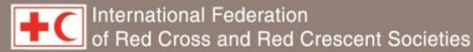




DREF Plan of Action

Argentina: Drought



Operation DREF	MDRAR017	Glide no:	DR-2020-000031-ARG
Date of issue:	21 February 2020	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 May 2020
Category assigned to the disaster or crisis category Yellow			
DREF assigned: 291,491 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	35,000	Number of persons to be assisted:	4,000
Provinces affected:	1	Target Provinces/Regions:	1
Presence of the host National Society: Argentine Red Cross (ARC) has 66 branches distributed nationwide, 6,395 active volunteers and 1,845 staff.			
The partners of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.			
Other partner organizations actively participating in the operation: Provincial Government, Government, Argentine Army, National Institute of Agricultural Technology, United Nations Country Office, United Nations specialized agencies World Health Organization/ Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). European Union, Doctors of the World, and others			

[<Click here for the DREF budget and here for the contact information >](#)

A. Analysis of the situation

Description of the disaster

Salta Province in northern Argentina, is facing an emergency due to severe drought since the end of 2019 which has caused a significant decrease in water availability, crop losses and shortages of wild animals typical of their diet, impacting the nutritional status of the population, especially children under five years. From January 2020 to date, at least eight deaths of children due to acute malnutrition have been reported, with 32 children hospitalized.

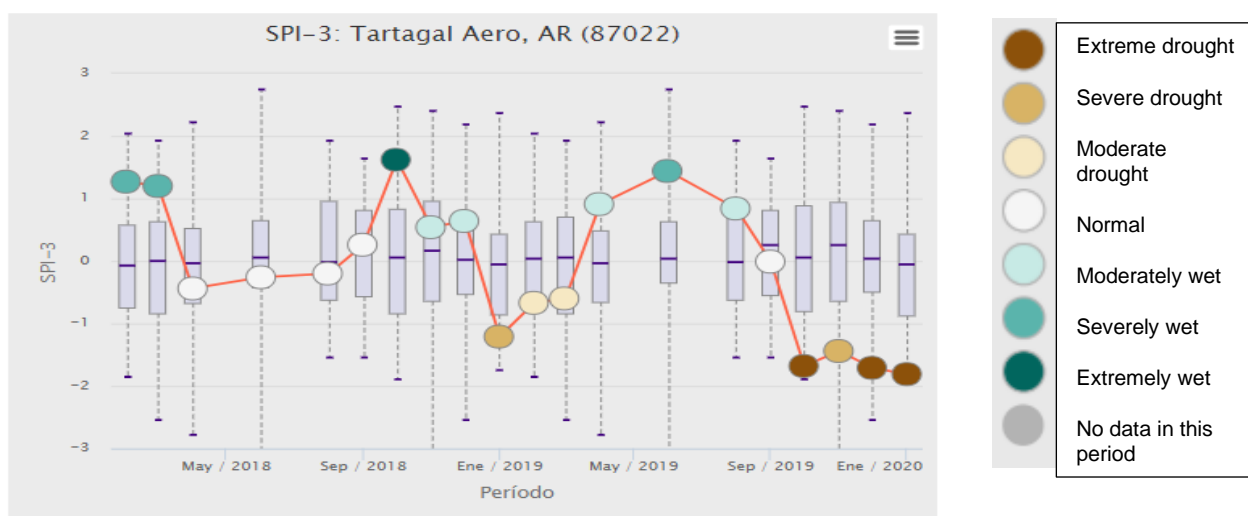
Given this situation, the Minister of Social Development declared a social and health emergency in the affected departments of San Martín, Rivadavia, and Orán, located in the northwest of the Salta province (formally by decree No. 140/2020) on 29 January 2020. The decree is in force for a period of 180 days to implement measures for food security, health care and safe water for the inhabitants of the northern province. On February 6th, the IFRC and ARC met with the Salta branch, including

the Governor of the Salta province. The Government of Salta issued a request for assistance to the Argentine Red Cross describing the urgent need to meet WASH minimum standards.

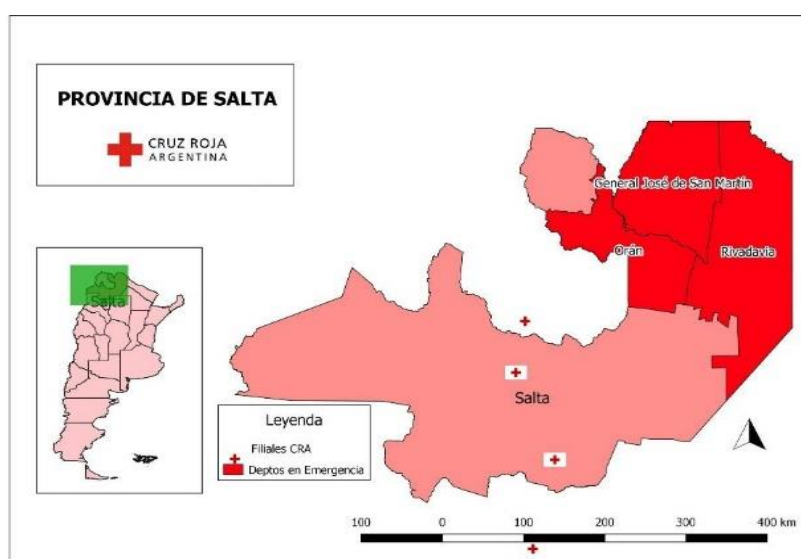
At regular periods of the year, the average decrease in seasonal rainfall and drought is often 45 to 60 days, culminating at the beginning of the last quarter of the year. However, this situation has been prolonged up to now, with the drought continuing for more than 150 days.¹ In addition to low forecasts of rainfall below 50% and an increase in temperatures of more than 50%, according to the National Meteorological Service.

The drought is directly affecting the quality of life of people since September 2019 (graphic below) due to the low production of food, the effects on livestock and, consequently, the significant decrease people's daily consumption of food. Children under five, pregnant women and people with compromised immune systems are the groups most at risk of death from acute malnutrition caused by food shortages, poor nutrition, and difficult access to safe water.

SPI-3 correspondiente a Enero de 2020



Source: [Regional Climate Centre for South America.](#)



Affected departments by extreme drought in the province of Salta (Northwest Region of Argentina). Source: Argentine Red Cross. February 2020.

¹ [Regional Climate Centre for South America.](#)

Summary of the current response

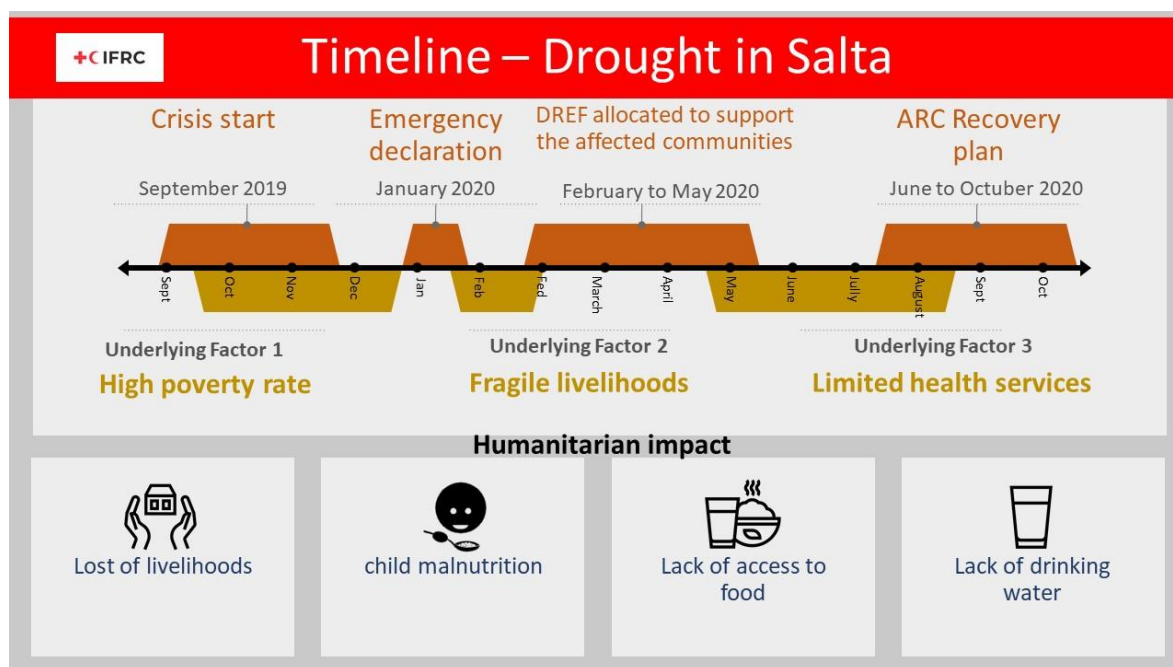
Overview of Host National Society response

ARC has set up an Emergency Operations Centre at its headquarters, closely monitoring cases of acute malnutrition and assessing the complexity of the situation and the context. Meanwhile, in the province of Salta, on 6 and 7 February of 2020, ARC participated in the Dialogue Table convened by the governor of the province, along with the various provincial ministries, humanitarian organizations and actors involved. As a result, it was proposed to advance in a collaboration agreement between the Red Cross and the Government of the Province of Salta, who will then execute it through the Argentine Red Cross and the Ministry of Health.

Additionally, senior management meetings are being held between the National Society and Salta Province ministries. The ARC is participating in a multisector assessment between OCHA, ECHO, IFRC and the ARC in coordination with the authorities.

The National Society has implemented flood operations in 2018 in this area of the country, so volunteers and staff have previous experience working in these hard to reach areas to community, and with situations specific to the context of indigenous communities.

The National Society Communications team is developing specific campaigns to raise funds and the NS working on a development plan with a medium-term recovery approach. It has also been coordinating with government authorities to complement actions to articulate a more articulated response for recovery.



The National Response Directorate is coordinating the actions of the National EOC. The National Directorate of Human Development is collaborating in the elaboration of the operational strategy; and the National Directorate of Organizational Development is contributing in building strategic alliances, the revision of the response strategy, the pre-activation of volunteer teams and the enlistment of specific teams, in addition to the work of various National Society offices.

The ARC has a branch in the capital of the province of Salta, with more than 30 active volunteers, who are in operational readiness and are preparing logistical supplies. At least five nearby branches are on alert for operational support.

Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actions in the country

In Argentina, the IFRC has an office for the support and assistance of the countries of the Southern Cone of America. For emergencies and disasters, the National Societies of South America have the support and assistance of the Disasters and Crisis Unit, and health. Since the beginning of the emergency, the National Society has maintained close contact and coordination with the IFRC and a joint visit by the President of the National Society and the IFRC Head of Mission for the Southern Cone took place in Salta on 6 February. The IFRC has mobilized a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) specialist to Salta to support the National Society in multisector assessments.

There is also a representation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the country which, in addition to carrying out actions specific to its mandate, such as working with the authorities to integrate, implement and disseminate international humanitarian law and standards on the use of force, carries out actions to develop the ARC's capacity to deal with emergency situations in contexts of violence and crisis and to provide RFL services. There is also a representation of the ICRC in the country which, in addition to carrying out actions specific to its mandate, such as working with the authorities to integrate, implement and disseminate international humanitarian law and standards on the use of force, carries out actions to develop the ARC's capacity to deal with emergency situations in contexts of violence and crisis and to provide Restoring Family Link (RFL) services.

The country has Movement coordination mechanisms in place, and the National Society, the IFRC and the ICRC signed a tripartite agreement in March 2015 to maximize the Movement's overall capacity to fulfil its humanitarian mission and strengthen ARC capacity.

Overview of the other partners in country

The government of the province convened a multisector assessment group in the city of Salta, which is made up of representatives from the ARC and IFRC, bringing together national and provincial legislators, university rectors and officials to address the complex situation in the north of the province. Major civil society organizations (WHO/PAHO, UNICEF, HCHR, OCHA) recently joined the group, where possible response measures were identified. This inter-agency group is doing visits to the affected communities since the first days of February 2019 to assess the conditions of the community and the acute needs to coordinate comprehensive approach strategies.

A joint meeting was recently held with the Ministries of Health, Social Development, Security and Infrastructure, representatives of the United Nations, UNICEF, the WHO and the European Union.

OCHA at the regional level confirmed deployment of support staff to the UN resident's office to improve coordination and information management.

The province of Salta is planning an emergency response in the affected departments in terms of urgent needs, with an inter-ministerial articulation table for the crisis, with technical teams on site. Santa Victoria is one of the municipalities with the greatest number of communities (called "Missions"), which are highly vulnerable and in great need of humanitarian assistance, mainly in terms of water.

The construction of water containers in more remote areas is underway through the project submitted at the National Water Supply and Sanitation Works Agency (ENOHSA), which has an initial financing from the national government to move forward with 100 works, to meet 5 per cent

of the needs. The Ministry of Infrastructure also tendered the excavation of seven deep wells to meet water needs in certain locations, which will cover the nearby populations.

The Provincial Government and the Ministry of Economy and Public Services have assigned 500 million Argentine pesos for the delivery of food modules, new works for drinking water, equipment and health personnel.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

According with what has been assessed by the inter-agency group jointly with the ARC so far:

Water and sanitation: The native communities affected by the drought usually obtains water regularly from natural sources, mainly from the river and in some cases from well. Due to the severe drought happening since September 2019, the wells are no producing enough water for the families and in many cases the water resources have dried up. The significant decrease in access to natural water sources and the combination with proper methods of purification and storage, has put at risk access to drinking water, causing dehydration, impairing hygiene and leading to water-borne diseases such as gastrointestinal diseases, including diarrhea, in many cases related to lack of hygiene and improper use of water. Twenty-five percent of the communities have well water, most of which have a high concentration of salinity, alkaline pH, and is not chlorinated. The rest of the population consumes from other natural sources whose parameters are more complicated. Water storage is a frequent challenge in 90% of the communities, in many cases, storages without a cover, using reused fuel containers, as well as fertilizer and herbicide reservoirs.

The distance from the communities to urban areas is more than 150 kilometres over difficult rural roads. The lack of public transport and limited access by land or other means makes access to water sources, especially drinking water, even more complicated.

Although the construction of water wells and provision of drinking water are being carried out by the army and the authorities, the demand of the population is greater.

Practices and knowledge of hygiene are limited, and it has been observed in the initial assessments in the health centres of the area, a significant increase of acute diarrheal diseases.

The main priority needs are focused on drinking water supply, safe water storage and improved hygiene measures.

Health: People have limited access to health centres since most of these are in capital cities. In addition, the capacity of the health unit is not enough to meet the communities' increased demand for care and access. Drought has affected crops and access to food sources such as animals, which has had an impact on food availability and production, causing transitory food insecurity due the sudden drop in the ability to produce and access to enough food, it combined with underlying factors in the communities are creating affectation to the food security pillars (availability, access, utilization and stability).

The communities are located in the periphery of the departments, more than 150 km from the main cities, the health service is therefore distant, in addition to the limitations to transport public service by road. The follow-up in the surveillance and promotion of health for the prevention of diseases is very complicated due to the distances and access to the communities.

According to health-sector sources in Salta, so far, eight children have died progressively in the last weeks; more than 32 children are hospitalized, all of them from communities of Wichis origin. 400 children under two years of age are considered underweight and very underweight; 2,780 children are considered at risk; 430 children from two to five years of age are considered underweight and very underweight; and 7,543 are considered at risk. In addition, the population has communicable

diseases such as meningitis, hepatitis and diarrhoea, and there are also endemic areas with the presence of diseases such as dengue, zika and chikungunya.

According to statements by the Minister of Social Development, at least 32 children were in the hospital for acute malnutrition as of 13 February, while around 160 minors were registered as being very underweight in different areas of northern Salta.

To address this emergency, the Ministry of Health in Salta will mobilize health personnel to continue with nutritional assessments and care of cases at risk of acute malnutrition, and the National Plan of Argentina Without Hunger will provide food modules to the affected population at critical risk of acute malnutrition. Complementary accompaniment to the actions of the health authorities and the government is a key need. Nutritional surveillance, referral of at-risk cases, training in healthy eating, and psychosocial support to cope with this emergency, even more in the event of the loss of a family member, are essential during the urgent response phase.

Livelihood and food security: Native communities get their food mainly from sources provided by the fields and nature, hunting of animals such as cows and pigs, and fishing, which they supplement with bartering for minor products in nearby cities.

The drought has negatively impacted the access to and availability of food sources due to crop losses (wheat, corn, soybeans, among others), reduction of fishing and animals, many of which died from dehydration, lack of food, or associated diseases. Faced with this situation, families are using negative coping strategies, reducing their number and quantity of food rations, mainly affecting vulnerable groups such as children under five, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with acute and chronic illnesses.

Efforts are being made by the government in attempting to implement measures for the collection and storage of water from natural sources, dig wells and conduct food distributions. The main needs are related to securing basic food sources, especially for the population at risk, supporting early recovery of farming-related livelihoods, risk, and recovery of animal production, which will be important for the food security of the population.

Another livelihoods challenge is associated with the "nomadic" nature of communities, as many communities do not have a fixed residence, but migrate from one territory to another in search of better land and necessities of life.

Government authorities, through the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), is developing a strategy to address affected (lost or damaged) crops and livelihoods.

The Ministry of Social Development has included the Province of Salta in the National Programme for Food and Nutritional Security. Under this plan, the Government will provide 65,748 Food Plan Cards *AlimentAR* (with amounts between 4,000 and 6,000 Argentine pesos per month per family) to the Salta Province to purchase food and 120 million Argentine pesos in food will be distributed.

Protection, gender and inclusion: Native families have a level of community organization, determined by one or more community leaders (*cacique/s*) whose responsibility is to lead and make decisions on behalf of the entire community. Heads of household are also male, and women's representation and decision making are limited.

In most cases, humanitarian aid is delivered to the *caciques*, who distribute it to their own communities. They are also the ones who participate in the community meetings exclusively. During the 2018 operations, the ARC, after conversations with community leaders, managed to make distributions to and work directly with the beneficiary families.

The affected communities are multicultural and require a differentiated approach in the implementation of activities that considers the needs, traditions, customs and social structures of the different ethnic groups. This will be worked on through a Community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach to detect the needs of different social groups, especially women,

children and adolescents. Risk assessments will be carried out and coordination mechanisms established to ensure that security and protection measures are implemented for the affected population and the National Society's volunteers.

Target Population

The ARC has prioritized its intervention for 4,000 people (800 families) in the municipalities of Santa Victoria Este and General Ballivian, in the departments of Rivadavia and San Martin, in the province of Salta, due to the fact that almost all child deaths have been recorded in this area and that infant mortality rate in the Wichi community is 11.8 for every 1,000 newborn children less than a year old, one of the highest in the country. Consideration should be given to areas that, besides having these characteristics, do not have access to health centres for referrals, and assistance will be given to those communities that are not being reached by the State and/or other organizations in the lines of intervention and target population proposed.

Communities' selection criteria

- Population with the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition in children, 0-5 years old
- Higher infant mortality rates, remained high in recent years
- Presence of drought
- Cases of death due to acute malnutrition
- Rural communities
- Presence and distance from health centres and water sources
- Access to communities and operational capacity by the local branch

<i>Province</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Salta	Rivadavia	East Santa Victoria	1,609	322	821	789
Salta	San Martin	General Ballivian	2,391	478	1,219	1,171
Total			4,000	800	2,040	1,960

Scenario Planning

Possible scenarios are all associated with the possibility of worsening weather conditions, forecasts of high temperatures and low rainfall for the region or sudden seasonal rainfall causing flooding. This could trigger possible social conflicts associated with grievances and such.

Scenario	Humanitarian impact	Potential response
Drought conditions worsen	Increase in the number of deaths due to acute malnutrition and not being able to provide sustained treatment to the population.	Emphasis on safe water, livelihoods and food security action lines.
Scenario of social tension	With the history of operations in the area, access and action by humanitarian organizations in communities can be hampered.	Actions of mediation with the community, opening of spaces for evaluation of problems, psychosocial support, humanitarian diplomacy,

		support with other organizations working in the field.
Possible overflow of the Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers	New sources of impact to the population.	Implementation of action lines consistent with possible floods.

Risk assessment of the operation

Risks considered include:

- It is hard to reach remote communities because of the difficult terrain.
- The target communities do not let aid organizations in.
- There can be areas with no signal, making internal and external communication difficult.
- Interaction with affected people can be hampered by the internal hierarchical structure and customs of each community.
- Possible conflicts between communities (prevalent but increasing).
- Rejection of humanitarian aid by the communities due to customs.
- Difficulty in establishing communication with the communities due to different languages.
- Lack of information and baseline data to address the problem.
- Possible task overlaps with stakeholders.

Within the logistical costs, the distance from the areas to carry out the community activities and work with Communications has been foreseen and the NS's fleet has been made available. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) actions with the community are foreseen in the intervention to involve them in the process and understand their cultural context and respect their customs.

Coordinated assessments and actions with stakeholders are ongoing to provide comprehensive services to the affected communities.

B. Operational strategy

General operational objective:

To contribute reduce the impact of humanitarian needs caused by the prolonged drought in the province of Salta through the implementation of actions to reduce negative coping strategies, improve access to safe water and nutritional surveillance with gender approach.

The DREF funds are being used to cover the immediate needs caused by the drought while NS fundraises locally and coordinates with the government for a longer term intervention to address the underlying factors

Operational Strategy²

The ARC has contemplated the following actions in the Action Plan to support 4,000 vulnerable people in the north of Salta province in the municipalities of Santa Victoria Este and General Ballivian:

Livelihoods

- Livelihoods and Food Security Assessment
- 300 families will receive basic needs assistance

² The findings of the multi-sectoral assessment being conducted (in which the ARC is participating) could potentially modify the plan of Action of this DREF.

For the calculation of the livelihoods/basic needs, one month of support (valuation of the basic basket food) for a family of five people was considered.³

Health

- Nutritional surveillance
- Monitoring and referral of cases at risk of acute malnutrition to the health service
- 800 families have health promotion to deal with the most prevalent vector and water borne diseases and other communicable diseases with a CEA approach
- 800 families receive psychosocial support

Water and hygiene

- 800 water filters installed
- 800 hygiene kits distributed
- 1,600 jerrycans distributed
- 16 community water filters distributed
- 800 families receive hygiene promotion and water care with a CEA approach
- Distribution of drinking water through the installation of bladder systems
- Water quality monitoring

Protection, gender and inclusion

- Needs assessment in protection, gender and inclusion
- Procedures for establishing protection against sexual violence and protection of children

The National Society's actions will be coordinated with the local, provincial and state authorities and other humanitarian organizations present on the field, complementing the assistance provided by them.

The following points have been taken into account to ensure the integrated programming of this Plan of Action, the transparency and accountability of this strategy, as well as safe working conditions for all personnel involved in the operation and the availability of the necessary materials to carry out the tasks.

Exit strategy

ARC has launched a fundraising campaign and has also been working on a development plan with a medium-term recovery approach. It has also been coordinating with government authorities to complement actions to articulate a more articulated response for recovery.

HUMAN RESOURCES

All participating personnel will have life and personal accident insurance in accordance with Argentine legislation. A total of 1,000 volunteers trained in health and WASH emergency and disaster management are available to be mobilized. The Salta branch has 30 active volunteers ready to be deployed. National Intervention Teams (NIT) are on red alert, at least four volunteers will be deployed in the coming week, as well as one NIT member to coordinate the operation.

At the International Federation, a water specialist with an operational management approach will be mobilized to assist headquarters with administrative and operational tasks related to field deployments.

³ [Monthly valuation of the basic basket food and total basic basket Argentina. INDEC August 2020.](#)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN

Logistics activities aim to effectively regulate the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution points in accordance with the International Federation's operational and logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The National Society has effective storage capacity in accordance with structural requirements. Similarly, the procurement process for essential items within this operation will follow the procurement procedures of the International Federation and the IFRC Logistics Unit (RLU) will support the National Society in the execution of its logistical processes. The operation is being supported by the IFRC's RLU in the shipment of water filters, bladders with their distribution systems and jerrycans.

In addition, three branch vehicles and the entire fleet at headquarters are in pre-implementation status, as are all the National Society's branches and logistical resources.

Logistical assessments are under way to find the best accommodation and food options for deployed staff.

It is important to note that transportation costs are high due to:

- The distance between the location from which the resources are deployed and the field.
- Difficult access and the resulting need for specific four-wheel drive vehicles and equipment.
- The cost of fuel has increased in recent months and may continue to do so.
- Increased maintenance costs for vehicles and resources due to the distances they must travel.

The following logistics resources are available:

Resources	Quantity
4x4 trucks, double cab	2
4x2 trucks, double cab	2
Utility truck	1
Unmanned aerial vehicle (drone)	1
Backpacks and first aid kits	5
VHF communication equipment	20
WASH kit (for source evaluation)	1
Safety equipment for volunteers	30

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The National Society has the experience and trained personnel in the use of the Open Data Kits - ODK platform. This tool will be used for information gathering processes in follow-up evaluations and monitoring. Additionally, the teams working in the field will use satellite telephony, aware that many areas of this region of Argentina do not have any telephone or communication services.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Emergency and Disaster Response Directorate, the Communication Directorate and Salta Branch will be able to record stories and photos of the areas affected in the field, as well as audio-visual recordings of activities and testimonies. This will help to:

- Share material with the media.
- Design and provide photographic records of the emergency to communities, governments and strategic partners for the plan of acting, including diversity and an inclusive approach to intervention.

- Accountability to communities, national and provincial authorities, donors (individuals and organizations), as well as to the communities that are targets of Red Cross actions. In addition, the generation of social networking items ensures accountability for the actions developed and publicizes the ways in which cash donations can be made to support the operation.
- Generate an audio-visual record of the emergency for general accountability regarding the efforts of the National Society and the historical archives.

On the other hand, the Communication team:

- Will be responsible for building key messages and reaction lines, as needed, together with the rest of the technical teams and volunteers in the field.
- Will assist with the implementation of an integrated CEA approach, to promote community engagement and accountability.
- Will write the press pieces and provide media visibility.
- Will launch a campaign to promote donations.
- Review health and WASH messages in Wichi and other local languages.

PLANNING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The Secretariat of Human and Organizational Development is responsible for the monitoring of PMER, maintaining communication and guaranteeing the articulation with other support and operational areas. Monitoring activities are carried out jointly between local authorities and intervening organisations and throughout all stages of the emergency. In addition, the National Society carries out joint planning of activities according to the monitored situation.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

ARC has specific procedures for procurement and accountability in emergency situations, which aim to guarantee transparency in the management of funds allocated for the implementation of humanitarian aid actions. In addition, the National Accounting and Administration and Finance Directorates will provide support to the operation through budget monitoring, procurement, expense reports, audits and financial reports.

In addition, the National Society maintains annual accounts, which are presented through the Annual Report in the way of a report and balance sheet; an independent audit company audits the reports; and there is an internal oversight body. In addition, the report and balance sheet are sent to the State, which reviews and approves them.

For this emergency, the branches supporting the operation made advance payments to their teams to expedite operational problems. ARC branches follow National Society accountability procedures that are adapted to emergency contexts.

ARC has activated its specific resource mobilization processes, releasing a telemarketing campaign and activating the Strategic Partners (companies, organizations and the Argentine Chamber of Entrepreneurs for Development).

SECURITY

Throughout all field operations carried out by ARC's volunteers, access and security will be guaranteed through comprehensive debriefing, as well as insurance for National Society volunteers and staff through regular security reports. All participating volunteers will have medical and emergency insurance provided by their respective branch, and ARC will develop a plan to ensure security and access in the area of intervention. As part of the operation ARC will provide personal protective equipment as required.

Both the National Response Director and the NIT member who plays a role as local emergency coordinator will always conduct a joint assessment of the security situation to ensure the protection of ARC personnel.

ARC has a long history of working with the indigenous communities in the north of the country and is well accepted by the affected population. This provides conditions of accessibility and dialogue with them that are not usual for state agents, other actors outside the communities.

Volunteers will be provided with personal protective equipment including repellent, sunscreen, and identification vest, among others.



Health

People targeted: 4000

Male: 2040

Female: 1960

Requirements (CHF): 18,851

Needs analysis:

The native communities have limited road network and access to health services since most of them are in the main cities. In addition, the capacity of the health units is not enough to cover the demands in case of an increased demand. Communicable diseases such as diarrhoea, meningitis and hepatitis have been reported in the native population due to the lack of water, hygiene and low-quality water intake, in addition to cases of acute malnutrition in children under five. There is also a record of low actions associated with health promotion that can respond to outbreaks, vector-borne diseases such as dengue, zika and chikungunya, as well as the rapid detection and treatment of some pathologies associated with consumption of unsafe water. The need to respond with nutrition surveillance, referral of at-risk cases, healthy eating training and psychosocial support to this emergency is fundamental to the emergency response phase. A water quality testing kit will be purchased for the operation.

Risk analysis: It will be fundamental to capture the interest of the people and to implement a simple and didactic way to explain activities, considering the great diversity of communities.

Population to be assisted: At least 800 families are assisted in nutritional surveillance, health promotion, monitoring and referral of cases, psychosocial support, in the municipalities of Santa Victoria Este and General Ballivian, in the departments of Rivadavia and San Martin, in the province of Salta.

Program standards/benchmarks: For each activity, the minimum standards indicated in the Sphere Handbook, the IFRC Health Guides, will be used.

P&B Exit Code	Health Outcome 1: Less severe cases of illness or malnutrition are treated at the community level and referral pathways are established for severe cases	<i>800 families receive food information and nutritional monitoring</i>											
	Health Output 1.1: A guide to the diagnosis, treatment and referral of cases of acute malnutrition for treatment at community level or referral to health facilities	<i>The communities in the two selected municipalities receive nutritional surveillance and services to refer acute malnutrition cases</i>											
		<i>800 families trained in healthy eating</i>											
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

AP026	Distribution of drinking water with distribution system with installed bladders													
AP026	Distribution of PUR powders (ARC donation)													
AP026	Distribution and use of family (800) and community (16) water filters and jerrycans (1,600)													
P&B Exit Code	Product 4.2 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Hygiene related goods (HRP) that meet Sphere standards and the population is provided with the required training on how to use these goods	<i>800 families trained in hygiene promotion, water care and sanitation</i>												
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP030	Adaptation of WASH promotional materials with a CEA approach and in native languages													
AP030	Hygiene promotion, water care and sanitation sessions with communities													
AP030	Distribution of hygiene kits													



Protection, gender and inclusion

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 2,040

Female: 1,960

Requirements (CHF): 2,450

Needs analysis: Multiculturalism in the affected area requires a differential approach according to the special needs of different ethnic groups, according to traditions and social structures. A risk assessment will be carried out and coordination and consensus mechanisms will be established to guarantee services while complying with safety and protection standards for the population to be served as well as for the volunteers in the intervention area.

In addition, protection, gender and diversity aspects must be considered, especially for women and girls, who represent one of the groups most vulnerable to violence, according to the violence rates in the country. Ethnic inclusion among communities must be guaranteed in the activities to be carried out.

Implementation strategies
Requirements (CHF): 56,285

S1.1: The objectives of capacity building and organizational development of National Societies are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary foundations, systems and structures, competencies and legal, ethical and financial capacities to plan and implement													
P&B Exit Code	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i>3 NS monitoring missions</i> <i>3 NITs mobilized in the field and 20 volunteers mobilized</i> <i>An operational induction workshop carried out</i> <i>50 personal protective equipment distributed</i>											
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Induction processes for volunteers involved in the operation												
AP040	Mobilization of the National Intervention Team												
AP040	Follow-up visits by the National Society												
AP040	Distribution of personal protective equipment												
AP040	Lessons learned workshop												
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured													
P&B Exit Code	Output S2.1.1: An effective and respected mechanism of power increase capacity is maintained.	<i>A WASH specialist mobilized (RIT)</i> <i>At least 2 IFRC monitoring missions</i> <i>A financial and operational induction session carried out from the IFRC to the SN</i>											
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP046	IFRC monitoring and support												
AP046	Water specialist support (Rapid Response WASH)												
P&B Exit	Outcome S3.1: The International Federation secretariat, together with National Societies, uses its unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.												

Code	Output S3.1.1: The IFRC and National Societies are visible, reliable and effective advocates for humanitarian issues	A communication strategy implemented and disseminated											
		Planned activities Week											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP053	Communication strategy for the operation												

D. Budget

See [Annex](#) for the budget.

For more information, specifically related to this operation, please contact:

At the National Society

- **General Secretary**, Cecilia Villafaña, General Secretary. mvillafane@cruzroja.org.ar, phone +54 011 4952 7200
- **National Disaster Response Directorate:** Abel Martinez, National Director, amartinez@cruzroja.org.ar
- **National Directorate of Organizational Development and support to the government bodies:** Cristian D. Bolado, National Director, cbolado@cruzroja.org.ar

At the IFRC America

- Country cluster for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, Alexandre Claudon de Vernisy, Head of cluster , alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org, Cell +54 911 3004 4360
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At IFRC Geneva

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- Antoine Belair; Operations Coordination Senior Officer; email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org

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 \(NGOs\) 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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF OPERATION

MDRAR017- ARGENTINA- DROUGHT

21/02/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	63,100
Medical & First Aid	5,900
Teaching Materials	13,100
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	24,000
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursement	69,000
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	175,100
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computers & Telecom	0
Office & Household Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Land, vehicles & equipment	0
Storage	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	29,800
Logistics Services	5,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	35,300
International Staff	8,000
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	11,800
Volunteers	13,550
Personnel	33,350
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	350
Consultants & Professional Fees	350
Workshops & Training	9,000
Workshops & Training	9,000
Travel	10,000
Information & Public Relations	4,500
Office Costs	3,500
Communications	1,800
Financial Charges	800
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
General Expenditure	20,600
Assets Depreciation	0
Depreciation	0
Cash Transfers National Societies	0
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	0
Contributions and Transfers	0
DIRECT COSTS	273,700
INDIRECT COSTS	17,791
TOTAL BUDGET	291,491

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2 Shelter	
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	79,982
AOF4 Health	18,851
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	133,924
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	2,450
AOF7 Migration	
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	30,299
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	22,259
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,728
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL	291,491

