-combate-contra-a-febre-amarela/>
- Casimiro de Abreu vaccinates 80% of its population against yellow fever
http://www.jb.com.br/rio/noticias/2017/03/18/casimiro-de-abreu-vacina-80-da-populacao-contra-febre-amarela/?from_rss=copa-das-confederacoes-2013
- Brazilian Red Cross is helping the fight against yellow fever in Rio
<http://extra.globo.com/noticias/rio/cruz-vermelha-vai-ajudar-no-combate-febre-amarela-no-rio-21083186.html#ixzz4btqnr2qE>
- Red Cross is going to help the fight against yellow fever in Rio
<https://www.brasilposts.com.br/cruz-vermelha-vai-ajudar-no-combate-a-febre-amarela-no-rio/>
- Petrópolis Prefecture begins vaccinations against yellow fever in community health posts
<http://www.avozdepetropolis.com.br/prefeitura-de-petropolis-inicia-vacinacao-contra-febre-amarela-nos-postos-e-unidades-basicas-de-saude/>
- Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro, begins vaccinations against yellow fever in 50 businesses
<http://g1.globo.com/rj/regiao-serrana/noticia/2017/03/petropolis-rj-inicia-vacinacao-contra-febre-amarela-em-50-locais.html>
- Secretariat of Health prioritizes vaccinations against yellow fever in rural areas
<http://www.avozdepetropolis.com.br/secretaria-de-saude-prioriza-vacinacao-contra-febre-amarela-em-areas-rurais/>
- The state of Rio de Janeiro registers its fifth case of yellow fever
<http://tomartvinfo.com/2017/03/24/estado-do-rio-de-janeiro-registra-quinto-caso-de-febre/>
- Vaccinations in the rural zone of Friburgo will be increased
<http://g1.globo.com/rj/regiao-serrana/noticia/2017/03/estado-pede-que-vacinacao-na-zona-rural-de-friburgo-seja-intensificada.html>

- Immunizations will be concentrated in 20 community health posts from the 2nd of this month.
<http://www.avozdepetropolis.com.br/imunizacao-sera-concentrada-em-20-postos-e-unidades-de-saude-partir-desta-segunda/>

- Brazilian Red Cross joins the fight against yellow fever in São Paulo
<https://www.cruzvermelha.org.br/pb/cruz-vermelha-brasileira-atua-no-combate-febre-amarela-em-sao-paulo/>

Dashboard: Key Figures

Figuras chave

Última atualização 31/05/17, Relatório 43 MINSA Brasil

Casos notificados
3,240



Casos confirmados
792



Casos sob investigação
519



Casos descartados
1,929



Óbitos confirmados
274



Taxa de letalidade
34.6%



Estados afetados casos c...
9



Municípios afetados
407



Media dissemination table:

Type	Media	Link:	Population reached	Region
Internet	Redes Sociais CVB	https://goo.gl/gb1ZLG	60,000	Nacional
Internet	Site CVB	https://goo.gl/2UaPxr	20,000	Nacional
Internet	Portal Noticias Nacional	https://goo.gl/Jo2Ahr	10,000	Nacional
Internet	Diversos	https://goo.gl/yxMHwF	40,000	Nacional
TV	Record News		1,000,000	Nacional
Rádio	98 FM	https://goo.gl/fMtPyz	30,000	Minas Gerais
Rádio	Comunitárias em MG		8,000	Minas Gerais
Rádio	Diversos		15,000	Nacional
Jornal	Diversos	https://goo.gl/xG6FDg	40,000	Rio de Janeiro

YouTube video Link:

Video : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JBQxiyFlpsg>

