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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Argentina: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRAR008 Glide no. FL-2015-000024-ARG
Date issued: 19 March 2015	Date of disaster: 5 March 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles	Point of Contact: Pablo Bruno - National Response and Community Risk Reduction Director – Argentine Red Cross
Operation start date: 4 March 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 108,305 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 15,000	Number of people to be assisted: 2,700 (540 families)
Host National Society presence: Argentine Red Cross (ARC) has 63 branches nationwide, 6,395 volunteers and 1,845 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: ADRA, CARITAS, Fire Department, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, , Provincial and Municipal Governments and Civil Defence.	

<Click [here](#) for the DREF budget; Click [here](#) for contact details; [here](#) to view the map of the affected area>

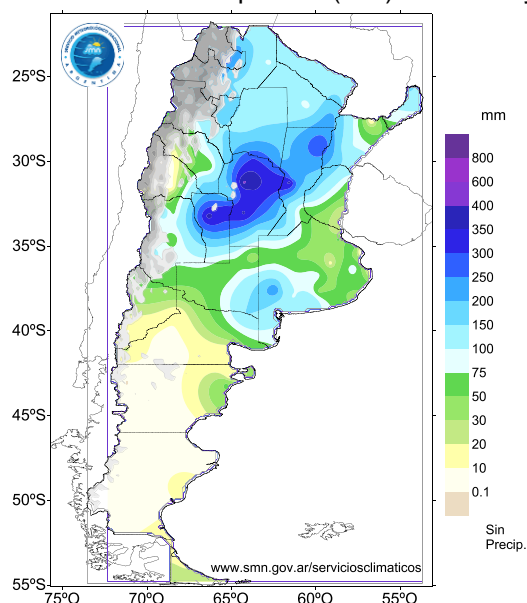
A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

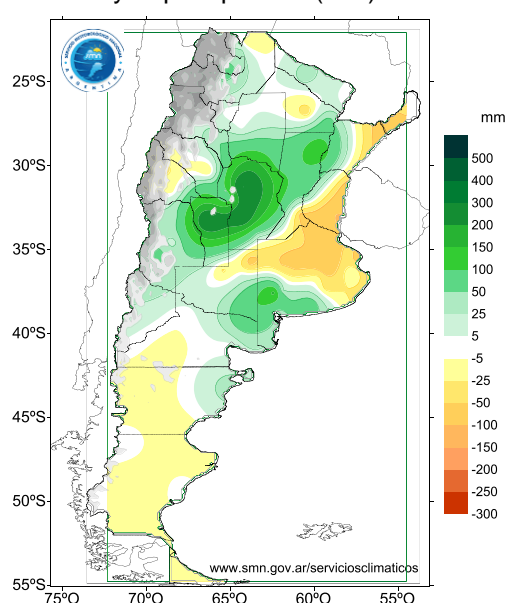
Since late February 2015, significant precipitation in mainly the Centro 1, Cuyo and northwestern regions of Argentina, caused flooding in many municipalities in the provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fe, San Luis, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán.

According to the National Weather Service, there have been higher values of accumulated precipitation in the month of February (map on the left) and an anomaly of precipitation (map on the right). An anomaly of precipitation is understood as the difference between the precipitation accumulated over one month and the normal values from 1961 to 1990. According to the map on the left, the highest accumulated rainfall values, which are those exceeding 300 mm, were seen in central-northern Córdoba and central-northern San Luis. The map on the right shows the greatest positive anomalies of precipitation in the country's central region, mainly in the provinces of Córdoba and San Luis, with precipitation values 200 mm to 300 mm above normal values. Rainfall values are also above normal in the provinces of Mendoza, Santa Fe and in southwestern Buenos Aires. According to forecasts, rains are expected to continue this month and part of the next.

Accumulated Precipitation (mm) in February



Anomaly of precipitation (mm) in February



Source: Argentina National Weather Service

Province of Córdoba

The unusually intense rainfall since February 2015 has mainly affected places in Sierras Chicas and the city of Córdoba. According to the Province of Córdoba's Emergency Committee, 10 people have died, one is missing and 1,200 were evacuated, including people that were injured by the floods. In addition, there was serious damage to roads, bridges and homes in several places in Sierras Chicas. There have even been cases reported where the asphalt has disappeared entirely, towns have been left cut off and power and water services are down. Flooding has also affected crop areas and killed livestock. The provincial government has activated its Crisis Committee led by the governor. Authorities have reported that these floods are the most severe in the past 50 years. On 5 March 2015, the municipality of Córdoba declared a Climate Emergency and State of Alert in the city of Córdoba due to the rainfall and strong winds that have harmed the population and damaged public and private assets.



Idiazabal, Córdoba Source: La Voz del Interior newspaper

Province of Catamarca

Overflowing rivers have devastated areas in western Catamarca, causing flooding in the towns of Andalgalá, Aconquija, Belén, Pomán and Tinogast, leaving them totally cut off. In addition, overflow from the El Calabozo River swept away several cars and flooded surrounding areas. Overflows also brought down several high voltage poles, which left the area without service and cut off. Continuous rainfall in Catamarca has flooded 20 homes in the central valley, which were evacuated. Civil Defence confirmed that the storm has flooded homes in the city of Catamarca, as well as in the department of Valle Viejo; the Provincial Ministry of Social Development reported that the direst situations were seen in the neighbourhoods of Montecristo, Cristo Rey, Los Medanos and Villa Eumelia south of the capital. On 6 March 2015, an environmental and social emergency was declared in Santa Rosa.

Province of Santa Fe

In total, 500 millimeters of rain fell on the province in the first week of March, which is practically half of the normal amount of rainfall for the entire year; however, the consequences are latent at the moment. Seventeen communities and municipalities are facing difficulties due to the water-related emergency, and there were 1,142 evacuees

throughout the province and 5 of the 6 emergency shelters remain open. Most of the evacuees are in Santa Fe with 525 people and in Recreo with around 400 people. Electricity and water services have been suspended, with the capital city of Las Colonias, Castellanos, a small area in San Jerónimo, and San Martín as the most affected. Transit on the direct road connecting Santa Fe and Rosario has been interrupted, as well as the Highway and National Route 11 at Coronda due to the precarious state of one of the bridges, leading authorities to set up a Bailey-type bridge. Authorities in the city of Santa Fe partially lifted travel restrictions, allowing educational, commercial and banking activities, and public transportation to resume gradually, except in neighbourhoods located in the Northern District where work is being done to drain flooded streets and homes. Forecasts predict that rains will continue until May.



Health-related transfers in Santa Fe. Source: Argentine Red Cross

Province of Santiago del Estero

Since mid-February 2015, heavy rains in the province of Santiago del Estero affected neighbourhoods in the southern areas of the city of Santiago del Estero due to flooding from the Dulce River, especially lower lying neighbourhoods, such as La Católica o Reconquista. A total of 100 people had to be evacuated from this area, while 170 others are being sheltered at the Liceo Policial and the Police Academy. Throughout the province, there were 3,200 evacuees and two fatalities, and nearly 500,000 hectares were flooded, with total losses declared for the soybean and corn crops, according to estimates from the producers themselves. The Provincial Emergency Committee was formed and the province was declared under a climate and agricultural emergency on 4 March 2015. School and public administration activities were suspended. Other areas seriously affected by the rains were Bandera, Los Juríes, and the departments of Taboada, Aguirre, Mitre and Belgrano (all in the South, some bordering Santa Fe); meanwhile, some towns or cities to the west such as Lavalle, Guampacha and San Pedro continue to face difficulties. The new rains that fell on 6 March 2015 submerged entire neighbourhoods in southern and western areas of the capital of Santiago del Estero: América del Sur, Islas Malvinas, Las Flores and Ejercito Argentino.



The town of Los Juríes, in Santiago del Estero, under water. Source: La Nación



Kindergarten in Quines – San Luis Source: La Gaceta



Stretch of provincial road destroyed in Tucuman. Source: La Gaceta

Province of San Luis

Heavy rains and storms caused flooding and rising rivers that affected the towns of Concarán, Luján, Quines and Leandro Alem; a total of 2,000 people were evacuated (about 400 families) and an older adult reportedly perished due to the collapse of her home. It is estimated that strong water currents destroyed more than 100 dwellings, obliterated streets, destroyed bridges and left large holes in the roads. Furthermore, rising rivers and overflowing dikes caused flooding, which destroyed and damaged housing and streets; furthermore, electrical and water services were interrupted due to the flooding.

Province of Tucumán

The storm on 6 March 2015 caused the North and South Canals to overflow, flooding several neighbourhoods in the capital city, such as Yerba Buena, Las Talitas, San José, Barrio ATEP, among others. In the interior of the province in Lamadrid, some areas remain cut off (approximately 400 people have been affected); others have suffered flooding from the rising Marapa River, which overflowed due to the opening of the Escaba dike; the Muerto river, which descends from Cerro San Javier, flooded and eroded the foundations of dwellings along its banks; the towns of Rio Nio and Villa Padre Monti are still cut off due to the collapse of the bridge at Sunchal. There were also serious problems in Villa Chicligasta, Piedra Grande, Atahona, Ciudadcita, Monteagudo, Río Chico and Nueva Trinidad due to the Medinas River, all in the southwestern part of the province near the Catamarca border. Furthermore, Rodeo, La Cañada, Cruz de Arriba and Cruz de Abajo, La Ramada, Los Puestitos, Aguilares, Alberdi, Concepción and Tafi Viejo suffered major flooding. Roads such as, Routes 336, 337, 310, 31, were damaged due to breaks in the pavement caused by intense water flow: 6; as of March 10, 9 bridges across the province are down. Other places such as Alpachiri, El Molino, Santa Ana and Concepción were affected, where rivers overflowed their banks and opened and formed lagoons, making it necessary to evacuate more than 700 people and suspend electrical and water services.

Provincial Civil Defense has already ordered a preventive evacuation of the area as the river has surpassed emergency levels. To date, 3,000 people have been evacuated to schools and sports facilities; one death has been reported. On 9 March 2014, province authorities declared a water-related, social and community emergency to respond to the emergency.

Summary of current response

Overview of National Society Operations

The Argentine Red Cross has assisted 2,850 people affected by the floods through its provincial branches, providing psychosocial support, evacuation centre management, management of humanitarian aid centres and distribution, rescue, evacuation, first aid and self-care awareness.

The emergency in the various affected cities has been tracked, monitored and evaluated from headquarters. Within this context, a mission was deployed and monitoring/tracking carried out to support the actions being conducted by the branches, whose objectives were and are:

- Complementing assessment of the emergency along with the branches
- Identifying possible lines of work
- Defining the ARC's possible area of intervention and the advisability of requesting DREF and/or external funds
- Conducting an analysis in terms of supplies for a possible Plan of Action

There is ongoing daily communications with the branches as well as tracking of the emergency's evolution. Response actions by branches include, as follows, activities by the branches in Córdoba, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, San Luis and Tucumán. In the case of the province of Catamarca, the National Society has no branches in the area.

Córdoba Branch

- Participation in Provincial Emergency Coordination
- Monitoring the alert for the city of Córdoba ordered by the Provincial emergency operations center (EOC).
- Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA) development.
- Management of 2 Collection Centres at the beginning of the emergency
- Management of four evacuation centres, conducting the following activities: first aid, psychosocial support, recreation with children.
- Psychosocial support in coordination with the Province's Mental Health Secretariat.

- Tour of affected areas in order to conduct rapid assessments, coordinating with Municipal Civil Defences and attention to evacuation centres.

Santa Fe Branch

- Monitoring the status of the situation around the rains and flooding of the Salado River.
- Alerting and activation of volunteers.
- In coordination with Municipal Civil Protection on issues concerning evacuation and the Integrated Medical Emergency System in order to support National Society response and ambulance teams.
- Dissemination of useful tips for storm emergencies through the media.
- First aid care, setting up mobile care post in a safe location.

Santiago del Estero Branch

- Opened donation channels, especially clothing, food and toys. Two collection points in the city and in city main streets. Published on its institutional Facebook page
- Coordination with individuals in the city of Los Juries, with whom items will be transported and the Añatuya Civil Defence
- Coordination with the province's Civil Defence to work in the Islas Malvinas neighbourhood.

San Luis Branch

- The branch contacted the San Luis Solidario Programme (which fulfills Civil Defense roles) in order to make it available and to define its role in the emergency.
- Partnership with the local radio station with the largest audience, where the collection centre for donations was set up to then be delivered to the interior of the province.
- Monitoring of the situation, reception and classification of aid and subsequent distribution thereof to affected areas.

Tucumán Branch

- Monitoring of emergency with authorities, communities and local media.
- Alert and ready for deployment.
- Preliminary damage assessment and impact on the town.

The Argentine Red Cross is part of Argentina's response system and has experience in emergency operations, such as International Appeals, DREF Operations and national response. It possesses a high level of installed capacity to manage emergencies, including financial management and accountability based on IFRC standards.

Moreover, the feasibility of this plan is supported by a number of capacities and institutional resources in the Argentine Red Cross branches:

- Profound coordination with the Provincial and Municipal State and with grassroots organizations.
- Their expertise and experience focus on areas such as emergency and disaster risk management, community health, first aid, psychosocial support, working with children, etc.
- Branches have the minimum administrative structure to ensure the management of actions.
- There are specialized technicians and volunteers to continue supporting affected cities.

Nationally, the headquarters management structure supports the development of the local structures of the branches through directorates such as Risk Management and Health, with support from areas such as Logistics and General Services, Communications, Administration and Finance and Human Resources Development, making it possible to coordinate their capacity and resources in support of the various aspects of the operation.

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

The IFRC has a country representative for Argentina and Uruguay in Buenos Aires who is located on the National Society's premises. There is also a Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) providing technical support and supervision to the operation in Lima, Peru.

Movement Coordination

The Argentine Red Cross is coordinating support, cooperation and information with the IFRC and National Societies such as the Finnish Red Cross. Since the publication of the DMIS, the National Society maintains direct coordination with the IFRC through PADRU and the Country Representative in Argentina.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

The National Government arranged for the doubling of subsidies to affected provinces for 90 days for the affected individuals who were already receiving social allowances prior to the disaster, as well as a supplement of 7,643 pesos (CHF 860.73) to retirees who suffered damages due to the storms in the provinces of Córdoba and Tucumán. The Ministry of Defence sent police and army staff to affected territories, who worked on rescue, evacuation and relocation activities; police staff also engaged in security tasks. The government has confirmed 540 million pesos (CHF 60,809,482.14) in aid for the province of Córdoba and 20 million pesos (CHF 2,252,094.57) for 17 municipalities in Santa Fe. The Ministry of Health launched a health care package for those affected by the floods in Santa Fe, Córdoba, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero and San Luis, which included medicine, vaccines, powdered milk, water purification tablets and other supplies. Aid to Córdoba province towns of Unquillo, Rio Ceballos, Villa Allende and Mendiolaza consisted of sending a medical truck for medical consultations, the provision of medication and psychological services for the evacuees. In addition, aid included more than 150,000 doses of vaccines against diphtheria, hepatitis A and more than 100,000 full treatments of the Remediar Programme, anti-venom serums and medicines against leptospirosis. In view of an outbreak of some dengue cases in Córdoba, fumigation agents and vehicles from the National Directorate of Vector-borne Diseases were deployed from Córdoba to Santiago del Estero; dengue prevention actions are still be carried out in that jurisdiction as of the writing of this report.

Through the "Nation is the Other" programme, the Ministry of Social Development and the Youth and Territorial Approach Secretariats are supporting clean up, damage repair, and water and food distribution activities.

Córdoba Provincial Government

The provincial emergency was declared, and various provincial and municipal institutions (affected) have been present from the very start. The main tasks carried out include:

- Providing and setting up evacuation centres
- The electric cooperative is working on restoring electrical service.
- Provincial Police arranged a special operation to guard affected sectors nightly, except for La Costanera, where it will deploy National Gendarmerie staff.
- Alerts in case any crests in the river levels are detected. Firefighters will sound a siren to alert the population so that they can take protective measures and move away from the river.
- Purification of network water. Work is being conducted under lower pressure, so careful and responsible use of the service is recommended.

Government of Santa Fe

The capital's Town Hall is working on the following measures:

- Monitoring river levels and rain measurement stations.
- Supervising pumping stations; monitoring the Salado River.
- Cleaning storm ditches and drains and collecting debris causing street flooding.
- Traffic and public transport precautions.
- The city government continues to offer assistance to 66 families (285 people). These are distributed in 5 shelters: Polideportivo La Tablada (7 families), Vecinal Schneider (11 families), Vecinal Juventud del Norte (3 families), Beata Clara (15 families) and Don Bosco (30 families), where they have received social assistance, food, shelter and health care.
- Tax exemptions for those affected by floods.

Government of Catamarca

The Provincial Government declared a health and environmental emergency in the southern territories of the Department of Santa Rosa, declaring it a disaster area. This seeks tax exemptions for those affected and allocation of

extraordinary budgets to municipalities through provision of snake antivenom and other medical supplies and the suspension of classes.

Government of Santiago del Estero

A Provincial Emergency Committee was established. Public services and schools were suspended due to the storms. The three helicopters belonging to the province have been transporting aid to southern areas that cannot be reached by land. Meanwhile, the capital is under alert due to flooding from the Dulce River; municipal crews and residents are working on building defenses by stacking sand bags to prevent flooding from the Dulce and Salado Rivers. Shipments of building materials and food to 17 sites in the department of General Taboada (South of the province) continue.

Government of San Luis

The Crisis Committee is made up of the Government of the Province of San Luis through various representatives from its Ministries is conducting the following actions:

- Evacuation of families
- Delivery of non-perishable food items
- Delivery of clothing
- Delivery of food rations to evacuation centres
- Management of evacuation centres

Government of Tucumán:

- Social Development and Civil Defence are assisting those affected through essential non-food items.
- Provincial Roads is repairing damaged stretches of roads.
- Activation of the Crisis Committee, which assessed the crisis and recommended declaring a state of emergency in province; this was later implemented.
- Law enforcement, firefighting, Civil Defence, Ministry of Health and Education personnel were deployed to southern provincial areas.

Emergency response includes non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian organizations in the country providing the following support:

- CARITAS: with national campaign to raise money and collect clothing and aid, with active offices (parishes) in San Luis and Córdoba.
- ADRA: Distribution of cleaning kits to 200 families during the first floods
- SI Foundation: with an active campaign to collect non-perishable food items, water, diapers, school supplies, hand tools, construction tools, shovels, rakes, etc. for the areas of Córdoba, San Luis and Santiago del Estero.
- Volunteer Firefighters: The storm affected two fire stations in Córdoba; their main actions focus on cleaning public streets and safety assessments.
- Scouts: collection and distribution of clothing and items in the cities of Córdoba, San Luis and Catamarca.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The main needs are described below based on preliminary assessments by the Argentine Red Cross' branches in Córdoba, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán and San Luis and in coordination with headquarters, municipal and provincial authorities and non-governmental organizations active in the region (CARITAS, ADRA, SI Foundation, Red Solidaria, etc.).

Health

Affected populations require psychosocial support, which is being provided by psychologists and social workers from the Ministry of Health. The population also requires care for any harm or injuries suffered during the evacuation and rescue or acute diseases that are affected by the evacuation. To this end, the ARC has set up care centres to assist those affected. It is also necessary to provide information to the communities regarding flood-related diseases and first aid in order to reduce the risk of diseases caused by flood conditions or others that may arise should rains continue or increase. Another aspect to consider is preventing existing diseases such as dengue, leptospirosis, diarrhea and dermatitis.

Food Security

The food and basic household item needs of the evacuated population affected by floods is being seen to by provincial governments, donations from private companies and humanitarian organizations such as ADRA, CARITAS, Scouts and the Red Cross.

Livelihoods

The impact to the cultivation means of small producers is being addressed by provincial governments through their declarations of a state of emergency, the provision of subsidies and exemptions and bank loans at preferential interest rates.

Shelter

The population affected by the floods has been evacuated to well-equipped public spaces, such as public buildings, police and army barracks, the police academy barracks and, to public schools as a last resort. Provincial and national authorities are providing basic accommodation needs, and humanitarian organizations such as CARITAS and the Red Cross are offering support through bedding, mattresses and clothing.

Water and Sanitation

The Argentine army and the municipalities are providing support by delivering drinking water to evacuation centres. Cleaning up and equipping homes affected by the floods is crucial in order for people to return to their dwellings, as well as for the improvement of sanitation conditions and the promotion of hygiene and proper water care.

Vulnerability Criteria and beneficiary selection

The plan of action is intended to provide aid to communities at greater risk, using the following vulnerability criteria for beneficiary selection:

- Level of impact to their homes and belongings.
- Homes located within the affected area
- Level of socioeconomic vulnerability and limited resources to replace damaged or lost belongings.
- Vulnerable groups (older adults, children, people with disabilities, and people with chronic illnesses, among others).

At the community level, selection will be based on needs, involvement and joint coordination between the municipal and provincial authorities and the Argentine Red Cross branches.

Target population of the Operation

Province	Municipality	Families	Total # of people
Córdoba	Villa Allende, Idiazabal, Mendiolaza, Unquillo and Jesús María	300	1,800
Santiago del Estero	Barrio Islas Malvinas	100	600
Tucumán	Monteagudo	50	300
Total		450	2,700

Risk Assessment

It is currently rainy season in Argentina, which could generate or cause new flooding and increases in the river levels in areas that have already been affected or in other places. The presence of dengue and leptospirosis outbreaks in some affected area requires greater attention to reduce the probability of an epidemic.

B. Operational plan and strategy

Overall objective

Reduce the effects caused by heavy rains and floods in Argentina by providing care to 450 families in the provinces of Córdoba, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán through hygiene and health promotion and the provision of health care to the affected population.

Proposed Strategy

Coordination between the National Society and the various entities is essential to improving the impact of the IFRC's actions and ensuring the safety of the operation. The objectives of this coordination with municipal and/or provincial EOCs will depend on the case, ensuring the relevance, need and identification of the communities and the engagement and security of the operation.

The following actions are included within the lines of action in the strategic operations plan for 450 families in the provinces of Córdoba, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán:

Emergency Health Actions

- Provision of first aid health care at Red Cross care posts, as well as basic emergency care materials
- Provision of information and strengthening of their capacity in health prevention and vector-borne diseases.

Water and Sanitation Actions

- Distribution of household cleaning kits
- Promotion of drinking water use and hygiene habits during community visits

Operational support services

Human Resources

In order to provide assistance in emergency situations, the Argentine Red Cross has a multidisciplinary Disaster Response Team, as well as a National Response and Community Risk Reduction Directorate with technical staff for the operation. At the local level, there are volunteers from the various Red Cross branches to support the implementation of the plan of action.

Taking into account the objectives and activities proposed in the DREF, the operation will support the National Society human resources through:

1 operations coordinator
60 volunteers

As part of the assistance and technical support from the IFRC, a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) specializing in reports will be deployed for one month to coordinate actions in support of the plan of action and to support the drafting of reports. In addition, there will be technical support from the regional disaster management coordinator, who will provide technical support to the operation. Furthermore, this operation requires support from PADRU's emergency health and water and sanitation officers, including service support units from the IFRC, such as Communications, Learning and Innovation, and Finance.

The operation will provide support by implementing security and visibility for volunteers on the ground by providing raincoats, boots, caps, vests and polo shirts. All National Society volunteers involved in this operation are insured against accidents.

Logistics and supply chain

Although initial actions were arranged in coordination and co-managed with local authorities and collection and distribution centres in San Luis, Córdoba and Santiago del Estero, humanitarian aid and the supplies to be delivered during the operation will be procured locally in each of the cities; the procurement process will follow the standards reflected in the Sphere Manual and current National Society administrative/financial procedures. Fuel and maintenance costs for National Society vehicles deployed during the response will be covered by the operation.

Information Technology and Telecommunications

Mobile and fixed telephones and a VHF radio system will be used in order to maintain direct communications with the affected provinces/branches. These modes of communications will support a large part of the activities in the field, as well as for alerts and monitoring of the emergency. The Open Data Kit (ODK) tool will be used to register beneficiaries, and the Mega V tool will be used to distribute humanitarian aid. The operation will provide support through the installation of two VHF base stations for first aid as well as with batteries for portable VHF radios for the purpose of improving the communications in the field.

Communications

The National Society will report the operation's progress through the National Society's websites and social networks (primarily Twitter and Facebook). It also has a platform for internal National Society information called the Disaster Risk Management Information System (SIGRD), which reports emergency monitoring over the National Society's Territorial Network. An updated DMIS will also be kept. As part of the operation, key awareness, advocacy and self-care messages will be disseminated to the affected population. An accountability strategy will be designed and implemented that reaches partners, actors involved, beneficiary communities and society in general.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring mechanisms will be established for the entire implementation period based on the monitoring of activities and the proposed indicators. Instruments defined and/or adapted for reporting, field visits and interviews will be used and involve key actors.

The following tools and instruments will be part of the monitoring:

- Monthly implementation reviewed against the plan of action and work plan (which should be developed with the branch) based on monthly implementation reports
- Visits by the project's national coordinator to neighbourhoods and towns, conducted jointly with technicians from each branch. These visits include meetings and interviews with branch teams, key actors and community beneficiaries
- On-site monitoring mission reports
- Operation narrative reports

The work and coordination in communities and with local authorities will take place from headquarters, allowing direct and efficient communications. For logistical, financial and administrative purposes, the branch will designate a liaison with headquarters.

A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project's implementation in order to assess the extent the proposed impact and objectives were achieved and to analyze lessons learned; moreover, the associated institutional partners, National Society volunteers and staff, and beneficiary communities, among others will be involved in the final evaluation.

Administration and Finance

The Argentine Red Cross has specific procedures for procurement and accountability during emergency situations, which tend to guarantee transparency in the management of funds allocated to implementing humanitarian aid actions. The Administration and Finance Directorate will provide support to the operation through budget tracking, procurement, expense reports, audits and financial reports.

In addition, the National Society conducts an annual accounting of its finances, which is submitted through the organization's Annual Report and Balance. The accounts are audited by an independent auditing company, and there is an internal Supervisory Accounts Committee. Furthermore, the Report and Balance are submitted to the State, who reviews and approves it.

Through its Finance Department, the IFRC will provide the necessary operational support to review and validate budgets and bank transfers and provide technical assistance to National Societies regarding expense justification procedures, including invoice review and validation.

The proper use of financial resources will be in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Society and the IFRC. Financial resource management will be according to National Society regulations and DREF guidelines.

In addition, the National Society's own procedures will be applied to the expenses justification process and will follow the n IFRC formats. According to DREF procedures, it will only cover costs incurred during the three-month operation; the DREF will not cover permanent structural costs.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming/ Areas common to all sectors

Activities established for areas in common will allow for the performance of field assessments and facilitate access to communities.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS												
Direct outcome 1: Continuous evaluation, monitoring and analysis to inform the operation's design and implementation.	No. of assessments performed												
Output 1.1. Initial needs assessments are conducted in consultation with beneficiaries.	No. of assessment reports to beneficiaries consulted (assessment reports, Plan of Action). Assessment reports that provide data on the affected population, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities (assessment reports).												
Output 1.2. The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	No. of experts hired and deployed No. of branch work plans												
Activities	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment		■											
Detailed assessments		■	■										
Presentation of plan of action at the internal and external level			■										
Evaluation and registration of beneficiaries using ODK			■	■									
Development of work plans and budget by branch		■	■										
Support and monitoring by the IFRC		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
National Society staff hiring and performance		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Health and Care

Needs assessment:

Using the situational analysis of the emergency, the main impacts are described below:

- There are homes with partial and/or total flooding.

The Argentinean Red Cross first aid posts will be set up at strategic locations to provide care to the affected population. The operation considers basic first aid materials and equipment. The National Society has local posts; however, one more must still be properly equipped with a tent, folding beds, lighting and first aid kit to expand its care coverage.

Applying the CBHFA tool to affected families involves training workshops taught by National Society personnel; however, previous training sessions for local volunteers are being considered in order to expand the operation's scope and reach a greater number of families.

Another aspect included within the plan of action is the distribution of one first aid kit per family, which will allow them to tend to any injuries that may occur; this takes into account that in some situations - due to possible flooding and rains and suspension of public services - professional assistance may take longer than usual, putting people's lives at risk. Prior to the distribution of the first aid kits, each family will be trained by the volunteers on the correct use of the kits. The kit will contain basic first aid supplies and insect repellent to prevent bites. This distribution will be accompanied by Red Cross mentoring for proper use of the supplies by the affected population.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs assessment

Using the situational analysis of the emergency, the main impacts are described below:

- There are homes with partial and/or total flooding
- Overflowing rivers bring home and environmental pollutants.
- In this case, the main preventative action is cleaning up the homes upon returning to them and health promotion.
- Likewise, upon returning to their homes families must clean up, repair household damages and eliminate vectors and pests (rodents, snakes, etc.)
- Much of the household cleaning supplies have been lost, which is one of the gaps in humanitarian aid since stockpiles and mass distributions mainly involve food, clothing, diapers, etc.

Population to be assisted:

The Argentine Red Cross will support 450 families (2,700 people) by providing household cleaning kits for when the displaced families return to their homes, as well as hygiene, water care and waste disposal and recycling promotion in the municipalities of Villa Allende, Idiazabal, Mediolaza, Unquillos and Jesús María in the province of Córdoba and in the municipalities of Monteagudo and Barrio Isla Malvinas in the provinces of Tucumán and Santiago del Estero, respectively,

OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS															
Direct outcome 3 At least 450 evacuated families improve their homes' living conditions upon their return		No. of families assisted															
Output 3.1 Evacuated families have cleaning materials and basic information on hygiene promotion and sanitation		No. of families receiving cleaning kits No. of homes cleaned No. of clean up and waste collection campaigns No. of families trained No. of families receiving information															
Activities	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Purchase of materials for home cleaning kits																	
Assembly and distribution of home cleaning kits																	
Raised awareness of hygiene promotion and quality drinking water use communication spots																	
Dissemination and distribution of hygiene promotion and quality of drinking water use communication spots																	

Home Cleaning Kits

• Bleach (4 liters)	• Wooden handle
• Detergent (4 liters)	• Gloves (2 units)
• Candles (1 unit)	• Sponge (1 unit)
• Mop (1 unit)	• Trash bags (10 units)
• Multiuse cloth (3 units)	• Toilet paper (6 units)
• Floor drying cloth (1 unit)	• White soap (2 units)
• Mosquito repellent spirals (12 units)	• Plastic bucket (10 liters)
• Broom (1 unit)	• Wire sponge (2 units)
• Brush (1 unit)	• Rubber gloves (2 units)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In the National Society:** Pablo Andres Bruno, National Response and Risk Reduction Director, Argentine Red Cross, phone: +54 11 9 5753 4260; email: pbruno@cruzroja.ar.
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DREF OPERATION

MDRAR008 - Argentina Floods

19/03/2015

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	21,950
Medical & First Aid	20,894
Teaching Materials	22,830
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	65,674
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,777
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	4,777
International Staff	5,532
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	4,963
Volunteers	3,017
Other Staff Benefits	4,828
Total PERSONNEL	18,339
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	3,017
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	3,017
Travel	4,023
Information & Public Relations	1,961
Office Costs	2,846
Communications	1,056
Financial Charges	0
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	9,886
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	6,610
Total INDIRECT COSTS	6,610
TOTAL BUDGET	108,305



Argentina: Floods

