

# Final Report

## Argentina: Floods

<b>DREF No. MDRAR008</b>	<b>MDRAR008 Glide no. FL-2015-000024-ARG</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 26 February 2016	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 5 March 2015
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> Pabel Angeles - IFRC Disaster Management Coordinator for South America	<b>Point of Contact:</b> Pablo Bruno – Response and Risk Management Director – Argentine Red Cross (ARC)
<b>Operation Start Date:</b> 19 March 2015	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 4 months
<b>Overall Operation budget:</b> 108,305 Swiss francs (CHF)	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 15,000	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 2,700 (450 families)
<b>Presence of Host National Societies:</b> Argentine Red Cross has 63 branches distributed across the country, 6,395 volunteers and 1,845 staff members	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent members actively involved in the operation):</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
<b>Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation:</b> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Defence (Argentine army), Ministry of Security (security forces and National Civil Protection Directorate), Provincial and Municipal Governments and Civil Defence, Caritas, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), State Firefighters and volunteers and the Clorox Company.	

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## A. Situation analysis

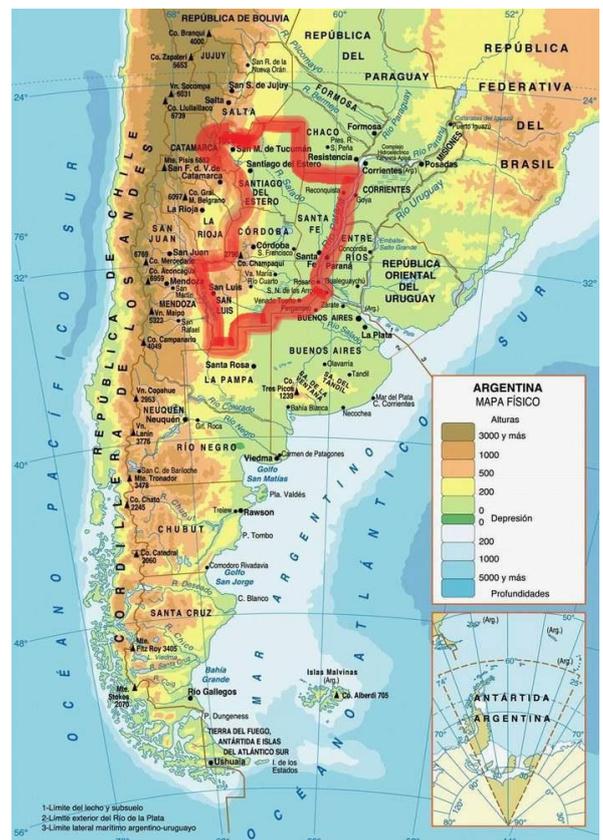
### A.1 Description of the disaster

Heavy rains affected the Argentine regions of Centro, Cuyo and the north-western areas of the country since late February 2015, causing flooding in several municipalities in the provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fe, San Luis, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. According to the National Weather Service (SMN), there were higher values of accumulated and anomalous precipitation in the month of February. Anomalous precipitation is understood as the difference between the precipitation accumulated over one month and normal values according to the 1961-1990 period.

The highest accumulated rainfall values, exceeding 300 millimetres, were registered in central-northern Córdoba and central-northern San Luis. The greatest levels of anomalous precipitation in the country's central region primarily fell in the provinces of Córdoba and San Luis. Rainfall values were also above normal in the provinces of Mendoza, Santa Fe and in south-western Buenos Aires.

#### Province of Córdoba

The unusually intense rainfall since February mainly affected places in Sierras Chicas and the city of Córdoba. According to the Emergency Committee of the Córdoba province, 10 people died, one was reporting missing and 1,200 people were evacuated and injured. Additionally, serious damage to roads, bridges and homes was reported in several locations in Sierras



Chicas. Reports indicated the water fully covering the asphalt in some locations, towns isolated and the areas without electricity and water services. Flooding also affected crop areas and killed livestock. The provincial government activated its crisis committee led by the governor; authorities reported that these floods had been the most severe of 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.

### **Province of Catamarca**

Overflowing rivers devastated areas in western Catamarca, causing flooding in the towns of Andalgalá, Aconquija, Belén, Pomán and Tinogast, leaving them completely isolated. In addition, overflow from the El Calabozo River swept away several cars and flooded surrounding areas, bringing down several high voltage poles which left the area without electricity service and isolated. Continuous rainfall in Catamarca flooded 20 homes in the central valley, as well as in the Department of Valle Viejo. The Provincial Ministry of Social Development reported that the most critical situations south of the capital in the neighbourhoods of Montecristo, Cristo Rey, Los Medanos and Villa Eumelia. On 6 March, an environmental and social emergency was declared for Santa Rosa.

### **Santa Fe**

500 millimetres of rain fell on the province in March alone, which is practically half the normal amount of rainfall that falls in an entire year. A total of 17 communities and municipalities faced difficulties due to the water-related emergency. There were 1,142 evacuees in the province, most of whom were from Santa Fe (525 people) and in Recreo (around 400 people). Electricity and water services were suspended, mostly affecting the capital city, Las Colonias, Castellanos, a small area in San Jerónimo and San Martín. Communication over the direct road connecting Santa Fe and Rosario was interrupted, as well as the Highway and National Route 11 at Coronda due to the precarious state of one of the bridges. Authorities decided to set up a prefabricated bridge. Authorities in the city of Santa Fe



partially lifted travel restrictions, so educational, commercial and banking activities, as well as public transportation, gradually resumed, except in neighbourhoods located in the Northern District, where work was being done to drain flooded streets and homes.

### **Santiago de Estero**

Twenty days of rain in the province of Santiago del Estero affected neighbourhoods in southern areas of the city of Santiago del Estero due to flooding from the Dulce River, especially lower lying neighbourhoods such as La Católica and Reconquista. A total of 100 people had to be evacuated from this area, while 170 others remained evacuated from the police academy. The province registered 3,200 evacuees and two dead; nearly 500 thousand hectares were flooded, with total loss of soybean and corn production, according to producers' own estimates. School and public administration activities were suspended. Other areas seriously affected by the rains included Bandera, Los Juríes, and the departments of Taboada, Aguirre, Mitre and Belgrano (all in the south, some bordering Santa Fe); to the west, some towns or cities, such as Lavalle, Guampacha and San Pedro, faced serious complications; and the rains that fell on 6 March submerged entire neighbourhoods in southern and western areas of the capital of Santiago del Estero: América del Sur, Islas Malvinas, Las Flores and Ejército Argentino. The Provincial Emergency Committee of Santiago de Estero was formed and the province was declared under climate and agricultural emergency on 4 March.



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### **San Luis**

Heavy rains and storms caused flooding, and rising rivers affected the towns of Concarán, Luján, Quines and Leandro Alem. A total of 2,000 people were evacuated (approximately 400 families) and an older adult died due to the collapse of her home. It is estimated that strong water currents destroyed more than 100 dwellings, ruined streets, demolished bridges and left large fissures and holes in the roads. Furthermore, rising rivers and overflowing dikes

caused flooding and flooded streets, and destroyed and damaged housing; electricity and water services were suspended.

### Tucumán

The storm on 6 March caused the north and south canals to overflow, flooding several neighbourhoods in the capital city: Yerba Buena, Las Talitas, San José and Barrio ATEP, among others. In the interior of the province in Lamadrid, some areas were left isolated (approximately 400 people); others 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 were left isolated due to the collapse of the bridge at Sunchal. There were also serious problems in Villa Chicligasta, Piedra Grande, Atahona, Ciudadita, Monteagudo, Río Chico and Nueva Trinidad due to the Medinas River, all in the province's southwest near the Catamarca border; Rodeo, La Cañada, Cruz de Arriba and Cruz de Abajo, La Ramada, Los Puestitos, Aguilares, Alberdi, Concepción and Tafi Viejo suffered major flooding. Roads were damaged by fissures in the pavement caused by intense water flow: Routes 336, 337, 310 and 316. Up to 10 March, 9 bridges across the province had collapsed. Other places, such as Alpachiri, El Molino, Santa Ana and Concepción, were affected; rivers overflowed their banks and opened and formed lagoons, making it necessary to evacuate more than 700 people; and electricity and water services were suspended.

Civil Defence of the province of Tucumán engaged in preventive evacuation of the area due to the river surpassing emergency levels. A total of 3,000 people were evacuated to schools and sports facilities, and one death was reported. On 9 March, province authorities declared a water-related, social and community emergency to respond to the emergency.

## A.2 Summary of measures taken

### Overview of Host National Society

The Argentine Red Cross is part of the country's response system and has experience in emergency operations with support from international appeals and DREF as well as institutional funds and national-level donations. The National Society has a high level of installed capacity for emergency management, including the compliance with Federation financial and accountability standards.

The Argentine Red Cross activated the Emergency Operations Centre at the beginning of the emergency, assisting 4,250 people affected by the floods through ARC local branches that provided rescue and evacuation services, first aid, psychosocial support (including recreational activities in temporary shelters), temporary shelter centre management, humanitarian aid collection and distribution and actions to foster self-care.

The ARC national headquarters provided overall monitoring, identification and hiring of a field coordinator for the plan of action, adjustments to instruments in the plan of action's operational management, induction and training to coordinator, branch point persons and volunteers and dissemination over social networks.

Branch	Activities conducted
Córdoba	Needs assessment
	Articulation and cooperation at Emergency Operations Centre
	Establishment and care provision in 2 first aid posts (in Unquillo and Jesus Maria) in coordination with provincial health centres. A third first aid post was set up in Mendiolaza with DREF funds.
	200 kits were distributed (with ARC branch funds), to families in Mendiolaza and Villa Allende.
	Management of 2 collection centres early in the emergency
	Management of four evacuation centres, conducting the following activities: first aid, psychosocial support (PSS) and recreation with children.
	PSS in coordination with the provincial mental health secretariat.
	The Clorox Company donated 21,000 litres of bleach, which were distributed with the logistical support from the Argentine Army to eight locations in Cordoba (100 families in Villa Allende; 400 families in Mendiolaza; 100 families in Unquillo; 200 families in Rio Ceballos; 100 families in La Granja; 150 families in La Pampa; 150 families in Ascochinga; and 200 families in Jesus Maria).
Santiago	PSS actions in pre-school settings.

<b>del Estero</b>	Awareness-raising workshops
	Opened donation channels, particularly for clothing, food and toys, with 2 collection points in the city and in city main streets. This information was also published on its institutional Facebook page.
	Coordination with individuals in Juries to whom items will be transported and with the Añatuya Civil Defence.
<b>San Miguel de Tucumán</b>	Establishment and care provision at 1 first aid post in Monteagudo.
	Needs assessment after new floods in locations in Lamadrid.
	Articulation with municipal authorities and provincial Civil Defence.
	Articulation and cooperation at Emergency Operations Centre.
<b>San Luis</b>	Collection and distribution of private donations (personal hygiene and cleaning items) to 19 families in Monteagudo (received from schools in Concepcion del Uruguay in the province of Entre Ríos).
	The branch contacted the San Luis Solidarity Programme (which fulfils a civil defence role), to make itself available and to define its role in the emergency.
	Partnership with the local radio station with the largest listening audience and location of the collection centre for donations that were later delivered to the interior of the province.
<b>Santa Fe</b>	Monitoring of the situation, reception and classification of aid and subsequent distribution thereof to affected areas.
	Monitoring the status of the situation around the rains and flooding of the Salado River.
	Coordination with municipal Civil Protection on issues of evacuation and Integrated Medical Emergency System to support National Society response and ambulance teams.
	Dissemination of useful tips for storm emergencies in the media.
	First aid care and establishment of a mobile care post in a safe location.

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

Close coordination was maintained with the Pan-American Disaster Unit (PADRU) and IFRC support units. PADRU's information, monitoring and reporting officer was deployed to Argentina on 13 May to support the operation coordinator in reporting and to train branch volunteers involved in data collection and reporting for the IFRC. Two trainings were held: Córdoba (21 volunteers trained) y Tucumán (9 volunteers trained).

Federation staff provided online financial training to ARC financial officers and coordinators. Two reporting workshops were held during the information and reporting officer's visit in Córdoba and Tucumán.

For the operation's closure, the regional emergency management coordinator guided the evaluation process conducted in July, and assisted in drawing up the operation's final report.

#### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

In general, provincial governments quantified losses and completed more accurate damage assessments, especially in terms of housing, infrastructure and production sectors. The national government approved funding (more than 600 million pesos) for the provinces of Cordoba, Tucuman and Santiago del Estero primarily to begin the rebuilding of homes and public infrastructure.

Several educational institutions in other provinces (Entre Rios) coordinated the channelling of various donations through the Argentine Red Cross although this is not typical institutional practice defined in the emergency management policies. As previously mentioned, active coordination with the private sector (The Clorox Company donation) has made it possible to provide high quality and appropriate assistance.

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 medicines, vaccines, powdered milk, water purification tablets, and other supplies. Aid to Córdoba provincial towns of Unquillo, Rio Ceballos, Villa Allende and Mendiolaza consisted of a medical truck for medical consultations, medicines and psychological support for evacuees. The medicines included more than 150,000 vaccination doses against diphtheria, hepatitis A and double-dose for adults, and more than 100,000 full treatments of the Remediar Programme, anti-venomous serums and anti-leptospirosis drugs. In view of an outbreak of some dengue cases in Córdoba, fumigation agents and vehicles from the National Directorate of Vector-borne Illnesses were deployed from Córdoba to Santiago del Estero, who reinforced dengue prevention actions in that jurisdiction. Through the "Nation is the Other" programme, the Ministry of Social Development and Youth and territorial secretariats supported clean up, damage repair, and water and food distribution activities.

### **Córdoba Provincial government**

A provincial emergency was declared and several provincial and municipal institutions offered support. The main tasks implemented included:

- Providing and establishing evacuation centres
- The electricity cooperative worked on restoring electrical service.
- Provincial police arranged a special operation to guard affected sectors nightly, except for La Costanera where it deployed National Gendarmerie staff.
- Alerts in case any peaks in river levels were detected. Fire-fighters would use a siren to alert the population so that they could take self-protection measures and move away from the river.
- Purification of network water. Work was conducted with lower water pressure, so careful and responsible use of the service was recommended.

### **Government of Tucumán:**

- Social Development and Civil Defence assisted those affected with the provision of essential non-food items.
- Provincial road service repaired damaged stretches of roads.
- Activation of the Crisis Committee, which assessed the crisis and recommended declaring the emergency across the province, which was decreed.
- Law enforcement, fire-fighter, Civil Defence, Ministry of Health and Education personnel were deployed to southern provincial areas.

### **Santiago del Estero**

A Provincial Emergency Committee was established; public services and schools were suspended due to the storms, and three helicopters belonging to the province transported aid to southern areas that were unreachable by land. Meanwhile, the capital was under alert due to flooding from the Dulce River and municipal crews and residents worked on building defences by stacking sand bags to prevent flooding from the Dulce and Salado Rivers.

Non-governmental organisations and other humanitarian organisations in the country provided the following support: Caritas conducted a national campaign to raise money and collect clothing and aid, with active offices (parishes) in San Luis and Córdoba; ADRA distributed cleaning kits to 200 families during the first floods; Fundación SI conducted 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; the volunteer fire department, which had 22 stations affected, conducted cleaning of public streets and safety assessments, and Scouts collected and distributed clothing and other items in the cities of Córdoba, San Luis and Catamarca.

## **A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Needs were identified during initial and detailed assessments of the emergency. The Argentine Red Cross branches in Cordoba, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán and San Luis, in coordination with the national headquarters, municipal and provincial authorities, and non-governmental organisations active in the region (Caritas, ADRA, Fundación SI, Red Solidaria, etc.), identified the following needs:

### **Health**

Affected populations required psychosocial support, which was provided by psychologists and social workers from the Ministry of Health. The population also required care for injuries suffered during the evacuation and rescue or for acute illnesses. To this end, the ARC set up care centres. It was also necessary to provide information to the communities regarding flood-related illnesses, first aid and the prevention of existing diseases such as dengue, leptospirosis, diarrhoea and dermatitis.

### **Shelters**

The population affected by the floods was evacuated to equipped public spaces. Provincial and national authorities provided basic accommodation needs, and humanitarian organisations such as Caritas and the ARC offered support with bedding, mattresses and clothing.

### **Water and Sanitation**

The Argentine army, fire department and the municipalities provided support by delivering drinking water to evacuation centres. Cleaning and equipping homes affected by the floods was crucial for returning to dwellings, as well as improving sanitation conditions and promoting hygiene and proper water care.

### Population targeted by the Operation

Province	Municipality	Community	Families	People
Córdoba	Mendiolaza	El Perchel	65	390
		Cigarrales	35	210
	Unquillo	Unquillo	15	90
	Villa Allende	Condor Alto	40	240
		Condor Bajo	35	210
		San Clemente	25	150
	Jesús María	Costanera	35	210
Idiazabal	José Hernández	50	300	
Tucumán	Lamadrid	Villa Nueva	50	300
Santiago del Estero	Santiago del Estero	Islas Malvinas	100	600
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>450</b>	<b>2,700</b>

#### Vulnerability Criteria and beneficiary selection

The Plan of Action intended to provide aid to communities at greater risk, using vulnerability criteria for beneficiary selection based on the level of impact to their homes and belongings; homes located within the affected area; and level of socio-economic vulnerability and limited resources to replace damaged or lost belongings.

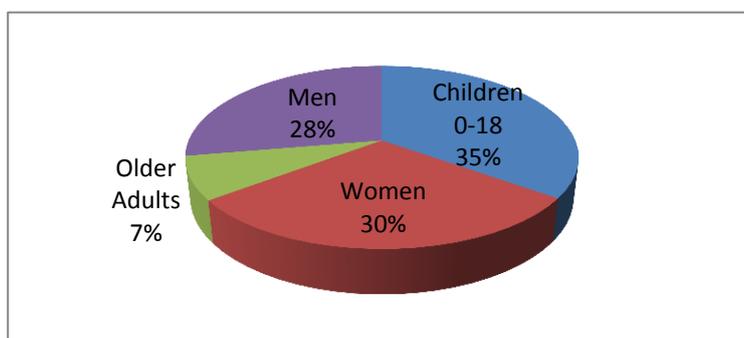
At the community level, selection was based on needs, involvement and coordination with municipal and provincial authorities jointly with ARC branches. Additional criteria included an analysis of the level of integration and previous tasks in community work of ARC branches in affected areas and presence of other institutions providing the same assistance in communities.

The plan originally conceived assistance in Monteagudo (Tucuman). However, more rainfall during the operation and the return of Monteagudo beneficiaries to their homes required the distribution of cleaning kits and first aid kits to Lamadrid. Notwithstanding, planned water, sanitation and first aid workshops were completed.

#### Vulnerable populations

The ARC conducted surveys in the affected areas to identify vulnerable populations, which included 319 infants 0-5 years of age (183 boys and 136 girls); 627 children and young people: 627 (329 boys and 298 girls); and 805 women and 206 older adults (95 men and 111 women). In addition, it was found that 3.6 per cent of the population identified suffered from some kind of disability (motor, genetic or sensory). A total of 47.6 per cent of beneficiary families had health problems:

cardiovascular, hormonal, respiratory and/or skin. One hundred per cent of the families were experiencing some form of difficulty (in descending importance) in terms of construction, repair, cleaning and sanitation, personal hygiene, first aid, bedding, and kitchen utensils.



## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

Contribute to the reduction of the effects caused by heavy rains and floods in Argentina and provide care to 450 families in the provinces of Cordoba, Santiago de Estero and Tucuman through assistance in health care and health and hygiene promotion in affected areas.

### Proposed strategy

Overall, the strategy followed the lines of developing the operation with variable organizational charts (local point persons), new weather events (such as in the case of Tucumán), and finally, consultation with local response or government agencies.

Early assessment and response were strategic actions that enabled community strengthening, as well as institutional insertion and visibility. This marked a progressive line of response where the strategy was to generate safe and liveable scenarios for communities' resettlement and to strengthen them so as to enable them to autonomously respond in several areas, for example in first aid.

## B2 Operational support services

### Human Resources

In order to provide assistance in emergency situations, the Argentine Red Cross had a multidisciplinary Disaster Response team working closely with the National Directorate for Community Risk Reduction and Response. At the local level, ARC volunteers supported the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Taking into account the objectives and activities proposed in the DREF, the operation hired an operation coordinator for the duration, in addition to the 60 ARC volunteers.

As part of the assistance and technical support from the International Federation, the official for reports and information from PADRU was deployed to coordinate actions in support of the Plan of Action and to support the drafting of reports. As previously mentioned, the regional disaster management coordinator provided technical support and in a mission to Argentina assisted in the assessments and operations closure.

The following table details the security and visibility equipment and tools provided to ARC volunteers in the field:

Item	Cordoba	Santiago del Estero	Tucuman	Santa Fe
Shirts	20	17	17	15
Bibs	20	17	17	15
Vests	20	17	17	15
Caps	20	17	17	15
Rain boots	10	8	8	2
Rain ponchos	10	8	8	2
Mobile sanitary post 6x3 metres	Yes	0	0	0
Cots	5	0	0	0
First aid supplies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Radio equipment	Yes	No	No	No
Handy batteries	No	No	No	6

As per internal ARC regulations, all volunteers were covered by life and personal injury insurance policies.

The branches also had their own human resources supporting this operation. In the ARC branch in Santiago del Estero, a local coordinator was hired and a team of volunteers was appointed to work specifically on implementing the plan of action. In the ARC branch in Tucumán, which has fewer volunteers than the other two branches active in this operation, created a local coordinator position (held by two different people during the operation). Another person was hired to be in charge of logistics. In the local risk management office of the ARC branch in Córdoba had three staff

members assigned to the operation (logistics, communications and a local technician). This ARC branch office appointed a point person for each activity considered within the plan of action (surveys and CBHFA workshops).

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Although initial actions were arranged in articulation and co-managed with local authorities and collection and distribution centres in San Luis, Córdoba and Santiago del Estero, humanitarian aid and supplies to be delivered during the operation were purchased in Buenos Aires (taking into account competitive prices and availability), assembled and collected in Córdoba (due to greater branch capacity for these tasks), and distributed to the rest of the branches, following Sphere Manual standards and ARC administrative and financial procedures.

### **Information Technology and Telecommunications**

Mobile and fixed telephones, when functional, as well as a VHF radio system were used for direct communications with the affected provinces/branches. Communications via the VHF radio system were employed for the bulk of the activities in the field and alerts and monitoring of the emergency. The field coordinator was provided a laptop and a mobile phone line.

The Open Data Kit (ODK) tool was used for beneficiary registration and Mega V was used for humanitarian aid distribution. Both were useful, appropriate, timely for the segmentation of information. Although some issues arose while using the ODK platform, some expenditures were necessary to be able to continue uploading the data.

### **Communications**

The National Society reported on the operation's progress through its institutional web site and social networks (Twitter and Facebook). It also used the Disaster Risk Management Information System (SIGRD), a platform for internal ARC information, which reported emergency monitoring over the ARC territorial network. The DMIS was kept updated as well. As part of the operation, key awareness, advocacy and self-care messages were disseminated to the affected population.

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

Mechanisms were established to monitor activities and indicators. The ARC also used instruments defined and/or adapted for reporting, field visits and interviews with key actors.

The ARC engaged in monthly reviews against the Plan of Action and work plan (by branch and with their respective schedules), which were systematized in monthly implementation reports. The national coordinator of the operation with ARC branch technicians visited neighbourhoods and towns to have meetings and interviews with ARC branch teams, key actors and beneficiaries in the communities. Additionally, the ARC drafted on-site monitoring mission reports and operation narrative reports as per agreements with the IFRC.

The ARC national headquarters worked and coordinated with communities and with local authorities, which enabled allowing direct and efficient communications. For logistical, financial and administrative purposes, the active ARC branches designated a liaison with national headquarters.

At the end of the project's implementation, the ARC with its institutional partners, ARC volunteers and staff, and beneficiary communities conducted a final evaluation to assess to what extent the proposed impact and objectives had been achieved and analysing lessons learned.

### **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 provided its support to the Operation through budget tracking, purchasing, expense reports, audits and financial reports.

In addition, the National Society maintains annual accounting, presented in its institutional annual report. The accounts are audited by an independent auditing company and the ARC has an internal accounts oversights committee. Furthermore, a financial report and balance are submitted to the State for its review and approval. This operation was also subjected to this oversight process.

The IFRC finance department in South America provided the necessary operational support to review and validate budgets and bank transfers, and technical assistance to the ARC regarding expense justification procedures, including invoice review and validation. The IFRC facilitated an induction workshop on financial management of DREF funds.

The proper use of financial resources complied with conditions established in the memorandum of understanding between the National Society and the IFRC. Financial resource management complied with National Society regulations and DREF guidelines. In addition, ARC procedures were applied to the expenditure justification process and completed using IFRC formats. According to DREF procedures, the operation did not cover permanent structural costs, only costs incurred during the 4-month operation (initial 3 months with the 1-month extension).

## Quality programming - Aspects common to all sectors

Outcome 1	Outputs		% achieved
	<i>Direct Outcome 1. Continuous evaluation, monitoring and analysis inform the design and implementation of the Operation.</i>		100%
	<b>Output 1.1</b> Initial needs assessment is conducted in consultation with beneficiaries		100%
	<b>Output 1.2</b> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Si	No	
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment	X		100%
Detailed assessments	X		100%
Presentation of plan of action at internal and external levels	X		100%
Beneficiary evaluation and registration using Open Data Kit (ODK)	X		100%
Drafting of work plans and budget by the branch	X		100%
Support and monitoring by the IFRC	X		100%
Hiring and performance of National Society staff	X		100%
<b>Progress toward results</b>			

The ARC branches in Cordoba, Santiago del Estero and Tucuman conducted initial and detailed assessments were completed during the first weeks of the emergency. The plan of action was then developed based on the needs identified by the assessments. Evaluations detected some shortcomings in the community evaluation of Santiago del Estero in terms of selection and relevance. Community care strategies were positively reinforced during this process.

Once the plan of action had been approved, it was disseminated by the Cordoba, Tucuman and Santiago del Estero ARC branches. Each ARC branch shared the plan of action with local authorities according to the insertion and recognition of each. The field coordinator supported and co-facilitated actions to disseminate the Plan of Action with volunteers.



The ARC used ODK for assessments.  
Source: ARC

In order to use the ODK, induction training on ODK and MEGA V was provided to the field coordinator and local technicians. The field coordinator reproduced this information for volunteers in several branches. Both the beneficiary registration and distributions were conducted with ODK, which was successfully completed notwithstanding the previously mentioned issue regarding the registration of names. A total of 18 tablets were provided to branches in Cordoba (12), Tucuman (3) and Santiago del Estero (3) based on the number of families to be reached by each ARC branch.

The work plans and the various locally managed budgets for each branch were completed (within the framework of the general budget). Field technicians supported the drafting of each branch's internal plans and respective schedules. For IFRC support and follow-up, a virtual meeting was held between the IFRC (PADRU, the IFRC regional office and country representation) and the ARC headquarters team (Response and Risk Management Directorate and Administration and Finance) in which key dates and related procedures were reviewed. After this, the ARC Financial Manuals for the economic management of the operation in the field were adjusted and adapted. The IFRC deployed the PADRU information, monitoring and reporting officer to Argentina to monitor distribution activities in various locations and train staff and volunteers on standard Federation reporting. As previously mentioned, PADRU's operation coordinator guided the closure and evaluation.

A plan of action coordinator was hired in the first weeks of operation, who worked out of the Cordoba branch and in coordination with headquarters and 3 local volunteer technicians appointed by the branches in Córdoba, San Miguel de Tucumán and Santiago del Estero.

At the end of the operation, an assessment was conducted of the coordinator's performance, a task that fell to the risk management and response director.

## Health and Care

### Needs analysis:

Based on the emergency situational analysis, the following detail the primary health impacts of this emergency:

- Homes with signs of partial or total flooding.
- Environmental pollution due to overflowing of water sources, which caused general infections, diarrhoea, bronchial spasms, dermatitis, obstructive types of respiratory diseases, skin allergies, as well as the proliferation of vectors.
- People injured during evacuations.
- Dengue and leptospirosis were detected in some locations.

The primary health needs included the provision of health care through first aid posts to rescued and evacuated people, capacity-building of the affected population in health care and prevention of vector-borne diseases and related implementation in evacuation centres and upon returning to their homes, and dissemination of prevention and health care messages to communities.

### Population assisted:

In order to contribute to the health care of the affected population, the Argentine Red Cross assisted 450 families (2,700 people) in in the municipalities of Villa Allende, Idiazabal, Mediolaza, Unquillo and Jesus Maria in the province of Cordoba and in the municipalities of Monteagudo, Lamadrid and the Islas Malvinas neighbourhood in the provinces of Tucuman and Santiago de Estero through first aid care and the promotion and dissemination of health care.

<b>Health and Care</b>		
	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% achieved</b>
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Direct outcome 1</b> At least 450 families affected by the floods have first aid care and reduce their health risks upon returning to their homes	100%
	<b>Output 2.1</b> At least 450 families have first-aid health care at Red Cross care posts, as well as basic emergency care materials	100%

	<b>Output 2.2</b> At least 450 families receive information and strengthen their capacity in health prevention and vector-borne diseases.		126%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Si	No	
Attention at first aid care posts – ARC	X		100%
Purchase of first aid materials and supplies for health posts – ARC	X		100%
Setting up and equipping of mobile first aid posts – ARC	X		100%
Training to branch volunteers on CBHFA methodology	X		100%
Acquisition of personal protective equipment for volunteer staff	X		100%
CBHFA training workshops for communities (42)	X		153%
Purchase and distribution of family first aid kits	X		100%
Development of health promotion materials	X		100%
Dissemination of health promotion materials	X		153%
<b>Progress towards results</b>			

The ARC in this operation established a first aid health care post that offered pre-hospital care to 213 people. In addition, the Argentine Red Cross set up two first aid posts (not included in this budget). In Santiago and Tucumán (Monteagudo and La Madrid) only vital signs were taken during the various interventions in affected areas.

The first aid post was set up in the province of Cordoba in the town of Mendiolaza (in front of the municipal building). A 3 x 6-metre tent was purchased in Buenos Aires, as well as 5 cots and 1 generator, as well as supplies for this first aid post and the other branches in Tucuman and Santiago del Estero. Treatments ranged from the taking of vital signs and simple injuries to more complex cases that required referral to hospitals.

A Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) workshop was held in Córdoba on 10-12 April, and attended by 17 volunteers and local technicians from the branches in Córdoba, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, San Luis, Santa Fe and Villa del Rosario. While the latter three branches did not have any identified actions in this operation, ARC volunteers from these branches conducted interventions during the first weeks of the emergency. These workshops also served to address and distribute dengue and chikungunya awareness-raising tools - in articulation with the national campaign of the National Society - and on response to the health problems previously mentioned. Within the context of this workshop, induction was provided on emergency communications, agreeing on communication strategies and guidelines. This training activity was planned and facilitated by ARC volunteer experts from the branch in Esperanza (near Córdoba) and national headquarters technicians from the health, first aid and communications departments.

The following table details the participants in the CBHFA workshop by branches:

Branch	Volunteers	Local technicians	Total
Córdoba	4	1	5
Tucumán	2	1	3
Santiago del Estero	2	1	3
San Luis	2	0	2
Villa del Rosario	2	0	2
Santa Fe	2	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>

A total of 42 CBHFA workshops were held in the communities mentioned in the plan of action - an average of 30 participants per workshop - exceeding both the number of attendees and of workshops expected. Although the plan was to reach at least one person per family through these trainings, the demand made it necessary to schedule more community workshops, thus increasing the number of individuals reached through these trainings. The following table details the CBHFA workshops held as part of this operation:

Province	Municipality	Community	Number of workshops	Participants
Córdoba	Mendiolaza	Perchel	5	90
		Cigarrales	2	30
	Unquillo	Unquillo	4	60
	Villa Allende	Condor Alto	4	60
		Condor Bajo	3	60
		San Clemente	2	30
	Jesús María	Costanera	3	60
Idiazabal	José Hernández	8	120	
Tucumán	Monteagudo	Monteagudo	2	30
	La Madrid	Villa Nueva	4	60
Sgo. del Estero	Santiago del Estero	Islas Malvinas	5	90
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>42</b>	<b>690</b>

The ARC national headquarters distributed 450 family first aid kits to three ARC branches. These were then distributed to families previously registered via ODK during CBHFA workshops. Each kit contained: a package of sterile gauze, a package of absorbent cotton, 10 adhesive protective dressings, a pair of disposable gloves, a roll of 1.25 cm hypoallergenic tape, a 5-centimetre cambric-type bandage, a bottle of hydrogen peroxide (10 vol. - 30 cc.) for external use, a wood tongue depressor, a bottle of antiseptic solution (30 cc.) for external use, a latex tube for ligation and a flashlight. The following table details the distribution locations of these family first aid kits:

Province	Municipality	Community	First aid kits	Families	People reached
Córdoba	Mendiolaza	Perchel	65	65	390
		Cigarrales	35	35	210
	Unquillo	Unquillo	15	15	90
	Villa Allende	Condor Alto	40	40	240
		Condor bajo	35	35	210
		San Clemente	25	25	150
	Jesús María	Costanera	35	35	210
Idiazabal	José Hernández	50	50	300	
Tucumán	Monteagudo	Monteagudo	0	0	0
	La Madrid	Villa Nueva	50	50	300
Santiago del Estero	Santiago del Estero	Islas Malvinas	100	100	600
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>2,700</b>

In addition to dissemination done through social networks, printed communication was updated to include recommendations for people's return to their homes.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

### Needs analysis:

Based on assessments, the main effects in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion detected were homes partially or totally flooded and environmental and pollution from overflowing rivers. In addition, upon returning to their homes families had to clean and repair these and have access to safe water, as well as eliminate vectors and pests (rodents, snakes, etc.). Most household cleaning supplies were lost, which was a gap in humanitarian aid since most of the donations collected consisted of food, clothing, and diapers, etc.

### Population assisted:

The Argentine Red Cross assisted 450 families (2,700 people) in the province of Córdoba in the municipalities of Villa Allende, Idiazabal, Mediolaza, Unquillo and Jesús María, and in the provinces of Tucumán and Santiago de Estero in the municipalities of Monteagudo and the neighbourhood Islas Malvinas, respectively, by delivering home cleaning kits when evacuated families returned to their homes, as well as actions in hygiene promotion, water care, waste disposal and recycling.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 3	Outputs		% achieved
	<i>Direct Outcome 3 At least 450 families improve their living conditions upon returning to their homes</i>		100%
	Output 3.1 Evacuated families have cleaning supplies and basic information regarding hygiene promotion and sanitation		100%
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Si	No	
Acquisition of supplies for home cleaning kits	X		100%

Assembly and distribution of home cleaning kits	X		100%
Production of awareness-raising communications pieces	X		100%
Dissemination and distribution of awareness-raising communications pieces	X		100%
<b>Progress towards results</b>			

The ARC national headquarters organized an acquisitions committee for the purchase of supplies. A total of 450 household cleaning kits were assembled in the ARC branch in Córdoba and then distributed to the other active ARC branches.

Each cleaning kit included:

- Bleach (4 litres)
- Wood broomstick
- Detergent (4 litres)
- Protective gloves (2 pairs)
- Candles
- Sponge
- Mop
- Trash bags (10 bags)
- Multiuse cloth (3)
- Toilet paper (6 rolls)
- Floor dryer
- White soap (2 bars)
- Spirals (12 units)
- Plastic bucket (10 litres)
- Broom
- Steel wool sponge (2 sponges)
- Hand brush



**Volunteers at the AR branch in Cordoba branch loading cleaning kits to be delivered to the ARC branches in Tucuman and Santiago del Estero. Source: ARC**

The following table details the distribution of cleaning kits:

Municipality	Community	Cleaning kits	Families	People reached
Mendiolaza	Perchel	65	65	390
	Cigarrales	35	35	210
Unquillo	Unquillo	15	15	90
Villa Allende	Condor Alto	40	40	240
	Condor Bajo	35	35	210
	San Clemente	25	25	150
Jesús María	Costanera	35	35	210
Idiazabal	José Hernández	50	50	300
Monteagudo	Monteagudo	0	0	0
La Madrid	Villa Nueva	50	50	300
Santiago del Estero	Islas Malvinas	100	100	600
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>2,700</b>

The topics of safe water, vector- and water-borne diseases, and waste management were also addressed in CBHFA workshops. Each branch made these more specific based on the conditions in their respective communities. Considering the guidelines and recommendations shared at the workshop, info-graphics for

awareness-raising on health promotion and water and sanitation were assessed and adjusted. The following details the water and sanitation workshops held as a part of this operation:

Municipality	Community	Water and Sanitation workshops	Participants
Mendiolaza	Perchel	5	90
	Cigarrales	2	30
Unquillo	Unquillo	4	60
Villa Allende	Condor Alto	4	60
	Condor Bajo	3	60
	San Clemente	2	30
Jesús María	Costanera	3	60
Idiazabal	José Hernández	8	120
Monteagudo	Monteagudo	2	30
La Madrid	Villa Nueva	4	60
Sgo. del Estero	Islas Malvinas	5	90
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>690</b>

### Satisfaction Survey:

During the evaluation process, a statistical tool was applied developed by the evaluating team consisting of the ARC Risk Management, two coordinators from the same department, the Field Coordinator and the IFRC- PADRU Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for South America. This tool was applied to 20 per cent of beneficiary families in each community.

According to survey results, 60 per cent of families expressed that they knew that the ARC would provide them assistance, and 80 per cent of the assisted population considered that the manner in which families were selected and the mechanisms to do so were extremely relevant. The remaining 20 per cent stated their approval.

In terms of delivery time, 80 per cent considered that the length of time in which they received assistance was appropriate, and more than 90 per cent considered that both the quality and the quantity of cleaning and first aid kits delivered were good. As for the trainings provided, 100 per cent expressed these were very useful, as well as the skills of the ARC volunteers providing them.

Communities greatly appreciated the response and aid provided by the ARC. The support provided was recognized by affected families, especially after the first response where many organisations participated, but the ARC continued its efforts and support. The survey showed that 80 per cent of respondents had a positive opinion of the actions and of the assistance provided by the Argentine Red Cross.

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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- **In IFRC zone:** Carlos Inigo Barrera, disaster response and crisis and early recovery coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050; email: [ci.barrera@ifrc.org](mailto:ci.barrera@ifrc.org)

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

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**Click here**

1. DREF final financial report **below**
2. Click **here** to return to the title page

## DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 4 March 2015 for 108,305 Swiss francs for three months to assist 2,700 beneficiaries.
- This DREF-supported operation was extended, adding an additional 30 days to the implementation timeframe. It was concluded on 4 July 2015.



**Click here**

1. Click **here** to return to the title page

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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

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

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRAR008 - Argentina - Floods

Timeframe: 19 mar 15 to 31 jul 15

Appeal Launch Date: 19 mar 15

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/3-2015/12	Programme	MDRAR008
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2015/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		108.305				108.305	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		108.305				108.305	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		108.305				108.305	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		108.305				108.305	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>		108.305				108.305	

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

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		108.305				108.305	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-96.932				-96.932	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		11.373				11.373	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRAR008 - Argentina - Floods

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Reporting Timeframe	2015/3-2015/12	Programme	MDRAR008
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2015/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>108.305</b>			<b>108.305</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	21.950		17.167			17.167	4.783	
Medical & First Aid	20.894		20.495			20.495	399	
Teaching Materials	22.830		14.756			14.756	8.074	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>65.674</b>		<b>52.418</b>			<b>52.418</b>	<b>13.257</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring			1.559			1.559	-1.559	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4.777		5.218			5.218	-441	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>4.777</b>		<b>6.778</b>			<b>6.778</b>	<b>-2.000</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	5.532						5.532	
National Society Staff	4.963		10.903			10.903	-5.940	
Volunteers	3.017		1.301			1.301	1.716	
Other Staff Benefits	4.828		4.462			4.462	365	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>18.339</b>		<b>16.666</b>			<b>16.666</b>	<b>1.673</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	3.017		3.399			3.399	-382	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3.017</b>		<b>3.399</b>			<b>3.399</b>	<b>-382</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	4.023		6.337			6.337	-2.314	
Information & Public Relations	1.961		958			958	1.003	
Office Costs	2.846		2.335			2.335	511	
Communications	1.056		599			599	457	
Financial Charges			1.387			1.387	-1.387	
Other General Expenses			140			140	-140	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>9.886</b>		<b>11.756</b>			<b>11.756</b>	<b>-1.870</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	6.610		5.916			5.916	694	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>6.610</b>		<b>5.916</b>			<b>5.916</b>	<b>694</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>108.305</b>		<b>96.932</b>			<b>96.932</b>	<b>11.372</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>11.372</b>			<b>11.372</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRAR008 - Argentina - Floods**

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**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/3-2015/12	Programme	MDRAR008
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2015/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	108.305		108.305	108.305	96.932	11.373	
Subtotal BL2	108.305		108.305	108.305	96.932	11.373	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>108.305</b>		<b>108.305</b>	<b>108.305</b>	<b>96.932</b>	<b>11.373</b>	