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Emergency Appeal Operations Update

Paraguay: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal MDRPY018 Operations update no. 1	Glide Number FL-2015-000171-PRY
Date issued: 8 April 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 27 January 2016 to 1 April 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 27 January 2016	Timeframe: 10 months (ends 24 October 2016)
Overall operation budget: 2,084,871 Swiss francs (CHF)	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 205,098
Number of people to be assisted: 24,560 people (4,912 families)	Number of people affected: 136,450 (27,290 families)
Operation manager: Pabel Angeles – Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for South America	Point of contact: Fernando Casanova – Director General of the Paraguayan Red Cross
Host National Society: The Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC) has 10 branches, 200 volunteers and 40 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The Swiss Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are actively involved in this operation. The PRC has also received support from American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Secretariat (SEN), Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPBS) – II Health Region, Armed Forces and fire department. In San Pedro, partners also include the Governorate of San Pedro; municipalities of San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú, Antequera, Choré (health secretariat), Villa del Rosario (social action secretariat); and district offices of Agricultural Extension Directorate (DEAG). The PRC maintains coordination with the relevant agencies United Nations system present in Paraguay.	

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Summary:

In December 2015, heavy precipitation (rain and hail) in the northern and eastern regions of Paraguay caused the increase of hydrometric levels of major river basins, causing flooding in several parts of the country. According to consolidated data from the Paraguayan Red Cross, 27,290 families (136,450 people) were affected in 10 of the 27 departments in the country. According to the 28 December report from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), at least 130,000 people across the country were evacuated from their homes. On 23 December 2015, a state of emergency was declared through Act 5561 for municipalities in the departments of Concepción, San Pedro, Misiones, Ñeembucú, Amambay, Presidente Hayes and Central.

At the request of the Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC), the IFRC on 28 December 2015 allocated CHF 255,097 of its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to respond to the emergency, particularly focusing its actions on at least 1,045 families in the San Pedro department where the Paraguay River had overflowed. The PRC emergency operations centre reported that there were 3,950 families affected in the San Pedro department in the San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú district (Puerto Yvapovo, Puerto Santa Rosa, Puerto San Roque, Angelita, Tape Kaaguy and Santo Loma); Antequera (Poroto, Monte Alto and Barranquerita) and Villa del Rosario (Mbopicua and Puerto Amistad). Since then, these households have returned to their homes, but are unable to restart most of their (agriculture, small animal husbandry, sand extraction and the making of construction bricks).



The Paraguayan Red Cross conducted psychosocial support and educational talks on health with children. Source: PRC

Following a request by the National Society, on 27 January 2016 the DREF operation was amplified and modified to become an international appeal to better respond to the humanitarian needs. The PRC-led Appeal operation focuses on San Pedro, Asunción and Ñeembucú. The rapid emergency response, which was immediately started, will transition into community preparedness actions. The recovery phase is scheduled to begin soon but some activities will be implemented when the rainy period comes to an end and communities are able to safely return.

As part of the initial DREF operation, the Paraguayan Red Cross conducted rapid and detailed assessments to identify damage and determine needs, psychosocial support (PSS) activities and delivery of food items in San Pedro and Asunción. This Appeal operation has continued support to these communities by providing essential emergency kits, emergency shelter, food and drinking water to the hardest-affected communities as well as first aid, medical care and the prevention of water and vector-borne diseases and community preparedness. Cash-for-work activities will be employed for post-disaster cleaning of public infrastructure like hospitals while providing basic income to the community. The recovery phase entails support for the reestablishment of clean water systems, operational functioning of health facilities and outreach programmes and the implementation of a cash transfer programme (CTP) and livelihoods development. The operation will consider situations of extreme vulnerability while maintaining coordination with other humanitarian actors in the same areas of intervention to avoid duplicating actions.

In this period, the activities in the Plan of Action were implemented as planned, including those within the context of the emergency in Asunción. The PRC has mainly focused its humanitarian actions in the areas of health, including pre-hospital care, psychosocial support and water actions, and sanitation and hygiene promotion. The delivery of other planned humanitarian actions depends on support for this Appeal. At the time of report writing, the actions to be implemented in the second phase in Ñeembucú were dependent on Appeal coverage and pending further support from Partner National Societies (PNS).

According to weather forecasts by the Paraguay National Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, the heavy precipitation is expected again in April and May. Although the consequences and effects of the November floods have been almost overcome, communities and institutions remain uncertain as to protocols or articulated actions required should this scenario again occur. The emergency can be viewed as divided into two periods: the first from late November 2015 to mid-February 2016, which will be followed by relative calm (characterized by a decrease in river levels and little rain) during the second fortnight in February and all of March. A peak in extreme weather phenomenon is forecast for April to June, the second period.

As of 15 March 2016, the state's National Emergency Secretariat and the Municipal Risk Management Secretariat have registered 124 collective temporary shelters (CHAT for their acronym in Spanish) in Asunción. The SEN and the municipality are preparing a pilot strategy to relocate 100 families in the port of Asunción, where the first model collective centre will be activated for the second phase of the emergency. This collective centre is expected to be replicated, but for now the socio-economic characteristics of the families who will be housed in this location remain unknown.

Coordination and partnerships

The Paraguayan Red Cross, in coordination with the IFRC and with the input from Partner National Societies, is responding to the immediate needs of communities affected by December 2015 to January 2016 floods combined with the El Niño phenomenon.

With regard to human resources, the PRC field team in San Pedro department consists of a departmental coordinator, an administrator, a field technician, a psycho-social support technician and volunteers from the branches in San Pedro (San Estanislao) and Concepción (Concepción). As the operation centre is in the departmental capital of San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú, it coordinates actions with the branch in Concepción, which is supporting the intervention in the northern communities of the department (Puerto Ybapovo and Puerto Santa Rosa); in the district of San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú; and with the branch in Santaní, which supports the intervention in southern communities of the department in the districts of Villa del Rosario and Choré.

In the Central department activities were coordinated by the PRC national headquarters with a team composed of the PRC social inclusion and psychosocial support coordinator, the health coordinator, and volunteers from the Mariano Roque Alonso sub-branch.

The PRC national headquarters through its basic structure in logistics, administration, communications, volunteers, and health areas is supporting this operation. A staff person was specifically hired to support coordination and implementation in Asunción, San Pedro and Ñeembucú. For the management and operative aspects of this operation, the national risk management directorate, health and social inclusion departments maintain close coordination and provide on-going advice and assessment. The risk reduction and disaster management unit monitors and evaluates actions, in addition to providing technical guidance and support.

The Paraguayan Red Cross has specific emergency procurement and accounting procedures that ensure transparent management of funds. The administration and finance department provides budget tracking, procurement, accounting, audits and financial reports for this operation.

Operational implementation

Overview

During this reporting period, the PRC distributed 1,045 30-kg food kits, 600 hygiene kits, and 600 jerry cans in San Pedro department. A cooperation agreement was signed with Shelter Box, which provided 500 shelter kits and toolkits to build temporary accommodations, which are being delivered to people who were forced to evacuate their homes. Furthermore, the PRC has started a health and hygiene promotion campaign, as well as psychosocial support actions, in all affected communities.

In the areas of intervention, the PRC reached 5,607 people, including adults and children, in 13 communities (one more than planned) with psychosocial support and educational talks on water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. In the third week in February, water levels at various points along the Paraguay River - Bañado Norte and Sur - started to rise again. Many families returned temporary shelter centres. The PRC has included 12 CHAT in the plan of action in Asuncion's Bañado Norte neighbourhood. These neighbourhoods have received particular attention in PSS and health to the lack of social and community organising.

The National Society also delivered 1,521 shelter kits, donated by Shelter Box, to temporary housing centres (CHAT for its acronym in Spanish). First aid assistance has been provided through a medical unit that travelled to 7 CHAT, providing direct health care to 363 people.

In **Asuncion**, the PRC implemented PSS and hygiene promotion educational talks at the community level. By the end of this reporting period, 2,808 people, including adults, children and young people, were reached.

The activities in **San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú** were implemented without problems or delays. All communities have already received psychosocial support and hygiene promotion focused on proper hand washing, as well as educational talks on first aid and sexual and reproductive health. To date, approximately 2799 adults and children have been reached by these activities. The PRC estimates that 5,200 people will benefit from the emergency operation through various areas of intervention, such as food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, as well as shelter. The shelter component has been possible thanks to Shelter Box's donation of 500 shelter kits, in conjunction with the state's Departmental Risk and Disaster Management Secretariat.

Water and sanitation

In **San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú**, the communities of Puerto Santa Rosa, Monte Alto, Barranquerita, and Mbopicua do not have access to indoor plumbing. Most households use untreated river water and some collect rainwater. River waters normally are of quality near its source, but with the rise of water levels, latrines have been polluting this water source, which had not been determined during the initial evaluation. In terms of sanitation, the latrines which were relocated by the families displaced from their residence are precarious. The location of toilets was done exclusively under the responsibility of the community, since in many cases the location of both collective centres and toilets was improvised.

At the time of report writing, the community of Mbopicua remained without electricity service.

The PRC distributed hygiene kits and jerry cans to the communities of Puerto Amistad, La Niña Puerto, La Niña Oleros, Naranjahai, Puerto San Roque, Angelita, Tape Kaaguy, Costa Pucu, Monte Alto, Mbopicua, Barranquerita, Poroto, Antequera and Puerto Santa Rosa to families who were isolated, had their livelihoods affected, and suffered some water-related health issues. Furthermore, training was provided in hygiene promotion, with emphasis on water storage and management, hand washing, proper waste disposal, and latrine maintenance and disinfection.

In **Asunción**, most CHAT have had problems related to hygiene habits and water management, especially the families' difficulty in accessing and conducting good hygiene promotion practices.

Communities that were flooded in Bañado Norte and Sur have been displaced since the beginning of the floods. This has contributed to most of them having fully established water supply points in specific locations. Most of these were provided by the water company, ESSAP, the municipality and partially by the communities themselves. Moreover, several communities have experience with displacement, so they have been able to respond and act better during the current flood.

Livelihoods

During this reporting period, affected populations have been unable to fully recover their livelihoods and the micro-economies of their communities. Most of the population in the affected area earn their living from recycling, odd-jobs, informal commercial activities and to a lesser extent, farm animals. Many families have been forced to sell their fall-back resources: chickens, ducks, pigs, etc. Most of this population has been living on their fishing abilities, which are not sufficient to provide fish to sell.

This operation has helped the food security of affected families. The PRC distributed 1,045 food kits with food items for one month. The PRC recognizes that this will not be enough to alleviate the situation.

Additionally, institutions such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and other agencies have helped to alleviate the situation by distributing food vouchers to 6,000 families in Bañado Norte.

DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

In **San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú**, the PRC as part of this operation delivered 1,045 30-kg food kits, 600 hygiene kits, and 600 jerry cans so as to ensure safe water transport and storage. A cooperation agreement was established with Shelter Box to provide 500 shelter kits and toolkits to build temporary accommodations. The PRC is delivering these Shelter Box shelter kits to people who had to leave their homes. In addition, a health and hygiene promotion campaign is being conducted in all affected communities, as well as psychosocial support actions.

In the **Central Department**, 3,863 adults and children from 13 communities (one additional community to that provided for in the initial plan) have received psychosocial support and educational talks on water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. Likewise, 1,521 shelter kits have been delivered to temporary shelter centres as part of the cooperation from Shelter Box. First aid assistance has been provided through a medical unit that travelled to 7 CHAT, providing direct health care to 363 people.

Health and care

In **San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú**, all communities received medical coverage through health teams activated by the Ministry of Health, in coordination with the departmental emergency operation centre (EOC). Medical care was provided together with delivery of medications and no medical emergencies were reported. Communities continue to be monitored by family health units that are available to travel to communities when necessary.

PRC psychosocial coordinators worked with affected communities on mental health issues. PRC teams registered that most people had normal reactions to abnormal situations - fear on intense rainfall, rising rivers and possible loss of livelihoods. Children felt instability and fear due to their parents' loss of livelihoods. The resilience of residents is noteworthy. PRC volunteers facilitated lectures and training on first aid in the home and sexual and reproductive health with adults, expecting them to put this knowledge into practice and share it in their households.

In **Asunción**, the PRC has registered illnesses in the CHAT that are consistent with crowded conditions, such as cases of gastroenteritis, parasitic diseases, ringworm of the scalp and fungal foot infections, and chronic illnesses. The PRC conducted health activities in several CHAT, providing care to 363 people in medical consultations.

The people living in the CHAT have demonstrated their resilience by strengthening emergency response actions, involving first aid training, sexual and reproductive health with adults and adolescents, and awareness of vector-borne diseases.

Needs analysis: The PRC identified the need for a mental health promotion process in San Pedro and Asunción. The National Society recognized the importance of strengthening protection and coping mechanisms, prioritizing the most vulnerable people such as children, adolescents, women and particularly the elderly in San Pedro, since these are oftentimes isolated from the social fabric due to being home-bound with illnesses and/or disabilities.

Population to be assisted: With children and youth, community-based actions focused on recreational activities, artistic expressions such as drawings and paintings, sports, reading, and storytelling, in addition to individual attention where learning, isolation, depression from abandonment, separation, divorce or abuse issues were detected. As for the adolescent population, the PRC identified behaviours related to psychoactive substance abuse, which, although not caused by the emergency had exacerbated the insecurity of families because of the thefts and both physical and verbal violence surround illicit drug use.

Moreover, youth and adult contacts in the community requested informational talks on topics such as sexual and reproductive education, first aid in the home, containment, family and community cohesion, normal reactions to

abnormal events experienced, the creation of self-help committees, and planning. The PRC addressed these issues with members of affected communities, who positively participated and responded to this humanitarian aid.

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of 4,912 affected families are reduced in San Pedro, Asunción and Ñeembucú	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to 4,912 affected families who have information and materials in San Pedro, Asunción and Ñeembucú		32%
	Output 1.2 4,912 affected families in San Pedro, Asunción and Ñeembucú feature psychosocial support.		29%
	Output 1.3 4,219 affected families in Asunción provided with first aid care		10%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
1.1 Design and printing of materials	X		50%
1.1 Community health promotion sessions	X		29%
1.1 Dissemination of key messages for social media		X	0%
1.1 Design and printing of materials			50%
1.2 Psychosocial campaign	X		29%
1.2 Referral system for people requiring psychological care	X		30%
1.3 Purchase of first aid supplies	X		10%
1.3 First aid treatment received	X		10%

Progress towards results

Psychosocial support teams were activated due to the high degree of emotional impact observed in people during the initial evaluation and detailed assessment. The population experienced uncertainty and emotional turmoil due to the loss of homes, sources of income and other situations that aggravated their ability to cope. In response, the PRC PSS and social inclusion unit conducted workshops, lectures, discussions, and provided containment to children and adults. Children and adolescents were involved in similar activities, highlighting playful and recreational aspects.

The PRC provides psychosocial assistance to adults and children with activities ranging from educational talks and workshops to information and specific recreational activities and individual and group games implemented during three visits per community. To date, the PRC has reached 55,98 people (4,004 adults and 1,594 children and teenagers) with psychosocial support activities. In Asunción, the PRC reached 2,808 people (31 per cent adults and 69 per cent children and teenagers) and in San Pedro, the PRC reached 2,799 people (72 per cent adults and 28 per cent children and teenagers).

The following table provides details regarding the people who the PRC reached with psychosocial support:

District	Community	Adults Reached	Children and teenagers reached
San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú	Puerto San Roque	125	57
	Angelita	74	40
	Tape Ka aguy	102	41
	Extahon and Santo Loma	81	28
	Costa Puku	36	16
	Aguaraymi	330	149
	Ybapovo port	121	57

	Puerto Santa Rosa	48	29
Antequera	Barranquerita	54	35
	Poroto	91	35
	Monte Alto	49	24
	Picada Atequera	83	7
	Banco	72	11
Villa del Rosario	Mbopikua	28	23
	Puerto Amistad	315	94
	San Jose	125	35
	Kerambu	9	0
Chore	La Niña Puerto	52	30
	La Niña Oleros	154	63
	Naranjahai	53	23
Asunción	Humaita field	400	1109
	Paraguay field	50	290
	EMPO	42	43
	Vernon	56	62
	Gas Corona	143	247
	Sander	66	107
	Vía Ferrea/Zucolillo	104	89
Subtotal		2.863	2.744
Total		5.607	

The following table provides details regarding people who the PRC reached with pre-hospital and emergency care:

Location	People reached	Transfers
Zone 21 Pya and surrounding areas in Bañado Sur	100	5 emergency trips with transport
Cateura and surrounding areas of the UCA	40	
Plaza San Isidro Labrador	60	
Club Pablo Rojas	42	
Falcón and Puerto Elsa	60 in CHAT in Ciudad de Falcon	1 emergency trips with transport to Falcon health centre
	12 in homes in Puerto Elsa	
Club Humaita and surrounding areas	42	1 emergency trips with transport to the Trinidad health centre
Total	356	

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Population to be assisted:

The PRC used the following criteria for beneficiary selection in San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú:

- Location in rural and semi-urban areas most affected by floods.
- People in the highest level of vulnerability, which includes female heads of households, the elderly, children and people with disabilities.
- Damage to homes.
- Damage to the availability and access to food (food security) and thus to livelihoods.
- Families who were left incommunicado or lacked the means of transportation to leave their communities.
- Communities had not received government assistance.

The PRC performed the detailed assessment using the ODK system and employing the above criteria. It should be noted that due to the population's movements for job opportunities, the PRC management team had to continually update the beneficiary database.

In Asuncion, the area of Bañado Norte was prioritised since other humanitarian organizations were providing assistance in Bañado Sur. The level of impact and of responsiveness were also determining factors, as this is the second consecutive year that Bañado Norte has been affected by this phenomenon. The social fabric and community organising are not yet well structured - and in some cases not even formed - to channel eventual support

Outcome 3: The immediate reduction of water-related diseases in 4,912 affected families in the target population in San Pedro, Asunción and Ñeembucú	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 3.1: Hygiene promotion activities, which meet Sphere standards, are provided to the 4,912 affected families in San Pedro, Asunción and Ñeembucú		38%
	Output 3.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and World Health Organization (WHO) standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to 2,814 households in San Pedro, Asunción and Ñeembucú		69%
	Output 3.3: 1,953 affected families of Ñeembucú benefit from safe water through the Red Cross's distribution system and purification (bladders and water filters) and 2,214 affected families in Asunción benefit from chlorine tablets.		0%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
2.1 Hygiene promotion activities, including workshops, in the affected communities	X		29%
2.1 Survey on hygiene conditions in the affected communities to define the intervention strategy	X		60%
2.1 Implementation of a Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) workshop to volunteers in San Pedro and Ñeembucú	X		100%
2.1 Tender process for acquisition of hygiene kits	X		21%
2.1 Selection of provider	X		21%
2.1 Distribution and delivery of 600 hygiene kits to communities in San Pedro, and 2,214 hygiene kits to CHAT in Asunción.	X		21%
2.1 Maintenance and repair of 15 sanitary units already set up in the collective centres and the establishment of 20 additional ones in Asunción.	X		50%
2.1 Acquisition of two pumps to extract water, along with accessories (15 m ³ /h) for Ñeembucú		X	0%
2.2 Tender process for acquisition of 20-litre jerrycans (1,200 in San Pedro, 4,428 in Asunción and 2016 in Ñeembucú)	X		100%
2.2 Selection of provider	X		100%

2. 2 Distribution of two 20-litre jerrycans	X		8%
2.3 Acquisition and installation of 4 units of 5,000-litre bladders for affected families in Ñeembucú for water distribution		X	0%
2.3 Distribution of drinking water		X	0%
2.3 Acquisition and distribution of water filters for affected families in Ñeembucú		X	0%
2.3 Acquisition and distribution of chlorine tablets in Asunción.		X	0%

Progress towards results

Due to the Appeal not receiving full funding, not all of the planned activities in the emergency plan of action were able to be implemented in this reporting period. The activities marked as not having any progress (0 per cent) in the above table reflect the lack of funding for these activities. The Paraguayan Red Cross and the IFRC are requesting that these funds be completed so the National Society can fully respond to this emergency as planned.

The collective temporary shelter centres in **Asunción** (Central department) experienced precarious water distribution and supply, which combined with the poor quality and maintenance of sanitary modules. Many displaced individuals experienced poor and ineffective distribution of clean and safe water to meet their basic needs, which in certain situations was due to the large number of people and poor infrastructure in the temporary collective shelter centres. In this regard, the PRC implemented training on safe and clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, in order to promote healthy practices in water supply and distribution, as well as healthy hygiene promotion practices. These activities reached 2,604 people in the different CHAT.

The communities of Puerto Santa Rosa, Monte Alto, Barranquerita, and Mbopicua in **San Pedro** did not have running water. Most families have been using untreated river water and others are collecting rainwater, as they did prior to the emergency. In Mbopicua, residents do not have access to electricity; people purchase ice blocks in nearby communities to preserve their food.

The departmental COE was unable to properly situate sanitary modules while families were being relocated to CHAT. The ground was waterlogged and the necessary resources for their installation were unavailable. The communities situated and built the toilets, which were precarious and inadequate.

The PRC distributed hygiene kits and jerry cans to 232 people in the communities of Puerto Amistad, La Niña Puerto, La Niña Oleros, Naranjahai, Puerto San Roque, Angelita, Tape Kaaguy, Costa Pucu, Monte Alto, Mbopicua, Barranquerita, Poroto, Antequera and Puerto Santa Rosa. The distribution process will continue through late March. Residents are still receiving training in hygiene promotion, emphasising water storage and management, hand washing, proper waste disposal, and bathroom maintenance and disinfection, benefiting 1,590 people including adults and children.

American Red Cross donated two 20-litre jerry cans to store water. The PRC will install these in two different communities. During this reporting period, the procedures to acquire these were undertaken. Installation is planned for April.

As mentioned above, the lack of funds has prevented the PRC from acquiring and installing the four 5,000-litre bladders that are planned to support affected households in Ñeembucú to safely store water. The PRC plans to implement this action based on the funds available.

The PRC organized educational talks on the risk of water-borne diseases in the targeted population. The following table provides information on the hygiene promotion conducted by PRC volunteers:

District	Community	Adults Reached	Children and teenagers reached
San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú	Puerto San Roque	125	57
	Angelita	74	40
	Tape Ka aguy	102	41
	Extahon and Santo Loma	81	28
	Costa Puku	36	16
	Aguaraymi	330	149
	Ybapovo port	121	57

	Puerto Santa Rosa	48	29
Antequera	Barranquerita	54	35
	Poroto	91	35
	Monte Alto	49	24
	Picada Atequera	83	7
	Banco	72	11
Villa del Rosario	Mbopikua	28	23
	Puerto Amistad	315	94
	San Jose	125	35
	Kerambu	9	0
Chore	La Niña Puerto	52	30
	La Niña Oleros	154	63
	Naranjahai	53	23
Asunción	Humaita field	400	1109
	Paraguay field	50	290
	EMPO	42	43
	Vernon	56	62
	Gas Corona	143	247
	Sander	66	107
	Vía Ferrea/Zucolillo	104	89
Subtotal		2,863	2,744
Total		5,607	

At the end of this reporting period, the PRC reached 5,607 people with its hygiene promotion campaign implemented in San Pedro and Central departments.

The following table provides details on the distribution of jerry cans in the department of San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú:

Community	Households reached
Puerto San Roque	78
Angelita	37
Monte Alto	20
Mbopikua	15
Barranquerita	32
Puerto Santa Rosa	54
Total	236

The PRC will distribute the 364 jerry cans still pending in late March. Initially these were supposed to be distributed together with hygiene kits, but due to logistic issues involving transport to isolated communities, the delivery will be done on two separate occasions.

The following table provides details on the distribution of hygiene kits in the department of San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú:

Community	Households reached
Puerto San Roque	78
Angelita	37
Monte Alto	20
Mbopikua	15

Barranquerita	32
Puerto Santa Rosa	54
Total	236

The PRC distributed 236 kits (39 per cent of the total). The pending 364 kits (61 per cent) will continue until late March.

The National Society has the objective of maintaining and repairing sanitary units in CHAT and in Asunción. At the time of the drafting of this report, maintenance has been provided to 100 per cent of sanitary units installed in Asunción. During the RIT member's mission, these units were monitored. Actions to improve the maintenance of these units will be addressed, such as the foundation used under sanitary modules. In many cases, the rubber pad affixed to the base of the shower head comes loose due to use and humidity, which causes water leaks in showers. Permanent solutions are being sought.

Hygiene promotion campaigns have been conducted in all communities, specifically regarding treatment of water for consumption, proper hand washing, household care and cleaning, waste disposal and first aid in the home. The PRC has directly reached 3,863 people (adults and children), which has allowed reaching the households of these people indirectly. The hygiene promotion campaigns have been implemented through interventions, informational talks, discussions and skits, including one with a mime who teaches proper hygiene habits, factors that cause illnesses, and reflections on bad habits and how to change and adapt them for their own good in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and risks to the health of people and families.

The operation will continue to distribute hygiene kits and jerry cans and engage in hygiene promotion in San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome 3: 2,053 affected families in San Pedro and Ñeembucú receive a monthly food kits for two months to support food security.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 3.1 2,053 families receive food kits		41.4 %
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
3.1 Beneficiary identification and selection	X		43,6%
3.1 Tender process to select providers	X		50 %
3.1 Provide identification and selection	X		50%
3.1 Distribution through the Mega V system.	X		21.8%

Outcome 4: 2,053 families have reactivated their livelihoods and agricultural production in San Pedro and Ñeembucú and have more resilient livelihoods	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 4.1 2,053 families receive funding through the cash transfer programme to reactivate their livelihoods		0%
Output 4.2 2,053 families improve their capacities to protect their livelihoods			0%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
4.1 Conduct a market study/ identification and selection of programme suppliers	X		0%
4.1. Training for families on how to use the CTP	X		0%
4.1 Implementation of the CTP programme for 1,045 families in San Pedro and 1,008 families in Ñeembucú	X		0%

4.2 Conduct a market study/ identification and selection of programme suppliers for tools and materials to be delivered to beneficiaries	X		0%
4.2 Training for families on livelihoods protection actions	X		0%
4.3 Accompaniment for families in livelihoods protection activities to be implemented	X		0%

Progress towards results

Due to the Appeal not receiving full funding, not all of the planned activities in the emergency plan of action were able to be implemented in this reporting period. The activities marked as not having any progress (0 per cent) in the above table reflect the lack of funding for these activities. The Paraguayan Red Cross and the IFRC are requesting that these funds be completed so the National Society can fully respond to this emergency as planned.

As such, there is no progress towards the outcome planning to support 2,053 families to reactivate their livelihoods and agricultural production in San Pedro and Ñeembucú.

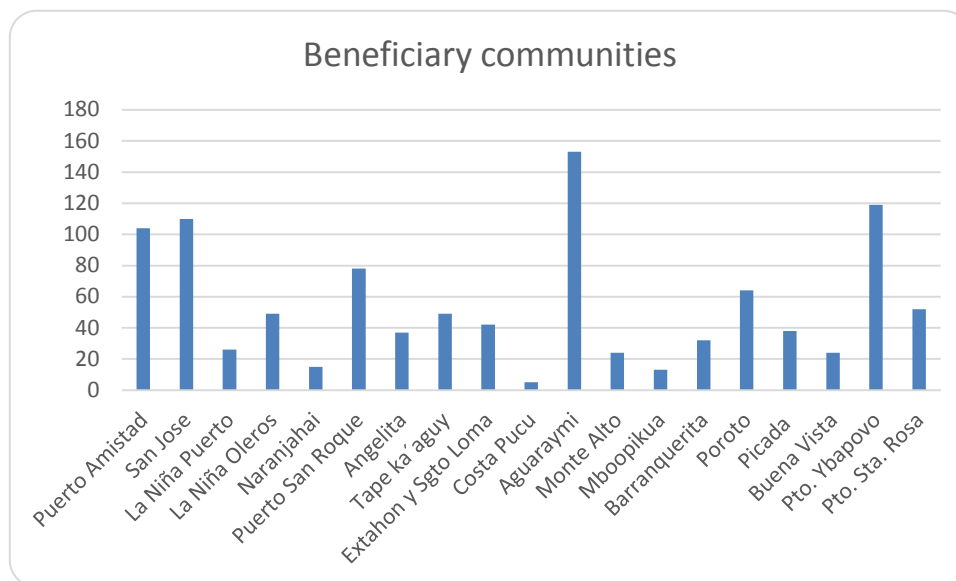
To date, livelihoods and the micro-economies of all communities remain inactive. Many families have been forced to sell their fall-back resources: chickens, ducks, pigs, etc. Most are living from fishing, although not enough to sell. Some families have been forced to migrate in search of work and livelihoods alternatives. It has been observed that the 1-month food kit provided to each affected family will not be enough to alleviate the situation, which will require providing the same assistance if the conditions to resume normal livelihoods do not improve.

The PRC delivered 1,034 food kits (30 kilograms each) in 19 communities in 4 districts in the San Pedro department, reaching a total of 5,170 people. To date, 99 per cent of the distributions have been completed. There are only 11 kits pending for distribution in the community of Naranjahai. These could not be delivered due to bad weather, and will be delivered in late March. The kit is expected to help with the affected families' food security for about one month.

The following table provides details on the food kit distribution:

Community	District	Households reached
Puerto Amistad	Villa del Rosario	104
San Jose	Villa del Rosario	110
Mbopikua	Villa del Rosario	13
La Niña Puerto	Chore	26
La Niña Oleros	Chore	49
Naranjahai	Chore	15
Puerto Ybapovo	San Pedro de Ycua	119
Puerto Santa Rosa	San Pedro de Ycua	52
Puerto San Roque	San Pedro de Ycua	78
Angelita	San Pedro de Ycua	37
Tape ka'aguy	San Pedro de Ycua	49
Extahon and Santo Loma	San Pedro de Ycua	42
Costa Pucu	San Pedro de Ycua	5
Aguaraymi	San Pedro de Ycua	153
Monte Alto	Antequera	24
Barranquerita	Antequera	32
Poroto	Antequera	64
Picada	Antequera	38
Buena Vista	Antequera	24

The following graph indicates these same figures in a manner that demonstrates PRC attention to the most hard-hit communities:



Shelter and Settlements

Outcome 5: 2,394 families affected by flooding in Asunción and Ñeembucú improve their emergency housing conditions	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 5.1 2,394 families affected by flooding in Asunción and Ñeembucú have basic materials with which to improve their emergency housing conditions	
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
5.1 Conduct a market study/ identification and selection of programme suppliers	X		0%
5.1 Training for families on how to use the CTP	X		0%
5.1 Implementation of CTP for 2,214 affected families in urban areas in Asunción and 180 affected families living in collective centres in Ñeembucú	X		0%
5.1 Acquisition and distribution of returning home kits	X		0%

Progress towards results

As mentioned, due to the Appeal not receiving full funding, not all of the planned activities in the emergency plan of action were able to be implemented in this reporting period. The activities marked as not having any progress (0 per cent) in the above table reflect the lack of funding for these activities. The Paraguayan Red Cross and the IFRC are requesting that these funds be completed so the National Society can fully respond to this emergency as planned.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 6: The communities of San Pedro, Asunción and	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 6.1 Families, communities and municipalities at risk of flooding have the required level of	

Ñeembucú are prepared and resilient enough to respond to flooding through proper coordination with local authorities	preparedness to respond to the emergency and reduce risks		
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
6.1 VCA training workshops for local staff	X		0%
6.1 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for the community	X		0%
6.1 Prepared families workshop for local staff	X		0%
6.1 Preparation of family response plans	X		0%
6.1 Strengthening of municipal EOCs	X		0%
6.1 Design and preparation of contingency plans before the flooding at the local and community level	X		0%
6.1 Early warning system workshops for local staff and authorities			0%
6.1 Training for community brigades	X		0%
6.1 Equipping of community brigades	X		0%

Progress towards results

As mentioned, due to the Appeal not receiving full funding, not all of the planned activities in the emergency plan of action were able to be implemented in this reporting period. The activities marked as not having any progress (0 per cent) in the above table reflect the lack of funding for these activities. The Paraguayan Red Cross and the IFRC are requesting that these funds be completed so the National Society can fully respond to this emergency as planned.

National Society's Institutional Preparedness and Capacity Building

Outcome 7: The Paraguayan Red Cross capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 7.1 National and local PRC response teams are prepared to respond to floods and emergencies		0%
	Outcome 7.2 PRC branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improve volunteer management capacity		0%
	Outcome 7.3 PRC emergency response capacity of staff and volunteers is strengthened		0%
	Outcome 7.4 PRC branches in the flood-affected local and regions have improved facilities		0%
	Outcome 7.5 PRC relief response capacity is strengthened by the pre-positioning of contingency relief stocks		0%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
7.1 Design and preparation of the response plan	X		0%
7.1 Design and preparation of a contingency plan for floods	X		0%
7.1 Strengthening of headquarters and branch EOCs in the affected states	X		0%
7.1 EOC course for National Society staff and volunteers	X		0%
7.2 Undertake recruitment and orientation of volunteers (Red Cross teams)	X		0%
7.2 Provide branch staff with training in volunteer management	X		0%
7.3 Courses led by general and WATSAN National Intervention Team	X		0%

7.3 Epidemics Control course for volunteers	X		0%
7.4 Renovate damaged office building(s)	X		0%
7.4 Provide boats for transport and rescue purposes	X		0%
7.4 Provide essential office equipment to branches	X		0%
7.5 The National Society has IFRC pre-positioned stock in the country for 1,000 families	X		0%

Progress towards results

As mentioned, due to the Appeal not receiving full funding, not all of the planned activities in the emergency plan of action were able to be implemented in this reporting period. The activities marked as not having any progress (0 per cent) in the above table reflect the lack of funding for these activities. The Paraguayan Red Cross and the IFRC are requesting that these funds be completed so the National Society can fully respond to this emergency as planned.

Quality programming/ Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 8: Continuous and detailed assessment analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 8.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.		58 %
	Output 8.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		55 %
	Output 8.3 Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster affected people		0%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Emergency rapid assessment by branches, national headquarters and IFRC	X		50 %
Prepare a multi-sector plan of action	X		66 %
Perform a detailed assessment of damage to communities	X		66 %
Hiring of National Society personnel	X		70 %
Mobilization of RITs (general, WASH and livelihoods)	X		30 %
Monitoring of the operation by IFRC	X		30 %
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		0 %
Lessons learned workshop	X		0%
Final evaluation of the operation	X		0%
Development of an emergency communications plan	X		0%
Prepare and disseminate press releases and beneficiary stories	X		0%
Video and photo coverage of the operation/ Beneficiary stories	X		0%

Progress towards results

As mentioned, due to the Appeal not receiving full funding, not all of the planned activities in the emergency plan of action were able to be implemented in this reporting period. The activities marked as not having any progress (0 per cent) in the above table reflect the lack of funding for these activities. The Paraguayan Red Cross and the IFRC are requesting that these funds be completed so the National Society can fully respond to this emergency as planned.

In San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú, the PRC conducted a detailed evaluation during the first seven weeks of the project, which was three weeks longer than originally planned. This was due to the not-so-favourable weather conditions combined with the difficult access to most of communities (only on waterways) and the long distances between districts and communities. To conduct this task, the implementation was decentralized to three locations: two in the San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú department - one to the north led by a new team of volunteers and another to the south led by the volunteers from the Santaní branch—and one in the Concepción department, with support from the Concepción branch in the communities of Puerto Ybapovo and Santa Rosa.

The multi-sector plan of action plan was designed by the PRC directorate teams in risk management, community health and the social inclusion. This plan organizes and establishes the plan to be followed for this operation. On-going technical and field support is being provided by the PRC national headquarters risk and disaster management directorate. Additionally, the PADRU disaster management coordinator for South America was present in Paraguay to guide assessments in southern Paraguay and then to assess the feasibility of launching this International Appeal and its subsequent creation. The regional intervention team (RIT) member specialized in water, sanitation and hygiene who was in the country originally for the DREF operation visited other affected areas in one of the first actions of the Appeal.

The PRC has issued several press releases and publications to disseminate the actions of the PRC in this emergency operation.

Budget

The total budget of this emergency operation that attends to the humanitarian needs in the departments of San Pedro de Ycuamandiyú and Asunción is 2,065,697 Swiss francs. The PRC Finance and Administration department presented its first financial report to the IFRC office in Lima following the end of the financial period of March 2016. However, due to the delay from the National Society combined with standard secretariat procedures, the next Operations Update will contain the current budget and amount of expenditures.

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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