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DREF Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Uruguay: Floods and Tornado

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation no. MDRUY002	Glide no. FL-2016-000041-URY
Date of issue: 27 April 2016	Date of disaster: 15 April 2016
Operation manager: Pabel Angeles – Regional Disaster Management Coordinator; pabel.angeles@ifrc.org	Point of contact: Uruguayan Red Cross (URC), Mary Zapata de Zeny, national president; email: secretariageneralcru@gmail.com
Operation start date: 15 April 2016	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 142,352 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 10,355 people (2,071 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 1,500 people (300 families)
Host National Society: Uruguayan Red Cross	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: 1 national headquarters, 17 branches, with 500 volunteers at the national level.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Scout Movement of Uruguay (MSU for its acronym in Spanish), CARITAS URUGUAY, The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), MIDES (Ministry of Social Development), Soriano Student Club, The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	

[<Click here to view the DREF Budget](#), [here for map of the affected areas](#). [Click here to view the contact information](#)>

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains in April, as well as a tornado, have caused flooding and destroyed homes in various areas in Uruguay. According to Uruguay's National Emergency System's (SINAE) 21 April 2016 report, both events have displaced more than 10,000 people.

On the afternoon of Friday, 15 April 2016, a strong tornado touched down in the city of Dolores in the department of Soriano, affecting mainly the city's downtown area. Departmental authorities indicated that the phenomenon was "very large" and more powerful than the one that occurred in 2012. The tornado's "funnel" began forming a little after 16:00h over western suburban areas of the city, later moving toward downtown across General Fructuoso Rivera Street. A few seconds later, it veered south, causing major damage to the area between Rivera



Devastation in Dolores City – Source: <http://www.elobservador.com.uy/>

(to the west), Route 21, the Juan Manuel Blanes perimeter road and Paso de la Arena road (to the east). The most affected neighbourhoods were Altos de Dolores, Santa Marta, Italia Chica, Florencio and downtown areas.

The atmospheric phenomenon wreaked havoc on local homes, streets and businesses (at a transport company's facilities, winds overturned two buses leaving one person trapped) and caused problems to communications.

Soriano's local authorities issued a communiqué informing that the injured had been transferred to the departmental hospital and to the Cooperative Medical Assistance-Soriano (CAMS for its acronym in Spanish) clinic. Local aid groups working in the area have arranged for mattresses and cleaning materials to be sent to the affected areas.

At the same time as the tornado, flooding was reported across Uruguay. The Uruguayan Meteorology Institute upgraded the warning level to orange for the entire country due to strong storms and heavy rainfall. An atmospheric disturbance connected to a humid and unstable air mass caused strong thunderstorms, and heavy rainfall (50 to 100 mm in 6 hours), wind gusts of up to 120 km/h, intense electrical activity and occasional hail storms are expected.

So far, 36 roads are blocked and rivers and streams have risen significantly, which has led to the evacuation of 2,648 people and 7,699 self-evacuations, for a total of 10,347 people displaced from their homes, as detailed below:

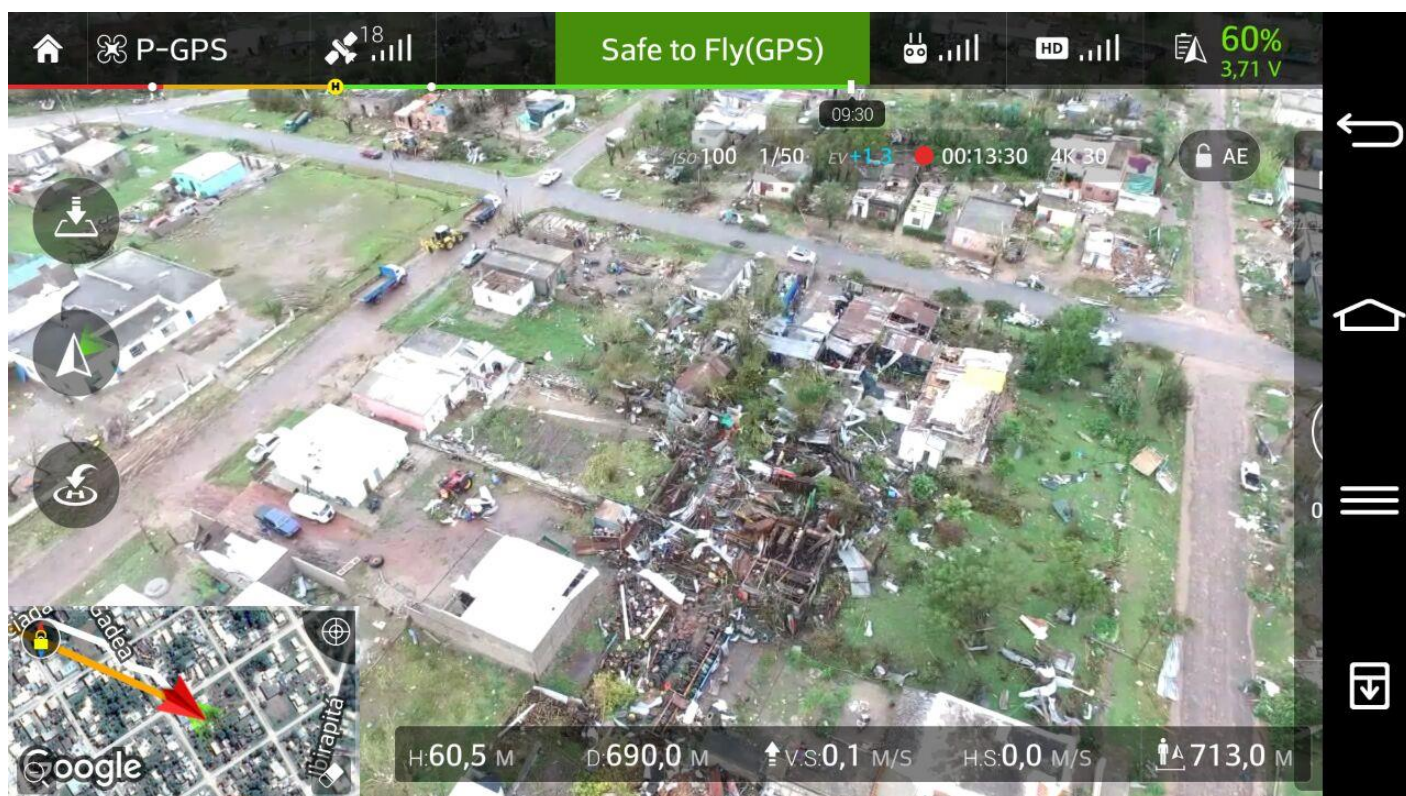
Area	Evacuated	Self - evacuations	Total
Artigas	326	313	639
Canelones	162	178	340
C.largo	8	26	34
Colonia	150	1,500	1,650
Durazno	314	1,865	2,179
Flores	17	0	17
Florida	166	30	196
Lavalleja	6	4	10
Montevideo	0	0	0
Paysandu	151	1,260	1,411
R negro	16	7	23
Rivera	23	28	51
Rocha	9	30	39
Salto	100	236	336
S.jose	450	800	1,250
Soriano	154	0	154
Tacuarembó	82	128	210
T. Tres	514	1,294	1,808
TOTAL	2,648	7,699	10,347

Source: SINA E

For more information on affected areas, go to:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/778587174135136257> (source: <http://www.elpais.com.uy/informacion/desplazados-inundaciones-rutas-cortadas-sinae.html>)

A video from BBC new can be found here: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-36065602>



Drone image used by Uruguayan National Police; Source: <https://www.minterior.gub.uy>

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Uruguayan Red Cross was founded in 1897, and its main actions have focused on the areas of health and response to recurrent disasters. The character of its work has mainly been welfare and nursing schools. The National Society has quite reduced capacities at the moment, mainly due to a profound change of leadership and a restructuration of its activities throughout the country in 2016. This new stage demands close and systematic support to allow for small achievements that will restore back trust, credibility and visibility to the organization, thereby gaining greater support from the population for the Uruguayan Red Cross and bolstering its branches' and volunteers' motivation.

The Uruguayan Red Cross focuses its work on the population in situations of vulnerability in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, with a particular emphasis on its work with children and the elderly. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) country cluster focuses its work on strengthening the capacities of the technical staff, (both remunerated and voluntary) in the headquarters and branches. At the same time, cooperation is carried out with governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the business and academic sectors as well as all of the other institutions that strengthen the positioning and role of the National Society.

The Uruguayan Red Cross has taken into consideration two of the general external trends: 1. Urban risk, as the majority of the Uruguayan population lives in cities, particularly in the capital, and the National Society works extensively with vulnerable populations in urban and peri-urban areas as a result. 2. Climate change, which the URC has incorporated into its strategic area of risk management and disaster management.

Over the past few years, the URC has worked on disaster risk reduction and management, which has included emergency response to flooding and other events in the country. The National Society also provides pre-hospital care at large-scale events. However, the National Society needs to build its capacities to be able to respond to the new humanitarian challenges that they face in order to respond to new identified needs.

For this current emergency, URC branches are collecting donations and delivering them to URC's headquarters in order to distribute them to the country's affected areas; although several branches have had to scale back on such actions since their own communities have been affected by harsh flooding.

To date, the URC has collected the following items:

- 45,000 baby diapers
- 75,000 liters of chlorine
- 18,000 packages of toilet paper
- 300 boxes of toiletries
- 700 mattress
- Building materials (blocks, cement, bricks)
- Stoves, refrigerators and other kitchen items

All of the collected material has been sent in trucks with 32-ton loading capacity to different cities in coordination with a national TV company and the contribution of some transport companies. The Red Cross is responsible for receiving the material at the collection point and sending the items to the cities where scholastic and municipal volunteers are in charge of the distributing the aid to the affected families.



Transportation of items collected by Uruguayan Red Cross in coordination with Canal 4 – Source: IFRC

A fast food chain has placed collection boxes in its restaurants, and the funds collected will be delivered to URC, which in turn will distribute them to affected families over the course of the next few weeks.

Movement Coordination

The National Society is in contact with the IFRC through its Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) focal point for South America in order to keep him informed regarding the on-site damage and needs assessment (DANA) process and the development of the plan of action.

The IFRC Country cluster coordinator has been coordinating the deployment of IFRC disaster management (DM) capacities with the URC president in order to support the National Society. The DM coordinator for Central America had to be deployed to Uruguay to support the URC as the earthquake in Ecuador has required more people in the field in order to respond to that emergency. The cluster office based in Buenos Aires will continue to provide support to the upcoming operation, particularly in the area of finance management and support for the URC.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

- ADRA is conducting hygiene promotion activities and collecting donations across the country while the MSU and Caritas are helping to sort, load, unload and distribute the items received in the collection centres.

- MIDES has been responsible for keeping records of those affected in order to identify their needs, and its teams include social workers and psychologists that provide support to the population. The National Food Institute (INDA) is providing hot meals to affected people, including those staying in collective centres and with host families.
- All of the non-food items (NFIs) are already covered with the donations of the people that have provided support at nationwide municipal, Red Cross, ADRA and MSU collection points.
- Three Primary Health Care Network (RAP for its acronym in Spanish) ambulances and 105 fully equipped ambulances have enhanced the health care structure, in addition to doctors, civil servants and nursing staff summoned by Uruguay's Physicians' Union. The Federation of Public Health Civil Servants is providing support using its own institutional resources.
- A team of doctors and nurses was mobilized to provide support on behalf of the Ministry of Health.
- The Doctors' Union has deployed doctors and nursing staff to the city of Dolores to provide medical care to the injured.
- The Departmental Emergency Coordination Centre (CECOED) is responsible for evacuations and collective centre management at the national level.
- The Uruguayan army has deployed staff to provide security, and it has made logistical resources, available such as trucks to transport donations collected in collection centres and to evacuate the families.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

There have been 7 reported deaths seventy-two hours after the tornado, 4 due to the tornado in Dolores and 3 due to collateral effects from the bad weather (overflow of rivers and streams).

Two children had to be transferred to Montevideo for treatment, and Sinae reported five seriously injured people who had to be referred to regional intensive care units (ICUs).

It is estimated that approximately 500 people were injured by the tornado in the community of Soriano.

There were no reported deaths of children in Dolores; however, three are hospitalized and in serious condition in Montevideo, Paysandú and Rosario ICUs; three others remain hospitalized in Mercedes and three children, who were already in hospital in Dolores, had to be evacuated to Mercedes because of the risks to the Dolores hospital.

In terms of adults, 4 are reported dead (3 men and 1 woman), 5 are in medium care units, 28 have been referred to hospitals in Fray Bentos and Mercedes, of which 2 are under intensive care; additionally, 15 adult patients that were hospitalized in Dolores had to be evacuated due to the risks to the local hospital.

In terms of health, initial needs involved caring for people injured by the tornado. Also because of their special needs, vulnerable populations such as older adults, people with chronic diseases, pregnant women and minors require basic primary care response after the initial care in order to meet those needs. This service is being provided by national and local authorities and other agencies.

Given the characteristics of the emergency, it is necessary to prevent the occurrence of communicable diseases from the very start, especially because of the presence of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which transmits diseases such as dengue and the Zika virus. ADRA is currently supporting the government's prevention actions.

As for psychosocial support, human and material losses and the presence of injured persons, among other factors, are potential crisis generators within the community. Both the uncertainty and the loss of control over the situation increase this vulnerability. Even though authorities have been mobilized to provide clinical care to people with special



People walking on a tornado-damaged street. Source: URC

needs or to those identified as in crisis, it is important to use focus groups (children, adolescents, older adults, persons with disabilities, etc.) to strengthen the tools they possess at the individual, family and social levels in order to reduce risks to their mental health and their social relations.

In Dolores, the tornado caused significant damage to both housing and communications. There are dozens of injured people, destroyed farms, wrecked cars, as well as damage to the city's hospital and industrial school.

Most of the shops in the area suffered major damage to their premises, as did means of transportation such as motorcycles and cars.

Dolores is where the tornado caused the most damage to homes (1,800 homes in the city). Around 70 per cent of homes were affected, of which 40 per cent were completely destroyed and 30 per cent suffered damage that is still being assessed by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works. The actual number of homes has yet to be defined, and expert technical information will be provided by government engineers in the coming weeks.

The rapid assessment conducted by IFRC's regional DM indicates that there are no collective centres in Dolores. Many families are still residing in their homes, regardless of whether they are fit to be lived in or not, because they fear their personal possessions will be stolen if they leave. Other families are staying with friends or relatives while their homes are being repaired.

Markets have shown the proper elasticity and they are currently in operation, although not at 100 per cent capacity. The markets are able to cover the needs of families not affected by the tornado; however, there was little access to hygiene and food items during the first days of the emergency, which were covered or purchased from other businesses in nearby cities.

Risk Assessment

According to the forecasts, rains might continue through April to May, which is a cause for concern given the level of soil saturation. Moreover, the affected people that make their living in agriculture will be severely hampered by the recurrent flooding.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Contribute to the reduction of the effects caused by the tornado in Uruguay in order to assist 300 families in the city of Dolores, through psychosocial support (PSS) and a cash transfer programme.

Proposed strategy

The Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is intended to assist 300 families; however, the URC is supporting more than 1,000 families with local resources in different cities in Uruguay. The amount per person in this operation is about CHF 96 due to the strong CTP component; nevertheless, the IFRC considered that with this action there will be more of an impact in its humanitarian action due to the cost of living in Uruguay and the rapid needs and market assessment carried out.

A population of more than 10,355 displaced persons in Uruguay requires the support of hundreds of volunteers working in different branches at the national level. This operation will cover the insurance of 300 volunteers working at the national level during the emergency response.

Based on the situational analysis regarding the health, water and sanitation, livelihoods and shelter sectors in Dolores, the National Society proposes a comprehensive intervention along two lines of intervention: health, through psychosocial support and a Cash Transfer Programme in view of the humanitarian assistance needs in the area.

The National Society will deploy the psychosocial support team to prioritized communities had their homes and school affected or destroyed. This will guide the communities' return to strength and provide members the resilience to face the situation. To this end, a diagnosis and a psychosocial first aid intervention is proposed.

The cash transfer per family will be unconditional to ensure families are able to buy supplies and materials to recover their homes or meet other needs in line with their own priorities, and it has been calculated based on the minimum

monthly salary in Uruguay and the projected needs in the aftermath of the disaster, despite the non-food items collected and to be distributed in the coming days. The National Society will require support in order to implement these activities because this will be the first time it will implement a CTP in Uruguay. The plan is to deploy a general Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member with experience in CTP and Open Data Kit (ODK), as well as additional technical support as needed from PADRU.

A strong communication strategy will be identified and implemented in order to provide enough information to the beneficiaries and a complaint system.

The project includes a detailed emergency assessment and census. As part of accountability, a final evaluation will be conducted that includes a beneficiary satisfaction survey, as well as of the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of activities implemented as per IFRC standards and policies and Sphere project minimum standards.

This operation does not include specific shelter, water and sanitation (WASH) and livelihoods actions because the Uruguayan government is covering these needs.

Target Population

The plan of action will target 300 families (1,500 people) in the city of Dolores, which will be selected according to established vulnerability criteria.

Vulnerability criteria and identification of selected population

The criteria established to evaluate communities and families are as follows:

- Priority will be given to areas most affected by the storm.
- People with low socio-economic status
- People that have lost their jobs
- Households with the most vulnerable people such as the elderly, children and persons with disabilities
- People with damage to their homes
- People whose livelihoods have been adversely affected.
- Families that have not received similar aid from other organizations.

Operational support services

Human resources

The URC's headquarter will be responsible for leading the operation. In order to strengthen local coordination, the project includes the hiring of a coordinator who will be responsible for coordinating and implementing activities at the local level.

The IFRC will provide insurance to 300 volunteers in order to cover all of the volunteers assisting with the operation nationwide. This operation will also support the deployment costs as well as visibility equipment for an estimated 40 volunteers mobilized in Delores alone. The regional disaster management delegate for South America will be responsible for coordinating the deployment of human, logistical and financial resources for the project's implementation with the National Society. A RIT member who specializes in CTP and ODK will be activated to provide support in this manner. Monitoring visits will also be carried out as needed by IFRC staff to support the National Society on the implementation of the planned operation and to adjust the interventions as needed based on the detailed assessment to be carried out.

Logistics and supply chain

The operation does not foresee having to procure items internationally or the need to transport equipment from other countries. All procurements and procedures will be conducted in-country and in accordance with the National Society's procedures and the IFRC's standard policies and procedures. However, the URC may need to request the support of the IFRC's Global Logistics Service (GLS) in order to assist with CTP with debit cards.

Information technologies (IT)

The Uruguayan Red Cross will make its communications, IT and telecommunications equipment available to facilitate the operation.

Communications

The National Society, through its head of the Communications, has begun to inform the population regarding the situation and on-site assessment actions.

As has been done in previous emergency operations, the communication component plays a special role in the documentation of humanitarian aid actions in support of the affected communities. This component will enhance accountability to the public and record beneficiary testimonies.

The operation will include the following activities:

- Develop, with the support of the IFRC's Americas Regional Office (ARO) Communications Unit, a web note/press release on the DREF operation, with three high-definition photos of the URC in action and quotes from operational or technical staff, volunteers and beneficiaries, which will be published on www.ifrc.org and disseminated over the URC's and the IFRC's social networks.
- Prepare notes for the web, as well as a report describing CTP good practices and communications with beneficiaries.
- Two testimonials on communication with beneficiaries and the tools used, including the satisfaction survey.
- Beneficiary satisfaction survey.

Security

The Uruguayan Red Cross's security standards aim to reduce risks when performing institutional tasks in the field, at all times and in other circumstances, through the application of measures and practices that enable the organization to provide a timely, quick, effective and safe response to the most vulnerable people.

The targeted area does not have any significant security issues; however, there still may be risks related to the deployment of volunteers and resources for the implementation, and the following basic measures will be realized:

A person will be appointed to be in charge of determining the human resources needed to perform the humanitarian actions while taking into account the following requirements for operations in the field:

- Underage volunteers may participate with the permission of their parents and/or guardians and the branch presidents involved in the operation.
- General knowledge of all institutional areas.
- Good health, fitness, maturity, self-control, ability to assess a situation in difficult times, determination and proven experience.

The field teams must know the action plans relating to the operation as well as be familiar with the evacuation plans in case of emergency; they also need to be familiar with the geography, resources and capabilities in the area and have a list of contacts.

The field teams should preferably be formed by just a few people, and they should be expanded according to the situation and needs.

Moreover, volunteers should always refrain from using people outside of the Red Cross to work in particularly tense areas as they must consider the possible reactions of the groups involved.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The project will include the following mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and reporting:

1. An Operations Update report 30 days after the start of operation
2. A beneficiary satisfaction survey
3. A final report

PADRU's regional disaster management delegate will conduct field visits to the affected areas and maintain regular communication in support of the URC and the operation.

Administration and Finance

The Uruguayan Red Cross will be responsible for managing the funds in the country in accordance with the IFRC's standard procedures for reporting on operational progress, and transfers will be made based on the provisions in the Letter of Agreement signed between the National Society and the IFRC for the implementation of the operation.

The IFRC, through the Department of Finance, will provide the necessary operational support for the review and validation of budgets and bank transfers and technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for the justification of expenditures and review and validation of invoices to report on the progress of the operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation and analysis to inform the operation's design and implementation.	No. of overall and/or specific evaluations conducted											
Output 1.2 The operation's management is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.	Planned evaluations that take place with lessons learned and management response provided											
Output 1.3 Operation activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional level	No. of press releases issued No. of beneficiary stories produced No. of publications in the media on URC actions											
Activities/Week	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3			
Perform a detailed census together with the branch	■	■										
Develop a detailed assessment of affected communities	■											
Develop and disseminate press releases			■							■		
Develop and disseminate two beneficiary testimonies				■							■	■
IFRC Monitoring	■					■						■
Recruitment of National Society staff for the operation	■											

Area common to all sectors/ Cash transfer programme (CTP)

Needs analysis: Although all NFIs are being covered with donations received at the national level, it is necessary to provide financial support to the most vulnerable families and to those with the least economic capacity; this is due to the fact that many of them have lost their jobs because their businesses or the companies where they were employed were destroyed. This is especially true for families in the city of Dolores, who currently do not have access to cash to cover other basic needs or family expenses due to decreased cash flows to their families. However, markets have shown the proper elasticity and they are currently in operation, although not at 100 per cent capacity. Consequently, this city has the necessary conditions for implementing a CTP in the form of bank transfers or use of debit cards, which will complement the Red Cross's and other organizations' collection and distribution of NFIs.

The cash transfer per family has been estimated at **USD\$322** in order to ensure families are able to buy supplies and materials to recover their homes or meet other needs; this CTP will be unconditional, and it has been calculated based on the minimum monthly salary in Uruguay and the projected needs in the aftermath of the disaster, despite the non-food items collected and to be distributed in the coming days.

Population to be assisted: At least 300 families selected according to established vulnerability criteria are identified and provided with an unconditional cash transfer of USD 322 for emergency relief.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 2: Affected families have unconditional funds to cover their immediate needs	No. of people receiving cash											
Output 2.1 Implementation of a CTP for 300 families	At the end of first month of the operation, families have cash to buy food items, non-food items, and other unmet needs											
Activities/Week	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3			
Perform a detailed census together with the branch	■	■										
Develop a detailed assessment of affected communities	■											
Deployment a RIT General/CTP/ODK	■											
Targeting of families for CTP	■	■										
Information session for beneficiaries		■	■									

Satisfaction survey																				
CTP for 300 families																				
Identify and implement a complaint system for beneficiaries																				

Health & Care

Needs analysis: The affected communities are actually facing different losses; some have lost family members, witnessed people being injured and/or lost their houses and their livelihoods, which could cause a lot of stress and suffering in all the community members. Children, the elderly, persons with special needs, pregnant women, teenagers and adults, are usually affected in different manners according to their age, responsibilities and condition. The intervention will help strengthen the way the affected people are coping with their stress and the grief, by preventing a negative impact on their mental health and social processes and providing them with tools to increase their resilience to the situation as individuals and as a community.

Population to be assisted: At least 100 families have access to psychosocial first aid and psychosocial support activities to strengthen their tools to cope with the situation in order to reduce the risk to their mental health after the event. This number of families reached could increase by the end of the project.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS													
Outcome: The families strengthen their coping mechanisms to prevent mental health and social consequences after the emergency	No. of people that benefit from psychosocial support activities (differentiated by their age) No. of people referred to specialized support (psychologist, medical/ psychiatric health)													
Output 1.1 Families have access to psychosocial first aid and increase their tools to cope with the situation through psychosocial activities developed with focus groups	No. of campaigns No. of people assisted through psychosocial activities (differentiated by their age) No. of people referred to professional care (psychologist/psychiatric -medical support) No. of people receiving psychosocial first aid													
Activities/ Week	Month 1			Month 2			Month 3							
Provide psychosocial first aid														
Planning of the psychosocial support intervention according to needs assessment and with a differential approach														
Develop a psychosocial support campaign														
Activities are developed with focus groups according to their specific needs (children, the elderly, teenagers, etc.)														
A referral system is developed with national authorities to support the people identified that need professional care (psychologist, psychiatrics)														
Activities to support Red Cross volunteers are developed														

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[here](#) to view map of affected areas
[here](#) for the DREF budget.

DREF OPERATION

MDRUY002- URUGUAY Storm

27/04/2016

DREF Grant
Budget CHF

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	4,820
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	93,113
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	97,932
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	193
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,603
Logistics Services	500
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	3,295
International Staff	9,639
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	4,048
Volunteers	4,435
Other Staff Benefits	723
Total PERSONNEL	18,845
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	1,446
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,446
Workshops & Training	0
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	0
Travel	6,555
Information & Public Relations	1,639
Office Costs	868
Communications	1,880
Financial Charges	1,205
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	12,145
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	8,688
Total INDIRECT COSTS	8,688
TOTAL BUDGET	142,352



Uruguay: Storm and floods

