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Revised Emergency Plan of Action Argentina: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal No. MDRAR010	GLIDE no. FL-2016-000003-ARG
Revised Emergency Plan of Action	Timeframe covered by this update: 26 April to 22 July 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 8 January 2016	Timeframe: 10 months (reduced from 12 months in this Revised Appeal) End date: 8 November 2016
Revised Appeal budget: 448,933 Swiss francs	
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: 199,829 Swiss francs	
No. of people to be assisted: 2, 500 families (12,500 people)	
Host National Society presence (no. of volunteers, staff, branches): Argentine Red Cross (ARC) has 65 branches, 6,395 volunteers and 1,845 staff members	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partner actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Local affected municipalities, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Caritas and Si Foundation.	

<Click [here](#) to view the revised budget. Click [here](#) for the contact information>

Explanation for Revision of the emergency appeal: In direct coordination with Argentine Red Cross (ARC), the IFRC is revising this emergency appeal. This revision entails a decrease in the operation's budget and the reduction of the initial 12-month timeframe to 10 months. The IFRC and the ARC have worked together to prioritize and reorganize actions based on confirmed support (pledges and other donations). Additionally, these modifications have been made based on the current humanitarian needs, which have decreased due changes in the precipitation levels. As such, no additional funds are being requested with this revision.

This revision makes changes to the following outcomes in this emergency appeal:

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

This revised plan of action has eliminated the local contingency plans and early warning systems. All other activities remain as established in the original appeal for this sector.

National Society's Institutional Preparedness and Capacity Building

Within in this revision, this sector no longer contains the initially planned Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) workshop, protection workshop and national contingency plan actions, which entailed a workshop.

A. Situation analysis

A.1 Description of the disaster

A let-up in the rains has led to decreased impact on the population in the 14 provinces affected by the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon that caused heavy rains and the overflowing of the Paraná, Uruguay and Paraguay Rivers and tributaries. This respite will allow families in collective centres to return home sooner than expected.

During the remaining three and a half months of the operation, the IFRC will support ARC volunteers and staff focusing on community risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Since December 2015, 14 provinces have been experiencing the worst flooding in 100 years, affecting a total of 76,133 people by late February 2016, and a spell of heavy rainfall in seven provinces in April 2016. After great efforts to gather information on this event, the Secretariat for Civil Protection and Comprehensive Response to Emergencies and Disasters, through its Operations Department and Risk Analysis Directorate, reported that by 20 April 2016, 51,584 people had been affected, of which 13,085 remained evacuated and self-evacuated and 38,499 had suffered damages.



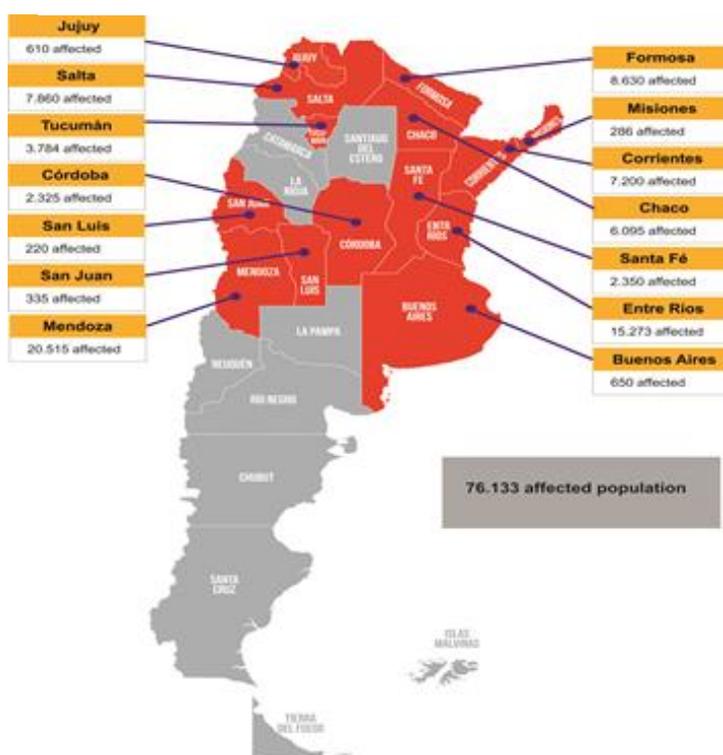
ARC volunteers registered households affected by the flooding in Clorinda, Formosa. Source: ARC

Northern and central Argentine coastal areas were the worst hit. Weather alerts were issued in this area due to intense storms, heavy rainfall and *sudestadas* (meteorological phenomena involving cold winds from the south common to a large part of the Río de la Plata region).

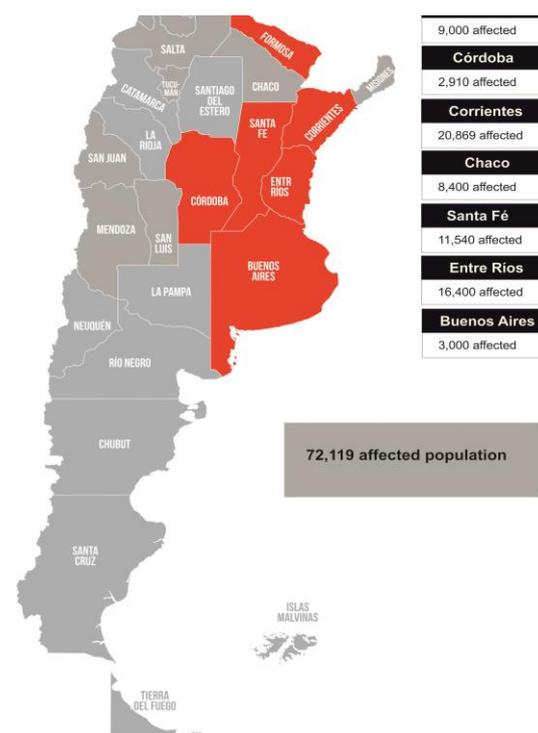
In view of emergency scenarios, the ARC deployed and expanded its assessments and activated its mechanisms to respond to areas in northern Entre Ríos, southern Corrientes, northern Buenos Aires, western Santa Fe and central Córdoba. The ARC has deployed more than ten assessment missions using National Intervention Team (NIT) members, mobiles, boats and volunteers.

The two graphics below detail the recurring impact of the heavy rains on the provinces of Formosa, Córdoba, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires:

Affected areas after the flood in December 2015



Affected areas from 2 April to 23 April 2016



The government declared an agricultural emergency because of the high level of impact to production in the provinces of Formosa, Chaco, Corrientes, Santa Fe, Cordoba and Entre Rios, of which Santa Fe and Entre Ríos were the most affected. According to the National Agroindustry Ministry, between 20 and 80 per cent of production has been affected in the city of Buenos Aires (CABA) and the provinces of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán.

By the end of this reporting period, 11 people have died from suspected dengue fever cases, which are currently under assessment for final classification. In February 2016, the first recorded indigenous circulation of the chikungunya virus was confirmed in Argentina in the provinces of Salta and Jujuy. There are currently 3,176 suspected cases of chikungunya, in addition to 140 confirmed indigenous cases (131 in Salta and 9 in Jujuy) and 75 confirmed imported cases in CABA, Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Entre Rios, Jujuy, Santa Fe, Mendoza, Salta, Neuquen and Rio Negro.

The first outbreak of vector-borne Zika virus was registered in Argentina in May 2016 in the city of San Miguel de Tucumán; there have been 22 confirmed and 9 probable indigenous cases, of which 28 were found in San Miguel de Tucumán, 1 in Banda del Río Salí, 1 probable case in Aguilares and 1 probable case in Tafí Viejo, in addition to 17 confirmed imported cases distributed across CABA, Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Mendoza, Corrientes and Chubut.

At the end of this reporting period, favourable weather conditions are being forecast for the south-central coastal areas and the Uruguay River basin, which is where the operation is being mainly developed due to anticyclone conditions in the area. Wet conditions are being forecast for La Plata basin with the northern half of this province already under normal conditions. Located in a still saturated valley, the Paraná River has risen slightly near Puerto Iguazú due to recent rains, while Corrientes River waters continue to go down, although with some minor increases in water level downstream. There has been a marked decline in the Paraguay River's water level along its middle section, but the water level at Puerto Pilcomayo (Clorinda) remain above alert levels. Rainfall and some storms have been forecast for the northern coastal areas, Paraguay and the Paraná River basin, with some periods of temporary improvement.

The following section provides further details regarding developments in the most affected provinces, as well as of ARC's role in responding to humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations.

Formosa

The most affected places include Clorinda, Formosa, Herradura, coastal islands and surrounding areas due to persistent high water levels from the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo Rivers caused by heavy rainfall and storms. There are some 9,000 people affected and 2,000 evacuees and self-evacuees.

A total of 4,000 people have been evacuated since December 2005 due to the overflowing of the Paraguay and Pilcomayo Rivers around the city of Clorinda since this population resides outside the perimeter of the water barrier bordering the city. This situation has mainly affected the residents of Puerto Pilcomayo and Los Kilómetros, where 400 families have set up camp along Route 11; other areas that were affected included El Porteño Sur, El Porteño Norte, Guadalupe and 25 de Mayo, as well as the Paraguayan border towns of Puerto José Falcón, Nanawa and Beteretecue.

On 25 April 2016, an intense storm with strong winds and hail hit Clorinda and its surrounding areas, flooding low-lying areas within the city limits and pummeling Los Kilómetros. Some 200 houses lost their roofs, 70 others were totally destroyed, and around 100 suffered damages, directly affecting 240 people and indirectly affecting 300 others.

Corrientes

The most affected areas here are Monte Caseros, Esquina, Sauce, Pueblo Libertador, Bella Vista, Goya, Santa Lucía, San Isidro and Yatayti-Goya. The cities of Corrientes and Peruggorría have recovered quickly after the floods in December 2015, while the situation in Goya and Bella Vista has worsened due to more than 500mm of rain in April 2016. Persistent flooding from the Paraná River caused by storms in April 2016, especially in the departments of Esquina, Sauce, Monte Caseros and Bella Vista, have increased the damage to Esquina (and its Guayquiraró area), Pueblo Libertador, Sauce and Monte Caseros, causing urban and rural flooding; this has isolated areas such as Guayquiraró, where access by land has become difficult, led to school closures, damaged homes, caused power outages and blockage of main and secondary roads and health problems such as upper respiratory infections (URIs) and skin and digestive issues. A total of 20,869 people have been affected and 6,672 have been evacuated.

Chaco

Isla del Cerrito, Puerto Vilelas, Colonia Benitez, Barranqueras and Puerto Bermejo in the departments of Bermejo, San Fernando and Primero de Mayo have been the most affected. The Paraná and Paraguay Rivers have remained at alert and evacuation levels, causing the emergency situation to be extended in more than 4 locations due to the flooding and the areas that have been cut off (more than 20 roads and routes rendered impassable). Some 8,400 people are affected and some 8,400 are in collective centres and self-evacuated.

Entre Ríos

Uruguay River levels near Concordia and Concepcion del Uruguay began rising on 20 April 2016. Since then, some communities that had virtually recovered after the December 2015 flooding found themselves affected once again. In Concordia, there are 26 families (108 people) in 4 collective centres and 59 self-evacuated families (223 people), while in Concepción del Uruguay, evacuation efforts are underway, but there are no exact numbers regarding the actual number of evacuees.

The Paraná, Uruguay and Gualeguay Rivers have maintained alert and evacuation levels, extending the emergency situation in more than 15 cities due to the flooding and the areas left cut off, leaving a toll of 1 person dead, 16,400 homeless and 1,150 people housed in more than eight collective centres, in addition to those self-evacuated. There were more than 6,500 people affected in the city, which has two collective centres in operation to house people whose homes were destroyed.

Santa Fe

The main locations affected are the departments of General Obligado, San Javier, Garay, Capital, San Jerónimo, San Cristóbal, Vera, Castellano, Las Colonias, San Justo, Caseros and San Martín. Recurrent rainfall extended the state of emergency in coastal towns, affecting more than 70 municipalities and communities (18 of 19 departments), 11,540 people have been left homeless and 2,400 have been evacuated to more than 35 collective centres, in addition to those self-evacuated. Most of these people have been under these conditions since late December 2015.

Córdoba

Córdoba was the province most affected by the new round of rainfall that averaged between 30 and 50 millimetres. The areas of Morteros, La Francia, El Tío, San Bartolomé, Arroyito and Sierras Chicas were also affected.

A total of 32 families were relocated because their homes were completely destroyed. Coordinated efforts have been conducted by the municipality, province and country to respond to the emergency by donating drinking water, food, mattresses and credit lines for those affected. The emergency operations centre (EOC) at the local ARC branch continues to actively monitor the situation, and it is beginning to coordinate water and sanitation actions in Pozo del Molle, Isla Verde, Guatimozin, El Tío and La Francia with the Villa María and Villa del Rosario branches.

Buenos Aires

To date, the most affected areas are Partidos de San Pedro, Baradero, Zárate and Campana. Heavy rainfall the northern province coupled with the soil's saturation levels has hindered water drainage, causing canals and streams and flooding and road blockages in urban areas. In total, 3,000 people have been affected and 270 are self-evacuated and being housed in collective centres.

A.2 Summary of Current Response

Overview of Host National Society

Since December 2015, the National Society has deployed 217 volunteers from 21 branches in: Buenos Aires (Santos Lugares, Saavedra, Villa Crespo, La Plata, Chivilcoy, Zárate, Campana, San Pedro, San Nicolás, Tandil, Mar del Plata, Vicente López); Córdoba (Córdoba, Villa María); Salta (Salta); Entre Ríos (Concepción del Uruguay, Concordia, Paraná); Santa Fe (Santa Fe); Formosa (Clorinda); and Corrientes (Corrientes). NIT members have also been deployed to develop the activities outlined in the plan of action for the affected provinces. ARC branches continue to conduct activities in support of local municipalities, such as participation in local EOCs, emergency evacuations, collective centre management, emergency assessments, humanitarian aid distribution, psychosocial support, first aid, health promotion, safe water and hygiene promotion workshops and vector-borne disease prevention and management (dengue, Zika and chikungunya).

Santa Fe: A national EOC has been opened to deal with the new round of rains. Volunteers have worked on first aid and psychosocial support in the communities affected by new flooding, and are visiting collective centres set up since December.

Entre Ríos: A local EOC was opened when a red alert was issued on 4 April 2016 due to the heavy rains and flooding along the coast. ARC deployed its national team to respond to the emergency in the city of La Paz and Paso Telégrafo, coordinate with various agencies and monitor the situation. Specialized teams, vehicles and an ARC semi-rigid boat were deployed to provide humanitarian supplies to the population such as water purification tablets (PIUR) and community first aid and psychosocial support, assist affected families, and disseminate information on water and sanitation.

Corrientes: At the request of the Civil Protection Secretariat, the ARC conducted humanitarian efforts in the city of Esquina, such as monitoring affected areas with a drone, humanitarian aid distribution with an ARC boat, an assessment by land in four-wheel drive vehicles, provision of psychosocial support, and training communities on access to safe water and delivery of water purification powders and hygiene kits.

Córdoba: As of 11 April 2016, the ARC branch in Córdoba had engaged in monitoring and information management actions, initiated contact with government or response agencies in various locations and made calls to update information. Aerial shots and videos were made to determine the situation on the ground and to gauge the progress of canal maintenance works, which were later analyzed at an EOC meeting attended by the mayor and ARC response director. The ARC continued with humanitarian aid (donations) distribution, health care and psychosocial support actions to families left cut off by the flood and to those who required it in flooded urban areas, together with fire-fighters and hospital staff. Progress has been made in information-gathering efforts and evacuation tasks in the affected area.

Formosa: Since late December 2015, more than 400 families have relocated to and built temporary collective centres in Los Kilómetros along Route 11. The ARC has provided psychosocial support and delivered jerrycans to these people.

Buenos Aires: The cities of San Pedro, Baradero, Zárate and Campana have been the most affected in the province of Buenos Aires due to overflowing rivers and the intense rainfall that dumped more than 200 mm in less than 12 hours. The ARC is currently conducting surveys in the area.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In Argentina, there is a country coordinator for both Argentina and Uruguay, who is based at the Argentine Red Cross' headquarters and represents the IFRC in country. The IFRC has maintained communication with the National Society through the country coordinator and the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU). A General Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member from the Mexican Red Cross supported the actions contained in the plan of action for 30 days, ending his mission on 9 March 2016. The IFRC's disaster management coordinator travelled twice to the field to support operation implementation, monitoring and technical support actions and to revise the appeal.

There is a tripartite agreement signed between the National Society, IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in order to maximize the Movement's overall capacity to fulfil its humanitarian mission and strengthen ARC's capacity. The ICRC also has representation in the country and works with authorities on the integration, implementation and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and international standards on the use of force as per its mandate. In addition, the ICRC develops actions to build ARC's capacity in order prepare it to tackle emergency situations in violent contexts and crises and to provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At the national level, the Secretariat for Civil Protection and Comprehensive Response to Emergencies and Catastrophes (Ministry of Security) and Federal Emergency System (SIFEM) (reactivated in December 2015) continue to coordinate with affected provinces and relevant ministries (Health, including the National Directorate for Health Emergencies, Social Development, Agro-industry, Defence, etc.), and have mobilized armed and security forces to provide support in various emergency situations. Various national Civil Protection teams continue touring the area with which ARC maintains close coordination in the field, especially with the Civil Protection Under-Secretariat.

The Ministries of the Interior, Social Development, Agro-industry and their provincial counterparts are designing economic mitigation measures such as subsidies, credit lines, etc. In epidemiological terms, the Ministry of Health (national) continues implementing mechanisms set up in response to the Epidemiological Outbreak Alert declared in January 2015 (dengue, chikungunya and Zika) based on its epidemiological surveillance system and strongly emphasizing dissemination, control and garbage removal campaigns.

At the local level, governments (provincial and municipal) continue to focus their efforts on mitigating the crisis, evacuating families, distributing humanitarian aid (mostly food, mattresses, water, diapers, etc.), reinforcing health devices (particularly focused on vector control), rehabilitating services, reducing flooded routes and drainage efforts using water pumps, among other actions. Volunteer fire-fighters are also active, and even though many of their stations are unable to fully handle the situation given their limited logistical resources, they are supporting the rescue, evacuation and humanitarian aid distribution efforts.

Locally-based organizations such as Caritas Argentina and Argentina Scouts continue with interventions from their regional and local units, complementing national fundraising campaigns (Caritas) and supporting mechanisms for collecting and classifying private donations (Scouts). Institutions such as Red Solidaria, Rotary Club and Si Foundation have continued their national and local donation campaigns and organization of direct distributions in affected communities, albeit with no coordination with national or provincial response mechanisms. Organizations such as TECHO continue providing support in various locations through the construction of temporary housing modules.

A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning

The ARC conducted needs assessments in the following communities:

Province	Location	Evacuation	Humanitarian distributions	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	Health and Health Promotion	Psychosocial Support	Collective centre management	Temporary Shelter	Coordination
Clorinda	Clorinda			X	X			X	
Corrientes	Esquina	X		X	X	X	X		
	Pueblo Libertador		X	X	X				
Entre Ríos	La Paz	X	X	X		X	X		X
Santa Fe	Santa Fe (Capital)			X	X		X	X	
	Arroyo Leyes			X	X			X	
	Santa Rosa de Calchines			X	X			X	
Buenos Aires	San Pedro			X	X	X			X
Córdoba	Pozo del Molle								X

The ARC conducted its humanitarian actions in the following communities:

Province	Location	Evacuation	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	Collective centre management	Coordination
Entre Ríos	Concordia	X	X	X	X
	Concepción del Uruguay	X	X	X	X
Buenos Aires	Zárate	X	X		X
	Campana	X	X		
	San Pedro	X	X		X
	Baradero	X			

The criteria for selecting these communities was based on:

1. The level of impact (based on available information from ARC assessments);
2. Communities located in areas with ARC branches; and
3. Agreements with local and province governments.

The ARC is currently completing the actions contained within the plan of action; it has completed the emergency assessment started in April and has begun to respond to those emergencies.

The ARC has joined several local EOCs that requested the institution's support in terms of psychosocial support, prevalent disease prevention, promotion and emergencies, first aid assistance and help with collective centres and evacuation efforts, among others.

New developments have made it necessary to revise the ARC intervention strategy since previously unaffected areas are now affected and other areas affected since December 2015 have worsened because of subsequent phenomena. These provinces are:

Santa Fe: Santa Fe (capital), Santa Rosa de Calchines, Arroyo Leyes and San Cristóbal
 Entre Ríos: La Paz, Concordia and Concepción del Uruguay
 Corrientes: Esquina, Pueblo Libertador and Paso Telégrafo
 Buenos Aires: Zárate, Campana and San Pedro
 Córdoba: Pozo del Molle
 Formosa: Clorinda

Beneficiary Selection

In December 2015 and January 2016, ARC led a major response operation in coastal areas, mainly focusing its efforts in the province of Entre Ríos (mainly Concordia and Concepción del Uruguay), Formosa (Clorinda), Santa Fe (capital city of Santa Fe) and Corrientes (capital city and Peruggorría).

The National Society initially based beneficiary selection on the following criteria:

- Urban and semi-urban areas most affected by floods;
- People with the highest levels of vulnerability, which includes women, the elderly, children and persons with disabilities;
- Damage to homes based on water levels;
- Damage to livelihoods access; and/or
- Families left incommunicado and who lack means of transportation.

There are no ARC branches in most of the cities mentioned above; therefore, teams are being deployed from around the country, including National Intervention Team members.

Interventions in these areas are according to the following criteria:

- Informal or formal requests for ARC support from municipal governments;
- Coordination with Civil Protection Secretariat;
- Needs in terms of evacuation work and tasks;
- Communities left incommunicado with difficult or no access by land;
- Response gaps: Lack of mobility resources or nautical means, lack of specialized personnel, emergency assessments in affected areas, among others; and/or
- Humanitarian needs not being covered by other actors, mainly access to safe water.

Target population of the operation

The National Society prioritizes its actions in the following areas based on the evolution of the rainfall and flooding and the continuity of the operation:

Province	Families to be reached	People to be reached
Santa Fe	600	3,000
Entre Ríos	300	1,500
Corrientes	400	2,000
Buenos Aires	400	2,000
Córdoba	300	1,500
Formosa	500	2,500
TOTAL	2,500	12,500

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The initial overall objective of the plan of action for this operation was to ensure that people affected by the floods in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Santa Fe and Corrientes receive adequate and timely assistance and the necessary support to increase their capacity for early recovery. The initial operational planning had considered the forecasted impact of the El Niño phenomenon. The El Niño phenomenon had an impact in late December and then in April. Despite the forecast for increased precipitation in May and June, this did not occur. Since then, no heavy rains have fallen in the target regions.

In view of the evolution of the situation that affected the area originally included in the plan of action, the overall objective mentioned above will be maintained with a focus on the targeted areas mentioned above and the key activities remain the same.

The operation will help ARC to build capacity in:

- a) Disaster management, assuming a commitment to working together with the government.
- b) Increasing local capacity (branch volunteers) in emergency management.
- c) Disaster risk reduction work to support communities with their recovery processes and building their resilience to these events in the medium and short-term.

Proposed strategy

In order to fulfil the overall objective and bridge humanitarian gaps, ARC will work in the following sectors. The following table indicates the number of households to be reached in each of the following provinces:

Sectors for humanitarian aid	Province						TOTAL
	Corrientes	Santa Fe	Formosa	Buenos Aires	Córdoba	Entre Ríos	
First aid	70	130	25	30	50	500	805
Health promotion information	400	600	500	400	300	300	2,500
Psychosocial support	300	600	400	200	50	300	1,850
Water purifier	200	200	500	750	100	20	1,770
WASH information and training	400	600	500	400	300	300	2,500
Cleaning kits	150	-	-	300	-	-	450
Cash transfer programme	-	277	-	-	-	542	819
Shelter	-	-	385	-	-	-	385

Operational support services

Human resources

The ARC branch network has been on red alert since 23 December 2015, and calls and availability requests have been made to volunteers nationwide. Currently, 300 volunteers have been mobilized to support local actions. ARC's headquarters has deployed NIT members and a reinforcement of volunteers to support local actions, namely:

Nine NIT members were deployed to respond to the emergency and assist local branches. First aid, psychosocial support (PSS), assessment and support teams have been deployed to the field.

Government agencies: The National Society president and board members travelled to affected areas to support volunteer efforts.

Headquarters: All directors have provided specific support to deal with the situation. Clear roles and responsibilities have been established, and 15 staff members are completely dedicated to this emergency.

The head of this operation is responsible for the National Directorate for Emergency and Disaster Response and under the supervision of the executive director. The project hired a coordinator to coordinate and implement local-level activities, working with communities and the inclusion of ARC branch volunteers in order to strengthen coordination in the target area. An administrative-financial assistant was also hired for this operation. All of these people will have ARC insurance.

To date, a general coordinator and an administrator/finance officer have been hired to support the operation.

Logistics and supply chain

The supply chain for the operation did not require to use international sources. With the support of IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit, the mobilisation table was created and published with National Societies and donors, though goods were mobilised through local procurement or in-kind donations in-country.

The NS was supported remotely from IFRC procurement team in Panama for the tendering and selection of suppliers for cash transfer in the shelter sector.

Logistics teams from the Argentine Red Cross at headquarters and branch levels continue supporting the operation's plan of action. Seven vehicles and 3 semi-rigid boats from the ARC have been used for relief activities.

Information technologies (IT)

An IT and Telecom team was deployed at the start of the operation; however, it has since been deactivated, but it remains on alert and ready for deployment if necessary.

Communications equipment, fixed and mobile phones, laptops, tablets and printers have been made available in order to keep headquarters, branches and volunteers connected, enable record keeping, updating of data, planning and for the coordination of the emergency. ODK was used to register surveys and for beneficiary identification, and the Mega V system is being used to deliver cards for cash distributions and relief items.

The ARC has used the following devices for data collection and assessments:

- 1 Drone for rapid aerial assessments.
- 1 Open Data Kit (ODK) + Mega V kit

Communications

There have been no changes to lines of action in the plan of action. The headquarters' Communications Department has participated in various EOC and NIT meetings in order to:

- Develop specific press releases (March and April 2016)

- Provide induction to volunteers and NIT members: Specific introduction to media in emergencies.
- Maintain communications with Strategic partners (such as Walmart Foundation, among others)
- Create graphics and audio-visual products for dissemination
- Develop life stories ("Recording of Beneficiary Stories").

Security

No changes to the plan of action conditions, actions and activities.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The Argentine Red Cross has continuously monitored the emergency and its evolution throughout the entire operation. A national EOC was established in the branches in La Plata, Saavedra and Santa Fe to track all of the new developments. The National Society's Directorate for Emergency and Disaster Response (DRED) is represented in this EOC, resulting in country-level operational decisions being made in coordination with other Directorates, as well as monitoring and tracking of the operation.

This operation includes the following mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and reporting:

- Regular operation updates (at least once a month).
- Beneficiary satisfaction surveys
- A final report of the operation (available 90 days after the closing of the operation)
- Accountability through public information (networks)

The IFRC supports planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) through its PMER unit at the Americas Regional Office (ARO), country cluster in Lima and PADRU and its regional disaster management coordinator for South America.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Health

Needs assessment:

Affected areas were already suffering from problems prior to this emergency, specifically inadequate health care, difficulty accessing health centres due to the distance and health care delivery with limited hours and with no specialists. One of the main needs identified was having first aid brigades available to treat any emergencies or to provide urgent care to the affected population, especially self-evacuees living with relatives. In addition, dengue cases are on the rise in provinces, which is causing concern among the vulnerable population. It has been important to establish a PSS strategy for families in collective centres and for the population returning to their homes for when they have to face the losses and damages to their dwellings. Health promotion activities will be important to restore sanitary conditions around and within their housing, in addition to epidemic prevention in view of the existing conditions and the prevalence of vectors in the area.

Population to be assisted: At least 2,500 affected families in Entre Rios, Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Formosa receive needs-based assistance in terms of health promotion, psychosocial support and first aid.

Objectives	Indicators
Outcome 1. At least 2,500 families affected by flooding in collective centres or affected areas reduce immediate health risks	% of the affected people in the area who have access to first aid
Output 1. 2,500 families receive speedy medical treatment for	No. de people reached with first aid services

injuries and illnesses	No. of first aid posts									
Output 1.2 At least 10,000 people receive PSS	No. of people receiving psychosocial support									
Output 1.3 At least 2,5000 families receive community health promotion and disease prevention	No. of families strengthened with community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) knowledge No. number of volunteers trained in CBHFA No. families who have health prevention information No. of anti-dengue campaigns									
Activities	Months									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Procure first aid materials and inputs for health posts	■									
Set up and adapt mobile first aid posts	■	■								
Provide first aid care	■	■								
Carry out PSS sessions	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Train branch volunteers on the CBHFA methodology	■	■	■							
Carry out CBHFA workshops for affected communities			■	■	■	■				
Production of health promotion materials that focus on dengue prevention and other diseases				■	■	■				
Dissemination of health promotion materials					■	■	■	■	■	

Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure first aid materials and inputs for health posts. Materials were purchased for seven first aid kits (bandages, gauze and other first aid materials), which have been replenished more than once based on use. Kits were distributed among mobile staff in Formosa, Corrientes and Santa Fe and in three relief posts set up in the city of Concordia. In the city of Santa Fe, 23 first aid kits were delivered to beneficiaries in the collective centres, communities and to families cut off by the emergency. Set up and adapt mobile first aid posts Three relief posts were set up with support from 105 volunteers from branches across the country, including Santos Lugares, Saavedra, Villa Crespo, Tandil, La Plata, Villa Dominico, Vicente López, Quilmes, Zárate, Campana and Mar del Plata. In Entre Ríos, relief posts were set up in Concordia, and in the case of Formosa, Corrientes and Santa Fe, mobile care groups were formed. One first aid post was set up in Santa Fe during evacuations with 25 volunteers from the local branch. The post was set up from the moment families started to be evacuated. No first aid posts have been set up in affected areas since the emergency in April 2016, although care teams with first aid kits/backpacks were appointed for all activities. This increased the number of first aid treatments provided. Provide first aid care First aid was provided to a total of 2,844 people mainly due for cuts, hypertensive crises and minor injuries. While the goal was to assist at least 5,000 people, the nature of the emergency reduced demand from people requiring assistance. After the April 2016 emergency, 169 people were provided with first aid also for cuts, hypertensive crises and minor injuries. 		
Province	Communities	People reached
Entre Ríos	Concordia Concepción del Uruguay La Paz	1,564 300 75
Santa Fe	Capital and surrounding areas	513
Formosa	Clorinda	98

Corrientes	Capital and surrounding areas Esquina	200 79
Córdoba	Pozo del Molle	15
TOTAL		2,844

- **Carry out PSS sessions**

PSS sessions were cross-cutting throughout the entire emergency, and the branches in the field continue working with the affected communities. As of April 2016, 4,000 PSS sessions had been provided in Clorinda, Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay and Santa Fe. After the April emergency, PSS was provided to an additional 2,972 residents, including in new locations. The following table details the PSS care provided:

Province	Communities	People reached
Entre Ríos	Concordia	532
	Concepción del Uruguay	152
	La Paz	452
Santa Fe	Capital and surrounding areas	2,400
Formosa	Clorinda	1,600
Corrientes	Capital and surrounding areas	668
	Esquina	280
	Pueblo Libertador	152
Córdoba	Pozo del Molle	76
Buenos Aires	San Pedro	660
TOTAL		6,972

- **Train branch volunteers on the CBHFA methodology**

During the first phase, 38 volunteers from branches in Clorinda and Corrientes were trained, with participation from five facilitators from the branches in Quilmes, Vicente López, Luján and La Plata. In April, 15 volunteers from the branches in Paraná, Santa Fe and Corrientes received training on CBHFA and PSS.

A total of two CBHFA trainings were provided to volunteers that included water and sanitation, PSS and health.

- **Carry out CBHFA workshops for affected communities**

Health promotion and community first aid activities began in the first week of January, working with collective centres in Clorinda, Concepción del Uruguay, Concordia and Santa Fe. More than 3,000 families were reached through this methodology.

These activities resumed in April 2016 in the collective centres in Esquina, Pueblo Libertador, La Paz and Pozo del Molle, reaching a total of 1,500 families. A total of 4,500 families were reached through health promotion and community first aid.

- **Produce health promotion materials focusing on dengue prevention but also others diseases**

So far, 25,000 flyers and 2,000 posters on dengue, chikungunya and Zika have been produced, in addition to 5,000 flyers on diarrhoea, 5,000 on snakebites, 5,000 on various insect bites and

10,000 on water and sanitation.

- **Disseminate health promotion materials**

ARC's National Directorate for Health Promotion and Community Development has distributed the Zika, dengue and chikungunya and the Returning Home materials to various branches across the country; this information is being disseminated to communities and collective centres in Clorinda, Concepción del Uruguay and Santa Fe with help from local volunteers. Health promotion posters are also being disseminated during aid distribution activities, reaching 4,000 people to date.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs assessment: The government is providing chlorine tablets and water filters and the population is receiving the guidelines required for their use and operation. In order to complement these efforts, ARC volunteers will provide awareness workshops to the population.

Problems with safe water supply have been identified in Clorinda, Formosa, which makes it necessary to educate the population on adequate use, optimization and hygiene. Garbage has accumulated in affected communities, making the carrying out of awareness campaigns for the population's safe return to their homes essential. In addition, sanitation messages to prevent health problems related to gastrointestinal issues resulting from improper use of latrines and poor domestic animal management have been disseminated.

In **Entre Ríos**, families have begun to return to their homes; as a result, in order to ensure a safe return, the government and the ARC have prioritized the provision of information on safe water use, sanitation and hygiene promotion to the population, as well as home cleaning activities. The National Society will centre its actions in Colón, Concordia and Concepcion del Uruguay since the safety of the water cannot be ensured. The population is consuming tap water that is not safe, making it necessary to provide water purification methods.

In **Santa Fe**, the government is covering several actions, but messages to the community on water use, sanitation and hygiene promotion need to be reinforced.

The safety of the water cannot be ensured in Perugorría either; consequently, this need has to be covered for three weeks after the population returns to their homes while the new pumps are up and operating.

Population to be assisted: A total of 2,500 affected families in Entre Ríos, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Buenos Aires and Formosa receive needs-based assistance in the form of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities for their return home.

Objective	Indicators									
Outcome 2. At least 2,500 families have access to safe water, hygiene promotion and improve their water and sanitation conditions	No. of assisted families									
Output 2.1 2,500 families receive support and information on safe water use and household sanitation	No. of safe water use workshops No. of cleaning kits delivered									
Output 2.2 800 families receive hygiene-related items	No. of jerrycans distributed									
Activities	Months									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Distribute 2 10-litre jerrycans and chlorine tablets (2,100 tablets per family per month) to 800 families in Clorinda										
Carry out safe water use workshops to target population										
Distribute 450 cleaning kits (1 per family) in Clorinda, Concepción de Uruguay, Concordia and Corrientes.										
Provide information on safe water use and household sanitation to 2,500 families										

Conduct 8 household sanitation campaigns

Progress towards outcomes

- **Distribute 10-litre jerrycans**

1,062 jerrycans have been distributed to 651 affected families (2 per family) in Clorinda.

Provinces	Communities	Households reached
Formosa	B. 25 de Mayo	240
	Kilómetros	411
Total		651

- **Distribute chlorine tablets**

So far, 67,496 water purification sachets have been distributed to 651 families (240 families in 25 de Mayo and 411 families in Los Kilómetros in the city of Clorinda, and 75 families in Corrientes). This activity was carried out with pre-positioned National Society resources. 2,400 water purification sachets have been distributed in Esquina in the collective centres. 3,600 water purification sachets were distributed in rural areas in Pueblo Libertador in order to facilitate access to safe water for people cut off by flooding.

Provinces	Communities	Families reached
Formosa	B. 25 de Mayo	240
	Kilómetros	411
Corrientes	Esquina	35
	Pueblo Libertador	40
Total		726

- **Distribute 1,000 cleaning kits**

138 families received cleaning kits in Esquina and Corrientes. Data was collected to deliver 300 cleaning kits to San Pedro in the province of Buenos Aires and 138 in the province of Corrientes. At the time of this report, 480 cleaning kits have been delivered to beneficiaries.

Provinces	Communities	Families reached
Buenos Aires	San Pedro	300
Corrientes	Esquina	138
Total		438

- **Provide information on safe water use and house hold sanitation**

Safe water management dissemination activities were conducted in the early days of the emergency, mainly in collective centres and later when families began returning to their homes in the provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Corrientes. Two safe water management workshops have been held so far in the city of Clorinda; they were attended by 31 people (heads of households) and 21 children from the 25 de Mayo neighbourhood. Safe water management training was also provided to community volunteers in the 25 de Mayo neighbourhood and in Kilómetros in the city of Formosa, which was attended by 11 community volunteers and 4 volunteers from the Corrientes branch. Five volunteer from the branches in La Plata, Quilmes, Vicente López and Luján served as the facilitators for this activity.

In April 2016, 12 workshops were held on this topic in the cities of La Paz, Pueblo Libertador, Paso Telégrafo and Esquina. In La Paz and Esquina, workshops were delivered in the

collective centres to the collective centre managers, while in Pueblo Libertador workshops were held at the Fire Station and during a tour of flooded areas in order to continue delivering these workshops to the affected communities. In Paso Telégrafo, workshops were held with evacuated families living by the sides of roads.

In Buenos Aires, San Pedro, workshops were held in various affected communities, which were delivered in the homes of the affected families during the volunteers' assessment tours and in collective centres.

Safe water management workshops were also held in Pozo de Molle, Córdoba, which were delivered by volunteers in the affected communities.

Province	Communities reached
Formosa	Los Kilómetros
	25 de Mayo
Corrientes	Esquina
	Pueblo Libertador
	Paso Telégrafo
Entre Ríos	La Paz
	Concordia
	Concepción del Uruguay
Santa Fe	Capital and surrounding areas
Córdoba	Pozo del Molle

- **Conduct 8 household sanitation campaigns**

Eight household cleaning campaigns were conducted in the city of Concordia. During these activities, both the volunteers and community members helped clean up dwellings and household items for the return home.

These campaigns were only conducted in Entre Ríos, Concordia, which were a joint effort with the Fire Department and the city's civil defence. ARC volunteers provided cleaning materials and information on post-flood home sanitizing, and worked shoulder to shoulder with affected families to clean their homes.

Many families were unable to start cleaning their homes at that time because many had yet to repair the damages caused by the flood. A total of 56 homes in Concordia (Entre Ríos province) were cleaned as a result of these ARC actions.

Shelter (including household non-food items)

Needs assessment: In many cases, flooding has left homes completely underwater (1.5 metres above the average roof level of the houses). With the exception of the province of Formosa, most homes are made of cement, which means that there has been no major structural damage except to roofs and floors; however, in terms of household belongings (furniture, appliances, among others), losses have been considerable or total. In Entre Ríos and Corrientes families have continued to return to their homes, while in Santa Fe and Formosa families remain displaced. Santa Fe has well-organized collective

centres without major needs; as a result, affected families in this area only require support for returning home. However, in Clorinda more than 385 families are living along Route 11 in very precarious houses that are structurally weak and have poorly constructed latrines with no roofs and almost no privacy.

Population to be assisted: Based on the completion of assessments, the ARC will deliver support through a cash transfer programme that will provide \$150 US dollars (USD) to 819 families in Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay and Santa Fe. This population group's homes were made of concrete and other solid housing material and these funds aim to support their return.

In addition, a second group of 385 families in Clorinda will also receive cash transfer to support the purchase of housing materials in hardware stores and other commercial establishments. This population had been displaced to spontaneous collective centres, which were also damaged by the rain. ARF has trained volunteers who can provide technical assistance to build back safer.

Objective		Indicators									
Outcome 3: Emergency shelter assistance provided to the target population in Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay and Santa Fe.		No. of families receiving shelter assistance									
Output 3.1 819 affected families are assisted in Clorinda, Concepción del Uruguay, Concordia and Santa Fe through USD\$150 in conditional funds to meet their immediate needs upon returning to their homes		No. of pre-paid cards delivered in target areas									
Output 3.2: 385 families in Los Kilómetros in Clorinda receive assistance, including cash transfer, for emergency shelter		No. of families reached through shelter equipment. No. of pre-positioned kits									
Activities	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Carry out beneficiary evaluation and registration using ODK											
Complete market analysis and determine amount of assistance required											
Notify beneficiaries											
Coordinate with selected bank for the issuance of cards											
Deliver cards to beneficiaries											
Monitor card use											
Register beneficiaries using Mega-V to deliver kits											
Distribute 385 cash transfers for emergency shelter											
Technical assistance to build back safer											

Progress towards outcomes

- Carry out beneficiary evaluation and registration using ODK**

546 families have been evaluated and registered in Concordia and 280 in Concepción del Uruguay in the province of Entre Ríos using the ODK system.

276 beneficiaries were registered in the city of Santa Fe.

385 families were registered in the city of Clorinda for subsequent delivery of vouchers to acquire building materials.

300 families were registered in the city of San Pedro for the distribution of cleaning kits.

Province	Communities	Families reached
Entre Ríos	Concordia	546
	Concepción del Uruguay	280
Santa Fe	Santa Fe Capital	276
Formosa	Clorinda	385
Buenos Aires	San Pedro	300
TOTAL		1,787

- Complete market analysis and determine amount of assistance required**

Several meetings were held with various organizations and agencies (e.g. ADRA) working in affected areas in order to determine the amount that would be provided through the Cash Transfer Programme Card. It was decided that each family would receive 1,700.00 Argentine pesos (ARS)

(about USD\$113).

A market study was conducted for the city of Clorinda.

- **Notify beneficiaries**

Notifications for all issued cards were sent out, and while not all beneficiaries came on the specified date, the cards were later delivered by local branches to each beneficiary. The notifications for the beneficiaries in the city of Santa Fe will be sent out the second and third week of July 2016.

- **Coordinate with selected bank for the issuance of cards**

So far, the Bank has delivered all recovery cards in Entre Ríos. Another batch of cards will be arriving on the agreed upon date for delivery in the city of Santa Fe.

- **Deliver cards to beneficiaries**

A total of 277 cards have been distributed in Concordia and 265 in Concepción del Uruguay. A total of 62 cards in Concordia and 5 in Concepción del Uruguay have yet to be delivered due to problems with the cards' issuance (errors in the names printed on the plastic). The 277 cards intended for Santa Fe will be distributed on 15 July 2016. It was decided that each family would receive ARS 1,700.00 (about USD\$113)

- **Monitor card use**

The National Society monitored use through its teams in the field.

- **Register beneficiaries using Mega-V to deliver kits**

Mega-V was used to distribute jerrycans (Clorinda), CTP (Concordia and Concepción del Uruguay and in Santa Fe) and cleaning kits in San Pedro.

- **Distribute 385 cash transfers for emergency shelter**

Based on the feasibility study done in Los Kilómetros, Clorinda, the National Society decided to conduct this line in CTP. After an evaluation of 385 families in Los Kilómetros and gathering information regarding suppliers in the area, it was decided that each family would receive a voucher for ARS 3,250 (USD 215) to purchase building, plumbing and electrical supplies. This is still underway and delivery is expected to be completed in September 2016.

- **Technical assistance to build back safer**

The ARC, through its volunteers, will provide guidance and technical support to those participating in the CTP. The ARC, with trained volunteers in shelter, will support communities to build back safer.

Disaster Risk reduction

Needs analysis: Considering that the El Niño phenomenon will continue throughout the first half of 2016, it is necessary to improve preparedness mechanisms. The ARC has disaster preparedness and risk reduction capacity to respond to the current context, but it is concentrated in the central regions of Argentina. This is due to past operations (Floods in La Plata city during 2013) and local DIPECHO risk management projects, which have taken place in those regions. The current emergency has showed the ARC's strong capacity for response, but branch personnel and volunteers in the current affected areas need to strengthen their skills.

In addition, some response actions need to be linked to the risk management cycle to bolster the prevention, preparedness and response measures. The floods along the Argentine coast demonstrated that the population in Entre Ríos, Formosa, Santa Fe and Corrientes provinces do not possess the knowledge to deal with these types of floods and to handle the information provided by the authorities

during these events. This has caused a delayed response in terms of evacuation, resulting in people losing their household items.

Population to be assisted: Four communities and volunteers in Entre Ríos, Santa Fe and Formosa will be supported through disaster preparedness.

Objectives	Indicators									
Outcome 4. Community disaster protection and restoration in four fundamental areas	No. of communities reached through preparedness interventions No. of municipalities prepared Total number of households that participated in the project activities % of people in the project site who have better knowledge of disaster risk management									
Output 4.1. Mapping of resources for vulnerabilities, capacities and risks related to multiple hazards is carried out in four communities.	No. of local contingency plans No. of vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) conducted No. of assessments and short and medium-term plans for imminent risks for vulnerable groups made No. of people trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment									
Activities	Month									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Select and validate four communities, together with local volunteers, in the provinces of Santa Fe, Formosa, Corrientes and Entre Ríos.										
Conduct "learning by doing" workshop linked to climate change with 25 ARC volunteers in one target community										
Conduct a VCA linked with climate change in the other three project communities										
Procure and provide equipment to three community teams										

National Society Capacity Building

Needs analysis: The response efforts will put pressure on ARC's capacity and demand on personnel and volunteers as well as other organizational components in the response operation. There is a need to support ARC leadership to ensure modernization, professionalism, and teamwork, with special attention to the active and effective integration of volunteers supporting affected branches.

Gender, diversity and protection issues need to be taken into account in the National Society response and recovery phase, as most of the emergencies in Argentina are mass displacements and temporary accommodation for evacuees in displaced-persons facilities are needed. For that reason, the areas of gender-based violence (GBV), child protection and social exclusion of some groups of people based on ethnic background need to be included in the curricula for the National Society's volunteers

Objective	Indicators									
Outcome 5. Argentine Red Cross has increased its knowledge regarding disaster management capacity	% of people trained with better disaster management knowledge									
Output 5.1: Staff and volunteer emergency response capacity is strengthened	No. of volunteers trained and prepared as NIT members									
Activities	Month									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Conduct NIT training courses										

Progress towards outcomes

This area has undergone a slight modification due the lack of funds for this appeal. The Emergency

operations centre (EOC) workshop, the protection workshop and the national contingency plan actions, including a workshop, have been eliminated. However, national intervention team members will receive training in the last quarter of this operation as originally planned.

Quality programming

Objective	Indicators									
Outcome 6. Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	No. of reports generated by branches and national EOC									
Output 6.1 Initial needs are assessed in consultation with beneficiaries.	No. of assessment reports Assessment reports that provide data on affected population disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities (assessment reports).									
Output 6.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.	No. of National Society monitoring missions No. of coordination meetings. No. of beneficiary interviews to learn about their level of satisfaction. No. of beneficiary stories									
Output 6.3 Operation activities are shared over local, regional and national media	No. of press releases to the media. No. of beneficiary stories disseminated.									
Activities Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Complete rapid assessments										
Conduct detailed assessments										
Deploy RITs general coordination										
Maintain functioning of the ARC's National Emergency Operation Centre										
Carry out meetings with NITs for activity planning and implementation										
Communicate the ARC's plan of action internally and externally										
Carry out monitoring visits (IFRC)										
Coordinate meetings with local, provincial and national authorities										
Carry out monitoring visits by ARC's headquarters										
Complete beneficiary satisfaction survey										
Record beneficiary stories, and publish communications material										
Disseminate press releases for accountability to the community										
Hire ARC staff (1 coordinator, and 1 finance officer) to support the operation										
Coordinate the final external evaluation										
Carry out Lessons Learned workshop.										

Progress towards outcomes

- **Complete rapid assessments**

Rapid assessments have been completed in all areas of intervention. Assessments were conducted in the cities of Clorinda (Formosa), Concordia and Concepción del Uruguay (Entre Ríos), Perogorria and Corrientes (Corrientes), Santa Fe and departments around the capital city (Santa Fe).

Rapid assessments increased in April 2016 due to the additional flooding in other parts of the country; these were conducted in La Paz (Entre Ríos), Esquina, Pueblo Libertador, Paso Telégrafo (Corrientes), San Cristobal (Santa Fe), Pozo del Molle (Córdoba), San Pedro (Buenos Aires).

- **Conduct detailed assessments**

Detailed assessments have been completed for areas affected in December 2015 and those affected

in April 2016; these assessments were conducted in the following communities: Clorinda, Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay, Pozo del Molle, Santa Fe Capital, San Cristobal, San Pedro, Santa Rosa de Calchines, Arroyo Leyes, Paso Telégrafo, La Paz, Esquina and Pueblo Libertador.

- **Deploy Regional Intervention Teams general coordination**

A General RIT member from Mexico has been deployed for 30 days.

- **Maintain functioning of the ARC's National Emergency Operation Centre**

EOCs used during this emergency were pre-positioned in branches in Saavedra, La Plata, Santa Fe and in the ARC's headquarters; these EOCs are currently closed, although they are ready to be reactivated if necessary.

- **Carry out meetings with National Intervention Teams for activity planning and implementation**

At the time of this report, 17 NIT members have been deployed to various missions, and two regional meetings were held with NITs in January and March 2016.

- **Communicate the ARC's Plan of Action internally and externally**

The plan of action has been presented internally, and it continues to be presented externally to various State officials, including the Health Minister and province leadership in Santa Fe, Corrientes and Entre Ríos. It was also presented at the Federal Emergency System (SIFEM for its acronym in Spanish) meeting to representatives from all of the affected governments and national security authorities. A document to present the plan of action has been prepared so that it can be disseminated among potential national donors.

- **Carry out monitoring visits (IFRC)**

The IFRC disaster management coordinator for South America conducted monitoring missions in March and June 2016.

- **Coordinate meetings with local, provincial and national authorities**

The ARC President has held several coordination meetings with municipal mayors and provincial governors from Entre Ríos, Santa Fe, Corrientes and Formosa. The last meeting between the ARC President and national government authorities took place on 4 February 2016.

- **Carry out monitoring visits by ARC headquarters**

Monitoring visits (9 visits) by national headquarters to the affected regions (Formosa, Corrientes, Santa Fe and Entre Ríos) were made as scheduled. A visit was made to Clorinda and Concepción del Uruguay in March 2016.

- **Complete beneficiary satisfaction survey**

Satisfaction surveys were conducted with the beneficiaries that have received cards.

- **Record beneficiary stories, and publish communications material**

The recording of beneficiary stories began in in late March 2016, and they were sent for editing in April 2016.

- **Disseminate press releases for accountability to the community**

Information regarding the plan of action and activities conducted by ARC has been shared by local and national media outlets.

- **Hire ARC staff (1 coordinator, and 1 finance officer) to support the operation**

As for staff recruitment, a finance officer and a general coordinator have been hired. Two of the local technicians provided for initially by the operation will no longer be hired, and ARC is weighing the real need for hiring other staff because of the way the emergency situation has evolved these last

few weeks, as well as the actual need of having dedicated staff specifically for one work area.

- **Coordinate the final external evaluation**

Programming for this activity continues as per the emergency plan of action (EPoA); it will be developed in November 2016.

- **Carry out Lessons Learned workshop.**

Programming for this activity continues as per the EPoA; it will be developed in November 2016.

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1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

19/08/2016

MDRAR010 - ARGENTINA FLOODS

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	81,703			81,703
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	0			0
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0			0
Medical & First Aid	3,948			3,948
Teaching Materials	21,913			21,913
Utensils & Tools	2,369			2,369
Other Supplies & Services	14,806			14,806
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	121,259			121,259
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	245,998	0	0	245,998
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0			0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	1,751			1,751
Distribution & Monitoring	2,093			2,093
Transport & Vehicle Costs	22,603			22,603
Logistics Services	3,183			3,183
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	29,630	0	0	29,630
International Staff	5,429			5,429
National Staff	9,871			9,871
National Society Staff	33,264			33,264
Volunteers	29,807			29,807
Other Staff Benefits	3,257			3,257
Total PERSONNEL	81,627	0	0	81,627
Consultants	7,008			7,008
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	7,008	0	0	7,008
Workshops & Training	26,601			26,601
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	26,601	0	0	26,601
Travel	12,338			12,338
Information & Public Relations	7,798			7,798
Office Costs	2,961			2,961
Communications	3,455			3,455
Financial Charges	1,579			1,579
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,539			2,539
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	30,670	0	0	30,670
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	27,400	0	0	27,400
Total INDIRECT COSTS	27,400	0	0	27,400
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	448,933	0	0	448,933
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	245,898			245,898
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	245,898	0	0	245,898
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	203,035	0	0	203,035