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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Argentina: Salta Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRAR015</b>	
<b>Date of issue:</b> 12 February 2018 <b>Start date of the emergency:</b> 31 January 2018	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months <b>Expected end date:</b> 11 May 2018
<b>DREF requested:</b> 231,317 Swiss francs (CHF)	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 17,000 people	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 6,000 people
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> The Argentine Red Cross has 65 branches, 6,395 volunteers, and 1,845 staff members.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National, provincial and municipal governments; Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Argentine Army, Civil Defence, Caritas and civil society organizations.	

[Click here](#) for the DREF budget. [Click here](#) for the contact information and [here](#) for the map of the affected areas

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Since 31 January 2018, severe storms have dropped more than 200mm of rain ON 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> in northern Salta Province in north-western Argentina; this situation, coupled with rainfall in the upper basin of the Bermejo and Pilcomayo Rivers (Paraguay/Bolivia border) caused a rise in water levels which were already high from discharges from the Chimeo Dam in Villamontes, Bolivia due to a crack to its structure that caused flooding in areas along the banks of the Pilcomayo River in Salta; as a result, water levels have far exceeded historical levels, triggering an alert and corresponding evacuation of affected communities.

Based on initial assessments more than 17,000 people have been affected from which 2,897 had to be evacuated and more than 7,000 relocated and self-evacuated, in addition to one hundred people left isolated and without any means of communication.



3 February 2018: Communities isolated by the flooding and total damage in Santa Victoria Este. Source: Argentine Red Cross

Significant damages have been initially reported in more than 50 towns in four departments in northern Salta Province, including rural and urban flooding, landslides and so forth; however, the most significant impact was reported in the

municipality of Santa Victoria Este and in General San Martin Department (Campo Duran, Aguaray, Tartagal), prompting the establishment of evacuation centres to house families evacuated from Santa Victoria Este and its surrounding areas.

Overflows from the Pilcomayo River have flooded entire areas, especially in the indigenous communities of Wichi, Chorote and Toba. According to the 2010 Census, 6.4 per cent (79,204 people) of the population in Salta province is indigenous<sup>1</sup> and coexist with the affected urbanized communities.

Although Argentina is one of the countries with the highest rate of human development (very high), there is a serious marginalization of indigenous peoples especially in aspects such as health, education and the rights of women and girls; consequently, the ARC needs to consider multiculturalism when planning its response, especially in matters related to risk perception, family dynamics, livelihoods, health practices, hygiene habits, protection, violence (including stigma and discrimination) and traditional practices for decision making and conflict resolution between indigenous communities and non-indigenous communities.

## **Summary of the current response**

### **Overview of Host National Society**

On 31 January, a monitoring team, which was composed of Argentine Red Cross (ARC) volunteers from different areas around the country and coordinated by the Emergency Response and Disaster Directorate (DRED), reported on the flooding affecting various sectors of Salta province.

In accordance with its National Response Plan, the National Society declared a Category 2 Emergency and activated all its national disaster response mechanisms. The Argentine Red Cross has a branch in Salta province's capital city of Salta, which is 517 kilometres away from the affected area. The road reaching the capital is heavily travelled and sinuous, which means that significant delays are expected when travelling between the branch in Salta and the affected area (the transit time is approximately seven hours).

The National Director for Emergency and Disaster Response, the Humanitarian Logistics Coordinator, a member of the National Intervention Team (NIT) and a team of 23 volunteers from ARC's Salta, La Plata, Córdoba, Corrientes and headquarters' branches will travel to Santa Victoria Este to carry out a rapid emergency assessment from 2 to 8 February.

On 3 February 2018, efforts were intensified in the evacuation centres in Aguaray, resulting in the provision of 200 first aid treatments, psychosocial support (PSS) to 1,500 people and assistance to the centres' management to provide better care to the displaced population. The ARC's field assessments are ongoing, the National Society is participating in the crisis committee meetings and it visited the affected areas that were accessible.

On 4 February, two health posts were set up along National Route 54 near El Rosedal to provide care for minor injuries, dehydration, hypertension, and gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases to displaced families, community residents and staff working in the area. These posts are also managing information shared through the emergency operations centre (EOC).

The ARC has also set up an EOC in the field to manage event-related information and coordinate the efforts of the various teams in the field and a team at headquarters is responsible for gathering the information and monitoring the events reported in the country.

In addition, the ARC established a Restoring of Family Links (RFL) programme to address any requests related to the emergency. The ARC currently has vehicles from the branches in Salta, Córdoba and Corrientes and from its headquarters in the field, and it The ARC has used drones to conduct its rapid assessments,

At the moment, ten branches are on pre-deployment alert status pending further weather reports.

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<sup>1</sup> [National Institute of Statistics and Censuses](#)

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In Argentina, the IFRC has an office to assist and support the Southern Cone countries, and in the event of emergencies and disasters, the South American National Societies can count on receiving assistance and support from the IFRC's Disaster and Crisis Department.

There is also an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) representation in the country, which, in addition to conducting actions specific to its mandate, such as working with authorities to integrate, implement and disseminate International Humanitarian Law and international standards on the use of force, conducts actions to build ARC's capacity to deal with emergency situations in contexts of violence and crises and provide RFL services.

The country has Movement Coordination Mechanisms, and a Tripartite Agreement was signed in March 2015 by the National Society, IFRC and ICRC to maximize the Movement's overall capacity to fulfil its humanitarian mission and strengthen ARC capacity.

Since the beginning of this emergency, the National Society has maintained close contact and coordination with the IFRC through its country cluster office and its Disaster and Crisis Department.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The state, at its municipal, provincial and national levels, has deployed its resources through various institutions. Salta province's Under-Secretariat for Civil Defence is working in all the affected localities, coordinating the Emergency Committee and assisting as appropriate.

Salta's Ministry of Public Health has intensified coverage in the area, both in the evacuation centres in Aguaray and Tartagal and in Santa Victoria Este and the surrounding areas; however, these areas are currently inaccessible by land.

Since the beginning of the emergency, the Ministry of Security's Civil Protection Undersecretary has been coordinating the deployment of national resources and coordinating the state's activities.

Gendarmerie, Army and specialized Ministry of Social Development personnel are present in the area, along with provincial police officers, Civil Defence and volunteer fire-fighters; staff from the Santa Victoria Este municipal government are also present to assist with the evacuation and transport of the affected families. The Ministry of Defence sent more than ten trucks with military personnel and equipment to set up evacuation centres (tents for lodgings, aid posts and kitchens), and the army provided large vehicles, boats, and a helicopter that is kept in a state of readiness in the emergency zone. Moreover, the National Road Service is clearing roads and highways in the affected area.

Civil Protection staff has indicated that they will be assessing the damage to the affected houses, as the situation is critical due to the homes' precariousness.

ADRA is involved in the distribution of water and sanitation-related inputs and hygiene promotion materials, and the ARC is actively coordinating its actions with the relief agency.

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

### Needs analysis

Due to coordination challenges in the different sectorial areas, the Argentine Red Cross set up an operations centre in Tartagal to facilitate coordination and conduct detailed damage assessments once the National Society regains access to the affected communities.

The necessary resources to meet basic needs (mainly water and food) are available for distribution; nonetheless, the blocked roads (which have left more than 2,000 people unable to leave the most affected areas), have delayed their delivery. Therefore the assistance is mainly being provided by helicopter, which is not ideal as there are only three available and these are used to transport critically injured people and conduct evacuation tasks. Based on preliminary information and assessments, the following needs have been identified:

#### Shelter:

Based on preliminary assessments, the flooding has displaced more than 2,897 people to evacuation centres and informal camps, forced 7,000 people to self-evacuate and isolated hundreds more (not yet quantified).

The government is installing evacuation centres with safety standards and access to basic services and the ARC is supporting this activity through the coordination of registration, management, first aid and PSS actions.

*The provincial government initially opened the following eight evacuation centres:*

- *CIC Norte (Tartagal),*
- *Escuela María Agapita de Lahud N° 4.440 (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela de Educación Técnica N° 3.143 (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela Gauchos de Güemes Ex N° 222 (Aguaray),*
- *Colegio Secundario Mariano Moreno N° 5.006 (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela Hogar Tuyunti (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela Rural N° 4.243 (Campo Durán)*
- *El Rosedal camp on Route Ruta 54 on the road to Santa Victoria Este.*

The conditions in the evacuation centres are extremely precarious and do not meet international standards (Sphere), due to overcrowding, lack of adequate sanitation and untreated health issues such as hypertension, minor injuries, dehydration' furthermore, difficulties related to the referral of individuals to other centres have occurred, leading family members to lose contact with one another, thus creating feelings of anxiety, insecurity and stress; the ARC, in close coordination with the government, will address this situation in the coming days.

#### **Health:**

The national authorities reported that the health system is functioning smoothly in the impacted despite the zone's rising floodwaters.

Medical care is currently being carried out by the provincial state, municipal hospitals and the ARC through the provision of first aid due to the current water and hygiene situation and how it relates to the evacuated communities' customs and the region's pre-existing vulnerability.

The state has mobilized additional doctors and nurses to the evacuation centres and has established primary healthcare facilities in the evacuation centres of Aguaray and Tartagal and the surrounding areas. To date, the authorities have not conducted any psychosocial support actions.

#### **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH):**

Floods have affected the water supply and disrupted the provision of medical care and sanitation actions, heightening the risk of waterborne diseases. Argentina Institute of aqueducts and sewers has been working to restore services in the affected communities, and it is providing bottled water to the affected population; isolated communities, where floods have affected water supply systems and wells, remain.

Due to the poor hygienic conditions, waterborne diseases are a primary concern, vector control has been made more difficult by saturated water drains and inadequate solid waste disposal. Consequently, the need to restore water and sanitation conditions and implement vector control actions is vital.

#### **Protection, gender and inclusion:**

The affected communities are multi-cultural (Creole, Wichi, Chorotte, Guarani, Tapiete and Tobaen), requiring a differential approach in the evacuation centres that addresses the different ethnic groups' unique needs, traditions and social structures. This will be ensured through risk assessments and the establishment of coordination mechanisms to ensure safety and protection measures are in place for the affected population and the National Society volunteers.

In addition, the Argentine Red Cross will consider specific actions in terms of protection, gender and diversity, especially for women and girls who represent one of the most vulnerable groups to gender based violence in the country.

#### **Migration:**

Due to the displacement some families that have been divided, making Restoring Family Links one of the Argentine Red Cross' main priorities. The Argentine Red Cross is therefore carrying out information management actions in the evacuation centres with the affected population.

No early recovery nor returning home strategies have been developed for the time being, making it more difficult to plan activities in the medium term once the floodwaters recede.

## Targeting

During the emergency's first phase, this plan of action will focus on the most vulnerable families evacuated to the temporary evacuation centres as part of the National Society's coordinated work with state authorities, and the National Society will also assist the affected population that was not evacuated.

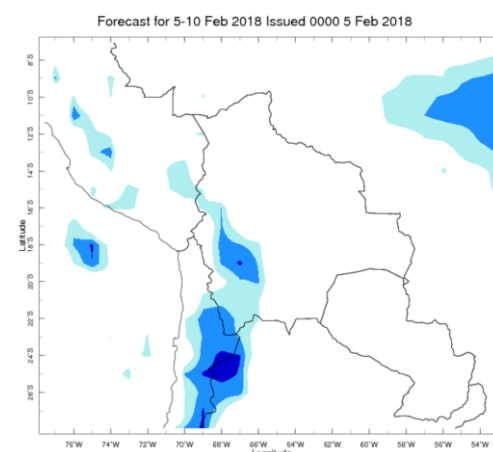
The National Society has also prioritized the provision of first-aid care and assistance to ease the burden on hospitals and medical posts due to the great demand placed on the healthcare system in areas with self-evacuees and isolated communities; This strategy will be implemented together with the psychosocial support intervention

Since the state's and other organizations' strategies for early recovery and returning home are not known, the focus of this strategy may change based on how the current scenarios evolve.

## Scenario planning

The current scenario could vary, as unstable weather conditions are expected to continue, and heavy rains have been forecast through the end of the current week.

The weather forecast map from the IFRC/ International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) Climate Centre shows that heavy or very heavy rain will continue to prevail in the region, increasing the risk of flooding.



The darker the shade of blue, the heavier the rainfall is predicted to be. Source: Climate Centre/IRI

## Operation Risk Assessment

Access routes to the municipal capital of Santa Victoria Este have been damaged, and it is not possible to circulate either by land or water, which prevents access to the affected area. Furthermore, most access routes to riverside communities are under water which makes it impossible to reach them by land.

Additionally, the great distance between Salta and the nearest ARC branches further complicate the situation.

The Argentine Red Cross is allocating resources and to support the mobilization of volunteers, and it is coordinating with LATAM Airlines through an existing agreement with the company to facilitate the deployment of its volunteers.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

Contribute to safeguarding the lives of vulnerable people affected by floods by reducing the impact caused by the flooding in northern Salta Province, Argentina and to support 6,000 people through the provision of psychosocial activities, support to the coordination of the evacuation centres and first aid, health promotion, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities and the restoring family links programme; the ARC will ensure that gender, protection and social inclusion components are incorporated into its response.

The following points have been taken into consideration to ensure integrated programming for this Plan of Action, the transparency and accountability of this strategy, and safe working conditions for all the staff involved in the operation and the availability of the materials needed to carry the tasks out.

The most affected area can only be accessed by four-wheel drive vehicles or 4x2 trucks. During the field assessment several access roads were blocked by landslides and/or the presence of water. There is currently only one access road, which is safe and can be used during the day or night without risk. Land access to communities in Santa Victoria Este has been completely cut off due to blockages along the main route.

In terms of communications, there is good internet and phone service in Tartagal; although these services are unstable in Asorey. There is no data network or phone service outside this city or closer to the field, and communications can only be established via satellite phones since very high frequency (VHF) and ultra-high frequency (UHF) equipment are not powerful enough.

In view of the above, the operation will be managed taking the following support services into account:

## HUMAN RESOURCES

All participating personnel will be provided with life and personal accident insurance in accordance with Argentine law. In addition, headquarters staff is insured by the Work Risk Insurance Company.

A total of 35 volunteers are on pre-deployment alert and ready to deploy to the field if required, and the branches in Villa Crespo, Quilmes, La Plata and Salta are providing support; the NIT is on Red Alert status and ready to deploy when necessary.

According to the information obtained in the field and the possible evolution of the emergency, at least 30 volunteers will be deployed over the next few weeks, as well as a NIT member to coordinate the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).

The IFRC put out a Regional Intervention Alert (RIT) alert for a General RIT to assist headquarters with administrative and operational tasks related to deployments to the field.

Finally, the operation is also considering deploying an RFL NIT to provide support, anticipating the difficulties that may arise in the field in this regard.

## LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN

Logistical activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, acquisition, customs clearance, fleet, warehousing and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements of the operation and the IFRC's logistics' standards, processes and procedures.

The National Society has effective storage capacity according to the structural requirements. Likewise, the process of purchasing relief items within this operation will follow the IFRC's procurement procedures, and the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) will support the National Society on the execution of its logistics processes.

Since the beginning of the operation, and after the Red Alert and subsequent Category 2 Emergency declaration as per the Response Plan, the ARC's headquarters' Logistics and Systems Sub-Directorate have been available as required. The entire ARC vehicle fleet and logistical resources have been made available for this operation and for the operation that the National Society is conducting in Chaco province.

The following logistical resources have been deployed to the field:

Resource	Amount
4X4 trucks, double cab	1
4x2 trucks, double cab	2
Utility-type truck	1
Unmanned aerial vehicle (drone)	1
First aid backpacks and kits	7
VHF Communication equipment	8
Multi-purpose gazebo	2
Safety equipment for volunteers	25

The following are on pre-deployment status as well:

- Three vehicles from different branches
- Headquarters vehicle fleet.
- 4 vessels (semi-rigid boats).

Although the ARC's Central Warehouse has humanitarian aid kits in stock, the operation is considering buying these locally due to high transport costs, which will require a logistical analysis to ensure effectiveness in terms of quality, cost and time for arrival in the field.

In addition, three branch vehicles and the entire central headquarters fleet are on pre-deployment status, as are all branches and National Society logistical resources.

Logistical assessments are being conducted to find the best lodging and meal options for deployed personnel.

It is important to stress that transport costs are high because of:

- The distance between the location from where resources are deployed and the field
- The difficult access and the resulting need for specific vehicles and equipment.
- The cost of fuel has increased in recent months and may continue to do so.
- Increased maintenance costs for vehicles and resources due to the distances they must travel.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Through coordinated efforts by the Directorate for Emergency and Disaster Response, the Communications Department and the Salta branch, beneficiary stories and pictures in the field will be recorded with cameras and a drone.

Significant time and effort will be devoted to this purpose; the captured pictures have helped with:

- Sharing with the media: the media has been unable to get to the field (but are trying to) because of the area's distance from the Federal Capital and the difficult access to it. The ARC is issuing press releases and disseminating photos and videos that the media use and broadcast along with information regarding the institution's humanitarian actions.
- Designing and providing photographic records of the emergency to communities, governments and strategic partners for the plan of action, including diversity and an inclusive approach to intervention
- Accountability: To communities, to national, provincial and national governments, to donors (individuals and corporate), as well as to the beneficiaries of Red Cross actions; additionally, generating items for social networks ensures the accountability of the developed actions and publicizes the ways in which cash donations can be made to support the operation
- Generating an audio-visual record of the emergency for general accountability regarding National Society efforts and for the historical archives.

Thanks to the work done through the dissemination of images through the media and countless interviews with the national media, the institution's actions are being widely shared.

## ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Since January 20, 2018, fundraising efforts were launched through the Chaco emergency in accordance with the National Response Plan the National Society's emergency declaration.

The Argentine Red Cross has specific procedures for procurement and accountability during emergency situations, which tend to guarantee transparency in the management of funds allocated for the implementation of humanitarian aid actions. Moreover, the Administration and Finance Directorate will provide support to the operation through budget tracking, purchasing, expense reports, audits and financial reports.

In addition, the National Society maintains annual accounting, which is submitted through the organization's Annual Report and Balance; an independent auditing company audits the reports, and there is an internal Supervisory Accounts Committee. Furthermore, the Report and Balance are submitted to the State, which reviews and approves it.

For this emergency, branches that are supporting the operation made advance payments to their teams to expedite operational issues. Lastly, all ARC branches follow the National Society's accountability procedures, which are adapted to emergency contexts.

## SECURITY

Throughout all the field operations carried out by the volunteers of the Argentine Red Cross will ensure the safest access and security of volunteers and staff of the National Society through regular security briefings. All participating volunteers have medical and emergency insurance provided by their respective branch, and the ARC developed a plan to ensure the safety and access of volunteers in the intervention area; furthermore, under the framework of the operation, the ARC will provide personal protective equipment consisting of rubber boots, a helmet and institutional visibility.

Both the national response director and the NIT member, who acted as a local emergency coordinator, carried out a joint assessment of the security situation to ensure ARC personnel's protection at all times.

The Argentine Red Cross is highly accepted by the affected communities and has no trouble working in the affected areas. Nevertheless, roadblocks have been seen on roads that affect access to some affected communities. evacuation



## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted:** 2,897 people

Male: 1,159

Female: 1,738

**Requirements (CHF):** 10,363

### Needs analysis:

The flooding from the Pilcomayo River led to the activation of response mechanisms and a contingency plan for the municipality of Santa Victoria Este and the indigenous communities under its jurisdiction. This resulted in the immediate evacuation of families to a safer place. Plans were initially made to evacuate 10,000 people but for the moment and based on the current information 2.897 have been registered and some are self-evacuated (exact number to be confirmed).

*The province government initially opened eight evacuation centres:*

- *CIC Norte (Tartagal),*
- *Escuela María Agapita de Lahud N° 4.440 (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela de Educación Técnica N° 3.143 (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela Gauchos de Güemes Ex N° 222 (Aguaray),*
- *Colegio Secundario Mariano Moreno N° 5.006 (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela Hogar Tuyunti (Aguaray),*
- *Escuela Rural N° 4.243 (Campo Durán)*
- *El Rosedal camp on Route Ruta 54 on the road to Santa Victoria Este.*

The quick establishment of subsequent arrival of individuals within the evacuation centres created some problems of management and coordination. Furthermore, some centres do not meet minimum humanitarian assistance standards and some issues are experienced in order to efficiently establish mechanisms to ensure the participation of displaced population in the daily management of the centres. There are still challenges to ensure, evacuation; security and protection measures for both the host community and the staff providing care and ensuring the supply of basic elements such as water and food in the centres.

Within the same, self-evacuated population has been identified, which is being evaluated and recorded as the access roads and the context allows evaluation.

**Population to be assisted:** Since evacuation centres opened, ARC has been working in Escuela María Agapita de Lahud N° 4.440 (Aguaray), Escuela de Educación Técnica N° 3.143 (Aguaray), Escuela Gauchos de Güemes Ex N° 222 (Aguaray), Colegio Secundario Mariano Moreno N° 5.006 (Aguaray), Escuela Rural N° 4.243 (Campo Durán) and Regimiento de Infantería Mecanizada N° 28 de Tartagal. Surveys and specific activities are planned in the remaining five centres.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** ARC bases its actions on the Sphere Manual, the Humanitarian Charter and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Manuals.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of assessments of evacuation centres											
	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter management	8 evacuations centres coordinated by the ARC. 12 volunteers trained in Shelter management											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP006	Identification and mobilization of volunteers for shelter intervention												
AP006	Induction to volunteers participating in tasks to support coordination in evacuation centres												
AP006	Assessment of evacuation centre needs, capacity and gaps												
AP006	Coordination with other actors and the government for integrated programming												



## Health

**People targeted:** 6,000 people

Male: 2,400

Female: 3,600

**Requirements (CHF):** 17,046

### Needs analysis:

The local hospital in the town of Aguaray, Tartagal is unable to meet the demand of the high number of people evacuated to the area and those sheltering in self-constructed accommodations thus requiring some support in first aid and general healthcare activities within the temporary evacuation centers.

Likewise, displaced communities are unable to access health services since the flooding has made it difficult for ambulances and relief units to reach them by land.

Cases of respiratory diseases, gastrointestinal diseases and skin diseases have been reported in minors while elderly population predominately suffers from no communicable diseases such as diabetes and hypertension, which can be aggravated by the conditions generated by the emergency. Additionally, pregnant women have been identified in the evacuation centres.

Signs of post-traumatic stress syndrome have also been found in affected communities due to the material losses that floods have caused, and dozens of people require first aid care and health checks (blood pressure, taking temperature) in the affected areas of Route 54.

**Population to be assisted:** ARC will contribute to first aid assistance in evacuation centres to safeguard people's lives, reduce the impact of injuries and prevent accidents. Two health posts will be set up where large numbers of people have congregated along Route 54, and a third one will be pre-positioned and set up if required. In addition, ARC will carry out health promotion actions to improve sanitary conditions in evacuation centres, and communicate healthy practices to families and communities while conducting disease prevention actions. Psychosocial support activities will be carried out in evacuation centres. Approximately 6,000 people (1,000 families) is anticipated to be assisted.

Activity	Number of beneficiaries
Two health posts are set up to provide care in places where large numbers of displaced people have congregated	2,000
Health promotion workshops in evacuation centres	2,000
PSS activities in evacuation centres and support to families on their return home. PSS provided in areas where large number of people are congregated.	2,000
Repellent distribution	4,000

The other activities associated with workshops, psychological support and other awareness and dissemination measures complement the already defined population target.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The National Society's manuals, harmonized and in line with IFRC manuals and standards will be considered. Regarding first aid, there are volunteers who are certified by the National Society's First Aid Directorate and by various branches through official training courses.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	2,000 People receive information about health measures 15 volunteers are trained.											
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed upon guidelines	15 volunteers trained in epidemiological monitoring Conduct 1 epidemiological assessment of the situation											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP021	A technician is mobilized to assess the epidemiological situation and provide an induction to volunteers												
AP021	A field assessment is carried out on the epidemiological situation												
AP021	Train 15 volunteers in the surveillance of communicable diseases and epidemiology.												
AP021	Trained volunteers assess and identify cases that endanger the health of affected populations in evacuation centres and when returning to their homes.												
AP021	Distribution of 4,000 units of repellent												
	Health Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases through first aid provision	2 Health posts provide prehospital care to people displaced by floods											





## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted:** 4,200

Male: 25,20

Female: 1,680

**Requirements (CHF): 129,681**

**Needs analysis:** The affected population does not usually have access to good and safe water for consumption. Based on the rapid assessment carried out by the Red Cross 89 per cent of the population of Santa Victoria Este and surrounding communities have some type of unmet basic need, especially in terms of drinking water availability and excreta disposal. The few water wells in the area are not properly treated and are difficult to access. Moreover, the water provided in evacuation centres is not clean and there is a risk of contamination because of toilets' conditions.

**Population to be assisted:** ARC will assist 4,200 people in evacuation centres through safe water treatment and storage actions, as well as people from communities with greater needs in this regard once they have returned to their homes (exact number to be confirmed based on specific assessments to be carried out). In addition, 4,200 people will receive WASH-related information.

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
Provide safe water to communities	600 people (100 families)
Deliver home water filters to 400 families	400 families/2400 people
Determine the appropriate method of household water treatment for each community based on effectiveness and user preference	4,200 people
Distribution of water purification powders	400 families /2400 people
Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage and on safe use of water treatment products.	6 00 people/ 100 families
Distribute 700 hygiene kits to families in evacuation centres.	700 families/4,200 people
Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits	700 families/4,200 people

The target numbers correspond to families that receive water purification filters and powders, good training on proper water storage, safe water management and, ultimately, safe water for their communities. On the other hand, we have the people who are in evacuation centres, who will receive personal hygiene kits to contribute to the overall health of the displaced population.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Argentine Red Cross bases WASH activities on the Sphere Manual and the Humanitarian Agreement.

P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<b>4,200 people reduce the risk of waterborne and/or water-related diseases</b>
	<b>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>	15 volunteers are trained in WASH evaluation reports on the situation monitoring wash





## Protection, Gender and Inclusion<sup>2</sup>

**People targeted: 2,897**

Male: 1,159

Female: 1,738

**Requirements (CHF): 504**

### Needs analysis:

After the humanitarian movements different communities have been mobilized to evacuation centers where they share common spaces such as bathrooms, sleeping rooms and recreational places different indigenous and Creole communities, existing in some Cases up to 4 different ethnic groups (Creole, Wichi, Chorotte, Guarani, Tapiete and Toba) in the same accommodation that involve the coexistence with different languages, social structures for the decision making, as well as the harmonization of the social dynamics Between them. Although indigenous people have been compromised, this poses a humanitarian challenge in the sense of social inclusion, protection and gender, so that the help, support and inclusion of communities in response strategies is open to all.

The multiculturalism in the affected area has required a differential approach in the evacuation centres according to the special needs of the different ethnic groups, the traditions and social structures, through risk assessments, as well such as the establishment of coordination mechanisms, consensus to ensure inclusive care by meeting safety and protection standards for those affected, as well as for volunteers in the intervention area.

In addition, they should be considered aspects of protection, gender and diversity especially for women and girls who represent one of the most vulnerable groups around violence in accordance with the rates of violence based on the country.

### Population to be assisted:

The line of action of gender, protection and inclusion will be transversal in all the activities developed by the Argentine Red Cross in the temporary shelters, and in the work in the communities, with special attention to women, children and Indigenous community. The activities carried out within the evacuation centres are carried out with a strong tendency towards the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable people and groups, the prevention of violence (including gender-based violence) seeking equality of rights among beneficiaries based on the principle of "do no-harm".

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Minimum standards on gender and diversity, IFRC's violence prevention strategy and child protection standards. "Do No-Harm" principle

P&B Output Code	<b>Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</b>	<b>1 Coordination mechanism</b>
	<b>Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: Beneficiaries have equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b>	1 weekly reports of the needs based in gender-based violence

<sup>2</sup> This area of focus is a blend of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace. It is under development, and it represents the combining of three existing relevant outputs for now.







## Contact information

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

**In the Argentine Red Cross:**

- Cristian D. Bolado, disaster response director, Argentine Red Cross, phone: +54-0221-5860-606; email: [cbolado@cruzroja.org.ar](mailto:cbolado@cruzroja.org.ar)

**In the IFRC country office in Buenos Aires:**

- Alexandre Claudon, IFRC head of country cluster team for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; 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)
- Priscila Gonzalez, planning, monitoring and reporting team coordinator; email: [priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org](mailto:priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org)
- Diana Medina, communications coordinator; email: [diana.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.medina@ifrc.org)
- Julie Hoare, head of partnerships & resource development; email: [julie.hoare@ifrc.org](mailto:julie.hoare@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Geneva:**

- Antoine Belair, Operations Coordinator (Americas and Africa regions) +41 79 708 3149; email: [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org)