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# DREF Final Report

## Argentina: Landslide

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency DREF: MDRAR012</b>	<b>Glide N° <a href="#">LS-2017-000009-ARG</a></b>
<b>Date issued:</b> 20 September 2017	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 10 January 2017
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> Pabel Angeles, IFRC Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for South America	<b>Point of Contact (name and title):</b> Cristian D. Bolado, National Emergency and Disaster Response Director – Argentine Red Cross (ARC)
<b>Operation start date:</b> 10 January 2017	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 85,705 Swiss francs	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 2,666 people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 1,866 people (466 families)
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Argentine Red Cross (ARC) has 65 branches with 6,395 volunteers and 1,845 staff members.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Various Ministries from Jujuy Province are working in the field, as well as organizations such as: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARITAS Argentina, Volunteer Fire Brigade, Secretariat of Civil Protection and Comprehensive Emergency and Disaster Management, and the Argentine Armed Forces.	

<Click [here](#) to view the Financial report.>

### A. Situation Analysis

#### Description of the Disaster

Starting in early January 2017, floods, landslides and mudslides caused by heavy rainfall in different locations caused damage to several communities in the Jujuy province.

On 10 January 2017, 90 per cent of the homes in the city of Volcán was affected by mudslides and rocks washing down from surrounding hills. Access routes were severely damaged. According to the ARC assessments in the area, 2,666 people were affected, 446 people were evacuated, 667 dwellings were destroyed and 2 people died during the emergency.

Mud accumulation was up to a metre and a half high in some areas. Hundreds of people were left isolated, unable to enter or leave the city for more than 24 hours. Tourists and communities were left unable to access basic services, health care, or return to their homes.

More than 250 people in the communities of Tumbaya and Bárcena (located to the north and south of Volcán, respectively) were also affected. Homes were flooded and to a lesser extent, the mud and rocks. During the first week of the emergency, health services, access by land, telecommunication services and radio communications were completely disrupted. Local infrastructure was also damaged.



Argentine Red Cross volunteers organized community psychosocial support activities in Volcán Jujuy. Source: ARC

The Jujuy provincial government declared Volcán a disaster area and declared a province-wide state of emergency. In Jujuy, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Interior requested assistance from the Argentine Red Cross. Commercial activities and public and private services resumed, and affected communities have begun the rebuilding process.

## **Summary of current response**

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

On 10 January, the ARC branch in Jujuy reported the landslides in Volcán to their national headquarters. Not many details were known at the time since the city was incommunicado; the branch deployed a six-person team (including the General Coordinator) to the affected area to conduct a rapid assessment of the situation.

The Jujuy branch is one of the most recent branches open in Argentina. It has been functioning for less than a year. The following day, an Argentine Red Cross National Intervention Team (NIT) member and a technical team from the branch in Salta, (located some 150 km from the emergency area) were deployed to support the rapid and detailed assessment.

The Argentine Red Cross central headquarters immediately activated the National Response System and its information channels: Disaster Risk Management Information System (SIGRID), Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), communication with national companies that support ARC response efforts, civil society organizations, etc.

A total of 151 volunteers and staff from ARC branches in San Salvador de Jujuy, Salta, Luján, Saavedra, Santos Lugares, San Andrés, Zárate, Chacabuco and Córdoba were deployed to support emergency response efforts and the general implementation of the Plan of Action.

### **Overview of the Red Cross - Red Crescent Movement in the country**

In Argentina, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides assistance and support to Southern cone countries through its country cluster support team in Buenos Aires. In emergencies and disasters, National Societies in this sub-region have additionally assistance and support from the IFRC disaster and crises unit located in the Americas Regional Office (ARO), as well as the disaster management coordinator for South America, based in Peru. Throughout the operation, the disaster management coordinator and the head of the CCST maintained constant contact with the National Society.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with representation in the country, conducts activities specific to its mandate such as working with authorities to integrate, implement and disseminate International Humanitarian Law and international standards on the use of force. The ICRC also strengthens the ARC's capacity to address emergencies in contexts of violence and crises and offer restoring family links (RFL) services.

### **Movement Coordination**

In addition to coordination with the IFRC, the ARC has kept the ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) in the region abreast of the situation.

Movement coordination mechanisms are up-to-date in the country. A Tripartite Agreement between the ARC, ICRC and IFRC was signed in March 2015. This agreement has the objective of maximizing the Movement's overall capacity to fulfil its humanitarian mission and strengthen the capacities of the Argentine Red Cross.

The ICRC provided technical support to the ARC's restoring family links activities, as well as organizing inductions for the staff and volunteers in this area.

### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the country**

Since the emergency began, different structures in the Province of Jujuy played a fundamental role coordinating response tasks. Led by the province's governor, an informal Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) began operating in Volcán the day the emergency occurred. Government officials, including the governor and the Minister of Security (among other provincial cabinet members), representatives of Jujuy's Civil Defence, Volcán's commissioner, Jujuy's Emergency Medical Care System (SAME) and the Argentine Red Cross participated in the EOC. Several other organizations joined EOC efforts, including the province's directorate for roads, the National Gendarmerie, the vast majority of the province's ministerial structures, representatives of the National Civil Protection Sub-Secretariat, volunteer firefighters, mayors from other jurisdictions, social organizations in the region and the Argentine Armed Forces.

The Armed Forces and the Province's Ministry of Security co-led the operation. The Armed Forces also provided significant logistics support and resources. Resources included tents for the establishment of the EOC, infrastructure for access to mobile telephone service, and four-wheel drive vehicles for transportation and to enter into areas of difficult access.

Community members conducted the first rescues. Humanitarian gaps were identified and covered through coordinated efforts by various actors. Rescue, evacuation and first aid tasks were prioritized during the first 72 hours after the landslide occurred. Equipment and machinery from the provincial and national government cleared National Route 9, which had been blocked from Bárcena to the north. Provincial police and the Gendarmerie worked to improve access, as during the first week, only people residing in the area and organizations responding to the emergency were allowed access.

Other organizations were present in the early days, such as Caritas Argentina (collecting donations, especially potable water and cleaning supplies), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and a local church which made its facilities available for use as a collective centre and later as a distribution centre for food rations.

Through collaboration between the local municipality, the province of Jujuy and the national government, a temporary collective centre was established in Volcán for the population that had lost their homes.

## **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning**

### **Health**

At the beginning of the emergency, access to health was impossible due to inaccessible roads damaged by mudslides. Several cases of diarrhoea due to environmental conditions, stagnant water, broken and collapsed water and sewage lines. Various organizations and agencies have conducted water and sanitation activities to help reduce incidences of waterborne diseases.

Respiratory infections, allergies and minor burns were reported (lime was used to dry the neighbourhood and the accumulated sewage water in the streets). The Argentine Red Cross, in collaboration with the EOC and local health facilities, contributed to reducing these health problems by distributing 3,000 facial masks to community members and response organizations.

Some of the elderly people and community members experiencing post-traumatic stress were housed in collective centres. The provincial Medical Care System and the ARC conducted psychosocial support activities to address these needs.

The Ministry of Health provided medical staff to the affected population, referring complex cases to the medical assistance network in the city of San Salvador de Jujuy. Volcán's health posts collapsed due to the increased case load. The provincial SAME and Argentine Red Cross in the first weeks supported primary health care needs during the first weeks of the emergency response. Health service delivery returned to normal and the cases of diarrhoea, dermatitis and other problems that emerged as a result of the emergency also decreased.

### **Water and Sanitation**

The mud and stones from this disaster damaged canals and the water system's old cement infrastructure. This led to the interruption of the local water supply and sanitation services for ten days until water systems were restored. Bottled water was distributed. Potable water, via the water company's tanker trucks, was distributed in collective centres and to people who remained in their homes. In a collective effort, the ARC, local and provincial governments and the Agua Segura Foundation distributed reusable water purifiers to the local school and health centre.

People who lost their homes and were living in housing modules had access to chemical toilets. For their bathing needs, other households shared their installations with the affected population.

### **Livelihoods**

During the emergency, families were unable continue their usual livelihood activities. In Volcán, part of the population are workers for the provincial or municipal governments and many others are employed at the lime factory located in the city. While the factory suffered damages, it resumed operations within a month, thus enabling its employees to return to work. Some Tumbayá residents engage in handicraft production for tourists while others engage in livestock production activities. Bárcena has many hotels and temporary lodgings for tourists travelling along National Route 9; many residents also produce handicrafts.

The affected population resumed its usual livelihood activities thanks to support from various provincial Ministries (including Human Development and Production) and communities' own efforts.

## **Food Security**

The provincial government's Ministry of Human Development, with support from the Argentine Armed Forces, volunteer firefighters, police and ARC, served three meals daily in the collective centres.

The families in housing modules are receiving food from the state-sponsored community kitchens. The Ministry of Human Development supplies the ingredients that are prepared by municipal employees. Affected families requested that kitchens be installed in the housing modules to facilitate the return to normal activities.

## **Shelter**

A total of 70 homes were permanently damaged; some have been demolished while others will be demolished and rebuilt following the resolution of legal issues. Of these affected households, 50 families were relocated to housing units and the other families moved to the provincial capital. They will return to Volcán once their homes are rebuilt.

The provincial governor announced post-emergency housing reconstruction measures for the area. The national government provided housing. Community members rejected the relocation of some families.

Three collective centres were opened in Volcán and one in Bárcena, providing shelter for a total of 379 evacuated families. As these centres initially did not comply with the minimum humanitarian standards and lacked administration and management systems, various organizations, including the Argentine Red Cross, worked together to improve conditions in these centres.

## **Restoring Family Links (RFL)**

Telecommunications were affected during the first ten days following the emergency. The large amount of mud and stones that swept through the area interrupted the power supply, downed cellular phone antennae and damaged telephone lines. After three days, the Argentine Armed Forces established a system that allowed access to mobile telephone service on a temporary basis. All services now have been fully restored.

Many people were unable to notify friends and families about their situation, especially during the first 72 hours following the emergency. The Argentine Red Cross (with remote technical support from the ICRC) activated the Restoring Family Links service by making a satellite telephone, and other forms of communication, available for the community. Communication between the ARC headquarters, which was receiving search requests, and teams in the field were maintained via a satellite phone. This phone was also made available to the community to make "safe and sound" calls to relatives. The ICRC and National Society members conducted a rapid RFL induction course for local ARC staff.

## **Vulnerability, Risk and Preparedness**

The landslide in Jujuy province affected mainly low-income and rural households. Located in northern Argentina, these communities lie between the paths of several streams on both sides of the mountain range. An emergency of this magnitude had not occurred since 1978. The region has an early warning system (EWS) using a network of sirens that ring to signal the need to evacuate when the Grande River rises. This EWS was not used due to the sudden nature of the landslide.

The province's contingency plan was updated last year following the landslide in the community of Tilcara, located some 100 kilometres to the north of Volcán. Emergency drills had been organized by the municipality in Volcán. Adventist Development and Relief Agency delivered training on coordinating and organizing collective centres to all institutions involved in the Volcán emergency. This will improve future emergency interventions.

Through its Risk Management Directorate, the Argentine Red Cross carried out technical work with the Civil Protection Sub-Secretariat to identify shortcomings in the Early Warning System. This led to a number of recommendations for community strengthening. Due to a lack of funding, the proposed initiatives were not implemented. Funding is currently being sought.

## **B. Operational plan and strategy**

### **Overall objective**

Reduce the impact and effects of the sudden rainfalls that caused landslides and floods in the communities of Volcán, Bárcena and Tumbaya in the province of Jujuy by assisting 466 families (1,866 people) through psychosocial support, first aid, health and hygiene promotion, household sanitation and Restoring Family Links activities.

## Proposed strategy

In consideration of the humanitarian gap and in order to attain the overall objective, the Argentine Red Cross implemented the following actions in the communities of Tumbaya, Bárcena and Volcán:

- Provision of first aid by mobile teams
- Distribution of dust masks
- Conduct health promotion and hygiene actions
- Provision of psychosocial support
- Support improvement in hygiene conditions and water quality
- Distribution of household cleaning kits
- Ensure the collective centres had the means for safe water storage
- Use of satellite phones to restore family links

The ARC established selection criteria for the population to be reached that prioritized:

- Rural areas affected by the landslide and floods
- People with the highest degree of vulnerability, especially women, the elderly, children and persons with disabilities
- Damaged households based on water/mud levels (more than one metre of mud in homes)
- Families who were incommunicado and lacked means of transportation
- Families who suffered material losses and damage to their homes
- The number of days spent with water/mud in dwellings
- Humanitarian needs not covered by other agencies or organizations

## Target Population

A total of 1,866 people (466 families) from the affected communities of Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena were prioritized in the National Society's activities due to the high vulnerability and humanitarian needs in Jujuy province.

Location	People	Families
Volcán	1,558	389
Tumbaya	150	37
Bárcena	158	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>466</b>

## Operational support services

### Human resources

For this operation, all human resources at the newly formed San Salvador de Jujuy branch were made available. Its 40-person team supported the various phases of this emergency operation. In addition, 111 volunteers and staff were deployed from the ARC national headquarters and branches in Salta, Luján, Saavedra, Santos Lugares, San Andrés, Zárate, Chacabuco and Cordoba to support the Jujuy branch.

The Salta branch provided support due to its proximity to the affected area, enabling the Jujuy branch to have permanent technical support and guidance during the operation. The Emergency and Disaster Response Directorate made daily field visits to evaluate the activities' progress and to provide support to the local branch.

### Logistics and supply chain

The entire ARC vehicle fleet, as well as logistical resources, was made available for this operation. The Salta branch made its material resources available, which include one vehicle, first aid posts and first aid kit. The national headquarters provided one passenger transportation unit, a telecommunications kit, communications equipment, first aid materials, and clothing, among other items.

### Information Technology (IT)

Communication equipment (mobile and landline telephones and laptop computers) was made available in order to maintain contact between branches and between operational volunteers and their base; maintain and update records; and plan and coordinate the emergency. Satellite telephone service was contracted for this operation. The Open Data Kit (ODK) tool was used to record surveys and identify beneficiaries.

## Communication

Communication with the community and donors was conducted through social networks (institutional accounts in Facebook and Twitter), emails, mass media (digital/graphic media web portals, television and radio), and ARC land lines. More than 30 press releases were issued via various local and national media. Likewise, communication pieces and press releases were produced to ensure accountability to the community and provide information on the plan of activities during the emergency (see Annex).

From the beginning of the emergency, the ARC solicited donations. The National Society received donations through bank transfers and credit or debit cards.

## Security

Safer Access and Stay Safe was ensured throughout all operational activities; all participating volunteers had health and emergency insurance provided by each of their branches. A plan was established to ensure safety and the volunteers' access to targeted areas. The operation provided personal protection gear consisting of: rubber boots, helmets and institutional clothing.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The Argentine Red Cross' Emergency and Disaster Response Office (DRED) monitored and supported the operation, and conducted several follow-up and assessment missions. At the end of the operation, a lessons learned meeting was held to evaluate and identify lessons from the operation.

The IFRC provided monitoring and technical support at the operational level through its regional disaster management coordinator for South America with support from the finance department and senior PMER officer.

## Administration and Finance

The Argentine Red Cross has specific procedures for procurement and accountability in emergency situations, which aim to guarantee transparency in the management of funds. The Administration and Finance Directorate supported the operation through budget tracking, purchasing, expense reports, audits and financial reports.

In addition, the National Society conducts annual accounting reviews, which are submitted through the Annual Report and Financial Report. ARC accounting is audited by an independent auditing company with an internal Supervisory Accounts Committee to ensure their validity. Furthermore, the narrative and financial reports are submitted to the Argentine government for revision and approval. Additionally, DRED has a technical team hired by the National Society to manage the emergencies, which includes a financial officer.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Health & Care

**Needs analysis:** During the emergency, access to health care was extremely difficult due to the mud and water that covered 90 per cent of Volcán, as well as damage to health service facilities. Many animals in the area died and the accumulation of stagnant water posed a risk of outbreaks of infection.

Health services have now been restored. The affected people did not present serious illnesses, but pre-existing conditions required monitoring (e.g. diabetes, hypertension). No outbreaks of disease occurred during the operation's final stage.

**Population assisted:** In order to care for the health of the affected population, the Argentine Red Cross provided support to at least 466 families (1,866 people) affected by landslides through first-aid care, healthcare promotion and dissemination, and psychosocial support to the communities of Volcán, Tumbaya y Bárcena in Jujuy province.

Outcome 1: At least 466 families affected by floods receive first-aid care in collective centres or affected areas and reduce risks to their health upon	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 1.1 Families affected by floods receive first-aid care at Red Cross health care posts and through basic emergency care tools.	100%

returning to their homes.	<b>Output 1.2</b> At least 466 families receive masks and information and build their capacity in health prevention.		<b>100%</b>
	<b>Output 1.3</b> At least 466 families receive psychosocial support		<b>100%</b>
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Creation of first aid teams to walk the streets of the affected areas in order to provide treatment where needed and supplement state health system activities	x		<b>100%</b>
First aid treatment training for Jujuy branch volunteers	x		<b>100%</b>
Purchase of first-aid materials and supplies for healthcare posts - ARC	x		<b>100%</b>
Dissemination of health promotion materials	x		<b>100%</b>
Distribution of dust masks	x		<b>100%</b>
Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training workshop in the community	x		<b>100%</b>
Psychosocial support sessions	x		<b>100%</b>
CBHFA and psychosocial support workshop for Jujuy and Salta branch volunteers	x		<b>100%</b>

## Achievements

### Creation of first aid teams to walk the streets of the affected areas in order to provide treatment where needed and supplement state health system activities

From the first day of the emergency through to the end of the response phase, first aid care was provided to more than 200 affected people. During the immediate response and evacuation phases, volunteers from the San Salvador de Jujuy branch provided first aid support to Volcán's Health Centre and collective centres, as well as support with the transport of victims from their homes to these collective centres. At this stage, most care was aimed at trauma cases and blood pressure control. The teams were made up of at least two volunteers from the Salta and San Salvador de Jujuy branches.

During all recovery activities, volunteers carried first aid kits to respond to any contingency. First aid care was provided during all these activities, as well as check-ups in collective centres to monitor blood pressure levels and tend to the injuries of the population housed therein. The San Salvador de Jujuy branch was assisted by a specialized team from the ARC national headquarters' First Aid Directorate, which in turn was made up of volunteers from ARC branches in Chivilcoy, Saavedra, San Andrés, Santos Lugares and Zárate. Likewise, volunteers were accompanied by the Salta Branch throughout the emergency phase.

### First aid treatment training for Jujuy branch volunteers

During the first weeks of the emergency, a team from the ARC national headquarters' First Aid Directorate was deployed. This team conducted training and refresher courses using the San Salvador de Jujuy branch's First Aid guidelines. This training was provided to 30 volunteers who then went composed the teams responsible for providing care.

### Purchase of first-aid materials and supplies for healthcare posts - ARC

From national headquarters, the Emergency and Disaster Response Directorate and the Humanitarian Logistics Coordinator ordered and purchased supplies and backpacks for the branch in San Salvador de Jujuy, which included:

- Latex gloves
- Blood pressure monitors with stethoscope
- Iodopovidone or Chlorhexidine
- Physiological solution
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- 10 x 10 centimetres gauze rolls
- Pocket CPR mask
- Bandages (5, 7 and 10 centimetres)
- Tweezers
- Trauma scissors
- Flashlights
- Eye washer
- Pathological waste bag
- Tongue depressors
- Swabs
- Adhesive dressings
- Personalized first aid backpack with ARC logo

The branch was provided with five fully equipped first aid kits containing the above mentioned materials.

### **Dissemination of health promotion materials**

The health team was deployed from national headquarters, which included the area coordinator and volunteers from the branches in Saavedra, Chivilcoy, Zárate, Santos Lugares and San Andrés. Together with the San Salvador de Jujuy branch, the team carried out activities in the community reaching 466 families in Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena. Materials containing important information to consider in the return home were disseminated. During the recovery phase, volunteers conducted house-to-house visits to talk to affected families regarding issues related to their return home, safe water and household sanitation. These house-to-house activities were reinforced every two days throughout the recovery phase, and a total of 10,000 "Returning Home" leaflets were printed (See Annex).

### **Distribution of dust masks**

During the emergency, Volcán's authorities spread lime to soak up the mud brought down by the landslide. Sewers collapsed under the mud, causing unpleasant odours as temperatures rose. The lime and odours caused respiratory issues among the affected families and among those responding to this event.

Volunteers from the San Salvador de Jujuy branch distributed a total of 3,000 masks to 466 families in Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena to meet this need.



Argentine Red Cross volunteers provided masks to the affected population in Jujuy. Source: Argentine Red Cross

### **Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training workshop in the community**

A recreational activity was planned for the community of Volcán with support from a National Intervention Team member. Ten volunteers from the branch in San Salvador de Jujuy participated in planning this activity, agreeing to conduct CBHFA activities such as first aid training through games, practicing with CPR with dummies, lectures, etc.

This activity was conducted with the point persons from the collective centre, a local church and the health centre in Volcán. Community-based Health and First Aid activities were carried out, achieving the target set of 466 families in the communities of Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena.



ARC volunteers held a psychosocial support activity with elderly people in collective centres in Jujuy. Source: Argentine Red Cross

### Psychosocial support (PSS) sessions

The San Salvador de Jujuy branch carried out psychosocial support activities throughout the emergency phase, as this need was identified. During the first weeks, individual and group sessions were held in collective centres.

PSS promotion activities were also carried out with elderly people and children such as putting on plays, sharing snacks and engaging in craft-making. PSS activities were also conducted during the CBHFA activity and home visits. Volunteers assisted a total of 466 families in the communities of Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena.

### CBHFA and psychosocial support workshop for Jujuy and Salta branch volunteers

The health team was deployed from national headquarters, which included the area coordinator and volunteers from the branches in Saavedra, Chivilcoy, Zárate, Santos Lugares, San Andrés and San Salvador de Jujuy. This team conducted a CBHFA methodology workshop and a psychosocial support workshop, training a total of 30 volunteers from the San Salvador de Jujuy and Salta branches. Workshops dealt with emergency psychosocial support and how to best approach affected community members. During the workshop, ARC volunteers had the opportunity to go into the field to put into practice their learning.

### Challenges

The lime that the municipality spread to soak up the mud led to a health challenges. Volunteers and community members had difficulty breathing and many suffered from allergies or respiratory issues.

### Lessons Learned

Purchasing and distributing masks was essential to facilitating post-landslide actions; these activities were well received by people in Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena.

The coordination and synergies with the health centre in the community were instrumental in optimizing resources and achieving synergies in health actions.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** Safe water supply and sewage systems were interrupted due to the damage from the mud during the emergency. Tanker trucks were used to deliver water. While bottled water was being distributed to collective centres and other gathering places, water networks stopped functioning for several weeks as they had collapsed under the mud and stones. The water supply service to the area has since been restored.

Chemical toilets were used, but these did not cover bathing needs.

**Population assisted:** The Argentine Red Cross provided support to at least 466 flood-affected families (1,866 people) through the provision of information on hygiene, sanitation and safe water handling in the communities of Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena in Jujuy province.

Outcome 2 At least 466 families improve their hygiene conditions, and the water quality for evacuated families returning to their homes	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 2.1 Evacuated families have materials that provide basic hygiene promotion and water care information	100%
	Output 2.2 Families in Volcán have community cleaning kits for their homes	100%

is improved		Output 2.3 Families in collective centres and key locations have a water supply from water storage tanks	100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
House-to-house visits to provide information on household hygiene, sanitation and water quality to affected families	x		100%
Acquisition and installation of 1 water storage tank in each collective centre	x		200%
Purchase of materials for community cleaning kit	x		100%
Delivery of community cleaning kit	x		100%

## Achievements

### House-to-house visits to provide information on household hygiene, sanitation and water quality to affected families

During the recovery phase, volunteers conducted house-to-house visits to talk to affected families regarding issues related to their return home, safe water and household sanitation. These house-to-house activities were reinforced every two days throughout the recovery phase.



The Argentine Red Cross volunteers conducted house-to-house visits in Jujuy  
Source: ARC

Though these activities, volunteers assisted a total of 466 families in Volcán, Tumbaya and Bárcena.

### Acquisition and installation of 1 water storage tank in each collective centre

Given the lack of access to safe water during the first weeks of the emergency, the ARC, together with the municipality of Volcán, coordinated the purchase and installation of water tanks.

Six tanks were purchased, distributed and installed in different areas (Bárcena and Volcán). Some tanks were installed by the ARC and others by the Armed Forces. In addition, the Agua Segura Foundation donated two water purification tanks, which were simultaneously set

up with this activity. The ARC assisted in the establishment of 4 water tanks in Volcán, 2 in Bárcena and 1 in the health post (Fundación Agua Segura) and 1 at the school (Fundación Agua Segura) in Volcán.

### Purchase of materials and delivery for community cleaning kits

Prior to the approval of this DREF, the ARC distributed cleaning kits that it had prepositioned in its central warehouse. These cleaning kits were distributed to 293 families in Volcán. Some of the items of the kit were repositioned with funds from this DREF operation. Each kit contained: 3 brooms (brush and handle), 3 rubber-blade squeegees, 3 hand brushes, 1 box of industrial plastic garbage bags, 3 pairs of rubber gloves, 5 floor rags, 4 buckets, 8 waffle-weave towels, 3 bars of washing soap, 2 garbage cans and 2 bags of powder detergent.



Local volunteers were trained how to install water tanks in Jujuy. Source: ARC

Following the initial emergency, the population located in collective centres or homes of friends and family had more need for household cleaning kits. The ARC established a purchasing committee to acquire the products for household cleaning kits. This committee received three price quotes before deciding on the supplier.

The ARC distributed 389 household kits in two stages. These kits contained: 2 floor rags, 1 squeegee, 1 broom (brush and handle), 1 bag of detergent (5-litres), 5 garbage bags, 2 pairs of latex gloves, 1 plastic bucket, 1 sponge, 1 multi-use brush, 5 bars of washing soap, 2 containers of liquid detergent and 1 garbage can. Twenty-five San Salvador de Jujuy branch volunteers assembled these kits, which were distributed in the town square. The branch covered the cost of loading and unloading the materials used in the kits.

### Challenges

The purchase process and the logistics required were significant challenges for the volunteers in San Salvador de Jujuy. A NIT member was deployed to assist with ordering and purchasing the materials for the cleaning kits.

Local suppliers did not have enough materials to fill the orders and the branch did not have the space necessary to properly store them.

### Lessons Learned

If local level suppliers are used, a market study should be conducted in advance. This study can assist in analysing the multiple facets of purchases in large quantities.

## Restoring Family Links

**Needs analysis:** Following the interruption in telecommunication services, the ARC received requests (via social networks, emails, etc.) to support the affected population in their contact with close relatives. Thus, it was considered appropriate to maintain RFL services during the first month of the operation to provide telephone contact, especially to the most vulnerable groups identified (self-evacuated families and people in collective centres). RFL services were used to contact family members outside the affected areas.

The Armed Forces concurrently provided telecommunications equipment that facilitated mobile phone access; it remained deficient in some geographical areas.

**Population assisted:** RFL services were made available to at least 389 affected families in the community of Volcán.

Outcome 3: Contact is restored between family members who have been separated or remain incommunicado due to the emergency.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 3.1 People in the emergency area can contact relatives in other areas of the country		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
The National Society provides RFL communication services via satellite phone in collective centres and in other sectors of the affected city	x		100%
RFL induction for Jujuy and Salta branch volunteers	x		100%

### Achievements

**The National Society provides RFL communication services via satellite phone in collective centres and in other sectors of the affected city**

Given people's need to inquire about the situation of their relatives in Volcán, the ARC contracted satellite telephone service for RFL. During the first week of the emergency, volunteers from the San Salvador de Jujuy branch restored contact for ten people in the community. During the second week of the emergency, communications remained

unstable, so satellite phones were used for 15 calls and other communications from the field. The service was available to the entire affected population. Based on requests, a total of 25 people from the affected communities were assisted.

### RFL induction for Jujuy and Salta branch volunteers

With support from the International Committee of the Red Cross, 20 volunteers from the San Salvador de Jujuy received induction on satellite phone use and search request management from a NIT member specialized in RFL.

### Challenges

This was the first case in which Restoring Family Links was used within the context of an emergency in the ARC. Volunteers had no experience in this regard and ARC did not have a satellite phone to make the calls.

### Lessons Learned

Thanks to the ICRC's induction, volunteers learned how this service is provided and carried out the task successfully. A NIT member with RFL training also provided ongoing support to the branch.

Increasing knowledge on RFL for the entire National Society is being considered in order to be able to respond to these cases in the future.

## Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 4: Continuous assessment, monitoring and analysis inform the operation's design and implementation.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 4.1. Initial needs assessment is conducted in consultation with beneficiaries		100%
	Output 4.2: The operation's management is implemented through a continuous, comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Si	No	
Conduct rapid emergency assessment	x		100%
Detailed assessments	x		100%
Ongoing emergency assessment	x		100%
Beneficiary evaluations and registration using ODK	x		100%
Support and monitoring by the IFRC	x		100%
Monitoring visits by the National Society's headquarters	x		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	x		100%
Beneficiary stories	x		100%

### Achievements

#### Conduct rapid emergency assessment

On 10 January, a team of volunteers from the San Salvador de Jujuy branch was deployed to conduct the first emergency assessment and to collect initial data. The following day, a NIT member and a team of volunteers from the

Salta branch were deployed to assist and collaborate with the emergency assessment. Since the start of the emergency, the Argentine Red Cross participated in the establishment of the Volcán municipal emergency operations centre.

### **Detailed assessments and Beneficiary evaluations and registration using ODK**

On 12 and 13 January, a detailed emergency assessment was conducted that also encompassed the collective centres in Volcán. The Argentine Red Cross, through its National Emergency and Disaster Response Directorate, launched a red alert at the national level and initially a Category 2 emergency for the Volcán and Tumbaya area, in line with its National Response Plan. At the same time, an EOC was established in ARC national headquarters from where information was managed and deployments of volunteers and staff and material resources were organized. This EOC maintained coordination with the various directorates, the NIT and the local branch.

Over a three-day period, the ODK tool was used to assess the affected families and for beneficiary registration.

### **Support and monitoring by the IFRC**

Throughout the operation, IFRC supported the operation through its Disaster and Crisis Department and the regional disaster management coordinator. This coordinator conducted a monitoring and support mission. The operation also received support from the finance department in the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) offices in Buenos Aires and Lima and PMER support from the CCST office in Lima.

### **Ongoing emergency assessment**

The Argentine Red Cross constantly assessed emergency conditions in the field. At the end of the operation, a lessons learned workshop was held with 15 volunteers from the San Salvador de Jujuy branch.

### **Beneficiary satisfaction survey**

During the emergency, 85 beneficiaries were interviewed to learn about their level of satisfaction with the assistance received. The conclusions indicated that the community of Volcán was satisfied with the assistance provided by the Argentine Red Cross and its branch in San Salvador de Jujuy.

Of the people surveyed, 100 per cent stated the cleaning kits were useful. The affected population particularly appreciated the garbage bags, broom, detergent and garbage can in each kit. A total of 93 per cent stated that the assistance provided by Argentine Red Cross was good. Of the families surveyed, 70 per cent stated that there was no tension or conflict caused by ARC's assistance in the community.

### **Beneficiary stories**

The ARC headquarters' Communications Directorate deployed a team of volunteers to prepare the beneficiary stories and to cover the activities carried out in Volcán. Three short videos<sup>1</sup> have been placed on the institutional YouTube channel.

### **Challenges**

One of the greatest challenges during the assessment stage were the effects on the telephone and cellular communications network. These became saturated during the first few hours of emergency. Volunteers were forced to return to their branch in order to report to national headquarters regarding the situation in the field and share the data needed to create the plan of action that guided this operation.

Furthermore, the branch in San Salvador de Jujuy was recently opened, therefore the volunteers lacked experience with emergencies. However, they were able to respond efficiently to this stage of the emergency with support from ARC national headquarters.

### **Lessons Learned**

The ARC is considering training for ARC branch volunteers in risk management for emergency and disaster response. As communications in the field can be difficult in emergencies, the ARC is also considering the purchase of a satellite phone.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ca7L6kr9Fqw> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dr-eGfX4FI0>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zwzo95KR7ws>

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

### Argentine Red Cross:

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

### IFRC country office in Buenos Aires:

- Alexandre Claudon, IFRC head of country cluster team for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; phone +54 9 11 3004-4360 email: [alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org](mailto:alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Americas regional office, Panama (+507 317-3050):

- Iñigo Barrena, head of Disaster and Crisis Department; email: [ci.barrena@ifrc.org](mailto:ci.barrena@ifrc.org)
- Stephany Murillo, regional senior logistics and mobilization officer; email: [stephany.murillo@ifrc.org](mailto:stephany.murillo@ifrc.org)
- Priscila Gonzalez, planning, monitoring and reporting team coordinator; email: [priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org](mailto:priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org)
- Diana Medina, communications coordinator; email: [diana.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.medina@ifrc.org)
- Julie Hoare, head of partnerships and resource development; email: [julie.hoare@ifrc.org](mailto:julie.hoare@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Geneva:

- Sune Bulow, emergency operations and information management lead, phone: +41 22 730 4325, email: [sune.bulow@ifrc.org](mailto:sune.bulow@ifrc.org)
- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead, phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)

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[Click here](#)

1. DREF financial report [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.

## Annex

### Media links:

<https://noticias.terra.com.ar/argentina/al-menos-dos-personas-murieron-por-un-alud-en-el-noroeste-de-argentina,4eca34a8ef669748fdc43e48d644517bituldjcy.html>

<http://www.jujuyaldia.com.ar/2017/01/11/la-otra-cara-del-temporal-la-solidaridad-de-los-jujenos-no-se-hizo-esperar-con-los-damnificados-por-el-alud/>

<http://www.infobae.com/sociedad/2017/01/11/impactantes-imagenes-del-alud-que-azoto-jujuy-hay-dos-muertos-y-mas-de-mil-evacuados/>

[http://tn.com.ar/politica/la-crecida-del-rio-grande-desato-un-alud-en-jujuy-hay-evacuados-y-heridos\\_765553](http://tn.com.ar/politica/la-crecida-del-rio-grande-desato-un-alud-en-jujuy-hay-evacuados-y-heridos_765553)

<http://misionesonline.net/2017/01/11/alud-en-jujuy-hay-dos-muertos-y-mas-de-mil-evacuados/>

<http://www.opinion.com.bo/opinion/articulos/2017/0110/noticias.php?id=209018>

<http://www.eltribuno.info/jujuy-un-alud-barro-dejo-dos-muertos-1000-evacuados-y-corte-total-la-ruta-9-n811931>

<http://www.contextotucuman.com/nota/68156/alud-en-Volcán-jujuy-hay-dos-muertos-y-mas-de-mil-evacuados.html>

<http://www.elpopular.com.ar/nota/87191/un-alud-de-barro-y-agua-se-produjo-en-una-localidad-jujena>

<http://www.lagaceta.com.ar/nota/714776/sociedad/jujuy-hubo-dos-muertos-unos-1000-evacuados.html>

<https://noticias.terra.com.ar/argentina/un-millar-de-personas-permanecen-evacuadas-por-alud-en-el-norte-de-argentina,0af1eeb630cb995d7be45b8faa196d55f5xjn8bs.html>

<http://www.dailyweb.com.ar/noticias/val/25317-9/alud-e-inundacion-en-tumbaya-Bárcena-y-Volcán-provincia-de-jujuy.html>

<http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1975130-alud-declaran-zona-de-desastre-y-emergencia-social-tres-pueblos-de-jujuy>

<http://www.telam.com.ar/notas/201701/176440-alud-jujuy-cruz-roja.html>

<https://noticias.terra.com.ar/argentina/unos-500-argentinos-siguen-evacuados-por-alud-y-declaran-zona-de-desastre,20c9a56390b3ec809af9b8f9f35f6c044acse7mn.html>

<http://www.lagaceta.com.ar/nota/714776/sociedad/jujuy-hubo-dos-muertos-unos-1000-evacuados.html>

<http://www.infobae.com/sociedad/2017/01/11/impactantes-imagenes-del-alud-que-azoto-jujuy-hay-dos-muertos-y-mas-de-mil-evacuados/>

[http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2017/01/11/argentina/1484154859\\_081176.html](http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2017/01/11/argentina/1484154859_081176.html)

<http://www.lavoz.com.ar/sucesos/desastre-en-jujuy-el-alud-dejo-dos-victimas-fatales-y-1700-damnificados>

<http://www.eleconomistaamerica.com.ar/actualidad-eAm-argentina/noticias/8078624/01/17/Cientos-de-jujenos-siguen-evacuados-por-el-gigantesco-alud-de-piedras-y-lodo.html>

## COMMUNICATION PIECE





**JUUUY**

**Plan de acción**  
salud e inundaciones  
ENERO - MARZO 2017





**CRUZ ROJA ARGENTINA**

### Análisis de Situación

**FECHA DEL DIAGNÓSTICO**  
10 de enero 2017

**FECHA DE INICIACIÓN DE LA OPERACIÓN**  
11 de enero 2017

**TIPO DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN (ESFUERZO)**  
3 meses

**PRELUDIO DE LA OPERACIÓN EN ARGENTINA**  
Orígenes: D. Rosario, Tucumán, Salta, San Juan, Mendoza, Neuquén y Chubut - Cruz Roja Argentina

**PERSONAS AFECTADAS**  
2.488

**PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE OPERACIÓN**  
\$ 104.049.351.520.837 (pesos argentinos)

**Nº DE PERSONAS A SER ASISTIDAS**  
1.848 personas (488 familias)

La comunidad de poblaciones afectadas, en la provincia de Jujuy se encuentra en desplazamiento de zonas y viviendas e inundaciones en diversas localidades del departamento administrativo de Tucumán, como Tucumán, Tucumán (de la mayor afectación), y de algunas localidades menores en las localidades (San, Santa Bárbara, Pampas, Hualanday y San Martín). Según los medios locales, y compromisos de las mismas afectadas, se espera el ingreso en los años 1989 y 1970, con una magnitud similar a la de la actualidad.

Localidad	Cant. Habitantes	Habitantes afectados	Porcentaje de afectación	Evacuados	Asistidos	Vivienda afectada
Tucumán	4.500	2.200	49%	200	1000	300
Tucumán	500	300	60%	30	100	50
Moravia	100	50	50%	10	30	10
San, Santa Bárbara, Pampas, Hualanday y San Martín	71.500	400	1%	0	0	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72.000</b>	<b>2.488</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>1.130</b>	<b>350</b>

Fuente: Departamento de Atención de la Cruz Roja Argentina

### Resumen de la respuesta actual

-  Se realizaron tareas de **evacuación** de **100 personas** desde el momento de la emergencia.
-  El número de de la emergencia (10 de enero) es **100 personas** a la zona afectada.
-  Se pudo a disponer al **100%** de la emergencia.
-  Se movilizaron 3 **operaciones** del **100%** de la emergencia.
-  Se **reintegraron** **100 personas** por **100%** de las evacuaciones de la zona afectada.

-  Se **desplazó** la **Emergencia** de **100 personas** según el Plan Nacional de Respuesta de Cruz Roja Argentina.
-  Se **preparó** **100 personas** de **100 personas** de la emergencia.
-  Se **verificó** un **100%** de **100 personas** para **100%** de la emergencia y **100%** de la emergencia.
-  Fueron **movilizados** **100 personas** de **100 personas** de la emergencia.
-  Se **reintegró** **100 personas** de **100 personas** de la emergencia.

## COMMUNITY INFORMATION MATERIALS

### RECOMENDACION PARA EL CUIDADO DE NIÑOS Y ADULTOS MAYORES

- Mantener en lo posible, en un área protegida y adecuadamente ventilada a niños y personas mayores.
- Si los bebés están siendo alimentados, seguir haciéndolo. Para los bebés que toman leche de fórmula, se recomienda dar fórmula ya preparada. Para preparar leche de fórmula o concentrado se debe usar agua embotellada. Solo en caso de que no disponga de agua embotellada, utilizar agua segura.
- Lavar las mamaderas y chupetes con agua embotellada o agua segura.
- Lavar las manos antes de preparar los alimentos y antes de alimentar al bebé. Útil puede ser usar un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol para limpiar las manos o con agua suficiente.
- No permitir que los niños jueguen en lugares donde haya agua de la inundación. Lavar frecuentemente con agua segura las manos de los niños, y no dejar que manipulen papeteros contaminados por agua. Puede desinfectar los papeteros con una solución de una cucharada de bicarbonato en 5 litros de agua.



**CRUZ ROJA ARGENTINA**

[www.cruzroja.org.ar](http://www.cruzroja.org.ar)

 Cruz Roja Argentina - página oficial  @CruzRojaArg

Basado en las recomendaciones suministradas por el Ministerio de Salud de la Nación.  
Ministerio de Salud de la Nación y Manuel Esteban



## RECOMENDACIONES PARA LA VUELTA A CASA

### QUÉ HACER AL VOLVER A ENTRAR A TU CASA DESPUÉS DE UNA INUNDACIÓN

Cuando regresás a una casa que se inundó, tenés que saber que el agua que ingresó puede estar contaminada y ser una amenaza para tu salud.



**CRUZ ROJA ARGENTINA**



## RECOMENDACIONES GENERALES

### ENTRANDO EN CASA

- Verificar si no queda agua estancada dentro del fregadero.
- Verificar que la electricidad esté desconectada.
- Ventilar y abrir todos los ambientes, abrir puertas y ventanas para ayudar al secado de la OMA.
- Utilizar frotas y guantes de goma para sacar agua estancada y comenzar la limpieza.
- Mantener a niños y mascotas alejados hasta que termine la limpieza.
- Realizar limpieza a fondo de pisos, paredes,

- artículos de cocina, baño y todos los muebles.
- Lavar la ropa, sábanas y toallas.
- Lavar por separado también la ropa que estuvo afuera para hacer la limpieza.
- Retirar y desechar los artículos que no se pueden lavar y desinfectar (por ejemplo colchones, almohadas, almohadillas, juguetes de peluche o tapas, artículos de cartón, libros y papeles entre otros).
- Lavarse las manos con agua segura y jabón después de cada acción que haga.

### AGUA SEGURA PARA EL CONSUMO



- Hervir el agua durante 5 minutos y dejar enfriar.
- 7 gotas de lejía por litro de agua tibia y dejar reposar durante 30 minutos antes de consumirla.
- Utilizar recipientes desinfectados.



### ALIMENTOS

- Identificar y desechar todos los alimentos que estén en mal estado, o que puedan ser peligrosos para el consumo.
- Arreglar a la basura cualquier alimento que haya podido estar en contacto con el agua de inundación.
- Arreglar los alimentos que tengan olor, color o textura anormales.

- Arreglar los alimentos perecederos (incluido la carne, el pollo, el pescado, los huevos y los lácteos) que no haya estado conservado a temperatura adecuada.
- Arreglar todos los alimentos enlatados cuyos envases estén abiertos, dañados o inflados.



- Si los latas han estado en contacto con el agua de una tormenta e inundación, quítelos de alacena, lavados y metidos en una solución de 1

litro de lejía con 20 litros de agua.  
 • Identifique nuevamente las latas con un marcador.

### LIMPIAR Y DESINFECTAR LAS SUPERFICIES QUE ESTAN EN CONTACTO CON LOS ALIMENTOS EN CUATRO PASOS:

1. Limpiar con jabón, agua segura y tibia.
2. Enjuagar con agua segura.
3. Desinfectar el artículo sumergiéndolo por un

minuto en una solución de 1 cucharada de lejía con cada 5 litros de agua limpia.

4. Permitir que se seque al aire libre.

- Se recomienda arropar o cubrirse las latas de metal para evitar alimentos que hubieran sido afectados por las aguas, las latas de las mermeladas y los chupetes. Estos artículos no pueden ser desinfectados en forma apropiada después de tocar aguas contaminadas de una inundación.

de donde viene el agua, debe hervir o tratarlo antes de usar.

### RECOMENDACIONES PARA EL CONSUMO DE AGUA



Es posible que después de una emergencia como la causada por una inundación, el agua no esté en un estado adecuado como para beberla. Limpie o bañarse con ella. Durante una inundación y después de la misma, el agua puede contaminarse con microorganismos como las bacterias, algas nocivas para el bienestar y otros organismos que pueden causar una enfermedad o hasta la muerte.

- Siga medidas básicas de higiene: Lavar las manos con jabón y agua segura antes de preparar o comer alimentos, después de usar el baño, después de haber participado en actividades de limpieza y después de manipular artículos contaminados por las aguas de la inundación o aguas negras.

- Si el agua no está en buen estado para la venta siga las instrucciones de las autoridades locales de usar agua embotellada o de hervir o de obtener agua segura para cocinar, limpiar o bañarse.

- Si usa agua embotellada, asegúrese de que provenga de una fuente segura. Si no está seguro

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRAR012 - Argentina - Landslide

Timeframe: 23 Jan 17 to 23 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Jan 17

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/8	Programme	MDRAR012
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		85,705				85,705	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		85,705				85,705	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		85,705				85,705	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		85,705				85,705	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		85,705				85,705	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		85,705				85,705	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-73,607				-73,607	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		12,098				12,098	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>85,705</b>			<b>85,705</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	40,616		36,808			36,808	3,808	
Medical & First Aid	3,286		1,631			1,631	1,655	
Teaching Materials	7,128		4,389			4,389	2,739	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>51,031</b>		<b>42,828</b>			<b>42,828</b>	<b>8,202</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	2,022		1,099			1,099	924	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,550		3,865			3,865	685	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>6,572</b>		<b>4,963</b>			<b>4,963</b>	<b>1,609</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Society Staff	2,427		1,530			1,530	897	
Volunteers	6,572		6,754			6,754	-182	
Other Staff Benefits	1,011		339			339	672	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>10,010</b>		<b>8,624</b>			<b>8,624</b>	<b>1,386</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	607		1,240			1,240	-634	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>607</b>		<b>1,240</b>			<b>1,240</b>	<b>-634</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	5,056		4,637			4,637	418	
Information & Public Relations	3,842		2,772			2,772	1,071	
Office Costs	2,326		447			447	1,878	
Communications	1,031		1,067			1,067	-35	
Financial Charges			2,536			2,536	-2,536	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>12,255</b>		<b>11,459</b>			<b>11,459</b>	<b>795</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	5,231		4,492			4,492	738	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>5,231</b>		<b>4,492</b>			<b>4,492</b>	<b>738</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>85,705</b>		<b>73,607</b>			<b>73,607</b>	<b>12,098</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>12,098</b>			<b>12,098</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRAR012 - Argentina - Landslide

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Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	85,705		85,705	85,705	73,607	12,098	
Subtotal BL2	85,705		85,705	85,705	73,607	12,098	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>85,705</b>		<b>85,705</b>	<b>85,705</b>	<b>73,607</b>	<b>12,098</b>	