



Rapid Response Fund

ACT Secretariat Approval

Project Code 03/2024

Project Name Emergency Response to the affected population by the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD149,970** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF24) and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

For further information please contact:

National Forum Convenor

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ACT Regional Representative

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ACT Humanitarian Programme Officer

Anyi Morales (anyi.morales@actalliance.org)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cyra".

Cyra Michelle Bullecer

Global Humanitarian Operations Manager

ACT Alliance Secretariat

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan	
Do you have an EPRP	
When was the last update?	2017
Do you have a Contingency Plan for this response?	no
EPRP link on the online platform	N/A

Please submit this form to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer of your region with a copy to the Regional Representative

Date submitted to ACT Secretariat	17-May-24
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Section 1 Project Data

Project Information	
Project Name	Emergency Response to the affected population by the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
Project Code	03/2024
Country Forum	ACT Forum Brazil (Ecumenical ACT Forum Brazil)
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	Fundação Luterana de Diaconia - FLD
Name of person leading the project	Cibele Kuss
Job Title	Executive Secretariat
Email	cibele@fld.com.br
Whatsapp/Signal/Telegram/Skype	(+5551)992251235
Location(s) of project (city / province)	Região Metropolitana de Porto Alegre: Porto Alegre, Cachoeirinha, Eldorado do Sul Vale dos Sinos: São Leopoldo, Canoas, Sapucaia do Sul; Vale do Rio Pardo: Santa Cruz do Sul, Rio Pardo, Encruzilhada do Sul, Cachoeira do Sul, Caçapava do Sul, Sinimbu, Salto do Jacuí, Jacuizinho, Estrela Velha no estado do Rio Grande do Sul.
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	19-May-24
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	19-Aug-24

Which sectors your response activities most relate to (please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chile (IELCH)	
	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers		
Camp Management		
Education		
Food/Nutrition	1112	1668
Health		
Household items		
Livelihood		
Psychosocial		30
Shelter		
Wash	1112	1668

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (maximum 5 bullet points)

- **Impact:** Rio Grande do Sul, in southern Brazil, has experienced heavy rains that have flooded 452 municipalities. As of May 15, 2024, these floods have affected over 2 million people, resulting in 538,126 displaced, 76,588 in shelters, approximately 806 injured, 149 confirmed deaths, and 108 missing persons (Civil Defense Bulletin of the State of Rio Grande do Sul).
- **State of Public Calamity:** In early May, continuous heavy rains in Porto Alegre, the Metropolitan Region and the Vale do Rio Pardo led to the declaration of a state of public calamity on May 2.
- **Extent of damage:** Porto Alegre, with 1.3 million inhabitants, has 157,000 affected people. Approximately 1.2 million people in Rio Grande do Sul are without electricity. Among the 149 deceased, 103 have been identified, including 37 from the Porto Alegre Metropolitan Region, encompassing various age groups from children to the elderly.
- **Economic losses and infrastructure damages:** Initial estimates suggest an economic impact of at least USD2.5 billion, which is expected to grow as more storms are forecasted. The agriculture sector is significantly affected, with soybean prices rising due to harvest reduction fears, and potential impacts on rice, beans, pork, and poultry production. The floods have destroyed homes, workplaces, roads, bridges, and essential infrastructure and services such as drinking water, power supply and communication.
- **Record-breaking rainfall:** The situation worsened on May 13 with renewed rains and rising river levels, causing further evacuations of many residents who had previously returned home. This flood is the largest in the history of Rio Grande do Sul. By Monday, May 13, rainfall in Porto Alegre reached 341.7 millimeters for the month, far exceeding the average May rainfall of 113 millimeters (National Institute of Meteorology Inmet).
- **Ongoing risks and precautions:** Civil Defense has issued alerts for most of the state's river basins, projecting water levels to exceed flood thresholds. The Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) warns of further rises in water levels due to rainfall and wind effects, with the Guaíba river's levels expected to exceed 5 meters.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help (maximum 5 bullet points)

- From the Rapid Need Assessment conducted with affected people (including 3 women from the solidarity economy, 3 female recyclable material collectors, 3 women and 3 men from indigenous, quilombola communities, and family and ecological farming), civil society organizations, and social movements such as the State Forum for Solidarity Economy and the National Movement of Recyclable Material Collectors of Rio Grande do Sul, along with data from government agencies, the following immediate needs have been identified:
- **General and economic situation:** The economic impact is significant, with substantial damage to critical infrastructure, including destroyed roads and bridges, leading to major disruptions in food and water distribution systems. Over 1 million families currently face water shortages, and isolation poses a threat to agricultural production, crucial for the state's economy. Authorities have issued alerts about imminent shortages that could have cascading effects nationwide. Public authorities are constructing humanitarian corridors and working to restore water and electricity services in collaboration with the energy provider. Communication services, such as internet and telephone, are failing, leaving thousands with no or sporadic access. The disaster severely impacts livelihoods, particularly affecting the most vulnerable populations.
 - **Education:** Schools in the affected regions are closed, with many public schools flooded and destroyed.
 - **Shelter and housing:** Extensive damage to housing has left thousands affected, requiring medium to long-term policy solutions.
 - **Protection:** Safety in shelters is a concern, with efforts being made to ensure safe spaces and prevent gender-based violence and child abuse.
- Immediate Needs: Shelter, food, water, and medical assistance.
- **Access to basic services:** Education, water, and electricity access require intervention from municipal, state, and federal governments.
 - **Community situation:** Communities are devastated, with affected populations losing homes, belongings, and livelihoods. Most people are currently in shelters or staying with relatives, having been rescued from rapidly rising rivers. The most affected are also the most vulnerable, suffering from environmental racism and social injustice, particularly Black women, traditional peoples and communities, and agroecological farming families.
 - **Food security:** Lack of access to basic food, including animal protein, is a major concern, along with cleaning and hygiene products. Social organizations and movements are organizing to meet the demand, which is enormous and only partially met.
 - **Psychosocial support:** Those who lost their homes and belongings need psychosocial support, especially from a community perspective.
 - **Local Capacities:** Municipal, state, and federal governments are mobilizing resources for humanitarian needs, but it is insufficient and highlights the state's lack of preparedness for emergencies of this scale.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis. (maximum 3 bullet points)

FLD is currently seeking to mobilize resources and has launched a campaign targeting individual donors within the Lutheran community and the general public. Thus far, approximately USD 2,200.00 has been mobilized. Given the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected population identified in this proposal, including requirements such as food security, hygiene and sanitation, and community-based psychosocial support, for the next three months, FLD and the Ecumenical Forum ACT Brazil are activating the ACT humanitarian assistance mechanism with the Rapid Response Fund amounting to USD 150,000.00.

2.2 Activity Summary

1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis. If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency

The project aims to assist 556 families affected by the floods, directly benefiting over 2,780 people. These beneficiaries include women involved in the solidarity economy, waste collectors, indigenous Guarani and Kaingang communities, quilombola communities, and agroecological family farmers in the three most affected regions of the state: the Metropolitan Region, Vale dos Sinos, and Vale do Rio Pardo, over a three-month period. Based on needs assessments, the following interventions will be implemented, adhering to the "do no harm" principle, a rights-based approach, and strengthening the community's existing capacities and resilience to emergencies.

Food assistance: Distribution of three (3) food baskets containing animal proteins, (including 10kg rice, 2 kg beans, 5 pkg pasta, 5kg wheat flour, 1 kg cornflour, 2pkg cookies, 500gr coffee, 500gr tea(mate herb), 370gr chocolate milk, 1 milkcream, 4 soy oil, 5kg sugar, 1kg salt, 1 tomato extract, 500gr honey, vegetables, fruits, 1 pkg sausage, 1 pkg sardine, 30 eggs, chicken meat) to 556 families, with one (1) basket per month for three (3) months. Where feasible, food will be sourced from family farming and ecological agriculture organizations and solidarity economy enterprises. Additionally, 200 families of women in the solidarity economy and waste collectors in urban areas will receive one (1) gas cylinder for meal preparation in the second month. Emergency support will be provided through grassroots organizations. In the metropolitan area of Porto Alegre and Vale dos Sinos, assistance will be delivered via Group Cash Transfers. The Group Cash Transfer method involves providing funds to a selected group within an affected community to implement projects benefiting a subsection or the entire community. This method is preferable to individual cash transfers, as it promotes strengthening grassroots organizations and better meets families' needs according to their cultural and regional practices. For instance, in São Leopoldo, a city divided by the flood, displaced families are housed in private homes and temporary shelters like community association halls. A humanitarian corridor has been established for transporting essential items such as food, water, and medicine. Community associations, in coordination with the local government, access this corridor to transport necessities, effectively identifying and delivering the most needed items to even the most vulnerable people.

References for Group Cash Transfer:

• Group Cash Transfers: Guidance and Tools: <https://www.calpnetwork.org/publication/group-cash-transfers-guidance-and-tools/>

WASH: Distribution of two (2) hygiene kits (including 2 toothpaste, 4 soaps, 8 toilet paper rolls, 2 pkg of feminine absorbents,) and cleaning products (including 500ml disinfectant, 500ml detergent, 9 sponges, 400gr bar soap, 800gr washing powder, 500ml softener) to 556 families. Deliveries will occur in the first and third months.

Food assistance will include a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) process that will involve the active participation of social leaders within the affected sectors where aid operations have been conducted, complemented by remote monitoring efforts. Utilizing the PDM tool, data will be collected and systematized to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness. This process will also encompass the compilation of communication materials and the provision of basic information from participating organizations involved in the aid operations. This systematic approach aims to enhance transparency and accountability in the distribution process.

Community-Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS): Two (2) sessions will be held with thirty women from the solidarity economy in the metropolitan area of Porto Alegre and Vale dos Sinos, who were severely affected by the floods and lost their homes and belongings. Community-based psychosocial support in humanitarian aid addresses the psychosocial well-being of affected people by focusing on emotional, mental, cultural, spiritual, social, material, and biological aspects. CBPS encourages active participation from the affected people as well, focusing on community and territory, to strengthen community capacities and create significant and lasting changes. For this intervention, the first session will focus on welcoming the affected women, and the second will facilitate sharing their stories and developing collective strategies. Guided by principles of human rights, gender equality, and respect, this support includes welcoming and listening to affected women. It emphasizes recovery, resilience, and community development through capacity-building in self-governance and collective decision-making. These sessions will include a Lutheran pastor, a social worker, and a psychologist, ensuring inclusivity regardless of color, race/ethnicity, or creed/religion. Due to infrastructure challenges like devastated roads and bridges, these sessions will take place in the third month.

Currently, psychosocial support is being provided individually and virtually, to be complemented by the RRF response. As the rains continue and the government struggles to drain the waters, the flooding may worsen, leaving many families in flooded homes or makeshift accommodations. This situation makes organizing in-person meetings challenging. Therefore, psychosocial support will be intensified with this project in the third month or, if possible, starting from the second month. The FLD team is closely collaborating with the State's Psychosocial Care Network, through the Unified Health System (SUS in Portuguese) and the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS in Portuguese), is providing support to the affected population and volunteers. Due to high demand, the current teams are insufficient, prompting the government to seek assistance from civil society organizations and independent professionals. This coordinated effort will be intensified with RRF support, particularly in the metropolitan region of Porto Alegre and Vale dos Sinos, to provide targeted assistance, especially to women. Community leaders are aiding in identifying individuals and coordinating with local governments.

References for CBPS:

- ACT CBPS Guiding Principles: <https://actalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACT-CBPS-Guiding-Principles-ENGLISH.pdf>
- <https://fld.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/mecanismo-de-atuacao-em-emergencias.pdf>
- Svenska Kyrkan ACT CBPS: <https://www.svenskakyrkan.se/act/cbps>

Capacity strengthening: As it has been stated above, emergency support will be provided through grassroots organizations. FLD has experience and recognition in supporting grassroots women's solidarity economy groups, waste collectors, agroecology, indigenous, and quilombola communities through the Small Projects Program. This program strengthens community organizations, ensuring resources reach the most in-need communities during emergencies and recovery, with transparent procedures and accountability. This methodology enhances community capacities, reinforces resilience, and expands their ability to respond to future emergencies. Moreover, in the framework of this RRF, grassroots organizations will receive two training sessions focusing on implementation guidelines, accountability measures, and strategies aimed at bolstering their capacity and resilience during emergencies.

It is worth noting that **the Gender Marker will be utilized prior to the project inception meeting to assess the project's gender sensitivity.** If it's found to be lacking in this regard, necessary adjustments will be made to ensure the project becomes gender-sensitive.

References for Group Cash Transfer:

• Group Cash Transfers: Guidance and Tools: <https://www.calpnetwork.org/publication/group-cash-transfers-guidance-and-tools/>

2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly. Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6 months.

The project will start in the fourth week of May and will span 13 weeks, during which the following actions will be undertaken:

Weeks 1 and 2: Preparation and planning

- Team preparation, action planning, coordination with community leaders and organizations.
- Conducting quotations and establishing procedures based on the administrative-financial manual.
- All project participants will sign the code of conduct and receive guidance on the complaints and feedback mechanism and gender justice policy.

Weeks 3 to 10: Procurement and distribution of products and Community-Based Psychosocial Support

- The purchase and distribution of food, hygiene, and cleaning items will be carried out through two support formats:
 - o Direct procurement and delivery of items: Priority will be given to purchasing food from family and ecological agriculture where possible. The technical and administrative team of FLD will handle purchases, organize the baskets, and distribute them to affected families as quickly as possible. Perishable foods, such as meat, eggs, vegetables, and greens, will be properly packaged to ensure they arrive in good condition at homes and communities. FLD has an office and team located in the metropolitan area of Porto Alegre, adjacent to the Vale dos Sinos region. Another FLD office and team are located in the Vale do Rio Pardo region.
 - o Group Cash Transfers: This format strengthens grassroots organizations, providing rapid support to regions that are difficult for FLD teams to access. The FLD technical and administrative team will monitor and establish necessary procedures to ensure transparent use of the resources. Two trainings will be held regarding implementation guidelines, accountability and increasing capabilities and resilience to emergencies.
 - o Community-Based Psychosocial Support: This will be conducted by a team comprising a pastor, a social worker, and a contracted psychologist. Two in-person meetings will be held with 30 affected women, especially those who have lost their homes.
- Conducting the gender marker to guarantee the project is gender sensitive.

Weeks 11 to 13: Internal Evaluation, Reporting, systematization of lessons learned, and best practices

3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom? Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs

FLD operates from two offices with teams, one located in Porto Alegre in the metropolitan region and near Vale dos Sinos, and the other in Santa Cruz do Sul in the Vale do Rio Pardo region. Through its programs, the Small Projects Program and the Center for Support and Promotion of Agroecology, it has been supporting and monitoring recyclable material collector organizations, solidarity economy enterprises, indigenous and quilombola communities, and family and ecological agriculture organizations for many years. FLD collaborates with these community organizations, as well as with networks and social movements, such as the State Forum of Solidarity Economy and the National Movement of Recyclable Material Collectors in Rio Grande do Sul. FLD also participates in two forums for coordinating emergency responses with the state and federal governments alongside other civil society organizations, thus coordinating emergency response and humanitarian aid efforts. Additionally, there is good coordination with Civil Defense.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. Where are you planning to procure your goods or services? Please tick boxes that apply. Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for small businesses.

Locally or within the affected areas+A60	X	Nationally		Regionally or neighbouring countries		Internationally																																							
Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?																																													
<p>FLD adheres to its Administrative-Financial-Accounting Guidelines Manual for all procurement and service engagements. This manual requires obtaining three competitive bids for acquisitions, prioritizing criteria such as product quality, delivery efficiency, and the reputation of suppliers. It emphasizes preference for vendors from solidarity economy enterprises, family agriculture, and local small businesses. Additionally, the manual governs institutional interactions with both internal and external stakeholders, encompassing the code of conduct, grievance procedures, and policies on Gender Justice, Socio-Environmental Justice, and Human Resources Management. Link for the Administrative-Financial-Accounting Guidelines Manual: https://drive.google.com/file/d/110xOS8Ni8XyQHUETDm0xQQ-VJff3MO/view?usp=drive_link</p>																																													
2.3 Description of Target Population																																													
1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project? For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries. - Nuvia																																													
<p>The average household size has been calculated based on data collected from organizations of recyclable material collectors, solidarity economy enterprises, indigenous communities, quilombola communities, and family and ecological agriculture organizations supported and monitored by FLD. The average is five people per household. According to the 2022 Census by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE in Portuguese), the national average household size is 2.79 persons. However, data and studies specific to the populations served by this project indicate a higher average household size of around five people. Specifically, the 2022 Census indicates that in indigenous territories, the average household size is 4.6 persons. Additionally, a study by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) shows that the dependency ratio of children (aged 0-15 years) in households with at least one recyclable material collector is higher than the national average, at approximately 0.50. This suggests an equal number of children (0-15 years) and adults (16-59 years) in these households. Most of these households also include at least one elderly person. Therefore, the average household size for this project is calculated to be five people. Consequently, this project will support 556 families, totaling approximately 2,780 people.</p> <p>In the region of Vale do Rio Pardo 355 families, 1775 persons, will be attended, indigenous communities, quilombola communities, family and ecological agricultores and recyclable material collectors, in the cities of Santa Cruz do Sul, Rio Pardo, Encruzilhada do Sul, Cachoeira do Sul, Caçapava do Sul, Sinimbu, Salto do Jacui, Jacuizinho, Estrela Velha.</p> <p>In the metropolitan region and Vale dos Sinos, adjacent regions, 201 families, 1005 persons, will be attended, families of solidarity economy and recyclable material collectors, in the cities of Porto Alegre, Cachoeirinha, Eldorado do Sul, São Leopoldo, Canoas, Sapucaia do Sul.</p> <p>Reference: https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dados-do-censo-2022-revelam-que-o-brasil-tem-1-7-milhao-de-</p>																																													
2. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 3, 4. Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? What makes them vulnerable?																																													
<p>Among the most affected populations to be supported by this project are women engaged in solidarity economy enterprises and female recyclable material collectors, primarily Black women residing in urban peripheral communities severely impacted by economic and social inequalities. These groups are particularly subjected to exploitation, oppression, and gender-based violence. Many households are headed by women, often single mothers responsible for supporting their families and caring for children and elderly people. Most families include children and elderly individuals, who are especially vulnerable during emergencies. Numerous families also include children or adults with disabilities, such as autism and mental health conditions, requiring special care during emergencies. The LGBTQI+ community, already experiencing prejudice, discrimination, and violence, faces exacerbated challenges during emergencies. Additionally, the Guarani and Kaingang indigenous communities and quilombola communities, located in remote rural areas, are significantly affected. Violations of their rights, lack of demarcated lands, and insufficient resources for subsistence are prevalent issues. Many were already experiencing food insecurity, which has worsened due to the floods. These populations are often neglected and unassisted by public authorities, increasing their vulnerability in emergencies. Women in solidarity economy enterprises, mainly Black women, already lived in vulnerable conditions, in communities severely impacted by economic and social inequalities and in high-risk areas, especially in the Metropolitan Region of Porto Alegre. Many had their homes, which also served as their workplaces, completely flooded and were forced to evacuate hastily, leaving everything behind. Female recyclable material collectors form the majority in recycling cooperatives and associations in Brazil. As Black single mothers, they face precarious work conditions, limited access to many policies, and secondary status in the labor hierarchy due to gender inequality. During this period of flooding caused by the climate crisis and environmental racism, which drives these women and their families to peripheral areas, hillsides, ravines, and near rivers in risky territories, some organizations have lost everything and have yet to resume work. Beyond the productive space, they are affected by food shortages or rising prices, and with schools closed, their children are missing guaranteed meals. The Guarani and Kaingang indigenous communities have also been severely affected. In addition to the disruption caused by the floods, the National Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DNIT in Portuguese) destroyed their buildings along BR-290 to repair a pipeline without any consultation or justification while the Guarani families were away. Families involved in family and agroecological farming had their properties flooded, losing their crops, many animals, and machinery, particularly in the Vale do Rio Pardo region. In quilombola communities, the situation is dire. Many remain isolated, without access to water, energy, or food. The damages are considered "ancestral" by quilombola leaders and are a continuation of centuries of neglect affecting Black and poor populations. Most families are currently in shelters or staying with relatives. Those living near rivers had their homes swept away by the force of the water and lost everything. Many had to be rescued as the rivers rose rapidly.</p>																																													
3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population has been/is involved in your proposed intervention (maximum 5 bullet points)																																													
<p>In the Vale do Rio Pardo region, quilombola and indigenous communities, as well as families engaged in agroecology, are served and supported by the local partners, the Center for Support and Promotion of Agroecology (CAPA in Portuguese), a branch of FLD, and the Regional Cooperative of Family Farmers (ECOVALE in Portuguese). These communities have been engaged through visits and phone contacts, facilitating the assessment of their needs. Additionally, female recyclable material collectors in this region, along with those in Porto Alegre, the Metropolitan area, and Vale dos Sinos, have presented their demands through the National Movement of Recyclable Material Collectors (MNCR in Portuguese), which provides a political platform for collective worker organization. Communication channels with these collectors are established through phone calls and WhatsApp messages with the women leaders of the affected cooperatives and associations.</p> <p>The women participating in the solidarity economy in Porto Alegre, the Metropolitan area, and Vale dos Sinos are structured within a collective Marketing Network and the Gaúcho Forum of Solidarity Popular Economy. Insights and needs are shared within these collectives, informing the design of the action plan. For operationalization, the affected families will engage in the action through collective participation in assembling the baskets and/or deliveries, as well as assisting in identifying all individuals involved in the assessment. Given that these are peer groups residing in the same communities and/or productive spaces, and with whom FLD already collaborates, the action strategy includes continuous monitoring of each family. This approach enables active listening to the community, facilitates post-distribution monitoring, and, crucially, ensures active engagement with women.</p>																																													
2.4 Expected Results																																													
1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? Please write your activities milestones including dates.																																													
<p>The success of this project is dependent upon the precise and complete delivery of all products, as well as the provision of community-based psychosocial support to the most affected women. The outcome will entail approximately 556 families, comprising 2,780 people, with food security ensured to alleviate suffering and immediate access to essential items, thereby preventing further harm and fostering resilience in the face of tragedy. The key milestones of this Action are as follows: In the 1st month, 556 food baskets and 556 hygiene and cleaning kits will be provided; In the 2nd month, 556 food baskets and 200 gas cylinders for meal preparation will be distributed; In the 3rd month, 556 food baskets and 556 hygiene and cleaning kits will be distributed, along with the facilitation of two (2) psychosocial support meetings involving thirty (30) affected women in the metropolitan region of Porto Alegre and Vale dos Sinos.</p>																																													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Activities</th> <th rowspan="2">Start and end dates</th> <th colspan="3">3-month implementation</th> </tr> <tr> <th>First month</th> <th>Second month</th> <th>Third month</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Planning and team preparation</td> <td>May 20 - 31</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delivery of Food Baskets</td> <td>June, July and August</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delivery of gas</td> <td>July</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delivery of hygiene and cleaning kits</td> <td>June and August</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deployment of psychosocial operations</td> <td>July and August</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluations and reporting</td> <td>August</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Activities	Start and end dates	3-month implementation			First month	Second month	Third month	Planning and team preparation	May 20 - 31				Delivery of Food Baskets	June, July and August				Delivery of gas	July				Delivery of hygiene and cleaning kits	June and August				Deployment of psychosocial operations	July and August				Evaluations and reporting	August			
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2. Describe the risks to a successful project and how you are managing them.																																													
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<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Risk</th> <th>Mitigation measure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lack of basic basket items due to interruption of replenishment, resulting from logistics obstruction, impairing the nutritional diversity envisaged for food delivery</td> <td>It will be managed by expanding territorial referencing, which involves exploring the market in its entirety in the different regions, not necessarily purchasing from a single distributor, but maintaining the desired standards.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Risk	Mitigation measure	Lack of basic basket items due to interruption of replenishment, resulting from logistics obstruction, impairing the nutritional diversity envisaged for food delivery	It will be managed by expanding territorial referencing, which involves exploring the market in its entirety in the different regions, not necessarily purchasing from a single distributor, but maintaining the desired standards.																																		
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Increase in prices of basic basket and hygiene and cleaning items due to high demand, causing variation in the projected procurement value.	It will be managed by possible substitution of items with the same nutritional value.
Return of rains impacting the operationalization of deliveries.	It will be managed by a meteorological monitoring system, and adapt the schedule for delivery and
FLD's technical team is conducting a survey of different items with the same nutritional value, already foreseeing substitution if necessary. For the imminent return of rains, a meteorological monitoring system will be created to assess and inform both teams and families about potential risks and necessary precautions.	
2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning	
1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?	
<p>The M&E process of the project will be carried out by the technical team, in collaboration with partner organizations and community leaders. A monitoring plan will be developed, with monitoring and evaluation tools aligned with ACT PMER principles and standards. The Free Software GONG, a project management system used by FLD and hosted on Sementes company servers located in Germany, will be utilized for recording actions and generating reports. Through the PME system, monitoring tools, and the GONG project management system, both quantitative and qualitative progress of actions will be measured. The project coordinator will be responsible for overall project coordination, and along with the social worker and administrative advisor, for project management and implementation, activity coordination and facilitation, monitoring, and reporting. The coordinator will also engage, in coordination with the team and community leaders, and with actor networks, governmental, and civil society, involved in emergency response. During the implementation period, the field team will monitor project activities. Audits will be conducted to assess expenditures and budget compliance, following international standards commonly used by FLD. Audit costs will be covered by the project. Lessons learned will be collected through evaluations with groups and communities, as well as through reports and assessments of implementation by the team. Monitoring and evaluation will involve field visits to measure progress and results, which will be reported along with lessons learned.</p>	
2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct? We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.	
<p>FLD has its own Code of Conduct, an institutional document providing guidance and procedures for preventing violations and ensuring the protection and defense of fundamental rights. All team members sign the code of conduct upon hiring, as do service providers. FLD also has a reporting mechanism and a Gender Justice Policy. FLD teams have received training. Everyone working with FLD receives and is familiar with the Gender Justice Policy and complaint and feedback mechanism. Therefore, this is an established procedure within the organization and will be applied in the execution of this project.</p>	
3. How do you ensure accountability in this project? -	
<p>All FLD team members and partner organizations involved in this project are committed to participatory and transparent execution. Decisions will be made collectively through direct dialogue with the leaders of each audience and/or community, debated, and conveyed to all families through their representatives, as well as monitored actions. Food and WASH kits delivery will be documented with photographs, and the evaluation of at least one (1) family will be based on audio or video testimonials transcribed by the team. At the psychosocial support workshops, participants will provide feedback at the end of each session to be systematized and incorporated into action planning. All activities carried out will be publicized on websites and social media. Participants will be given information about and informed of the informed consent format that needs to be signed as part of the safeguarding protocol. Individuals whose images or testimonials are used for dissemination and accountability of this project will sign a data protection authorization in accordance with the General Data Protection Law, Brazilian Law No. 13.709/2018. In compliance with CHS 9, FLD will commit to responsibly utilizing resources for the activities described in the project plan. This includes transparency with the target audience and integrating evaluation moments into each activity to ensure resolution.</p>	

actalliance

Rapid Response Fund

Financial Report

Requesting ACT member:

FUNDAÇÃO LUTERANA DE DIACONIA

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost		Budget	
			BRL		BRL	USD
DIRECT COSTS						
1 PROJECT STAFF						
1.2.1. Project coordination (part-time 70%)	Month	4	\$ 5,060.00		\$ 20,240.00	\$ 3,944.776
1.2.2. Administrative advisor (part-time 70%)	Month	3	\$ 5,107.00		\$ 15,321.00	\$ 2,986.063
1.2.3. Social Worker and Monitoring (part-time 70%)	Month	3	\$ 5,060.00		\$ 15,180.00	\$ 2,958.582
TOTAL PROJECT STAFF					\$ 50,741.00	\$ 9,889
2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES						
2.4. Food/Nutrition					561,400	109,417
2.4.1. Food baskets per family for 3 months	Baskets	1,668	300		\$ 500,400.00	\$ 97,527.96
2.4.2. Delivery of gas cylinders for 200 families	Cylinder	200	305		\$ 61,000.00	\$ 11,888.90
2.8. Psychosocial					\$ 2,800.00	\$ 545.72
2.8.1. Psychosocial Support Sessions in Groups	Session	2	1400.00		\$ 2,800.00	\$ 545.72
2.10 WASH					\$ 111,200.00	\$ 21,672.88
2.10.1. Kit hygiene and cleaning for 2 months per family	Kit	1,112	100.00		\$ 111,200.00	\$ 21,672.88
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES					\$ 675,400.00	\$ 131,635
3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION						
3.1 Capacity Development					\$ 2,700.00	\$ 526.23
3.1.1. Trainings	Session	2	\$ 1,350.00		\$ 2,700.00	\$ 526.23
TOTAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION					\$ 2,700.00	\$ 526.23
4 QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY						
4.1 Communication					\$ 2,400.00	\$ 467.76
4.1. Sticker	Sticker	1,200	\$ 2.00		\$ 2,400.00	\$ 467.76
4.2 Audit					\$ 4,000.00	\$ 779.60
4.2. Audit	Global	1	\$ 4,000.00		\$ 4,000.00	\$ 779.60
TOTAL QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY					\$ 6,400.00	\$ 1,247.36
5 LOGISTICS						
5.1 Transport					\$ 3,000.00	\$ 584.70
5.1. Transport	Month	3	\$ 1,000.00		\$ 3,000.00	\$ 584.70
5.2 Fuel					\$ 6,000.00	\$ 1,169.40
5.2. Fuel	Month	3	\$ 2,000.00		\$ 6,000.00	\$ 1,169.40
5.3 Product delivery bags					\$ 1,668.00	\$ 325.09
5.3. Product delivery bags	Baskets	1,668	\$ 1.00		\$ 1,668.00	\$ 325.09
TOTAL LOGISTICS					\$ 10,668.00	\$ 2,079
TOTAL DIRECT COST					\$ 745,909.00	\$ 145,377.66
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONAL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPORTE						
7.1 Salary (accountant (part-time))					\$ 9,804.00	\$ 1,910.80
7.1. Salary (accountant (part-time))	Month	4	\$ 2,451.00		\$ 9,804.00	\$ 1,910.80
7.2 Salary (finance staff (part-time))					\$ 5,163.00	\$ 1,006.27
7.2. Salary (finance staff (part-time))	Month	3	\$ 1,721.00		\$ 5,163.00	\$ 1,006.27
7.3 Salary (admin staff (part-time))					\$ 7,746.00	\$ 1,509.70
7.3. Salary (admin staff (part-time))	Month	3	\$ 2,582.00		\$ 7,746.00	\$ 1,509.70
Salary contributions to staff					\$ 22,713.00	\$ 4,426.76
7.4 Administrative fee					\$ 550.00	\$ 107.20
7.4. Administrative fee	Global	1	\$ 550		\$ 550.00	\$ 107.20
7.5 Bank fees					\$ 300.00	\$ 58.47
7.5. Bank fees	Month	3	\$ 100		\$ 300.00	\$ 58.47
Fees					\$ 850.00	\$ 165.67
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					\$ 23,563.00	\$ 4,592.43
Percentage of Indirect Costs against Total Budget					3%	3%
TOTAL BUDGET					\$ 769,472.00	\$ 149,970.09