

Emergency Appeal Final Report

Paraguay: Floods

Emergency Appeal no. MDRPY016	GLIDE no. FL-2014-000007-PRY
Date of issue: 3 March 2016	Date of disaster: 9 June 2014
Operation start date: 9 June 2014	Planned duration: 10 months, ending on 20 April 2015.
Operation Manager: Felipe Del Cid (6 months) and Mathieu Leonard (4 months)	Point of contact: Ing.Carlos Escobar Goiburu, President in functions of the Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC)
Host National Society: Paraguayan Red Cross	TOTAL Operation budget: 1,087,723 Swiss francs DREF allocated: 519,935 Swiss francs
Number of people affected: According to the Paraguayan Secretariat for National Emergencies (SEN) ¹ : 45,347 affected families 47,434 families who had received assistance 17,789 displaced families in Asunción	Number of people who received assistance: 23,666 people (4,182 families). 54% in Asunción and 46% in Ñeembucú in areas of intervention: water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), PSP, shelter and livelihoods.
Number of National Societies involved in this operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) worked with the support of the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross Society of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross and Taiwan Red Cross Organization.	
No. of other organizations involved in the operation: Paraguayan Secretariat for National Emergencies (SEN), United Nations agencies, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Oxfam, Coopi, Adventist Development and Relief Agency- Paraguay (ADRA- Paraguay), World Food Programme and the National Social Pastoral, among others.	

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Summary

On 10 July 2014, an emergency appeal was launched with a budget of CHF 1,815,467. On 11 July 2014, CHF 519,935 were allocated from the DREF. On 13 November the emergency appeal was revised to a budget of CHF 1,087,723 to support the Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC) to deliver assistance and support to some 15,000 people (3,000 families), with a focus on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, shelter and livelihoods.

The flooding in Paraguay this past year was the result of prolonged and heavy rainfall during the months of March and April, which increased the levels of two of the most important rivers in the country (Parana and Paraguay). The Paraguay River reached a maximum height of 7.19 meters in July, which led to the evacuation and displacement of 17,789 families to 126 collective centres in Asunción, as registered by the municipality of Asunción. The municipality of Asunción declared a state of emergency and requested support from Paraguayan Red Cross with a focus on water, sanitation and shelter. Six of the country's 17 departments were affected by the flood, affecting a total of 45,347 families in Asunción and in southern Paraguay.

This ten-month emergency operation led by the Paraguayan Red Cross enabled the National Society to provide **2,765 people** with psychosocial support; **7,030 people** with basic hygiene promotion activities and information; **2,685 families** who were located in collective centres were provided with hygiene kits, kitchen kits, tarpaulins and toolkits to cover and protect the roofs and walls of their shelters. The PRC also provided **386 families** with buckets, water dispensing bags and jerry cans from the standard Federation Kit 2 for water and sanitation disaster response. Additionally, another **1,998 families** received supplies for the transport and storage of safe water consumption (buckets and water filters). A total of **345 families** received supplies for water treatment (water purification supplies and tablets for water treatment). The Paraguayan Red Cross also distributed food kits to **1,370 families**.

¹ Paraguayan Secretariat for National Emergencies (SEN), Situation Report presented to humanitarian actors, 5 August 2014.

The final coverage of the last revised budget of CHF 1,087,723 was 72 per cent (CHF 783,610). Of this a total of CHF 630,289 was spent. The final unspent balance of CHF 153,321 will be reimbursed to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund as per procedures.

The major donors and partners of this operation include the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society (with funds from the Canadian government), Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross Society of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross and Taiwan Red Cross Organization. The IFRC, on behalf of the Paraguayan Red Cross, would like to thank all these donors for their generous contributions to this emergency operation.

A. Situation analysis

A.1 Description of the disaster

Since early June 2014, heavy and persistent precipitation in Paraguay seriously affected 6 out of 17 departments. The SEN in August 2014 registered 45,347 affected families, 47,434 assisted families and 17,789 displaced families (the latter in Asunción).

Flooding in Paraguay is cyclical, but in 2014 the prolonged and heavy rains increased the levels of the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. Due to the raised river levels, the municipality of Asunción declared a state of emergency and requested support from the Paraguayan Red Cross to attend to water and sanitation issues and shelter initiatives.

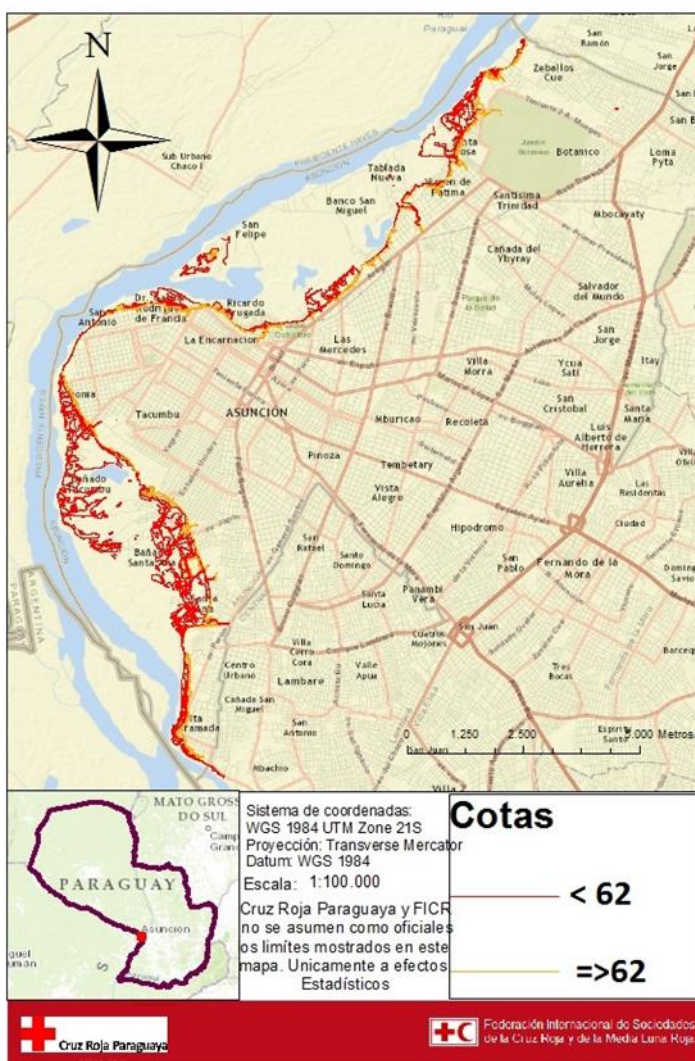
The rural riverside areas in Alto Paraná, Misiones and Ñeembucú were affected by the heavy precipitation and flooding with a total of 12,560 people directly affected. Road infrastructure in the area was severely damaged, which directly caused a negative impact on the livestock and the export sectors as these depend on road and river infrastructure (ports). The losses in the agricultural and export sectors severely affected economic projections and the plans of the population engaged in these livelihoods.

Starting in August and continuing through December 2014, the river levels decreased. This period without rain facilitated water absorption into the soil, permitting the return of many families to their homes. These returns were generally conducted in unsanitary conditions and besides some municipal support, often entailed individual initiatives free from institutional accompaniment. The municipality of Asunción built rapid landfills on the banks of the Paraguay River so that families could repossess lands recently lost.

The vast majority of people who had found shelter in the PRC-covered collective centres (CHATS for the acronym in Spanish) returned to their homes during this period. Seven health units, where the displaced population found shelter, remained open for those families who considered it too risky to return when the state of emergency was still in effect and heavy precipitation was still part of the forecast.

Following the launch of these returns, the Paraguayan National Secretariat for Emergencies began analyzing a relocation plan for the approximately 8,000 people who inhabited high risk areas. The first neighbourhood to be relocated was in the city of Itagua which received 222 families who originally lived in Bañado Norte. The following map indicates the critical areas and the safer areas (above the 62 level) that reflect the locations which the government aims to resettle elsewhere.

Inundaciones 2014 - Paraguay
Zonas de Riesgo Asunción Cotas 62 e inferiores



A.2 Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Paraguayan Red Cross coordinated response actions from its disaster response department through the "All for Ñeembucú" campaign. This nationwide campaign, launched in March 2014, collected and distributed 10,500 kg of clothing in Ñeembucú and Asunción, as well as 7,500kg of non-perishable food items in the capital city. In partnership with the private sector, 300,000 units of bottled water were distributed in both the capital and in some branches.

The National Society's Relief Department's psychosocial support team provided psychosocial support to more than 2,765 people directly (registered heads of households) and indirectly (five member family units benefiting from indirect action). The PRC set up of a tent where psychosocial support was provided and also engaged in coordinated work with other institutions. People were reached directly through the health centres, employing the State's mechanism for health assistance in emergencies and disasters (ASANED for its acronym in Spanish). Work was also undertaken with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the rights of children and adolescents and the protection of this population. Other actions, in coordination with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), addressed issues of violence prevention, pregnancy and sexual and reproductive rights.

Likewise, the Watsan Kit 2000 items, composed of buckets, jerrycans, water dispensing bags, chlorine, water purification agent, were distributed to 363 families. Simultaneously, the PRC implemented a hygiene campaign led by 45 volunteers in Asunción and Ñeembucú. These PRC volunteers were trained in two Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) workshops, and they reached more than 4,800 people directly through distributions and visits to schools.

The campaign to raise awareness in schools is being carried out by the PRC risk reduction department in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). In this context, this methodology was transferred to the Paraguayan Red Cross team, which was then used with school teachers during the school visits.

A total of 2,000 food kits were distributed in Ñeembucú to contribute to the food security of 1,370 families of farmers and small cattle ranchers who had been affected by the flooding. Of these, 630 families received a kit every two months.

A total of 3,441 affected families received essential non-food items to assist in fulfilling their daily needs; these included kitchen kits, clothing kits and tools. Additionally, shelter kits have been distributed to 478 families displaced from their homes through a bilateral partnership between the Paraguayan Red Cross and Shelter Box.

In addition to actions promoting hygiene awareness, a radio campaign was launched to repeat the same key messages from the print campaign and awareness sessions. Three radio spots were produced and aired with funds from the 2013 DREF operation. The spots were broadcast on three radio stations (Radio Nacional, Radio Disney and Radio Farra) in the capital city and on Radio ZP12 Carlos Antonio López in Ñeembucú in September and October 2014.

Added to these activities were the visual campaign with 3,000 posters and 400 stickers with key hygiene-related messages for mass distribution during awareness sessions and hygiene promotion actions. Posters were designed based on examples from the Watsan Kit 2000, which fulfilled the visibility goal and replicated the same key messages as in the radio spots and supported the visibility of the PRC.

Eleven press releases were published in various city newspapers along with TV and radio interviews. The Paraguayan Red Cross communications service supported the design and production of four photo essays and a video with stories from people reached. The video was uploaded to YouTube, and it is available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDMuPXDKfpM&feature=youtu.be> The web page for Shelter Box, as well as local news outlets covered the work of the Paraguayan Red Cross in this emergency operation.

Along with these actions, the National Society improved coordination and lines of communication with the government and all humanitarian actors involved in the emergency response efforts. At the government's request, the IFRC, in conjunction with PRC, participated in the design of a shelter strategy to assist the affected population in the city of Asunción. Three delegates were deployed: two shelter experts along with one information management expert. The PRC supported the launch of a Regional Response Unit (RRU), which in turn is participating in the SEN water and sanitation panel. This panel seeks to coordinate the interventions of various organizations and assist with assessing which further interventions are needed. Two people from the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) were deployed in order to evaluate the need to deploy the entire ERU. Furthermore, at the start of the operation, an IFRC water, sanitation and hygiene promotion delegate accompanied the United Nations Damage and Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) team.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Paraguayan Red Cross has an emergency operations centre at the national headquarters, which has coordinated with and informed the Movement about the implementation of the response. Actions for this operation were carried out under a single plan of action.

The IFRC supported the National Society on the facilitation of cooperation and joint efforts. The Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country included the Swiss Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross, with which the emergency operations centre (EOC) team established coordination.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has an office in Paraguay. Alongside the Finnish Red Cross, the IFRC with the PRC is implementing a community preparedness project.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the IFRC regional representative were in close communication with the Paraguayan Red Cross throughout the implementation of the plan of action. PADRU deployed four delegates with expertise in disaster management, emergency health and emergency shelter to assist in the operation's implementation process. A member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) specialized in logistics was deployed to Paraguay to provide assistance and technical support to the National Society during the operation.

The PRC global response plan to the floods covered:

Project	Funder	Location	Number of people reached	Areas of intervention
Paraguay flood approval	IFRC	Asunción Ñeembucú	23,666	WASH, psychosocial support (PSS), Shelter and Livelihoods
Response plan to floods in Southern Paraguay	Finnish Red Cross	Misiones Ñeembucú	4,750	Essential non-food items (NFI): jerry cans, bleach, blankets and tents.
Response plan in Northern Paraguay	ICRC	Concepción	325	NFI (hygiene kits)
Response plan in Northern Paraguay	Swiss Red Cross	Concepción	1,005	NFI (kitchen kits, hygiene, buckets, toilet paper and psychosocial support) and food kits.

Overall, this emergency operation provided water and sanitation and hygiene, psychosocial, shelter and livelihoods support for 23,666 people (4,182 families), of which 54 per cent were in Asunción and 46 per cent in Ñeembucú.

The Finnish Red Cross financed a plan of action that covered the needs of approximately 950 families (500 in Misiones and 450 in Ñeembucú) with 25,000 euros, which had the objective of providing a rapid response to the families affected by this event through the distribution of buckets, tarpaulins, blankets and bleach.

The PRC relief department, with the support of the Concepción branch and ICRC funding, provided personal hygiene kits to 65 families in the Chaco community members who had been affected by the flooding of the Paraguay River and who were located in shelters in the Concepción port. All of the distributed kits complied with IFRC standards.

A bilateral agreement with the Swiss Red Cross provided support to 203 families from three communities in Concepción. These communities received the following types of kits: food, hygiene, kitchen and items for water transportation and consumption such as buckets and jerry cans, alongside hygiene promotion and psychosocial support activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Throughout the response, the PRC maintained close coordination with the Paraguayan National Secretariat for Emergencies and other State institutions in the country with the aim of coordinating work and the response to the emergency through participation in the sector working groups such as water and education, which were led by the SEN. The PRC also informed municipal and departmental authorities on its actions in the areas where it worked and coordinated actions to provide humanitarian support, such as in health centres with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's mechanism for health assistance in emergencies and disasters and mechanism for healthy families, as well as campaigns to raise awareness against gender violence with Kuña Aty foundation and distribution actions with Shelter Box, Oxfam and other actors.

A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning

Health: After a rapid assessment, the Paraguayan Red Cross is conducting field visits to provide three-phased psychosocial support to affected populations in three targeted areas (Expopar, Cateura and Camino Mbigua) in the city of Asunción.

Vulnerable populations, notwithstanding their social divisions, have suffered drastic changes to their quality of life. Many have had to leave their homes and build their own collective centres using recycled materials or materials provided by the government. Life and material conditions in the transitional housing shelters were difficult. The psychosocial support teams provided support to these communities and helped communities to identify healthy coping strategies in order to reduce the risk of violence and stress in the transitional collective centres.

Work with the adult population focused on managing the stress and anxiety that revolved around their fear of losing their homes since the government plan sought to relocate these populations in light of the potential of future flooding in the areas in which they lived.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: In Asunción, the PRC responded to water-related needs by distributing Kit 2 items (buckets, jerry cans and water dispensing bags), which were distributed immediately and allowed the population to receive specific and immediate assistance within the context of the floods.

To complete the first response process, 1,000 more buckets and 2,000 hygiene kits were distributed, followed by a hygiene promotion campaign that reached 7,030 families.

The water and sanitation working group, facilitated by the SEN and the PAHO, quantified the total number of health units installed by each humanitarian actor. Nearly 10,000 out of 17,000 families in all of the collective centres were surveyed in Asunción.

The PRC branch in Ñeembucú conducted hygiene promotion campaigns when access to water for cooking and drinking was insufficient. Most people reached in Ñeembucú resorted to using water from ponds or rivers, where decaying animal carcasses were also located. As a result, water purification tablets, buckets and water filters were distributed to ensure that water from these sources was properly treated before consumption. There is still a need to distribute more of these in the area.

Shelter: At the start of the emergency, there were critical household needs since the majority of temporary housing solutions were improvised with poor quality materials that did not comply with building codes and safety standards. The families who were affected by the flooding were forced to improvise these housing solutions. In order to improve these shelters, the PRC distributed toolkits and tarps that allowed them to strengthen and waterproof their homes.

Livelihoods: The evaluation in Ñeembucú allowed the PRC to determine that the flooding had affected livelihoods such as fishing, brick production, livestock and small-scale agriculture, leaving these population groups without the possibility of procuring food. They were also limited in their ability to recover their livelihoods since the floods had damaged most of their tools and fishing gear, furnaces used for brick manufacturing, and livestock had drowned or lacked food. The flooding that damaged or blocked roads limited access to some communities and thus sources of food and other resources.

Crops were also flooded creating even more challenges for the recovery of livelihoods and thus, the ability to purchase food and other household necessities. The PRC proposed offering support to ensure food security for 1,000 families with the distribution of 1,000 food kits and seeds and fertilizers subsequently. However, given the time needed for the water level of the river to decrease, the PRC decided to distribute another 1,000 kits to respond to the still unmet food needs two months later. The distribution of seeds and fertilizers was unfeasible when farmlands were still flooded. The World Food Programme, in coordination with the SEN, distributed food kits provided by the organization called Family Agricultural Farming, and distributed cash disbursement to 1,575 families in two phases in neighbouring communities with which the Paraguayan Red Cross worked.

B. Strategy and plan of action

Overall Objective

Minimize the effects caused by the rains in Asunción and Ñeembucú through the implementation of livelihoods, psychosocial support, shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities for 3,000 families (15,000 people reached).

B.1 Proposed strategy

The operation included the following lines of intervention:

1. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: The PRC helped the population improve their emergency hygiene practices, focusing on recommendations for properly handling and using safe water and disposing of excreta and solid waste in the collective centres. To begin this work, a RRU was mobilized to support the PRC on the implementation of hygiene promotion activities in Asunción and in affected rural areas. To complement this, a Kit 2 has been mobilized from Panama for its distribution. Other complementary hygiene promotion items (buckets, aquatabs and water purification solutions) were locally purchased.

Two thousand families in Asunción received hygiene kits and another 1,000 in Ñeembucú received water filters. At the Paraguayan government's request, a two-person IFRC Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was deployed and conducted an assessment of the need for its intervention during the emergency, targeting 2,000 families (10,000 people reached). Both entities (Emergency Response Unit [ERU] and RRU) implemented a hygiene promotion campaign, a vector control campaign and a solid waste disposal campaign in Asunción (70 per cent) and in the rural areas of Ñeembucú (30 per cent).

The PRC also participated in the water working group to identify a solution for solid waste disposal in the collective centres. This was done with a toilet design connected to the drainage system and to the water system, which was adapted to the urban setting. This sanitary unit was integrated into the IFRC guidelines for sanitary solutions in urban settings.

2. Psychosocial Support: The National Society determined that the way to improve the affected population's quality of life was through psychosocial support in the collective centres, which are known as CHATS. Paraguayan Red Cross volunteers coordinated this line of intervention along with the national reference institutions and a consultant. Based on the observation of how people coexisted in the collective centres, it was concluded that cooperation and social communication were the primary elements required to effectively and positively respond to the psychosocial needs of the affected populations and to reduce their vulnerability to risks and other situations experienced by children and adolescents in particular. The PRC set up tents where psychosocial support was provided including recreational activities for children were conducted. These PSP actions contributed to reduce the potential suffering of this population.

The PRC also conducted PSS work in the Expopar, Cateura and Camino Mbigua communities, identifying locations in which children could gather, as well as in the PSS tent (painting and crafts, corporal expression and recreational spaces). Inter-institutional support was provided from Kuña Aty, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare's programmes in healthy families and health care in emergencies and disasters (ASANED), among others. The PSS tents reached approximately 2,500 people (children, adolescents and adults) during this operation.



Hygiene promotion material on how to wash your hands. Source: Paraguayan Red Cross.



Psychosocial support activities. Source: Paraguayan Red Cross.

3. Livelihoods: Two food security activities were defined as part of the strategy in Ñeembucú: the distribution of food kits and the recovery of livelihoods. The distribution of food kits took place in two phases (August to November) and reached 1,000 people to provide a rapid response to the situation for families who had lost their ability to farm or fish.

The PRC also planned on distributing fertilizers and seeds for 1,000 families (5,000 people) who had been prioritized for livelihood support. However, the continued presence of river water in agricultural fields and predictions of further rainfall made this action unfeasible.

In this context, 1,000 food kits were purchased to continue supporting the affected population. Paraguayan Red Cross volunteers from the Ñeembucú branch supported these two distributions implementing the actions and the community work required for this line of intervention.

This experience has provided the PRC with the capacity to build upon its knowledge of providing livelihood support during the cyclical flooding regularly experienced in the country. The PRC has the ability to allocate the appropriate resources and to frame livelihood work within the National Society area for preparation and disaster risk reduction, particularly as the livelihood component is not always possible in every operation. Additionally, following this operation, the National Society must assess the viability of a cash transfer programme (CTP) as part of its livelihoods rehabilitation strategy.

4. Shelter: Following the initial assessment, the Paraguayan Red Cross and the IFRC considered shelter as a strategic line of action. At the request of the SEN, three specialists were deployed to propose a strategy and possible scenarios, as well as the activation of the shelter cluster for clear coordination mechanisms. This resulted in a strategy with three possible scenarios and the activation of an account for Paraguay on the internet site for the online shelter cluster. This area also included the distribution of shelter kits to 1,000 households, in addition to the distribution of non-food items, especially hygiene kits, blankets, tools, clothing and kitchen kits.

5. Logistics and Disaster Law: As Paraguay is affected by many recurring disasters, the PRC, with IFRC support, decided to integrate a disaster preparedness component based on two pillars: 1. The creation of logistical capacity within the country through the pre-positioning of relief supplies; and 2. Increasing the capacity to receive and manage international disaster aid through international disaster response law.

The National Society envisioned the implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction measures to foster the resilience of the population to adverse and recurring events. While the necessary funds to carry out these activities were not received as part of this appeal, the Logistics and Disaster Law units for the Americas continued work on these lines and achieved the following results:

- The pre-positioning in Paraguay of two (20x40) containers with essential non-food items for 1,000 people.
- The organization, with direct technical support from the secretariat through a delegate and a consultant, of a national workshop on international disaster law in June. This workshop, which was also organized with the SEN, aimed to position and disseminate the IFRC “Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance”, known as the IDRL guidelines, with national and government actors in Paraguay to create and strengthen a legal framework that enables the provision of a pertinent response when a catastrophe occurs.

- The initial and subsequent assessments were conducted with technical support from the IFRC through PADRU, a RRU, a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) and a two-person ERU, with the use of specialized PRC human resources, which were mainly volunteers and focal points from the areas of intervention.
- Accountability is a key aspect for the Paraguayan Red Cross. For this reason, satisfaction surveys to the people reached were conducted for shelter, psychosocial support, livelihoods and relief distributions in water and hygiene promotion. These surveys gather information on the perceptions of people reached, local authorities, effectiveness and efficiency of the implemented activities in line with IFRC guidelines and policies and comply with the Sphere minimum standards for humanitarian response.

B.2 Operational support services

Human resources

The management of this operation was led by the Paraguayan Red Cross Disaster Response Department. A field coordinator, who was locally recruited, was responsible for coordination and implementation as well as collaboration with communities.

Branch volunteers were an integral part of the operation, and they were involved in all project activities. At least 20 volunteers were trained in water and sanitation, shelter and psychosocial support, and they were incorporated as focal points in the coordination of the operation. The PRC implemented the IFRC volunteer insurance programme to ensure the safety of volunteers supporting this operation.

According to PRC estimates, 71 volunteers supported the operation and provided a total of 4,524 hours over the course of this operation. In addition, PRC national headquarters permanent staff provided support and guidance to the team working on the operation and to the PRC branch in Ñeembucú. This branch also had a technical livelihoods focal point who led several livelihood aspects of this operation.

In order to support coordination and logistics, the IFRC deployed a General/Logistics RIT member, who was responsible for the provision of technical support for the implementation of activities during the first three months of the operation. An operation coordinator was initially planned by the IFRC, but due to the budget and local skills available, this request was cancelled. Based on the lessons learned from the regional response implementation in Chile, a water and sanitation officer was deployed to ensure the quality of the activities carried out by the RRU. The water and sanitation officer supported the assessment conducted with the UNDAC team in Asunción. In addition, both the emergency health delegate and the emergency shelter delegate provided emergency technical training to Paraguayan Red Cross volunteers.

The IFRC regional office provided technical support to the National Society, and the Peru-based regional disaster management delegate coordinated the mobilization of human, logistical and financial resources with the PRC in order to implement the operation.

The Paraguayan Red Cross underwent internal changes during the operation. Faced with this situation, the operation established an IFRC operational structure: a general operation coordinator; logistics support from the Americas logistics unit and the Americas regional office; PADRU water and sanitation officer; PADRU emergency shelter officer; and PADRU emergency health officer. This support was provided throughout this operation.

Logistics and supply chain

Due to the time and transportation limitations involved in moving pre-positioned non-food items from the warehouse in Panama to Paraguay, the operation included 1,000 packs of household items to strengthen the National Society's logistics response system. A water and sanitation kit was internationally purchased through the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) in Panama. Other supplies were locally/nationally purchased in accordance with the IFRC's procedures and standard policies. The ZLU also provided technical validation for the procurement process in compliance with established rules and regulations.

The Zone Logistics Unit implemented and managed a mobilization table for this operation. In-kind donations (IKD) were mobilized according to operational needs. The mobilization table was uploaded to the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS).

A ZLU logistics officer was deployed to support the operation and the National Society in the hiring and provision of technical support and guidance, preparation of budgets and the improvement of logistics structures, systems and capacities, including warehouse management, pre-positioning actions and specialized training.

The Global Logistics Service (GLS) maintained constant communication with the IFRC delegate responsible for the operation, providing information on the resources available in the regional warehouse in Panama, the preparation of budgets and technical guidance.

A total of 488 kitchen kits were pre-positioned at the National Society. These were distributed to families in Asuncion whose belongings were destroyed by the flooding.

Information technologies

Through previous emergency funds, the National Society had experience with the use Mega V and other control and security mechanisms for distributions. Prior to this operation, the National Society procured the following: two laptops, two barcode readers, two voltage adapters, ultraviolet lights to read security seals, and the use of the Open Data Kit (ODK) mobile phone tool to identify and register people within the target population.

Funds from this operation allowed the PRC to purchase a desktop computer, enabling the use of an administration programme to support the work of the National Society's national headquarters. The PRC also used these funds for a laptop computer for the National Society's risk management and community health directorate.

Communications

Since the floods began, the IFRC communications team worked in close collaboration with the Paraguayan Red Cross to ensure that humanitarian response needs were properly transmitted, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a constant flow of timely and accurate long-term information that focused on emergency needs and immediate recovery was essential to support effective resource mobilization, collaboration with partners, promotion and public awareness.

The humanitarian context and the achievements by the Paraguayan Red Cross were disseminated through proactive public information and by integrating the use of IFRC online platforms, media relations activities, audio-visual productions and the involvement of social media.

The target public of the communication strategy included regional and international media, the International Movement, other humanitarian organizations, as well as donors and the general public. Upon reflection, it was determined that constant support for the PRC's Communications Unit was required to ensure the dissemination of information, especially with the imminent arrival of "El Niño", and for timely awareness-raising and mobilization with donors. Recognizing the importance of beneficiary communications in disaster response and recovery, the Paraguayan Red Cross incorporated beneficiary communications planning in a cross-cutting manner within its general operational approach.

The following key elements were implemented to foster information dissemination, dialogue and the strategic involvement of the community, which enabled fruitful collaboration between communities and the National Society:

1. **Baseline:** A baseline was created to identify the manner in which the affected community provides and receives information. Their choice of media was assessed to determine how they obtained information: community leaders, radio, press, short message service (SMS) and/or community meetings. The access that community members had to mobile phone service was also considered.
2. **Communication:** The best communication methods were identified for the transmission of messages on the PRC's emergency response, water and sanitation issues, and health programmes.
3. **Dialogue:** Joint work was undertaken with the community to identify needs and classify them as programmatic or organizational issues.
4. **Information analysis:** Upon receiving the information on needs, it was analysed in order to determine how to adjust and/or redirect the emergency response actions to reflect them better.
5. **Community-based approach:** The National Society maintained this approach and fostered the implementation of more community-driven actions.

The Paraguayan Red Cross has a national communications directorate that manages the institutional web page (www.cruzroja.org.py), a Facebook account (Cruz Roja Paraguay Oficial) and a Twitter account: (@cruz_rojapy). The Paraguayan Red Cross has 7,000 followers on Facebook and 200 on Twitter. These resources were useful for the operation. The communications officer in the Americas regional office provided additional support.

Security

The National Society's president assumed the responsibility for ensuring the safety and protection of staff and volunteers engaged in this operation.

According to Paraguayan Red Cross regulations, in line with IFRC standards, the security measures and standards specify the requirements regarding personal identification, field visit guidelines and staff mobilization, as well as

restrictions regarding vehicle use and circulation. Other measures also indicate the procedures concerning travel authorizations and provide guidelines for preparing field missions, including contingencies, communication and information regarding actions.

Administration and Finance

The Paraguayan Red Cross had the responsibility to manage the funds in the country in line with IFRC standard procedures. A letter of agreement was signed between the National Society and the IFRC for the implementation of the operation. The reception of funds complied with what was established in this letter of agreement.

Through the Finance Department, the IFRC provided the necessary operational support to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society, expenditure justification procedures and review and validation of invoices for operational progress.

In regard to logistics, the Global Logistics Service Americas region (GLS) provided direct support to verify and/or validate acquisition processes over USD 5,000 US dollars (USD).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming – Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1	Initial needs assessments are updated following consultation with affected people	100%
	Output 1.2	The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branches	X		100%
Develop a multi-sector action plan	X		100%
Develop a detailed assessment of affected communities	X		100%
Develop and disseminate two press releases	X		100%
Develop and disseminate four beneficiary stories	X		100%
Monitoring visit by the IFRC secretariat	X		100%
Recruitment and deployment of the IFRC operation coordinator		X	0%
Hiring of the National Society coordinator	X		100%
Hiring of finance officer at the Paraguayan Red Cross	X		100%

Progress towards Outcomes

On operation management and monitoring

This operation, which started as a DREF on 9 June 2014, did not have a general coordinator or an administrative manager to centralize information and generate financial and narrative reports until 9 July. The call to launch both positions only occurred after the first bank transfer due to the lack of available funds prior to this transfer. To make up for these absences and not delay the operation, the National Society headquarters used its own staff, who were already engaged in other projects. Due to the work overload this represented, it was not possible to adhere to the schedule for the first operation update.

However, the six-month report was issued on time. There were some delays with the final report due to problems due to difficulty accessing the information on the Cloud from the people reached' surveys that was collected using ODK.

On the design and dissemination of four beneficiary stories

The communications service from the National Society headquarters took responsibility for the appeal's communications-related activities. The planning initially focused on the mass dissemination of campaigns related to food and clothing donations that could immediately respond to the needs of the most affected populations. In addition, the communications team focused on sharing information throughout the country, thus raising awareness with the general population and potential donors.

A total of 11 publications, of which 3 were about the flooding and Red Cross response, were disseminated in the press. All of the non-food items had visibility stickers (the PRC and IFRC emblems) attached to them. A visual campaign with 3,000 posters and 400 stickers with key messages on hygiene for mass distribution were used in awareness-raising actions on hygiene promotion. Visibility posters on these issues were placed near the sanitary services in all of the collective centres. Three photo-essays and a video with a testimony from a person who received support were produced on the flooding in the country.

On the monitoring visit by the IFRC secretariat

As part of the progress achieved within the areas common to all sectors, the regional disaster management coordinator for South America conducted three monitoring visits. During his last visit, an information-training session was held with the new local project coordinator. In addition, a review of both the financial aspects and the procurement and distribution plan was conducted in order to achieve the emergency plan of action's operational objectives.

The PADRU water and sanitation delegate assisted in the rapid assessment and contributed to the work with the RRU. The RRU also worked with two ERU delegates (one from the British Red Cross and one from the Spanish Red Cross). The PADRU coordinator also conducted a mission to oversee the operational progress and the state of the acquisitions and logistics. The coordinator of the Global Logistics Service for the Americas also conducted a mission with the objective of jointly analysing the distribution of relief items in Asunción with the PRC, which took into consideration the recurring flooding and droughts in the country. The PADRU health in emergency delegate also conducted a mission to support and evaluate the psychosocial support provided within the operation. Two shelter delegates and an informational specialist also were deployed to support the SEN and other government bodies on better and more assertive coordination. The Paraguayan government officially requested the return of one of the shelter delegates to continue the work that had been started. This request was honoured, and a shelter delegate returned to create a shelter strategy that was presented to the government.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis:

This line of intervention was worked on in a coordinated manner with all the humanitarian actors in Paraguay involved in emergency response in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion through the SEN-led working group on the topic.

In regard to sanitation, many of the collective centres were located in public locations, which created a sanitation problem that was controlled by chemical toilets that the municipality of Asunción and the SEN installed; however, they only provided partial coverage. A month after the emergency began, there were some CHATs with more than 1,000 people that only had two chemical toilets. Faced with this challenge, the sectorial working group implemented coordinated actions with different actors to identify the coverage gaps. The PRC covered the sanitation needs of the population housed in 11 CHATs in which an average of 15 families used each sanitation unit. This action complemented the work done by Oxfam and the Social Pastoral with the installation of pilot sanitation units, which was composed of a shower, a toilet, a sink and a washbasin. In the framework of the operation, 25 sanitary units were built, of which 16 were installed and 9 were built just as people were leaving some of the collective centres. The unused sanitary units were stored for future emergencies.

The pilot process and coordination between different institutions took a great deal of time. It took two months to complete and validate the design with the working group on water; two months for the tendering procedure and validation of the acquisition, and one month to build the first 15 units and then install them. Determining the location of the sanitation units and coordination for the assistance involved visits by the National Secretariat for Emergencies and the Paraguayan Sanitation Service Company (ESSAP) to the locations with identified needs; these visits were conducted in order to verify that the collective centres located on sidewalks had a connection to the drainage network and sufficient space to be able to house these units, which varied from between of five units (five toilets, five showers, two sinks and two wash basins) according to the number of people reached in the area.

Coordination with the key actors for the implementation of sanitation actions was essential since the most affected areas did not have access to the basic services, drainage network and water. The strategy consisted of installing the units in the areas with access and moving the chemical toilets to areas where there were no toilets.

The hygiene promotion actions were essential, and regularly conducted, to avoid the spread of illnesses through the integration of good habits into the daily routines of the affected population. This was especially necessary with the

drastic changes in temperatures and the high level of precipitation and the subsequent humidity and heat favourable to the spread of mosquitos that transmit dengue. The shelters did not have water gutters to receive the boiled water that people disposed of on the sidewalks.

Population to be assisted: The operation included hygiene promotion activities and the proper management of safe and clean water in the shelters in Asunción and the communities in Ñeembucú. A Regional Response Unit was been deployed to Paraguay with technical experts from Guatemala and Dominican Republic as part of the first DREF request, together with a water and sanitation kit 2000 sent from Panama for 3,000 people in Asunción. In addition, 1,000 buckets and 2,000 health kits were also purchased for distribution in Asunción. In Ñeembucú, 1,000 families benefited from the distribution of water filters, PUR and Aquatabs, which were distributed concurrently with the implementation of hygiene promotion campaigns. Radio spots also repeatedly aired key messages on water and hygiene on 3 radio stations in the country for a period of 2 months, reaching an average of 3,000 people indirectly. Two ERU delegates were deployed to assist the RRU evaluation efforts on sanitation and solid waste treatment in Asunción. They decided to purchase 25 sanitation units (showers, toilets, sinks and washbasins) locally.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of the risk of water-related or waterborne diseases in targeted communities.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards are provided to the 10,000 affected people.		70%
	Output 1.2 Hygiene-related goods (non-food items), which are in accordance with Sphere standards, are provided to the target population.		100%
	Output 1.3 Adequate sanitation, which is in accordance with Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to target population.		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
One PHAST workshop in Neembucú branch with the involvement of the Misiones and Itapúa branches	X		100%
Conduct an assessment of water and community health conditions to define the intervention strategy	X		100%
Deploy two water and sanitation Kit 2000 from Panama for 4,000 people and additional purchases locally for 6,000 people.	X		50%
Water and sanitation RRU deployment (Human Resources only)	X		100%
Hygiene promotion activities for 10,000 people	X		70%
Water quality tests at water points and households, where the Red Cross is implementing water and sanitation activities	X		100%
Define selection criteria of communities and families to be assisted	X		100%
Targeting and registration of families	X		100%
Develop distribution plan of 2,000 Kit 2 items, additional hygiene promotion items for 6,000 people and hygiene kits and water filters for 10,000 people	X		100%
Distribution of Kit 2 items and hygiene non-food items to the families using ODK and Mega V	X		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey for the assisted families	X		100%
Mass sanitation ERU deployment (Human Resources only)	X		100%

Progress toward outcomes

One PHAST workshop in Ñeembucú branch with the involvement of the Misiones and Itapúa branches.

With RRU support, 31 Paraguayan Red Cross volunteers were trained in Asunción. A second training workshop was developed using the same methodology, training 15 volunteers from the Ñeembucú branch.

Conduct an assessment of water and community health conditions to define the intervention strategy.

Through the PADRU water and sanitation officer, who participated in the UNDAC assessment teams, the RRU assessment strategies for action in water and sanitation and hygiene promotion and health implementation were identified.

Deploy two water and sanitation Kit 2,000 from Panama for 4,000 people and additional purchases locally for 6,000 people.

As has been mentioned in the revision to the plan of action, only one Kit 2000 was sent due to availability issues at the warehouse in Panama. After assessing the area of intervention, the RRU team decided to work with the first unit and cancel the shipment of the second unit. Instead, 1,000 buckets were purchased for immediate distribution, as well as 1,000 filters and 2,000 hygiene kits.

Water and sanitation RRU deployment (Human Resources only)

The water, sanitation and hygiene promotion RRU was deployed to support the National Society, which was comprised of five delegates who supported the operation for six weeks.

Hygiene promotion activities for 10,000 people,

A hygiene campaign was implemented and led by the 45 PRC volunteers (Asunción-Ñeembucú) trained in 2 PHAST workshops, which reached more than 7,000 people directly during distributions and visits to schools. Three radio spots produced using 2013 DREF funds are being aired on three radio stations (Radio Nacional, Radio Disney and Radio Farra) in the capital city and one in the Department of Ñeembucú (Radio ZP12 Carlos Antonio López) in September and October. These spots replicated key messages from the hygiene awareness campaign, which also appear in campaign posters and stickers.

Water quality tests at water points and households where Red Cross are implementing water and sanitation activities.

The water quality tests were conducted in two phases. The first was carried out during the first three months of the intervention based on a sampling of 25 tests in various temporary housing centres and the nearby schools. These tests showed a high percentage of chlorine, which could lead to people suffering from certain ailments, such as sore throat or stomach ache. While this situation had the potential of provoking cases of diarrhoea and skin allergies, especially among children and the elderly, no cases were detected or reported during this first phase of the water quality tests.

The second phase, which began in the fourth month, showed the same results. However, diarrhoea was identified in some of the temporary housing centres. Analyses conducted indicated that tap water there is up to standards; however, the water handling prior to consumption was in doubt. In light of this situation, the hygiene promotion team proposed changing the community methodology and beginning household visits, where they demonstrated safe water handling and consumption during home visits using the distributed materials (buckets with lids, jerry cans and water dispensing bags).

Define selection criteria of communities and families to be assisted

Communities were selected according to vulnerability criteria drawn up after the overall assessments conducted by National Society rapid assessment teams. The IFRC regional disaster management delegate participated in this assessment.

The established criteria were:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:**Urban Areas**

1. Organized shelters
2. Existence of water
3. Water treatment
4. Existence of latrines
5. Adequate water handling in homes
6. Presence of enteric diseases
7. Personal hygiene (existence of showers and items such as soap, toothpaste, etc.)
8. Hygiene in collective centres (collection system, clandestine dumps)
9. Fulfilment of international standards (Sphere Manual)

Rural Areas

1. Community organization
2. Access to water (water source)
3. Water treatment (chlorination)

4. Personal hygiene (soap for washing hands), hygiene in the home
5. Storage (handling practices)
6. Presence of enteric diseases

Targeting and registration of families

The registration and census of people could not be 100 per cent completed since every time distributions took place the relief team found that on average the population of the collective centres had increased or decreased by 10 per cent. This phenomenon of affected people moving from one temporary housing centre to another occurs as people look for better benefits, wished to be closer to their homes or simply because they overstayed their welcome at other family members' homes.

Distribution of Kit 2 items and hygiene non-food items to the families using ODK and Mega V

To date, Kit 2000 items have been distributed to 363 families using the ODK and Mega V systems. However, some difficulties were encountered due to the lack of experience utilizing Mega V when uploading and managing the database during a distribution.

The distribution of the rest of the hygiene kits was conducted using the National Society's traditional methods. The IFRC information manager provided support to the team in the use of Mega V so that it could be used for the satisfaction surveys with the target population.

Develop distribution plan of 2,000 Kit 2 items, additional hygiene promotion items for 6,000 people and hygiene kits and water filters for 10,000 people

The plan was prepared according to the distinct areas of intervention and in coordination with the focal points. The various distributions were coordinated by the relief manager, who made the necessary arrangements for the warehouse monitoring and distributions along with the RIT in logistics.

An internal monitoring system was established by following a warehouse and stock management protocol, using requisitions and forms to maintain control of items, as well as using waybills for transport.

All the above mentioned forms and documents were submitted to the RIT in logistics and/or coordinator for approval before any stock was moved.

The specifics of the distribution plan (2,000 hygiene kits; 1,000 buckets; 1,000 filters and supplies from Kit 2) was also worked on and defined together with the RRU team during field visits in order to reach a consensus with the National Society volunteer team, who were conducting a visual assessment of the conditions of families in the collective centres. Internal monitoring was started with the follow-up of the protocol for warehouse management and stock based on the requisitions and the forms for internal oversight of the items and the waybill for transport.

The details of the distribution plan (2,000 hygiene kits, 1,000 buckets, 1,000 water filters and supplies from Kit 2) were jointly discussed and defined together with the RRU team. This was done during the period in which PRC volunteers conducted a census in the field. These volunteers also conducted a visual assessment of the families in the collective centres.

Beneficiary satisfaction survey for the families assisted

An initial survey was conducted one month after the entire distribution of Kit 2 items (bucket, jerry can, soap and water dispensing bag) to ensure the population was using the distributed items, determine in which manner, and if not, their reasons for not using them. Buckets were used properly, but people were using the water dispensing bag and jerry cans to make ice. To correct this, house-to-house lectures were given during the period in which the survey was conducted to raise awareness regarding the proper utilization of these items.

The satisfaction survey was conducted with 301 people. The questions were based on a model provided by the RRU team that was then uploaded onto the ODK system. The results from the survey conducted in the collective centres demonstrated that the teams deployed by the IFRC via PADRU and PRC staff and volunteers implemented a high-quality operation, as there was 99.07 per cent respondents' satisfaction rate. satisfied

Mass sanitation ERU deployment (Human Resources only) with capacity for 10,000 people

An assessment was made by the two-person ERU team on whether an entire ERU needed to be deployed. However, it was later deemed unnecessary upon the completion of the assessment and after meeting with relevant institutions, such as the SEN and learning about their respective plans of actions. The ERU proposal did not correspond to local



Paraguayan Red Cross distributing relief items. Source: Paraguayan RC

urban needs, and the plan of action already launched by the RRU corresponded effectively to the urban reality in Asunción. Because of this, the RRU was extended for two weeks longer than initially planned.

The 25 sanitary units (showers and latrines) in urban areas were installed by a local sanitary engineer. These modules could be installed individually or in up to 5 units. This was defined in the field based on the availability of space and the pertinent authorizations from the local population and the access to the drainage and water systems. A sanitary unit was composed of 1 toilet, 1 shower and 1 sink and cost approximately USD\$1,500 each. The project was a model that was piloted with different humanitarian actors in the working group on water to respond with coordinated solutions to water and basic sanitation needs. The Pan-American Health Organization led the working group to ensure coordination between the different humanitarian actors and standard responses in the shelters.

Of the 25 sanitary units, 15 were fully funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID), which allocated 19,772 Swiss francs to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. AECID support was also used for the printing of the posters used in the awareness-raising campaigns and training sessions in hygiene promotion.

When the affected people returned to their home communities in month 8 of this operation, remaining funds from water and sanitation actions were used to take down, provide maintenance, store and eventually restore 15 sanitary units. The objective is that these units will be ready for the next intervention in light of Paraguay facing cyclical flooding.

It should be noted that despite the time taken to design the sanitary unit and the end of the tendering process for their construction, a strategy was implemented with the distribution of needed materials and tools so that the affected people themselves could build the latrines. This was necessary since in some collective centres there were only 2 chemical toilets for nearly 1,000 people, as in the Expopar collective centre.

Logistics

The GLS in Panama promptly sent the water and sanitation kit 2, which was used by the Paraguayan Red Cross to meet some of the immediate needs of families in Asunción and Ñeembucú. In addition to this, 1,000 plastic buckets were procured locally to reach more people in Asunción and Ñeembucú.

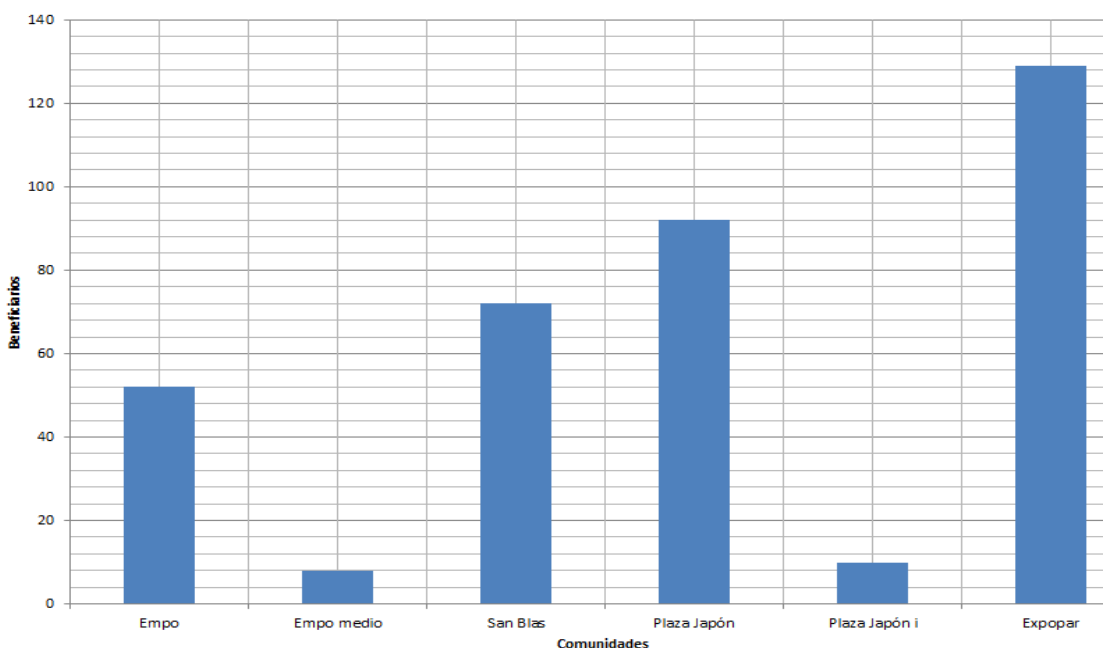
In order to support the sanitation process in Asunción, the GLS supported, verified and validated the procurement process to purchase 25 sanitation units, which were implemented as a pilot of coordinated actions through the working group on water and led by PAHO and the SEN.

As for the 2,000 personal hygiene kits from ZLU, 600 were distributed in Ñeembucú and the remaining 1,400 were distributed in Asunción.

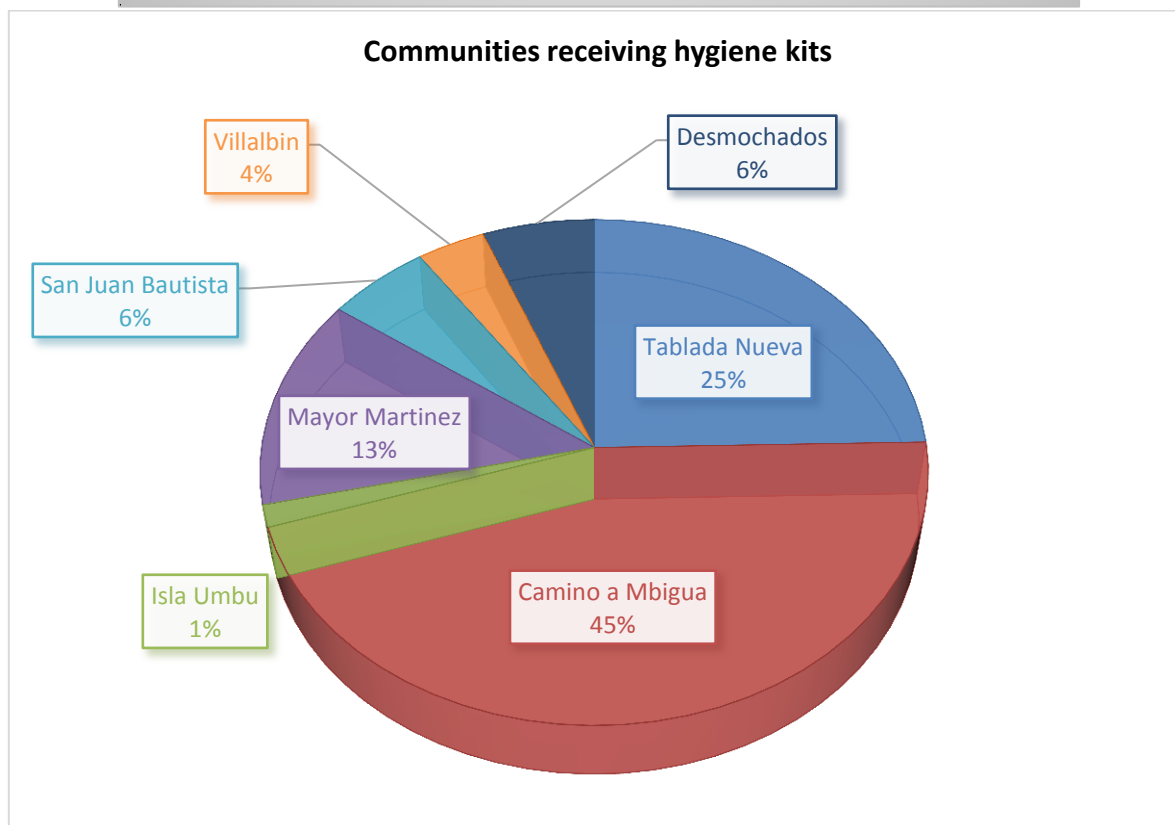
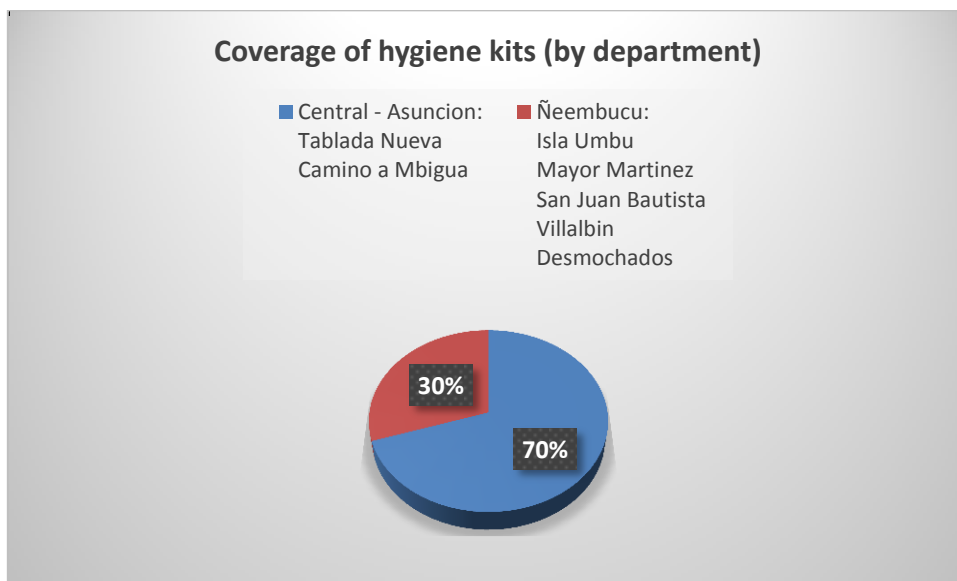
In addition, 1,000 water filters were distributed in Ñeembucú, with support from the local branches, which implemented activities within the context of this operation. These filters were acquired in Brazil. The logistic delegate was responsible for the logistics management of the operation.

The following graphs show the progress in both the distribution of water and sanitation 2 Kits and hygiene promotion activities:

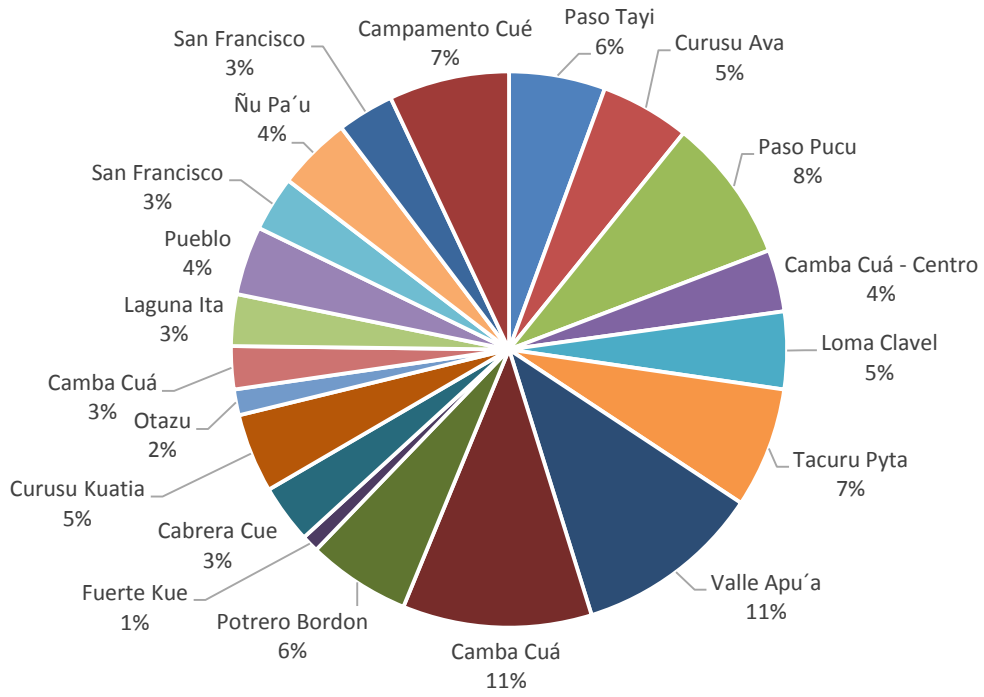
Distribution of Water and Sanitation 2 kits



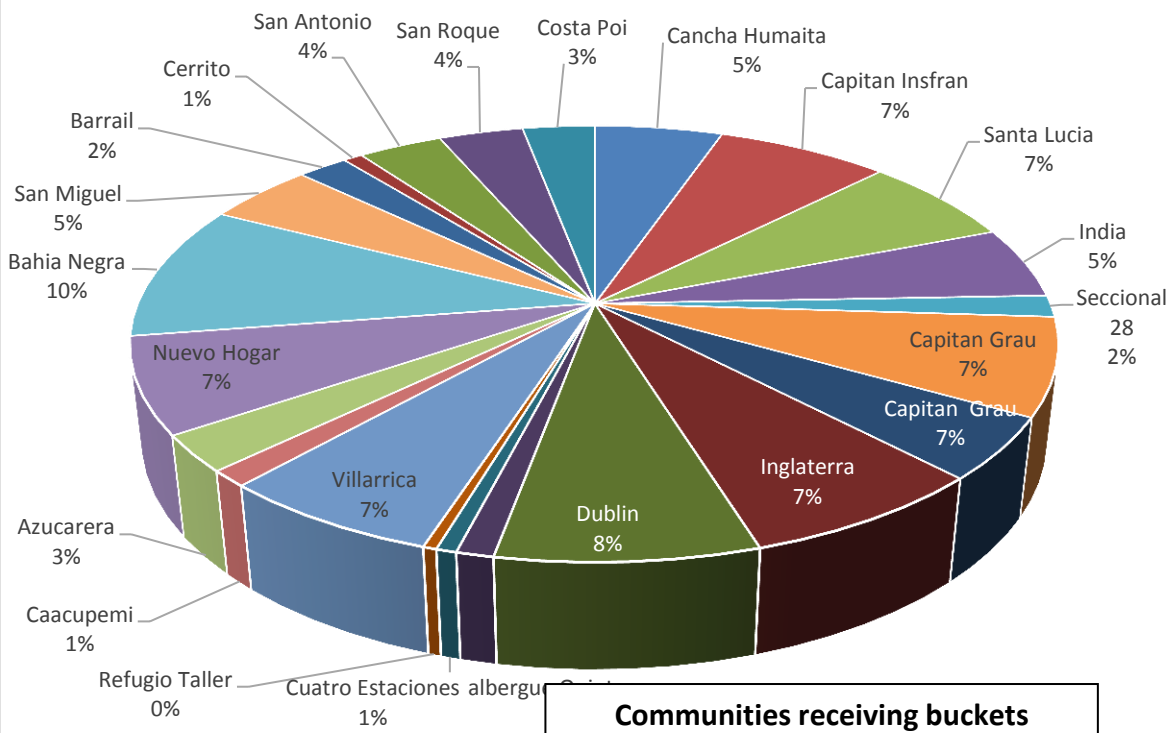
The following table details the communities that received the hygiene kits, water filters and buckets, as well as the hygiene promotion activities:

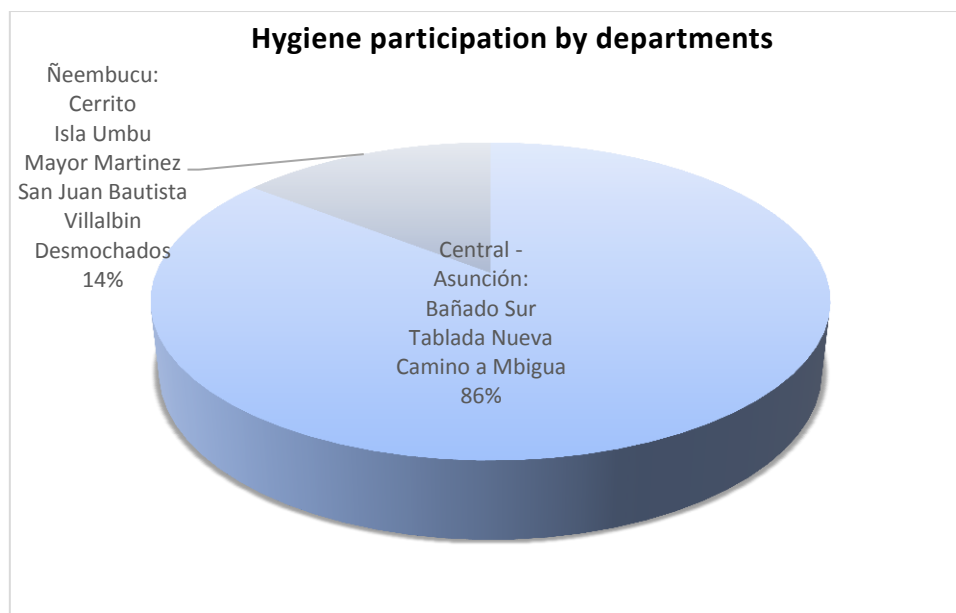


Communities receiving water filters



Communities receiving buckets





Health and care

Needs analysis: In the urban area of Asunción, the families affected by the emergency experienced a drastic change in their quality of life. People from all social strata had to leave their homes due to rising rivers, and they had to be housed in collective centres built with recycled materials or supplies provided by the government. The Paraguayan Red Cross' psychosocial team worked with a psychosocial support strategy on three levels.

The first level complemented the rapid assessment with another assessment focused on psychosocial needs while concurrently beginning the intervention. The second level consisted of strengthening the intervention in crisis management, providing psychological first aid such as how to manage and cope with emotions during an emergency. The third level had the objective of building a network of community self-help groups that could provide psychosocial support in emergencies beyond the 2014 floods since flooding is a cyclical event. This level had the aim of improving the affected population's health conditions in the short and long term.

As part of the third step, a psycho-pedagogical tent was installed. Attention was provided three days a week, putting into practice the psychosocial support activities. Psychological attention was provided to children; A consultant specialized in the topic was made available, and health and hygiene issues were also promoted in this tent.

Population to be assisted: Psychosocial evaluations were conducted in the following collective centres in Asunción: Cateura, Expopar and Camino Mbigua. The overcrowding in these collective centres had an impact on the people's coping mechanisms. The Paraguayan Red Cross identified the issues that required attention in order to provide healthy coping mechanisms and reduce risks, such as violence and stress. The PRC intervention employed an approach that considered gender and age and individual and community participation. The National Society also coordinated with community leaders and stakeholders to include them in psychological and social welfare activities.

Health and Care

Outcome 1: The immediate risk to the health of the affected population is reduced.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.		
Output 1.2 Psychosocial support provided to the target population			98%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Detailed assessment in the camps	X		100%
Refresher training in PSS to volunteers	X		100%
PSS activities in shelter to target population	X		100%
Emergency health PSS deployment	X		100%

Progress toward outcomes

Detailed assessment in the camps

Assessments were conducted in the affected communities in Asunción: Camino a Mbigua, Botánico, Tablada, Gas Corona, Barrio Chino, Empo, Plaza Japon, Ricardo Brugada Zona 5, Cateura Zona 2, Lombardo Zona 8 and Zeballoscue Zona 10. These assessments with community leaders, people affected by the disaster and mayors [*intendentes*] of the communities and districts revealed that one of the main consequences of the floods was the partial or complete loss of livelihoods, which affected one of the most basic human needs: food supply.

From the perspective of psychosocial support, the PRC identified that this was a primary stressor for community members and impeded healthy physical and emotional responses, particularly the use of positive coping mechanisms. Thus, it was clear from interviews with collective centre residents, direct observation and monitoring different locations that many families experienced a series of concerns that made it difficult to maintain a healthy outlook for their present and future in combination with the severe challenges to fulfil some of their most basic human needs.

Children and adolescents who were affected by the floods were shown to demonstrate a high level of introversion and a lack of motivation for normal activities of their age and/or were aggressive when the PRC psychosocial teams reached out to them. Given this, the PRC continued to provide psychosocial support until very late in the operation.

The Paraguayan Red Cross used the following selection criteria to determine the high-priority communities for psychosocial support:

- Future prospects deteriorated by recurrent adverse events in the area
- Constant relocation, which acts as the main stressor for families
- High crime rates (theft and robbery) in collective centre areas
- Weak coping capacity of affected people
- High worry level due to the massive disruption of their livelihoods
- Basic needs disrupted by the situation and insufficient means for a timely response (health, food, hygiene and sanitation, housing, etc.)
- Minimal emotional assistance received (feelings in emergencies)

Refresher training in PSS for volunteers

To pave the way for the PSS volunteer training, the IFRC psychosocial support focal point facilitated a meeting between national PRC PSS focal points in order to share various experiences and lay the groundwork for common work. As a result of this meeting, another meeting was planned for a later date.

A refresher workshop to train 28 PRC volunteers (16 women and 12 men) on 23 to 24 August 2014 was held at the national headquarters. Volunteers from the relief department and the Ñeemby branch, which had a prior PSS mechanism and experience in emergency interventions, also attended. This workshop dealt with conceptual issues regarding emergency psychosocial support; two didactic theatre scripts were prepared for use in the operation's second phase.

PSS activities in collective centres for target population

Psychosocial support was provided directly to 553 people (125 children, 33 adolescents and 395 adults). As previously mentioned, one radio spot, which was produced with 2013 DREF operation funds, was aired on three radio stations (Radio Nacional, Radio Disney and Radio Farra) in Asunción and Radio ZP12 Carlos Antonio López in the department of Ñeembucú (In September and October). These spots replicated key messages from the psychosocial support campaign, and they were aired during field visits or during actions.

The IFRC focal point facilitated a meeting with PRC psychosocial support, which, led to the organization of two more meetings to exchange methodology and work towards establishing the possible formalization of a PRC protocol for psychosocial support in emergencies.

The following tables indicate the outcomes by phase:

People reached during the first phase: PSS diagnosis and first aid							
Area	Community	# of people reached	Adults	Adolescents	Children	Total Men	Total Women
Cateura	Empo	41	13	8	20	7	35
Camino a	All	140	84	25	31	39	101

Mbigua							
Expopar	All	64	49		15	19	45
TOTAL		245	146	33	66	65	181

People reached during the second phase: First aid in communities						
Area	Community	Total # of people reached	Total Men	Total Women	Adults	Children
Mbigua	Ex-Noticias	40	8	32	40	-
Mbigua	Nuevo Hogar	66	12	54	66	-
Mbigua	Azucarera	27	14	13	27	-
Mbigua	Santa Cruz/San Juan	21	4	17	21	-
Mbigua	Villa Rica	48	13	35	48	-
Tablada	Faenamiento	47	12	35	47	-
Expopar	Expopar	47	24	23	-	47
Expopar	Plaza Japon	12	9	3	-	12
TOTAL		308	96	212	249	59

Emergency health PSS deployment

PADRU's emergency health officer visited the operation and supported and evaluated the work being done in psychosocial interventions. The officer provided support to activities for ten days, conducting visits to the field, providing training to volunteers and holding meetings to coordinate and support the plan of action.

Psychosocial support activities for target populations

In the three stages, the PRC psychosocial support area reached 2,450 people. The following table details the support provided by geographic areas:

Department	District	Community/ neighbourhood	Number of people reached	
Grand total			2,450	Total by district
CENTRAL	Asunción Bañado Sur	Empo	207	831
		Empo (medio)	45	
		San Blas	152	
		Plaza Japón	141	
		Plaza Japón	51	
		Expopar	156	
		Plaza San Isidro	79	
	Asunción Tablada Nueva	Cancha Humaitá	79	661
		Capitán Insfran	89	
		Santa Lucia	104	
		India	49	
		Seccional 28	27	
		Capitan Grau	80	
		Faenamiento	57	
		Espiritu Santo	25	
		Inglaterra	79	
		Dublin	72	
	Asunción Camino a Mbigua	Quintana shelter	31	958
		Cuatro Estaciones	6	
		Refugio Taller	12	
Villarrica		48		
Caacupemi		30		

		Azucarera	27		
		Nuevo Hogar	66		
		Bahia Negra	70		
		8 de junio	70		
		Santacruz	21		
		San Juan	102		
		Gas Corona	100		
		San Miguel	34		
		Barrail	45		
		Zamphiropolos	50		
		Ex Diario Noticias	168		
		Damas Argentinas	24		
		San Jorge	24		
		Cerrito	30		

In the third stage, several activities, such as inter-agency coordination, were organized. The following are some of the actions undertaken by the PRC:

- Daylong medical campaigns in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Welfare through its ASANED mechanism that provided paediatric, dental and general medical care, as well as vaccination, blood pressure control and family planning talks. The Family Health Unit department in this same ministry collaborated on the workshop for the preparation of community family health units with mothers living in these communities.
- The NGO Kuna Aty gave informational talks on Law 1600 against gender violence.
- In conjunction with the organization ADRA, topics for group interventions with children were created.
- Along with local schools, the PRC fostered adolescents to support the recreational activities for children, contributing to emotional wellbeing in the psychosocial support tent.

The PRC envisioned different intervention phases to coordinate a network for community support. The first phase, which launched the process, prioritized the assessment of children and adolescents' adaptation and assimilation. A projective test was used with them, as well as interviews with their mothers. The psychosocial support tent was installed as a community space in which people could acquire the skills to cope with their reality and create the basis for the formation of a network of community support.

The PRC established psychological support strategies based on recreational spaces for psychological attention, such as space for doing crafts and painting. These actions had the objective of addressing feelings and experiences in symbolic manners, stimulating communication and creativity, and fostering concentration. Also within the spaces, there was a space for corporal expression and music. Participants in this space practiced discipline, commitment and sensitivity through music and the choreography of their dances. A recreation area, which included sport, promoted health competition and inter-personal relations.



Psychosocial support activities. Source: Paraguayan Red Cross.

In the second phase, the community's resources were strengthened, particularly the planning for the community support network. The community-based actions continued through the identification of cases to be referred to other institutions, as well as work with mothers. In addition to the community kitchen organization, which was composed of women, a mothers' club was formed. This was based on the facilitation of a safe space in which they could share their experiences in a climate of respect, appreciation of all contributions and confidentiality for each person's family history. The women in this group were composed of mothers who supervised their children from afar during the psychosocial recreational activities.

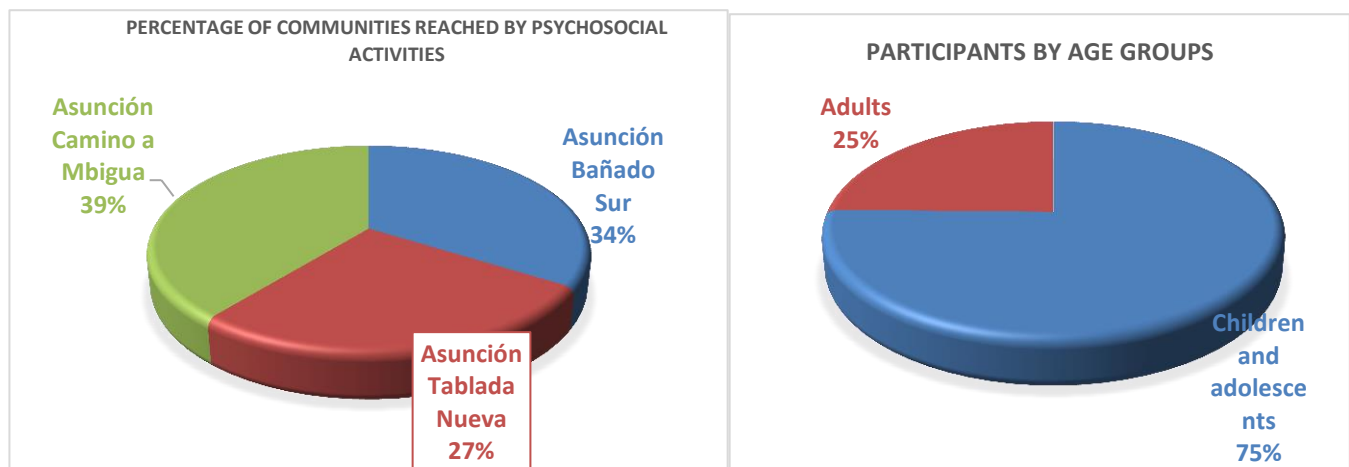
The National Society also aimed to standardize intervention plans for emergencies and follow-up on these plans with the PRC Itapúa branch, the relief area and the national headquarters. Additionally, the PRC made connections with the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) to learn about its Peace, Action and Coexistence (PACO) methodology that its sister National Society uses for psychosocial support actions with children and adolescents. The PRC received CRCS's permission to adapt this material to the Paraguayan context.

Additionally, in this second phase, the PRC also worked with agricultural technicians to create urban hydroponic

gardens for the mothers' club. This was the result of inter-institutional work and the community ties that the PRC had established in communities affected by the flooding. These relationships also enabled the PRC to participate alongside community representatives in the working groups against dengue and chikungunya. This group's outreach actions focused on raising awareness about the diseases and promoting preventative actions, particularly in eight schools through psychosocial support activities.

The third phase launched the community support network and started the exit strategy for the psychosocial support tent. This was done through the promotion of community cooperation for effective responses to community needs, focusing on community organization in particular. Concurrently, the PRC implemented its work using the Paraguayan PACO methodology focused on social values and peaceful coexistence with children and adolescents. The mothers' club maintained its garden with technical support from the agricultural technician hired by the PRC.

The PRC also used this phase to co-create guidelines for community organization and offer tips for fostering dialogue and tolerating differences in the domestic sphere. Particular attention was focused on the need to eliminate verbal, psychological and physical violence within the home and the community in general. The PRC psychosocial team discussed the need to create safe spaces for children and adolescents that promote peaceful co-existence and harmonious interpersonal relations.



This progress is the result of the different activities organized through the psychosocial support tent. These actions allowed children and adolescents to identify their feelings and emotions and establish new patterns for interpersonal relationships with their peers and in the domestic sphere. This intervention also had a positive impact on adults, as actions were undertaken to raise their awareness in a context of joint work and shared trust, regarding the mechanisms they use to face their current situation in the collective centres. These actions in general not only reduced their high levels of stress, but also hastened the assimilation of the emergency and the mourning process for the losses recently experienced.

Alongside the psychological contention activities implemented as part of recreational activities and the specific activities (painting, handcrafts, dance and recreational spaces), the following topics were addressed:

1. Hygiene promotion and personal care
2. Practice of healthy behaviour and interpersonal relations first in the space itself and then in the domestic sphere.
3. Valuing other people for their uniqueness and having their own history.
4. Harmonious coexistence, employing the PACO methodology.

The work with the mothers' club addressed peaceful co-existence in the community, childrearing techniques, gender rights and equality, domestic violence, the demystification of social taboos and hydroponic urban gardens. The community kitchen served as a space to strengthen social ties, team work, solidarity, peaceful co-existence; and foster spaces of reflection. The highly cohesive group that was formed laid solid foundations for the implementation of the community support network.

The used clothing fair not only allowed the PRC to provide donated used clothing to community members, but also served as a space to share information about daily challenges. Elderly people were among the most regular participants in this space and shared information regarding their situation during the emergency, but also their dire situation in general.

The PRC planned a daylong event to provide basic medical care in the community since this was one of the community's priorities. This allowed the National Society to create inter-institutional alliances to respond to the community's needs and establish community-level links that favoured future actions.

Considering the objective of the psychosocial support activities and the focus on community-based action and social impact, which were positively achieved during this operation, the PRC needs to plan a holistic and integrated follow-up to this experience. The community support network has identified the need to address domestic violence and parental negligence, particularly as these topics were identified in PRC psychosocial support with children and adolescents. This population's situation of vulnerability unleashed a series of emotional and psycho-affective issues; some of these cases were from other institutions (3 cases to the Secretariat for Children and Adolescents; 1 case for the Kuña Aty Foundation; all chronic illnesses were from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and one case was from a neuro-psychiatric hospital).

Deployment of the health in emergency officer

The PADRU health in emergency officer was deployed for 10 days to Paraguay, where she supported and assessed the health actions of the National Society. She conducted visits to the field, training volunteers, attended coordination meetings and supported the plan for action.

Temporary and emergency collective centres and human settlements

Needs analysis: As mentioned before, the first assessment identified the vulnerable situation in which the affected population lived following the floods. When the assessment was first done, approximately 17,789 families lived in 126 temporary housing centres registered by SEN in the capital city of Asunción. The living arrangements of affected families primarily consisted of plywood walls and some metal sheeting. Some 1,580 families were located in the green areas surrounding military facilities, with access to potable water, electricity and bathrooms; however, solid waste treatment took time to be arranged. The opposite was experienced in temporary housing centres located in the capital city's main plazas and some neighbourhood streets. These family generally lacked access to public spaces for recreation and meetings, and there was an absence of toilets and showers. For example, one of the Red Cross areas of intervention housing 120 families initially only had 2 chemical toilets. The Red Cross responded by delivering materials so that people could build their own latrines to use until the sanitation modules were built.

In many cases, families lost their furniture or kitchen appliances either during relocation or due to theft. The information gathered in the field two weeks after the emergency indicated that many families returned to their homes (river levels decreased an average of 4 centimetres per day) in order to rescue belongings and to get rid of the water and rubbish in their homes. There was no initial plan to support the clean-up process. Furthermore, the Meteorology and Hydrology Directorate (DINAC) predicted an 80 per cent chance that this flooding would recur within a short period as the arrival of El Niño was imminent.

The SEN, alongside neighbouring governments such as Argentina and institutions such as the IFRC analyzed the possibility of implementing a shelter strategy based on the various possible scenarios. In most cases, temporary housing solutions were built with low-quality materials and did not follow building code or safety standards. This increased risk, as did the early return to dwellings that remained flooded and were not adequately treated or cleaned.

Population to be assisted: The PRC Plan of Action anticipated that 1,000 families living in collective centres in Asunción would receive a shelter kit and a tarpaulin. Families were selected through coordinated efforts with SEN and other local organizations in order to avoid the duplication of actions in these areas.

Temporary and emergency shelters and human settlements			
Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 Essential shelter kits (non-food items) are provided to the target population		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Assessment in the prioritized collective centres	X		100%
Targeting and registration of affected people using ODK and Mega V	X		98%
Procurement and transport of shelter kits	X		100%
Provide volunteers with training in collective centre setup	X		100%

Develop distribution plan of shelter kits	X		100%
Distribution of shelter kits	X		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey for the families assisted	X		100%
Outcome 2: The shelter coordination objectives are met:	Output 2.1 Essential shelter technical support is provided to the Paraguayan emergency situation		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Deployment of an information manager	X		100%
Deployment of a technical advisor	X		100%
Coordination activities	X		100%

Progress toward outcomes

In this emergency response operation, the PRC encountered challenges in the registration of the precise number of people that required humanitarian assistance. During its missions to the affected communities, the PRC found that there was 2 per cent change on average in the number of affected people, and thus target population, between visits. The distributions were used to update the lists.

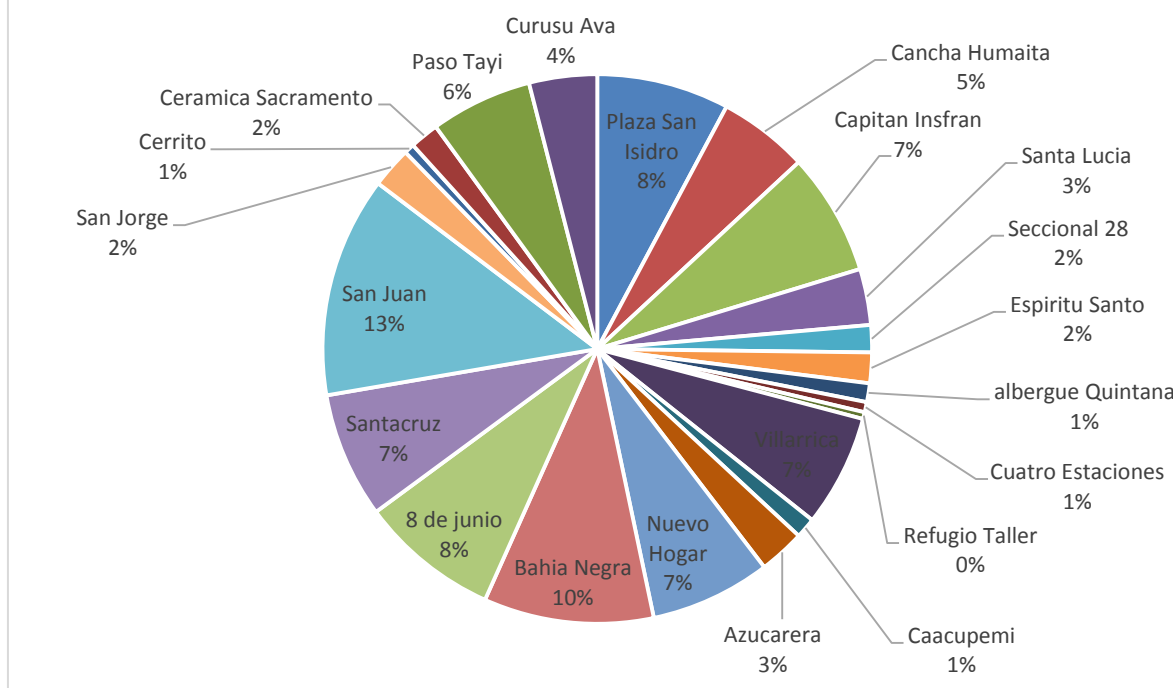
Procurement and transport and distribution of shelter kits

To date, 1,000 tool kits and plastic tarpaulins were locally purchased and distributed. The delay in procuring and delivering the tarpaulins was due to three factors. The identification of a quality product that met Sphere standards took time. The tarpaulins were positioned on the mobilization table for the first month of the operation in anticipation of a cooperating National Society expressing interest in supplying them. A decision on whether or not to cancel the purchase and distribution of tarpaulins and replace them with building materials in order to durably and permanently meet the needs of affected populations based on a housing strategy and the moment these populations would return to their final homes was being considered.

However, the weather forecast predicted that people might have needed to return to the collective centres due to the fact that the Paraguay River's water levels were expected to increase by as much as eight metres. Because of this, it was decided that the 1,000 tarpaulins would be purchased locally in order to be delivered with the shelter kit tools, making it possible for these populations to have the necessary materials to prepare better their collective centres.

The following table details the distribution by areas and the number of households reached:

Communities where tools and tarpaulins were distributed



Coordination activities

A shelter strategy was completed and submitted to the SEN based on scenarios and the implementation of a working group on shelter issues. The deployment of the two shelter IFRC delegates positioned the Paraguayan Red Cross as a model on shelter issues for the government and other institutions. It has also helped to create links and develop a close working relationship with other institutions, such as the SEN.

The creation of the strategy replete with possible scenarios enabled the Paraguayan Red Cross to have a solid document that helped lay the groundwork for a future shelter intervention.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: As has been previously mentioned, the weather forecasts that predicted continued precipitation and humidity led to a situation in which affected families faced more severe problems. The cash flow of affected families was an immediate problem. However, households in rural areas had increased challenges since their recovery time was longer because crops have relatively long production cycles. The population did not have access to cash for the purchase of seeds and food for their families and for the post-emergency period. Many of the affected families in rural areas survive with subsistence crops and whenever there is production surplus the families sell it in cities or trade (exchange) with others.

The PRC identified two paths to guarantee the food security of the population affected by the emergency: food distributions and support for livelihood recovery.

During the assessment, the following livelihood strategies were identified:

- Sale of products collected prior to flooding. The products were sold in the local market to obtain cash, although the prices were lower and access to cash was reduced
- In some areas, the population attempted to rapidly harvest the products that could be saved, but this inevitably led to a reduced yield since the products were too early to harvest. The assessment team observed neighbours working together to produce cassava starch in an artisanal manner.
- Other options included fishing for the family diet and sacrificing domestic animals for food on the farms.

Population to be assisted: The PRC had the objective of assisting 1,000 families for the recovery of their livelihoods prior to the implementation of activities. In order to increase community empowerment, community leaders, affected families and municipalities were included in the needs assessment.

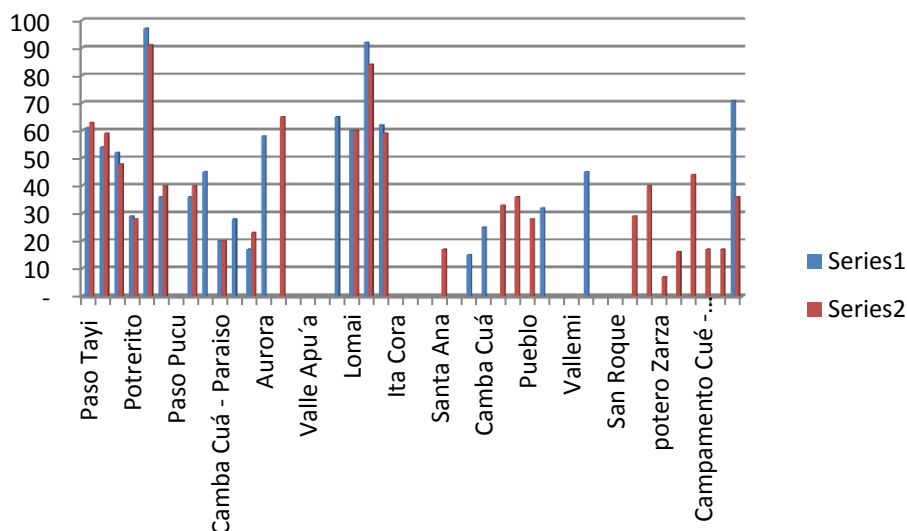
After the assessment, the PRC planned to distribute 1,000 food kits for 1,000 households of famers and fisherfolk in the Ñeembucú area. Since the prices were lower than initially budgeted, the PRC was able to acquire 2,000 food kits. The first 1,000 were distributed immediately, and the next set of kits was distributed three months later in August

through November. As previously mentioned, the predicted El Niño weather phenomenon meant that the water levels needed to fall before livelihood rehabilitation was possible.

However, the incessant precipitation made the livelihoods component extremely difficult to implement. The PRC, in consultation with the IFRC, decided to eliminate the plan to distribute seeds and fertilizers to 1,000 agricultural families that had been affected by the floods.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods			
Outcome 1: Livelihoods of farmers affected by the floods are reactivated	Products		% reached
		Output 1.1 Productive assets/inputs for primary production are provided in accordance with the seasonal calendar, via in-kind distribution, cash grants or vouchers	
Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met	Output 2.1 Appropriate food rations are distributed to vulnerable households		137%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	YES	NO	
Identification and prioritization of communities	X		100%
Tender, purchase and distribution of food and seeds	X		50%
Hiring of an agronomist		X	0%
Monitoring of the livelihoods activities		X	0%
Conduct the beneficiary satisfaction survey using the ODK tool		X	100%

Progress towards outcomes
<p>Identification and prioritization of communities</p> <p>The identification and prioritization of families in terms of livelihoods were determined based on the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most vulnerable families 2. Communities that were difficult to access 3. Families whose livelihood is primarily production-based 4. Families who were affected by floods in 2013 and 2014 <p>Tender, purchase and distribution of food and seeds</p> <p>The strategy adopted for the allocation and distribution of food kits decided that since the World Food Programme along with SEN covered the Asunción area through the distribution of vouchers to purchase food as well as the distribution of food kits in some areas, the PRC would allocate its food kits to Ñeembucú. Furthermore, food kits would be distributed in two phases at a two-month interval (August to October) in order to be able to meet needs in this sector for the following four months due to the high probability that the effects El Niño would be felt starting in October. These two phases planned to assist 1,000 families of farmers and fisherfolk in Ñeembucú. As mentioned above, the kits were half the price of the amount listed in the initially budget (USD\$120), which left enough funds to purchase an additional 1,000 food kits for a second distribution.</p> <p>The 2,000 food kits were distributed in Ñeembucú in the following manner:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food Kit Distribution by community (1st and 2nd distributions)</p>



Hiring of an agronomist, monitoring of the livelihoods activities and conducting the beneficiary satisfaction survey using the ODK tool

The implementation of these three activities was initially postponed until December/January based on El Niño's evolution and the recovery of flooded lands and in some cases. For example, in the community of Cerrito, it was to be based on the farmers' return to their places of origin. The agronomist initially had the plan to identify, register and distribute these items with the PRC volunteer team from the Ñeembucú branch, which had held two livelihoods workshops for volunteers and the basic knowledge to support the operation and the community work necessary for this line of intervention.

Based on the weather forecasts, the PRC cancelled its planned seed distribution. The necessary conditions for planting were not met. The funds allocated for purchasing seeds and fertilizer were redirected to basic food needs.

The Spanish Red Cross Reference Centre for Livelihoods gave a 5-day (3 days of theory and 2 days of practice) course in livelihoods to strengthen the capacities in each PRC branch and sub-branch. This training course aimed to work with the branches and sub-branches so that their intervention plans for emergencies included a livelihoods component.

The PRC conducted a satisfaction survey with 220 people reached using the ODK tool. The people reached by the PRC actions had the opportunity to share their opinions about the treatment received by PRC volunteers, the quality of the food kits and the timeliness of the response and the aid received. The results were positive and indicated that the PRC branch in Ñeembucú conducted its work in a high quality and committed manner despite the difficult access to communities, continued precipitation and roads that were difficult to traverse.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction			
Outcome 1: The affected communities have reduced their vulnerability towards existing climatic conditions and other risks	Products		% reached
	Output 1.1 To increase risk reduction knowledge in communities through community work in the National Society.		0%
	Output 1.2 To strengthen the National Society's capacity in disaster response.		0%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	YES	NO	
Community training on floods and early warning systems (EWSs)		X	0%
Conducting a sensitizing campaign on what to do in the case of floods and the participation in the community in EWS monitoring.		X	0%
Volunteer training and branch strengthening in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)		X	0%
Development of CBHFA activities in the communities		X	0%
General National Intervention Team (NIT) training		X	100%

Progress toward outcomes

These activities were planned for the recovery phase, but this appeal did not receive the required funds for their implementation.

However, there is a clear need to carry out disaster risk reduction activities because these events are cyclic processes in the life of these communities and preparedness to face these types of situations is a necessary step toward reducing losses and mitigating the negative impact of such events.

In regard to this point, the added value of this operation was the PRC's facilitation of a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) concurrent with the psychosocial support activities in the Santo Domingo del Bañado Norte community in Asunción. The PRC took advantage of these spaces and the presence of the community to implement a VCA. The PRC volunteers engaged in psychosocial support activities also had the suitable skills to employ this tool. This enables the PRC to implement possibly future actions or projects with these populations given their high level of vulnerability to cyclical flooding as their housing settlements are located along the banks of the Paraguay River or in the water sources that feed into this river

This appeal provided funding for a training course, which was facilitated by two trainers from the reference centre for PRC volunteers and staff on the organization and implementation of an emergency operations centre (OFCOE for its acronym in Spanish). This course allowed PRC branch and sub-branch level volunteers to strengthen their skills in the management and use of the emergency methodology for the establishment an emergency operations centre, as well as the skills to gather, manage and process information with the objective of more efficiently facilitating similar processes.

Early warning and emergency response preparedness

Result 1: Contributing to the enhancement of the Paraguayan Red Cross' logistics capacities and the Paraguayan legal framework for disaster response management.	Products		% reached
	Output 1.1 A logistic storage capacity is implemented in Paraguay on a disaster preparedness basis.		
Output 1.2 The auxiliary role of the Paraguayan Red Cross will be reinforced through providing technical legal advice to its government on disaster law to increase the capacity to receive and manage international disaster assistance.			100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Rent a warehouse		X	100%
Import and transport and pre-position 1,000 household kits		X	100%
Logistics monitoring is put in place to ensure sustainability		X	50%
Create a task force comprised of governmental entities and civil society representatives;		X	0%
Conduct interviews with relevant stakeholders in the country with a role in the international disaster response;		X	100%
Conduct consultative national workshops with stakeholders (governmental entities and civil society representatives);		X	100%
Development of a plan of action to implement recommendations based on the Disaster Law Guidelines;		X	100%
Development of a detailed disaster law study identifying the main gaps in the domestic legislation in the receipt and management of international disaster assistance.		X	0%
Rent a warehouse		X	0%

The Paraguayan Red Cross secured a warehouse to store all operation-related items sent by the IFRC Shelter Box and some of the items supplied by the Finnish Red Cross.

Local acquisitions complied with IFRC standards and were done in coordination with the PRC. These items, in consultation the GLSAMZ, were used in distributions. Technical support was also provided by the IFRC in customs and storage procedures for 500 shelter kits that Shelter Box donated to the Paraguayan Red Cross. The National

Society received training in logistics through technical support provided to the head of operation, particularly on issues of logistics and acquisitions.

The IFRC deployed a general RIT specialized in logistics to support the coordination activities and conduct the local acquisitions. The senior logistics officer for the America supported the operation on local and international acquisitions. The head of the GLSAMZ had one mission during the operation and worked with the National Society and others to determine if it would be possible to pre-position items for future emergencies in the country and possibly neighbouring countries. Despite the inability to fully support the budget for this emergency response operation, activities in logistics have set a precedent for the pre-positioning of 20x40 containers with NFI for 1,000 people. Additionally, a workshop on disaster law was held from 9 to 10 June 2014 with direct support from the IFRC secretariat. The IFRC, through its delegate and hired consultant, co-led a workshop with the SEN; the workshop aimed to position and disseminate the IFRC "Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance" with national and government actors to create and strengthen a legal framework that enables the provision of an effective response when a catastrophe occurs.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Final Financial Report](#)

Contact Information

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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPY016 - Paraguay - Floods

Timeframe: 20 jun 14 to 20 abr 15

Appeal Launch Date: 11 jul 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/6-2015/12	Programme	MDRPY016
Budget Timeframe	2014/3-2015/4	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		1.087.723				1.087.723	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		43.528				43.528	
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i>		58.429				58.429	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		61.600				61.600	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		18.134				18.134	
<i>Spanish Government</i>		19.204				19.204	1.400
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>		27.240				27.240	
C1. Cash contributions		228.135				228.135	1.400
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		35.540				35.540	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		35.540				35.540	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		519.935				519.935	
C4. Other Income		519.935				519.935	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		783.610				783.610	1.400
D. Total Funding = B + C		783.610				783.610	1.400

* 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		783.610				783.610	1.400
E. Expenditure		-630.289				-630.289	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		153.321				153.321	1.400

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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	
BUDGET (C)			1.087.723			1.087.723		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	39.949		38.569			38.569	1.380	
Food	177.046		103.794			103.794	73.252	
Seeds & Plants	326.855						326.855	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	120.755		123.105			123.105	-2.350	
Teaching Materials	4.540		2.791			2.791	1.749	
Utensils & Tools	4.540						4.540	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	673.684		268.259			268.259	405.426	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	31.778		30.997			30.997	780	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	31.778		30.997			30.997	780	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			2.275			2.275	-2.275	
Distribution & Monitoring	79.943		74.078			74.078	5.865	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15.435		6.688			6.688	8.746	
Logistics Services	18.809		16.842			16.842	1.967	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	114.187		99.884			99.884	14.303	
Personnel								
International Staff	26.330		9.344			9.344	16.986	
National Staff	5.084		21.089			21.089	-16.006	
National Society Staff	25.240		26.286			26.286	-1.046	
Volunteers	9.815		8.620			8.620	1.195	
Other Staff Benefits	2.860		569			569	2.291	
Total Personnel	69.329		65.909			65.909	3.420	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	27.238		18.740			18.740	8.498	
Professional Fees	3.632		3.871			3.871	-240	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	30.870		22.612			22.612	8.258	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	25.377		24.061			24.061	1.316	
Total Workshops & Training	25.377		24.061			24.061	1.316	
General Expenditure								
Travel	64.917		57.618			57.618	7.299	
Information & Public Relations	1.090		7.118			7.118	-6.029	
Office Costs	2.179		4.491			4.491	-2.312	
Communications	4.086		2.348			2.348	1.738	
Financial Charges	272		-7.822			-7.822	8.095	
Other General Expenses			949			949	-949	
Shared Office and Services Costs	3.568		13.523			13.523	-9.955	
Total General Expenditure	76.112		78.224			78.224	-2.112	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	66.387		38.346			38.346	28.040	
Total Indirect Costs	66.387		38.346			38.346	28.040	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1.097			1.097	-1.097	
Pledge Reporting Fees			900			900	-900	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1.997			1.997	-1.997	

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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	
BUDGET (C)			1.087.723			1.087.723		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1.087.723		630.289			630.289	457.434	
VARIANCE (C - D)			457.434			457.434		

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Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1.058.714		763.651	763.651	610.330	153.321	1.400
Shelter	29.008		19.959	19.959	19.959	0	
Subtotal BL2	1.087.723		783.610	783.610	630.289	153.321	1.400
GRAND TOTAL	1.087.723		783.610	783.610	630.289	153.321	1.400