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## DREF Operations Final Report

### Uruguay: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRUY003</b>	<b>DREF Operations Final Report</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 20 November 2018	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 4 months (extended 1 month to 21 July 2018)
<b>DREF allocated:</b> 83,976 (CHF) Swiss francs	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 11,135 people	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 160 families (800 people)
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> The Uruguayan Red Cross (URC) has 17 local branches in 14 departments in the country and 300 volunteers at the national level.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National government, departmental authorities, National Emergency System (SINAE for its acronym in Spanish), Centre for the Coordination of Departmental Emergencies (CECOCED for its acronym in Spanish), Sanitary Works Agency (OSE for its acronym in Spanish), departmental governments, National Army, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health, Fire Brigade and Police.	
<b>The Uruguayan Red Cross Society spent a total of 75,831 CHF. The remaining balance of 8,145 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.</b>	

[<Click here for the final financial report. Click here to view the contact information.>](#)

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Starting in February 2018, a significant decrease in precipitation led to a reduction of surface and ground water in the centre and north of Uruguay. Government figures indicated that more than 11,000 people were affected by this disaster.

On 28 February 2018, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP for its acronym in Spanish) declared a 90-day state of emergency for the departments of Artigas, Durazno, Paysandú, Rivera, Río Negro, Salto and Tacuarembó in; on March 2018, 7 more departments were included (Cerro Largo, Colonia, Flores, Florida, Rocha, Soriano and Treinta y Tres), resulting in 14 of the country's 19 departments being placed under a state of emergency during the disaster.

The government's declaration of emergency addressed the needs of small-scale cattle farmers and milk producers by permitting cattle to access areas near the routes where water accumulates and through loans to purchase animal feed from small and medium-scale producers.



Uruguayan Red Cross personnel distribute water tanks to the communities. Source: URC

The Departmental Intendancy of Tacuarembó distributed water to the families and schools affected by the water deficit during the emergency, and it made some distributions at the request of the families. The Uruguayan National Emergency System requested support from the URC during the emergency. The URC conducted needs assessments and monitoring visits for the selection of the target population to be reached; during this process, the target communities demonstrated that they had safe water management capacities

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The host National Society began monitoring the situation at the beginning of 2018 when meteorological forecasts indicated a future precipitation deficit. The URC actively participated in the online regional meeting on 12 January 2018, which provided a detailed meteorological forecast and involved water deficit modelling.

As part of the monitoring of this emergency, the URC participated in regular coordination meetings with SINAIE; this agency later requested the URC's support on on-site assessments to corroborate information the agency had gathered and identify gaps in the government's response.

The URC focused on the communities most affected by the water deficit through actions in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and cash transfer programming (CTP). In the target locations, the URC:

- Conducted community awareness workshops on safe water management and hygiene promotion
- Distributed 10-litre and 20-litre water buckets (one of each) to target households
- Distributed hand-washing kits
- Implemented a CTP.

The National Society coordinated its actions with other actors involved in the response efforts, which enabled it to develop institutional cooperation to facilitate the delivery of the humanitarian aid provided to the affected population.

With support from the IFRC's Innovation Department, the URC used the Open Data Kit (ODK) tool for the registration and selection of beneficiaries.

To strengthen the URC's humanitarian response capacity, the National Society has a cooperation agreement with the Argentine Red Cross (ARC) for the deployment of its response team members. Within the framework of this agreement, two national intervention team (NIT) members from the ARC were deployed for two weeks to support the coordination and distribution of humanitarian aid.

The URC's national risk management and disaster response director travelled to the departments of Río Negro, Paysandú and Tacuarembó to conduct the assessments and meet with Coordination Centres for Departmental Emergencies (CECOED for its acronym in Spanish) in Río Negro and Tacuarembó.

The national authorities were in continuous contact with the URC, which in turn maintained communication with the IFRC's Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for the Southern Cone and its regional office for the Americas (ARO) Disaster and Crisis Department.

The URC reached 12 communities affected by the drought, providing aid to 145 families through a CTP and the distribution of 10 and 20-litre buckets and hygiene kits; the following communities benefited from the URC's assistance: La Picada de Quirino, Caraguatá, Cerro Travieso, Heriberto, Rincón de la Laguna, Paso de los Novillos, Semper, Casa Cuchilla de Piedra, Curtina, Batovi, Capón de la Yerba and Zanja de los Bagres. Additionally, the URC's good relationship with some of the municipalities enabled it to resolve specific cases of families or schools that were without water.

The operation had an impact on the department of Tacuarembó, generating interest in reopening a local branch there. Additionally, the URC recruited 15 new volunteers during the operation, which it trained in first aid, disaster management, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, CTP and institutional training, among other areas; with its headquarters' support, the URC also promoted the inclusion of the volunteers in the IFRC's learning platform, thus encouraging the development of volunteers' capacities through this tool and other relevant areas,

The URC, together with SINAIE, distributed 1,100-litre tanks to 24 rural schools in the department of Tacuarembó; the URC purchased ten of the tanks through this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) funds. The URC also distributed 15 of its 10 and 20-litre buckets to the most vulnerable schools; SINAIE co-financed this activity, which had a positive

impact on the department of Tacuarembó by covering all affected educational centres and demonstrating the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's ability to reach vulnerable groups.

To assess its performance in respect to the emergency plan of action (EPoA)'s objectives, the URC carried out a satisfaction survey with a representative sample of 63 families.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC's CCST in Buenos Aires, Argentina provided support to the URC during the operation. In addition, the IFRC's Disaster and Crisis Department mobilized a water and sanitation specialist and a water and sanitation Regional Intervention Team (RIT) to support the URC and SINAE's joint assessments.

The IFRC held an operational and financial induction workshop for the URC's national headquarters operational team.

The disaster management coordinator for South America conducted a week-long monitoring visit to the communities participating in the CTP activities, where he also observed the sensitization workshops carried out by the URC during the distributions.

### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country**

SINAE monitors emergencies and disasters at the national level. In addition, it coordinates with the CECOEDs at the departmental level; these agencies are responsible for reporting and presenting information on needs and actions implemented during emergencies.

At the departmental level, the CECOEDs, through the Local Emergency Committees, implement actions such as the distribution of safe and clean water, cleaning of water tanks and coordination with local actors such as the Ministry of Health, Army, Police, departmental governments, the Department of Development and OSE.

In the affected departments, the CECOEDs deployed staff and vehicles with water tanks, water pumps and hoses for the distribution of water to community reservoirs, household reservoirs and storage tanks. From October 2017 to March 2018, a total of 6,780,920 litres of water were distributed to affected families in the departments of Tacuarembó, Paysandú, Durazno, Florida, Salto, Treinta y Tres, Maldonado, Rivera, Cerro Largo and Colonia.

From the beginning of the emergency, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock coordinated with other stakeholders and provided animal feed water reservoirs to small-scale cattle farmers and milk producers.

The Scout Movement of Uruguay and National Emergency System personnel accompanied and supported the implementation of the URC-led operation.

OSE worked in some of the affected communities to improve the water and sanitation situation for a daily average of 40 families from the community of Paso de los Novillos and 60 families from different communities in Villa Ansina, benefiting in turn churches, schools and local police detachments.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **LIVELIHOODS**

The drought affected the target population in rural communities' livelihoods, particularly small-scale agricultural producers, whose limited production negatively impacted their access and the availability of resources to cover their basic needs. Overall, the URC's livelihoods assessments revealed that the drought hampered affected people's ability to travel to distant water points due to lost wages needed to finance the trip; the drought also increased the need to purchase bottled water and led to lost investments in well construction as well as loan applications for the purchase of food rations for livestock and water access for affected schools.

Due to the lack of water in the reservoirs, animals consumed faecal-contaminated water, leading to illness and at times death. The affected families did not have the necessary resources to purchase farm supplies, which affected their ability to earn a living.

The Ministry of Agriculture oversaw the distribution of water for animals and improved reservoirs to reduce or prevent faecal contamination.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Faced with the lack of precipitation, the OSE, with support from CECOEDs and the military, distributed safe and clean water via military water tanks to the affected communities.

Suitable household water management and hygiene messages were required for the affected population. Additionally, the population did not have suitable storage to adequately transport and store water. The URC covered this gap by supporting the government's training of the affected communities' officials and representatives. The National Society also distributed suitable water supplies and handwashing products (antibacterial soap and hand towels) and implemented awareness raising campaigns about managing safe drinking water and hygiene promotion.

### Beneficiary Selection Criteria

The URC used the following criteria to identify the beneficiaries for the operation's water and sanitation component:

- Families residing in populated areas.
- Families with access to safe drinking water distributed by CECOED.
- Vulnerable and single-parent families or female-headed households.
- Families with elderly, children or persons with special needs.

The URC used the following criteria to identify the CTP beneficiaries:

- People living in the populated areas most affected by the drought in the department of Tacuarembó.
- People with low socio-economic status.
- People whose livelihoods were affected by the drought.
- Households with the most vulnerable people (elderly, children and persons with special needs).
- Families that did not receive similar assistance from other organizations/authorities.

### Scenario planning

Worst-case scenario	<p>Rainfall is lower than normal, not allowing for the replenishment of the affected communities' water reserves.</p> <p>Conversely, intense rainfall limits access to some of the affected communities due to road closures.</p>
Best-case scenario	<p>Rainfall levels return to normal, thus replenishing the affected communities' water reserves.</p> <p>Rainfall does not prevent access to affected communities</p>

### Operation Risk Assessment

Since the drought occurred in winter, low temperatures (below 0° Celsius) were recorded in the affected area, which had the potential to further affect the livelihoods of the people dedicated to agricultural activities and the health of this population and URC intervention teams.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

Contribute to safeguarding the lives of people affected by drought in the department of Tacuarembó by providing humanitarian assistance to 160 families (800 people) through water distribution, hygiene promotion and CTP. In addition, the URC incorporated gender, protection and inclusion issues into all its implemented actions.

Since the government covered the population's water needs, the URC implemented a plan of action aimed at training, monitoring and raising awareness on the management and use of the water distributed by the government; this intervention enabled the URC to complement the government's work until the drought lessened. Additionally, URC volunteers in the affected branches received training on the physical and chemical analysis of water and home water management, and they in turn provided instruction to local authorities and impacted communities on these issues to ensure the quality of the water distributed to the affected population. In livelihoods, the URC implemented an unconditional CTP for small-scale livestock and agriculture families affected by the drought, in accordance with the response provided by government agencies and conducted livelihoods assessments.

To ensure that vulnerable communities have access to clean water, the URC, in coordination with SINAE, distributed chlorine and pH meters to rural schools in the department of Tacuarembó, reaching 24 schools.

### ***HUMAN RESOURCES***

All URC personnel that participated in the response had identification, visibility and security materials in accordance with the country's security conditions. For the operation, the URC mobilized more than 30 URC volunteers and staff, and it hired an operation coordinator and a financial administrator. Finally, the IFRC deployed a RIT member specialized in water and sanitation for a month to support the URC's actions.

### ***LOGISTIC AND SUPPLY CHAIN***

The URC purchased its operational supplies locally and in accordance with the IFRC's purchasing procedures. As the URC does not have a branch in Tacuarembó, it coordinated with CECOED to support the storage and transport of the supplies to the affected community.

### ***COMMUNICATIONS***

Through its social networks and different media, the National Society issued press releases about its actions, and it produced a photographic and video registry to disseminate the actions that it implemented. Also, the URC has been disseminating its actions through Facebook and its institutional web page. (See links to press releases in annex)

The URC established a hotline mechanism so that affected community members could have direct communication with the URC, allowing them to discuss freely their appreciation, satisfaction, complaints, suggestions or concerns about the activities being implemented.

### ***ADMNISTRATION AND FINANCE***

The URC reviewed and updated its administrative and financial procedures. For the implementation of this DREF operation, the URC used the IFRC's administrative and financial procedures. Additionally, the URC hired an individual to manage the operation's administrative responsibilities and financial monitoring, ensuring oversight of these issues. Lastly, the IFRC conducted a financial and operational induction workshop for the URC's staff.

### ***SECURITY***

During the implementation of all its operational activities, the URC ensured that all URC volunteers and staff involved in the response received, understood and accepted its security guidelines, including the Safer Access framework.

At the operational level there were no security incidents involving URC personnel, as the activities were coordinated at the community level and with the local authorities.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 725 people (145 families)

Male: 423

Female: 377

#### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of families reached with WASH activities	160	145

#### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained to carry out water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) activities	20	12
# of monitoring visits	4	6
# of coordination meetings	8	8

#### Narrative description of achievements

- Rapid assessment by the IFRC/URC**

The IFRC mobilized a water and sanitation specialist and a general RIT to support the URC's drought assessments, which included evaluation of northern Uruguay, which had the largest drought-affected population.

- Monitoring and follow-up by the URC of the drought**

The URC conducted monthly monitoring visits to the field to track operational progress. Due to the region's geography, the URC carried out multiple visits to ensure all families were reached; consequently, the monitoring visits exceeded the target, which in turn generated more visibility support among community members for the URC's water sanitation efforts.

- Coordination meetings with other WASH actors**

The National Society held regular meetings with the government's Sanitary Works (OSE), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Social Development, departmental Administration, departmental Coordinating Centre, Emergency Committee and the National Emergency System.

#### Challenges

The department of Tacuarembó is the largest in Uruguay, and most of its territory is rural. The URC's initial target was 160 beneficiary families, which it based on its rapid needs assessment and information provided by the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centre; however, once URC personnel began implementing the operation, they determined that the total number of families affected by the drought was 145.

#### Lessons Learned

Good inter-institutional work and coordination are essential to the success of an intervention, overcoming logistical challenges, producing a positive impact and conducting advocacy actions with other actors involved in a response operation.

#### Output 1.2: Daily access to potable water will be provided, which complies with Sphere Project standards and the World Health Organization (WHO) in terms of quantity and quality, for the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surveys conducted with the affected communities	7	7
% of analysis of the residual chlorine taken from the distribution points	15	19
# of training sessions held on water management in people's homes	5	5

### Narrative description of achievements

- Monitor the use and treatment of water through surveys of homes and water quality tests in homes**

The URC carried out tests in 12 affected communities and 8 schools where water was distributed, reaching approximately 36 families. In addition, the URC tested ten water wells, determining levels of alkalinity and chlorine to inform the water authority so that it could conduct the proper measures to manage and maintain the wells. Finally, in addition to the water quality tests, the URC conducted water analysis in four schools, allowing the National Society to exceed its initial target.

- Purchase and distribution of 14 chlorine tests**

The URC purchased and distributed 24 chlorine test meters to 24 rural schools and 12 affected communities.

School Identification #	Location	Delivery of Chlorine and pH meters	Delivery of 1,100-litre tanks
107	Los Furtados	x	x
63	Paso Hondo	x	x
37	Paso de las carretas		x
69	Chuchilla casa de piedra	x	x
108	Las Rosas	x	x
65	Las Arenas	x	x
49	Cerro de Pereira	x	x
29	Las Chircas	x	x
48	Cinco Sauces	x	x
85	Bañado de Cañas	x	x
41	Ansina	x	x
59	Rivera Chico	x	x
76	Chuchilla casa de piedra	x	x
92	Cerro del Arbolito	x	x
54	Sauce Solo	x	x
98	Laureles	x	x
88	Sauce Solo	x	x
17	Cañas	x	x
158	Los Laureles	x	x
102	Bañado de Cañas	x	x
89	Los Vazquez	x	x
32	Rincón de los Machado	x	x
121	Rincón de Zamora	x	x
16	La Hilera	x	x
83	Las Rosas	x	x

- Distribution of 290 water buckets in Tacuarembó department (two for each family) for the storage of water in their homes (one with a tap and one without) reaching a total of 145 families.**

For the emergency, the URC purchased 10-litre and 20-litre water buckets. The URC used the 10-litre water buckets to store water for infants and the 20-litre water buckets for storage and transportation. The URC distributed 14,510-litre water buckets and 14,520-litre water buckets during the operation (please see the distribution table below).

Community	Number of Families that received one 10-litre buckets and one 20-litre buckets
Picada de Quirino	38
Caraguata	11
Cerro Travieso	2
Heriberto	7
Rincón de la Laguna	7
Paso de los Novillos	28
Semper	5
Casa Cuchilla de Piedra	6
Curtina	1
Batoví	35
Capon de la Yerba	3
Zanja de los Bagres	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>

- Workshop on WASH for volunteers**

The water sanitation RIT carried out a water and sanitation workshop in May 2018 for 12 URC volunteers in the Paysandu branch, which was the closest branch to the affected zone. The operation coordinator replicated this training for 10 URC additional volunteers.

- 6 training session for population from the targeted communities on the storage of potable water and the safe use of water treatment products**

The water and sanitation developed the water training sessions for affected communities in the department of Tacuarembó, allowing URC volunteers to conduct 6 workshops, reaching 113 families in the department of Tacuarembó.

Community	# of Families reached
Semper	5
Rincon de la Laguna	5
Picada de Quirino	40
Pasos de los Novillos	34
Batoví	22
Heriberto	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>

**Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities, which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items, provided to target population**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
160 families that receive key messages	160	145
# of awareness raising sessions conducted	700	700

**Progress towards outcomes**

- Rapid Assessment**

The URC carried out the rapid assessment to determine the water and hygiene needs and the number of vulnerable groups affected by the drought in the department of Tacuarembó.

- **Hygiene promotion activities with the communities**

The URC held hygiene promotion training sessions in conjunction with the water care workshops for 113 families; these sessions emphasized the importance of hand washing and the use of hand washing kits.



- Affected communities receive handwashing kits and 10-litre water tanks. Source: URC

- **Distribution of products to promote handwashing**

The URC distributed 145 handwashing kits (containing 3 bars of soap and 3 towels) to affected families in the following communities of Tacuarembó department:

Community	Families that received handwashing kits
Picada de Quirino	38
Caraguata	11
Cerro Travieso	2
Heriberto	7
Rincón de la Laguna	7
Paso de los Novillos	28
Semper	5
Casa Cuchilla de Piedra	6
Curtina	1
Batoví	35
Capon de la Yerba	3
Zanja de los Bagres	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>

- **Design and printing of WASH materials**

The URC developed graphics on purifying water for the affected population, which it pasted to the side of the 20-litre buckets.

### Challenges

- The identification of affected families that could not access potable water was a challenge because the actors who distributed water during to the affected families did not use a registry.
- The territorial distribution of families and communities made it difficult to group beneficiaries for the WASH community workshops
- On rainy days, hazardous road conditions limited access to communities

### Lessons Learned

- The URC should work in coordination with local boards and community referrals to identify families who received drinking water when a registry is not in use.
- When there is a wide geographic dispersal of families, community sessions should be held in the areas with the largest groupings of families, individual sessions should be held for areas with the greatest population dispersion and graphic materials should with instruction on the potabilization of water at the household level should be pasted on water buckets.
- Continuous communication must be maintained with beneficiaries if a program must be modified or rescheduled.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 800 people**

Male: 423

Female: 377

**Outcome 1: Communities, especially in the zones affected by disaster and crisis, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households that have enough cash to meet their immediate needs	160	145

**Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of beneficiaries that participate in the CTP	160	145

### Narrative description of achievements

- **Undertake a feasibility study for CTP**

The operations coordinator and the IFRC's livelihoods coordinator conducted a feasibility study in the first month of the operation; the study identified the humanitarian needs and options for the distribution of CTP.

- **Distribution of unconditional cash transfers to 160 families that meet the vulnerability criteria**

The URC supported 145 families from Tacuarembó department affected by the drought through an unconditional CTP; the URC delivered the CTP in the form of checks for USD\$266 (the value of two basic food baskets), in coordination with the local authorities and the National Response System.

Community	Families that received unconditional CTP
Picada de Quirino	38
Caraguata	11
Cerro Travieso	2

Heriberto	7
Rincón de la Laguna	7
Paso de los Novillos	28
Semper	5
Casa Cuchilla de Piedra	6
Curtina	1
Batoví	35
Capon de la Yerba	3
Zanja de losBagres	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>

- **Conduct a satisfaction survey on the intervention's impact**

The URC conducted a satisfaction survey with 53 families, representing 37 per cent of the total number beneficiaries. 77% of the people interviewed were female and 23% male.

The survey's results are below:

**Level of satisfaction: Outcome 1: Communities, especially in the zones affected by disaster and crisis, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.**

Had you previously received cash as humanitarian aid?	Yes	No
	0%	100%

According to the following scale, how useful was the delivery of cash as humanitarian aid?					
Completely useless	Not useful	Neutral	Useful	Very useful	No opinion/no answer
0%	0%	0%	8%	92%	0%

**A sample of how beneficiaries spent the CTP**

Expenditures						
Debt payment	Food	Food rations for livestock	Home repair and materials	Improvements to water access	Clothing	Other items*
6%	32%	10%	26%	34%	28%	22%

\* The families whose purchases fell under the "other items" category mainly bought mattresses, stoves and gas for heating. The case of a family who used the money to buy special medication for one of their children is highlighted. The items the families purchased to improve to their water access were primarily pipes, pumps and water storage tanks.

The satisfaction survey also included the question "What do you think we could have done better?". One respondent stated that the aid could have been delivered earlier. The results also demonstrated that 8 out of 10 of the respondents are very satisfied (52%) or satisfied (36%) with the help received.

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The wide geographic dispersal of the communities and families and the resulting dependence on local vehicles and referrals to determine the emergency's economic impact on affected families</li> <li>The wide geographic dispersal of communities and families did not allow for large-scale distributions in all the intervention zones.</li> <li>As with the rest of the activities, the main challenges in implementing this line of response related to the geographical distribution of families, access routes and the availability of vehicles for visits. To overcome this obstacle, the URC increased its inter-institutional coordination efforts with the National Emergency System and its Departmental Emergency Coordination Centre, thus ensuring the availability of vehicles with the capacity to access the most remote areas.</li> </ul>
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase coordination with local actors to carry out feasibility studies</li> <li>Maintain continuous communication between the URC's headquarters and the CTP focal point to resolve problems as they arise</li> <li>Conduct large-scale house-to-house distributions to ensure the programme's coverage</li> <li>Rent a bus to transport community members to the bank to cash their check</li> </ul>



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 750 people (150 families)

Male: 423

Female: 377

**Outcome 1 - Inclusion and Protection: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable groups and those that are particularly discriminated against and marginalized as a consequence of inequality, discrimination and the lack of respect for their human rights and respond to their different needs.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of reports that include gender issues	4	12

**Output 1.1 - Inclusion and Protection: The National Society's programmes improve equal access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of monthly reports that mention the findings of analyses and needs assessments in gender.	4	3

### Narrative description of achievements

From the total of people reached with this operation, 57% were female and 43% male. Additionally, 12% were people over 65 years of age. The table below shows the distribution of aid by community and gender in Tacuarembó department:

Community	Female	Male	Total
Picada de Quirino	18	20	38
Caraguata	7	4	11
Cerro Travieso	2	0	2
Heriberto	2	5	7
Rincón de la Laguna	6	1	7
Paso de los Novillos	15	13	28
Semper	2	3	5
Casa Cuchilla de Piedra	4	2	6
Curtina	1	0	1
Batoví	24	11	35

Capon de la Yerba	1	2	3
Zanja de losBagres	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>145</b>

- **Support provided to sectorial teams so that they include measures in their planning to address specific vulnerabilities involving gender and diversity factors (including persons with special needs)**

Regarding key messages, the URC provided guidance to its volunteers on supporting female victims of violence and information on state policies regarding domestic violence cases. The URC considered women, men, youths, girls, boys and persons with disabilities during the development of all its activities.

- **Support sectorial teams to guarantee the collection and analysis of data broken down by age, sex and disability**

The URC reviewed 12 sample reports of gender inclusion for specific National Society activities, which included gender and diversity indicators. Beneficiaries included people over 65 years of age, transgender persons and female heads of households, among other groups; by including different population groups in its intervention, the URC could address a diverse range of needs.

### Challenges

- This is the first time the National Society was involved in an emergency response operation that formally included gender and diversity lines. Although volunteers received induction training on the subject matter, the sample reports included data collection and analysis for which the URC lacked specific procedures.

### Lessons Learned

- According to the plan of action implemented after the drought in the first half of the year, the URC, together with SINAIE, agreed to carry out a series of humanitarian aid distribution activities in the department of Tacuarembó. The joint efforts of different actors responsible for responding to emergencies and disasters resulted in greater coverage of the needs of affected individuals and families.
- The URC's initial target for this DREF was 160 families; however, the National Society only reached 145 families. Because URC took the initial target from secondary information provided by the government's Risk Management Department, it did not coincide with the actual beneficiary population. From now on, the URC will corroborate secondary information with other sources of information or with its fieldwork, allowing the National Society to develop more accurate targets.
- It is very important to involve logistics in planning since a large part of the budget is invested in this area; thus, logistics experts can calculate more accurately the values of unimodal or multimodal freight, which are necessary for the mobilization of relief items and personnel. Logistics experts can also adjust the work schedule by taking into consideration the duration of the purchase and transport processes that are executed in these types of projects.

## Strategies for Implementation

Required (CHF) 58,252

### Strengthen National Society

**Outcome S2.1. Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

**Output 2.1.1 Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
A final report is created	1	1
# of monitoring visits	10	10
Operational staff is hired	2	2
1 RIT deployed	1	1

**Progress towards outcomes**

- **Hiring of staff by the National Society**

The URC hired an operations coordinator and a financial officer to manage the operation's implementation.

- **Insurance for volunteers**

The URC insured 300 of its volunteers during the operation.

- **Operational support from the National Society**

The URC's national headquarters conducted monthly monitoring missions throughout the operation. In May and June 2018, the URC's president and its executive director visited the affected areas to support the field teams' actions.

- **Operational Support from the IFRC**

The IFRC's provided support throughout the operation through its CCST for the Southern Cone and Brazil, and ARO's Disaster and Crisis Department (primarily livelihoods and surge) and its Financial Department

- **Deployment of a General RIT**

The IFRC deployed a water and sanitation RIT member from the Colombian Red Cross Society for one month.

- **Monitoring visits by the disaster management coordinator for South America**

The IFRC's disaster management coordinator for South America conducted a weeklong monitoring visit to the affected areas to support and guide the URC's actions.

## Budget

Please see the attached [final report](#).

## Contact information

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

### In the Uruguayan Red Cross:

- Alvaro Gramajo, national disaster management director, Uruguayan Red Cross, phone: +598 99160389; email: [alvaro.gramajo@cruzroja.org.uy](mailto:alvaro.gramajo@cruzroja.org.uy)

### In the IFRC CCST in Buenos Aires:

- Alexandre Claudon, IFRC head of country cluster support team for the Southern Cone and Brazil; email: [alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org](mailto:alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org)

### In the IFRC Americas regional office, Panama (+507 317-3050):

- Iñigo Barrena, Head of Disaster and Crisis Department; email: [ci.barrena@ifrc.org](mailto:ci.barrena@ifrc.org)
- Stephany Murillo, regional senior logistics and mobilization officer; email: [stephany.murillo@ifrc.org](mailto:stephany.murillo@ifrc.org)
- Paula Martes, planning, monitoring and reporting team coordinator; email: [paula.martes@ifrc.org](mailto:paula.martes@ifrc.org)
- Diana Medina, communications coordinator; email: [diana.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.medina@ifrc.org)
- Felipe del Cid, continental operations coordinator for the Americas region, email: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva:

- Carmen Ferrer, operational support Disaster and Crisis (Prevention, Response and Recovery); email: [carmen.ferrer@ifrc.org](mailto:carmen.ferrer@ifrc.org)

Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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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.

## Anexes

### Press Releases

Gestión de Riegos y Respuesta a Desastre <https://www.cruzroja.org.uy/gestion-de-riesgos/>

Cruz Roja en Escuelas Rurales (March 10, 2018)

<http://www.montecarlotv.com.uy/programas/vespertinas/videos/cruz-roja-en-escuelas-rurales>

El trabajo en escuelas rurales: la experiencia con Cruz Roja y Unilever (April 10, 2018)

<http://sinae.gub.uy/comunicacion/archivo-noticias/el+trabajo+en+escuelas+rurales>

Jornada sobre manejo de agua e higiene se realizó en localidades cercanas a Villa Ansina (June 11, 2018)

<http://pidolapalabratbo.blogspot.com/2018/06/jornada-sobre-manejo-de-agua-e-higiene.html?m=1>

Cruz Roja y Sinae realizan acciones de ayuda humanitaria en Tacuarembó (June 28, 2018)

<http://sinae.gub.uy/comunicacion/archivo-noticias/cruz-roja-sinae-ayuda-humanitaria-tacuarembó>

Cruz Roja y Sinae realizan acciones de ayuda humanitaria en Tacuarembó (July 3, 2018)

<http://pidolapalabratbo.blogspot.com/2018/07/cruz-roja-y-sinae-realizan-acciones-de.html?m=1>

Cruz Roja y Sinae realizan acciones de ayuda humanitaria en Tacuarembó (July 27, 2018)

<http://todoelcampo.com.uy/cruz-roja-y-sinae-realizan-acciones-de-ayuda-humanitaria-en-tacuarembó-15?nid=35189>

### WASH Survey Results

**Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities:**

Have you received water storage containers?		Have you received personal hygiene products?		Did you find the workshops on hygiene and water management useful?		Have you received this type of service before?	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
0%	100%	4%	96%	100%	0%	100%	0%

According to the following scale, how useful do you find these services?					
Not useful	A Little useful	Neutral	Useful	Very useful	Not sure/no answer
0%	0%	0%	20%	80%	0%

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRUY003 - Uruguay - Drought

Timeframe: 21 Mar 18 to 21 Jul 18

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Mar 18

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/3-2018/10	Programme	MDRUY003
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2018/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		83,976				83,976	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		83,976				83,976	
C4. Other Income		83,976				83,976	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		83,976				83,976	
D. Total Funding = B +C		83,976				83,976	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		83,976				83,976	
E. Expenditure		-75,831				-75,831	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		8,145				8,145	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRUY003 - Uruguay - Drought

Timeframe: 21 Mar 18 to 21 Jul 18

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Mar 18

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/3-2018/10	Programme	MDRUY003
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2018/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>83,976</b>			<b>83,976</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,562		6,422			6,422	140	
Teaching Materials	4,668						4,668	
Cash Disbursement	40,698		37,158			37,158	3,540	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>51,928</b>		<b>43,580</b>			<b>43,580</b>	<b>8,348</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	953		2,175			2,175	-1,222	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>953</b>		<b>2,175</b>			<b>2,175</b>	<b>-1,222</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	7,621		6,195			6,195	1,426	
National Society Staff	5,383		7,857			7,857	-2,474	
Volunteers	2,486		1,034			1,034	1,453	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>15,490</b>		<b>15,085</b>			<b>15,085</b>	<b>405</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	572		500			500	72	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>572</b>		<b>500</b>			<b>500</b>	<b>72</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	6,669		8,271			8,271	-1,602	
Information & Public Relations	1,905		666			666	1,239	
Office Costs	667		175			175	492	
Communications	572		412			412	160	
Financial Charges	95		340			340	-244	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,908</b>		<b>9,863</b>			<b>9,863</b>	<b>45</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	5,125		4,628			4,628	497	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>5,125</b>		<b>4,628</b>			<b>4,628</b>	<b>497</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>83,976</b>		<b>75,831</b>			<b>75,831</b>	<b>8,145</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>8,145</b>			<b>8,145</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRUY003 - Uruguay - Drought**

Timeframe: 21 Mar 18 to 21 Jul 18

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Mar 18

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2018/3-2018/10	Programme	MDRUY003
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2018/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	83,976		83,976	83,976	75,831	8,145	
Subtotal BL2	83,976		83,976	83,976	75,831	8,145	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>83,976</b>		<b>83,976</b>	<b>83,976</b>	<b>75,831</b>	<b>8,145</b>	