

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Argentina: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation: MDRAR009	Glide no. FL-2015-000110-ARG
Date issued: 26 August 2015	Date of disaster: 10 August 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles, Regional Disaster Management Coordinator – South America.	Point of Contact: Cristian D. Bolado, Director of Emergency and Disaster Response – Argentine Red Cross
Operation start date: 10 August 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 121,856 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 50,000	Number of people to be reached: 1,600 people (320 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 this operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in this operation: The ARC works with the Fire Department of the Police Force of the Province of Buenos Aires, Civil Defence of Buenos Aires, local police, Municipality of Lujan. The ARC also coordinates with the following non-governmental organizations (NGOs): Voluntary Firefighters, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Fundacion SI, Caritas, Red Solidaria, Argentine Scouts and other local organizations.	

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

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

On 4 August 2015, the headquarters of the Argentine Red Cross (ARC) National Directorate of Emergency Disaster and Response began monitoring the central and north-eastern parts of the country for intense storms and flooding. The intense rainfall and storms continued the following day in the province of Buenos Aires.

The intense rainfall caused river levels to rise, which led to flooding in Lujan, San Antonio de Areco, Campana, Salto, Chacabuco, Chivilcoy, Pilar, Mar del Plata, Quilmes, La Plata, Berisso, Zarate, Mercedes, San Andres, Santos Lugares, Pergamino, Junin, Pila, Arrecifes and Venado Tuerto. Approximately, 6,184 people were evacuated and 5,000 people self-evacuated. According to the Buenos Aires Provincial Directorate for Civil Defence, this emergency has affected more than 50,000 people in the province of Buenos Aires.



Evacuation and first aid actions in Padre Varela. Source: ARC

Province	Municipality	People evacuated	People self-evacuated
Buenos Aires	Lujan	680	1,500
	Salto	680	0
	Mercedes	200	0
	San A de Areco	150	0
	Zarate	20	0
	Campana	1,300	2,000
	Quilmes	80	0
	Avellaneda	50	0
	Pilar	480	1,500
	Pila	10	0
	Mar del Plata	42	0
	Chivilcoy	20	0
	Chacabuco	40	0
	La Matanza	1,900	0
	Escobar	100	0
	Monte	20	0
	Saladillo	5	0
	9 de julio	7	0
Lobos	400	0	
Total		6,184	5,000

Source: This data was obtained from the National Directorate for Civil Protection, ARC branches in these locations and news reports in the mass media. As of 17 July 2015.

The evacuated people have been housed in schools used as collective centres. The municipalities established the temporary shelters, which have facilities for housing, the provision food, sanitation, and water. The ARC branch in Lujan supported this process. The three most affected locations were Campana, Pilar and Lujan. In Lujan, the floods were sudden and lasted for more than 10 days. The other affected cities received assistance and aid from their municipalities and the Buenos Aires Provincial government.

Intensive rainfall was registered in Lujan between 5 and 6 August, which led to the rise of the water level of the Lujan River, but it caused little impact. Up to that point, the municipality had the situation under control and did not need to activate its warning systems. However, on 9 August, the Lujan River rose above normal levels and an alert was issued.

On 10 August, a red alert was issued and heavy flooding was registered in different areas. These phenomena caused damage to livelihoods, housing, health and water systems. In Lujan, three temporary shelters for evacuated people were opened and three assistance centres were opened in different neighbourhoods. These centres sheltered more than 600 families for 10 days. The ARC supported coordination in one that housed 60 people and two that supported 180 people with recreational activities and psychosocial support. At the same time, in the majority of the affected areas in the province of Buenos Aires, centres were established for people who had been evacuated or whose homes were uninhabitable.

On 14 August, the climate conditions began to improve and the water levels began slowly decreasing, permitting the people to coordinate the return to their homes. The most affected areas currently are: Lujan, Salto, Pilar and Mercedes. While the majority of the people evacuated have returned to their homes, some are still being housed in the centres established for them. With the normalization of the river levels, people are returning to their homes and started restoration activities.

Additionally, on 23 August, national media reported the overflow of the Salado River affecting the district of General Viamonte Partido located in the north of Buenos Aires Province in Argentina. Approximately 160,000 hectares are affected with no official number for people affected.

Thanks to donations received from several parts of the country, immediate needs were met. Different government institutions and NGOs distributed clothing, water, and household goods, such as detergent, bleach and others. The municipal government led the distributions, and in some cases, individuals and institutions also conducted direct distributions in some communities. The lack of organization created logistical problems in the affected areas.

The immediate additional needs to be met immediate housing repairs, emergency health and psychosocial support.

Summary of current response

Overview of the National Society

The Argentine Red Cross has its main headquarters in the city of Buenos Aires; it has 7,847 volunteers in 63 branches and the national headquarters. In emergencies, the local branches are the first to respond, but if the local response capacity is exceeded, support from national headquarters and other branches is available.

The ARC branches in Lujan, La Plata, Cordoba, Quilmes, Zarate, Santos Lugares, Villa Crespo, Saavedra, Chacabuco, Chivilcoy and Mar del Plata and 7 technicians from the national headquarters are responding to the emergency that is currently facing the country.

The ARC is implementing the following lines of actions: Monitoring and tracking the situation from the emergency operations centre (EOC), relief and rescue, emergency assessments, support in centres for evacuated people, community health and first aid, psychosocial support and health campaigns related to returning home; the ARC has provided assistance to 519 people to date.



ARC volunteers from different branches and technicians from the national headquarters planned the intervention in the centres for evacuees and also those directly undertaken by ARC volunteers. Source: ARC

Activity	Neighbourhood	People who received assistance
First aid care	Padre Varela	25
First aid care	Olivera	2
First aid care	San Fermín	6
First aid care and Psychosocial support	Jauregui Norte (Pueblo Nuevo)	60
Coordination of Temporary shelters	Colegio Normal Ameghino	80
Support in Temporary shelters	Universidad Nacional	110
Support in Temporary shelters	Colegio Miñone	75
Extraction points (support provided to the Firefighters in evacuations of the population)	Padre Varela, Olivera y La Loma	11
Support to those "Returning home" through community health and first aid	Colegio Normal Ameghino	30
Psychosocial support	Padre Varela	120
Total		519

The Argentine Red Cross Directorate for Emergency and Disaster Response maintains constant communication with the branches in the areas most affected by meteorological events, and it has been in the field since the onset of the emergency. The branches are in communication with civil defence, voluntary firefighters and different municipal institutions simultaneously. Some ARC volunteers have been traveling to the affected areas to support response actions for this emergency. Volunteers from the ARC Lujan branch are supporting the local branch. In Salto, ARC volunteers are conducting emergency assessments and first aid upon request from the local municipality.

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

The IFRC has a country representative for Argentina and Uruguay in Buenos Aires within the National Society's premises. From the start of this emergency, the Argentine Red Cross has maintained communication with the IFRC

country representative and with the Regional disaster management coordinator from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) based in Lima, Peru.

Movement Coordination

The Argentine Red Cross is coordinating support, and providing information to the IFRC. Since the publication of the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), the National Society maintains direct coordination with the IFRC through PADRU and the country representative in Argentina.

Overview of non-Red Cross and Red Crescent actors in the country

The affected municipalities' response focused on evacuating people from their homes that had been affected by the emergency to the centres established for evacuees and responding to their basic needs such as daily food, mattresses, blankets and clothing, including professional attention from doctors, psychologists and social assistants. The provincial government provided mobile hospitals for health care in the main centres for evacuees. The National Director of Civil Protection issued daily situation reports. The national government made a health train available with doctors with different specialties, and it plans on providing social subsidies through the National Social Security Administration (ANSES) for the people in different locations affected by the flooding. The local municipality, in coordination with provincial and national actors, provided attention for all of the families in the centres for evacuees (680 people).

NGOs have mainly focused their humanitarian actions on the reception and distribution of donations collected in different regions of the country. Specifically, volunteer firefighters worked on relief and community rescue jointly with the municipality that facilitated the movement of people to the centres for evacuees. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) provided 955 cleaning kits to the affected families. Argentine Scouts received donations and worked in different parishes in Lujan. The Red Solidaria distributed donations of mainly clothing in different locations in the city. Other NGOs participated in distribution of clothing, water, and non-perishable food items, among others.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Given the conditions of this scenario, the first major actions for the affected communities was the evacuation of people from the flood areas to centres for evacuees and providing basic health care. Municipal institutions and the Argentine Red Cross successfully conducted these actions.

The most affected areas were in the centre and north of Buenos Aires province, particularly in the locations of Lujan, Salto, Pilar and Mercedes. As mentioned earlier, the municipalities and different NGOs provided the community with food, clothing, blankets and mattresses. However in Lujan, certain humanitarian gaps related to the affected people returning home after reconstruction and their basic health services and safe water including sanitation and personal hygiene upon their return were noted.

Shelter

The floods lasted between 3 to 10 days, affecting homes in different municipalities in Buenos Aires. Temporary shelters for the affected population were established. However, a part of the population stayed in their relatives' homes. The temporary shelters were established in schools or community spaces; the municipalities have been managing these to provide basic shelter conditions (food, adjustments for lodging, security, hygiene services, and health care).

In Lujan, eight temporary shelters were opened in different parts of the city. The municipal government, with support from various organizations, provided food and the minimal elements necessary to meet basic needs during their stay in these evacuation centres. To date, less than 20 people remain in these temporary centres, and they will soon return to their homes.

Furthermore, in people's homes in the Lujan municipality were highly damaged. The Lujan River's water level reached its highest level in 30 years, which cut off some communities from neighbouring areas.

Among the main needs identified are the emergency repairs and cleaning needed for the homes damaged by the flooding and replacement of home appliances and items.

Emergency Health

During the emergency caused by the flooding, there were some cases of injuries, hypothermia and hypertension, among others. The population in the temporary shelters received immediate medical care from the provincial government, the Lujan municipal government and the ARC as needed. There have been cases of diarrhoea, which have been treated.

There was an identified need for first aid brigades that would be able to handle any emergency or urgencies that related to the affected population, especially for those who had self-evacuated and were in their relatives' homes and any incident that could arise during housing clean-up and repair. Moreover, another identified need was a psychosocial support strategy for people who would observe the losses and damages to their homes upon their return to them. The health promotion activities also will be important in the restoration of sanitary conditions in their neighbourhoods and homes.

Additionally, new volunteers will receive a four-day training course on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) since the main risk during and after flooding an interruption in the provision of first aid services when they are most needed. The people that were in the collective centres are returning to their flooded homes, and the sanitation and hygiene conditions can increase their risk to: water-borne diseases (diarrhoea), respiratory and skin deceases, and vector borne diseases risk. In order to prevent a disease epidemic, prevention and promotion activities must be done within the communities. According to the CBHFA methodology, the next modules that must be implemented to respond to the above mentioned risks are the following:

Module 4: Basic First Aid and Injury Prevention

Module 5: Community mobilization in major emergencies

Module 6: Disease prevention and health promotion

The ARC volunteers are already doing CBHFA activities within the communities, but there are few volunteers trained to respond in these communities; ARC need to strengthen the volunteers' capacity, and they have new volunteers that can help and want to support, but need to be trained. Therefore, a four-day training course will be conducted.

Livelihoods

Some of the affected communities in Lujan engaged held informal jobs, such as carpentry, painting, low-wage temporary work, among others. These people lost their work tools in the floods. Another part of the population had its income affected due their inability to work during the emergency and possibly the continuation of this situation while they fix up and repair their homes.

The local market has been restored in the towns of Padre Valera and La Loma, and conditions have improved in the commercial area after the heavy rains and floods. Shopping centres, hardware stores and markets have resumed services. Moreover, electricity has been restored in the area, and monetary transactions can be conducted and credit cards can be used in the area. In the case of the town of Olivera, recovery has been slower; however, Lujan, which is about 10 minutes away by local transportation, is already operating and commercial activities are providing services.

Food Security

The municipal government and individuals from other locations have provided the community with basic food items (flour, oil, rice and other non-perishable food items). At this time, food needs are covered. However, due to the damage caused to housing and the need for housing repair, this could initially limit their ability to reintegrate themselves into their paid jobs, and thus decrease their income levels and ability to purchase basic items.

Water and Sanitation

Water needs have been covered. There was not a great deal of damage to the city's water system. The water pumps are properly operating and the safe and clean water network was not affected. The repair of the drainage system is underway. Families have also received bottled mineral water to drink. The ARC has identified the need for information on hygiene, sanitation, safe water use, as well as having materials for household clean-up.

Beneficiary selection

The Argentine Red Cross has been focusing its emergency response actions in Lujan, an area with 106,273 inhabitants according to data from the Argentine National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC). Special emphasis will be placed on the provision of humanitarian assistance to the Olivera, La Loma and Padre Varela neighbourhoods.

The selection criteria take into account that the Olivera neighbourhood has never had any emergency of this magnitude, and it is not prepared to respond as a result. Nearly 10,000 people were affected, of which 680 had to be evacuated and another 1,500 self-evacuated to family members' homes in other parts of Lujan. Of this number, 170 people were evacuated and others self-evacuated from the Olivera neighbourhood, which is socially marginal since it does not have adequate medical assistance and has received scarce outside support. The Argentine Red Cross assessed the immediate and mid-term needs during the emergency, and the community positively received their presence.



ARC operations in the affected area. Source: ARC

Second, La Loma neighbourhood has repeatedly suffered from this problem, as it is always the first neighbourhood affected in every flood. In the past two years, this neighbourhood has flooded 6 times, and centres for evacuees needed to be established for at least 5 days each time. In this emergency, the flooding was of a larger magnitude. La Loma was 50 per cent flooded, and in many cases, these houses were flooded with more than a meter of water.

The situation in the Padre Varela neighbourhood was unique since a bridge is the only way to enter this neighbourhood. When the Gutierrez creek overflowed during the emergency, the neighbourhood was isolated from other areas. Consequently, the ARC, along with the Volunteer Firefighters, had to engage in a rescue and evacuation effort. An inflatable boat was used to cross the creek and the ARC set-up an aid station for three days that attended to basic health needs.

The Argentine Red Cross will implement this operation in the neighbourhoods of Padre Varela and La Loma and in Olivera since these are the areas that have registered the highest amount of structural damage to homes. The people from these locations also were the last to return to their homes following the return of the Lujan River to pre-flood levels.

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 for this Operation

Province	Municipality	Community	Families	Total number of people
Buenos Aires	Lujan	Padre Varela (South)	66	330
		La Loma	85	425
		Olivera	169	845
Total			320	1,600

Risk Assessment

The decrease in rainfall has improved access to the affected areas. However, the security conditions for access to the areas combined with the manner in which water level subsides and turns into mud and dust could have an impact on health issues related to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin.

B. Operational Plan and Strategy

Overall Objective

Reduce the effects provoked by the heavy rainfall and floods in Argentina on 320 families in the communities of Padre Varela, La Loma and Olivera, located in Lujan municipality in the Buenos Aires province by providing support and care in health, health and hygiene promotion and cash transfer in the affected communities.

Proposed Strategy

In order to reinforce the achievement of the overall objective, and in response to the humanitarian gap, the Argentine Red Cross will focus its lines of action in Olivera, La Loma and Padre Varela on the following activities:

- Distribution of unconditional cash transfer to 320 affected families to help cover their needs for immediate housing repair, and procurement of household items, food, tools and cleaning materials.
- Provision of first aid in emergencies or urgencies
- Provision of psychosocial support to the affected population
- Health promotion to at least 320 affected families
- Hygiene, sanitation and safe water use promotion to at least 320 families

Operational support services

Human Resources

In order to provide a rapid and efficient response to this event, the National Society requested the participation of volunteers from different ARC branches to support the ARC branch in Lujan. A total of 94 ARC volunteers from the following branches participated in the emergency response: La Plata, Cordoba, Quilmes, Mar del Plata, Villa Crespo, Santos Lugares, Zarate and Saavedra. Furthermore, 7 technicians from the ARC's national headquarters were deployed to the field to work on the support and follow-up of the response activities. For the implementation of this plan of action, the ARC branch in Lujan has 30 active volunteers and aims to mobilize 60 volunteers from other branches to support the operation and 7 technicians from the ARC's national headquarters. This operation will fully cover the travel expenses of the 30 volunteers and the additional 60 volunteers.

Logistics and supply chain

At the start of the operation, the logistics items from the ARC branch in Lujan were used, especially the communication equipment, the supplies for health care and first aid, and a generator.

The following logistics items were made available for the deployment by members of the ARC branches and national headquarters to the field:

- La Plata branch: 1 gazebo tent, 1 generator, 1 health post and 1 institutional vehicle.
- Santos Lugares branch and Saavedra branch: 1 health post to provide support to the firefighters in the evacuation of the evacuees and 1 institutional vehicle.
- Zarate branch: 1 generator.
- Villa Crespo branch: 1 telecommunications technician
- National headquarters: Telecommunications equipment that provided support to the emergency communications and 2 institutional vehicles

Throughout the operation, two volunteers from the ARC branch in Lujan coordinated the emergency logistics and coordinated the provision of food, shelter and clothing for all the ARC volunteers and the communications equipment, maintained and updated the logistics inventory, and procured supplies. All of the supplies were locally acquired.

The ARC will acquire a gazebo tent (6 x 3 metres) to support the operation since the one used during the emergency response, which was used as a first aid post, was damaged by high winds.

Information Technology (IT) and Telecommunications

With the aim of maintaining contact between the ARC branches, between the volunteers in the field and the base, keeping a registry and updating data, planning and coordinating emergency response communication equipment (mobile and landline telephones, laptop computers, tablets connected to the internet and printers) have been made available to the ARC team involved in this operation. For the registry of surveys and beneficiary identification, the Open Data Kit (ODK) will also be used, and the Mega V tool will be used for the distribution of cards in the cash transfer component.

Communications

The operation's internal communications are maintained through very high frequency (VHF) equipment, mobile telephones and the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). The information that is conveyed is related to the organization of human resources (work hours, rest and handovers), updating of the emergency situation, operational actions in the field and the drafting of reports.

External communication with the community and donors has been maintained through social networks (the Argentine Red Cross's official Facebook and Twitter accounts), emails from the ARC and mass media (television and radio) and the National Society's landline. From the start of the emergency, information was disseminated on fundraising, which is based on bank transfers. This campaign was conducted through the social networks and more than 100 interviews were granted to different national and international media outlets. Communication documents and press releases were created to present to the community as part of the ARC effort to maintain accountability. Furthermore, a beneficiary survey will be conducted with at least 20 per cent of the operation's beneficiaries.

Security

Safe Access will be guaranteed for all the Argentine Red Cross volunteers in the field throughout the operation. All of the participating ARC volunteers currently have and will continue to have medical and emergency service through their respective branches. A security plan will be created that will guarantee the ARC volunteers' security and safe access in the area of intervention. In the framework of the operation, the ARC will provide personal protective equipment for its volunteers (rubber boots, hardhats, coverall, protective mask and glasses and ARC vests for visibility).

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The ARC has continuously monitored the emergency and its evolution throughout the entire operation; in order to do so, an emergency operations centre (EOC) in the La Plata ARC branch was established from 8 to 11 August. This branch monitored everything in the country related to heavy rains and storms. The EOC reports were sent to the ARC Directorate for Emergency and Disaster Response to make decisions on future interventions by the National Society. At the same time, the different affected branches also sent their own situation reports to this same directorate. Based on the assessment of these documents and the unfavourable evolution, the Argentine Red Cross deployed to the field to support local response actions.

The ARC Directorate for Emergency and Disaster Response will conduct the monitoring, support and follow-up for this operation. Considering the proximity of the area to the national headquarters, at least 4 monitoring and follow-up missions will be conducted.

Additionally, a workshop of lessons learned will be organized to identify the strengths and weaknesses of this operation and thus, improve future operations.

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, which 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In the National Society:** Cristian D. Bolado, Disaster Response Director, Argentine Red Cross, phone: +54-011-4952-7200; email: cbolado@cruzroja.org.ar.
- **In Argentina:** Roberto Palomo, County Coordinator for Argentina and Uruguay, phone: +54 11 4951 7420; email: roberto.palomo@ifrc.org.
- **In IFRC Regional Office:** Carlos Inigo Barrena, disaster response and crisis and early recovery coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050; email: ci.barrena@ifrc.org.
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Stephany Murrilo, Zone Senior Logistics & Mobilization Officer, Phone: +507 317 3050; email: Stephany.murillo@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Cristina Estrada, quality assurance senior officer, phone: +41.22.730.4529; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **In IFRC Regional Office:** Priscila Gonzalez, Planning, Monitoring & Reporting Coordinator, phone: +507 317 3050; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Regional Office:** Ursula Araya, Relationship Management Coordinator, +507 317 3050; email: Ursula.araya@ifrc.org.

[Click here](#)

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

DREF OPERATION

MDRAR009 - Argentina Floods

26/08/2015

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	1,996
Teaching Materials	12,658
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	75,714
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	90,368
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	7,351
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	7,351
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	876
Volunteers	4,868
Other Staff Benefits	2,337
Total PERSONNEL	8,082
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	3,408
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	3,408
Travel	1,947
Information & Public Relations	1,314
Office Costs	876
Communications	876
Financial Charges	195
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	5,209
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	7,437
Total INDIRECT COSTS	7,437
TOTAL BUDGET	121,856



Argentina: Floods

