



Post distribution survey activities. Source: Argentine Red Cross. March 2024. Corrientes, Argentina

Appeal: MDRAR021	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 399,056	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: 2024-000027	People Affected: 400,000 people	People Targeted: 4,000 people	People Assisted: 10,125 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 14-03-2024	Operational End Date: 31-08-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 5 months

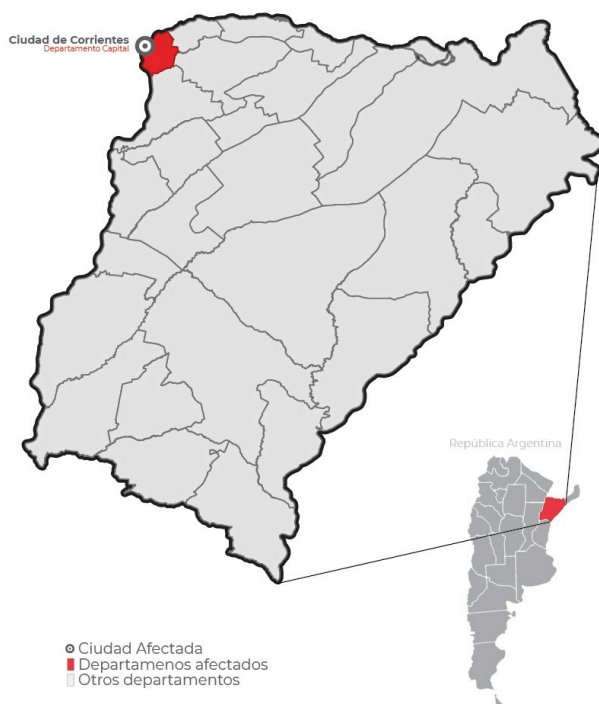
Targeted Regions: **Corrientes**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Inundaciones en Corrientes
Comunidades Afectadas
Provincia de Corrientes



Map of areas affected by floods and areas targeted by the Argentine Red Cross.

Date of event

03-03-2024

What happened, where and when?

Within the framework of the "Niño" phase of the ENSO-El Niño Southern Oscillation weather phenomenon, in the early morning of 03/03/2024, the Capital Department of the Province of Corrientes experienced intense and prolonged rains, accumulating more than 300 mm in less than 12 hours. This event set an all-time high for the city and had significant impacts, including flooded streets and numerous flooded houses (between 20cm and 2 meters). The storm caused structural damage such as blowing off roofs, fallen poles, walls, trees and signs, resulting in large material losses and disruptions to essential services such as transportation, electricity, telecommunications and water supply.

As a result, flooding in 90% of areas recovered within 3 days, while the remaining 10% recovered within 20 days in some cases.

In this context also, as of 15/5/2024, rainfall and floods in Brazil ended up causing floods in the Uruguay River and its tributaries (especially the Gualeguaychú River) for at least 3 weeks.

Although geographically and hydrologically this did not directly affect the area of intervention, riverside cities in the Province of Corrientes and Entre Ríos registered some 1,400 evacuations, overloading provincial response mechanisms and systems, including equipment and resources of the Argentine Red Cross. These people had to be evacuated until June, during which month they returned to their homes.

For its part, in Argentina, isolated rainfall was recorded for 2 months (May and June) that affected the communities most exposed, especially in the province of Corrientes, and causing several logistical delays.



First aid training in neighborhoods of the city of Corrientes. 20 June 2024. Source: Argentine Red Cross



Delivery of multipurpose cash cards to residents of the city of Corrientes. 6 July 2024. Corrientes. Source: Argentine Red Cross

Scope and Scale

In the Capital Department of the Province of Corrientes, it was estimated that about 400,000 people (more than 30% of its population) were directly and indirectly affected by these hydrometeorological events, both in urban central areas of the City of Corrientes and in peripheral (suburban) areas.

Approximately 5,000 of these people had to be voluntarily evacuated (including self-evacuations) at the beginning of the emergency (at least 1,196 housed in Evacuation Centers and an estimated more than 6 thousand self-evacuated). This condition extended, in many cases, for more than 3 weeks.

Within these, greater impacts were recorded in particularly vulnerable communities such as the Ponce, Jardín, San Ignacio, Santa Rita Sur, Canal 13, Itatí, San Jorge, Villa Raquel, Paloma de la Paz, Molina Punta, and Chichero neighborhoods, and Pirayui settlement; and even more strongly at the Ciudades Correntinas, Quintana, La Olla, Río Paraná, Anahí, Esperanza and Quinta Ferre neighborhoods. The impact meant the need to face the effects of flooding for a longer period (due to geographical factors, precarious urbanization and drainage problems), enhanced by prior conditions of very high structural socioeconomic vulnerability. This situation produced serious damage to households (total and partial), hygiene and sanitation challenges, aggravation of chronic or pre-existing diseases, loss of household goods, etc.

Likewise, the interruption of services such as electricity and telecommunications left large areas without electrical power, internet (and in some cases telephone network) for about 72 hours in most of the affected areas (and in others their rehabilitation took up to 10 days), which had a considerable impact on the communities of the city. As a consequence, the authorities even had to delay 1 week the start of school classes scheduled for those days.

As regard public transport services, they were totally or partially interrupted for approximately 1 week due to the impact on the city's circulation routes, including connection services with the neighboring province of Chaco and/or long-distance services. With rains recorded in April and May, this situation subsequently deepened in the most vulnerable neighborhoods, which delayed the early recovery process.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. City Council to endorse the water and climate emergency	https://www.corrienteshoy.com/politica/corrientes-el-concejo-deliberante-refrendara-la-emergencia-hidrica-y-climatica.htm
2. Argentina: Flood - 03-2024	https://reliefweb.int/report/argentina/argentina-flood-03-2024-inundaciones-en-corrientes-2024-03-06
3. Storm in Corrientes	https://www.pagina12.com.ar/717587-corrientes-cayeron-mas-de-200-milimetros-de-agua-que-provoca
4. State of water and climate emergency	https://shorturl.at/hpQQX

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	<p>In addition to the DREF operation, the Argentine Red Cross, thanks to the contribution of individual donors and the Zurich Foundation, carried out complementary health promotion awareness-raising interventions (including Dengue prevention). In addition, it supported the Departmental State of Corrientes with health prevention actions in pilgrimages within the city and the region. Furthermore, various training sessions were carried out from the Central Headquarters for the branch's volunteers.</p> <p>As a result of the floods in Concordia (Entre Ríos) during the month of May, and in spite of a DREF denied extension request, the National Society allocated resources from its emergency stock, in addition to contributions from private companies, assisting all affected families (2,500 people) and supporting the Municipality of Concordia through the delivery of 500 hygiene and cleaning kits. At the same time, it cooperated with the Departamental government with surveys to evaluate the situation of the population.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) office in Argentina, which provides aid and support to the countries of the Southern Cone. This office coordinates with both the Argentine Red Cross and the IFRC's regional office Disaster and Crisis Department for the Americas based in Panama. Throughout the emergency, permanent communication and technical assistance has been maintained through the CCD for the Southern Cone, helping in the development of the DREF Application and in the response through Surge personnel in the field and remote support from Programs and Operations, and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER). Resources were also mobilized from the Logistics Hub located in Ezeiza
Participating National Societies	In Argentina, at the close of this report, there is no presence of participating National Societies. During this operation, there have been no on-the-ground or remote contributions to PNSs.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) maintains offices in Argentina. Beyond fulfilling its mandate, which involves working with the authorities to integrate, implement and promote international humanitarian law and rules on the use of force, the ICRC focuses on improving the National Society's capacities to respond to emergency situations in the midst of violence and crises. In addition, it offers Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. The ICRC has been in contact with the CCD for the Southern Cone, but has not provided specific support for this emergency.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	National Government: The Ministry of Security, in line with its commitment to support and provide ongoing assistance to the population, activated the National Comprehensive Risk Management System (SINAGIR) by deploying personnel from the Argentine Naval Prefecture, the Federal Police, and the National Gendarmerie. These



	<p>forces conducted various assistance and containment actions for citizens affected by floods in coordination with Civil Defense and the Corrientes Police. Activities included neighborhood visits to assess citizens' needs and respond to assistance requests. Additionally, patrols were conducted in commercial areas to prevent criminal activities, ensuring residents' peace of mind regarding their belongings.</p> <p>Provincial Government: The Ministry of Social Development of the Province established the Community Promotion Center (CPC) in the San Jorge neighborhood, south of the city, to provide support to flooded families. The Governor conducted city tours to monitor drainage systems, assess neighborhood conditions, and evaluate residents' needs. The Corrientes Government's Crisis Committee analyzed damages and plan solutions while programmed social assistance for affected sectors and citizens. Joint efforts between the Province and the Municipality included the distribution of +300 mattresses and food parcels in 5 neighborhoods, conducting surveys in affected areas, and opening 19 community dining rooms to meet nutritional needs during the first weeks of the operation. The provincial government established over 6 evacuation centers, accommodating more than 600 people, all of whom have returned home.</p> <p>Local Government: Led by the Municipal Executive Power under the City Mayor's leadership, all municipal areas were focused on responding to and facilitating the community's early recovery. The Municipality opened 4 evacuation centers in Community Integration Centers (CIC), supplementing those provided by the provincial government during the emergency. Social development areas conducted assessments in the most affected neighborhoods, conducted itinerant health operations and distributed cleaning kits and mattresses. The Municipality activated the 147 hotline and a WhatsApp number for assistance. In total, the municipality distributed over 1,500 cleaning kits and supported the management of 4 evacuation centers housing over 300 people, all now closed. School supplies kits were distributed ahead of the school season.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>A total of 21 dining halls in the Capital City opened their doors to provide snacks and dinners to local residents. Additionally, four Community Integrating Centers provided assistance to the affected population.</p> <p>Several aid campaigns have been promoted in social networks to support those affected in Corrientes by local NGOs.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

During the emergency, a Municipal and Provincial Emergency Operations Center operated, in which the Red Cross actively participated. During the early recovery processes, there were specific meetings with municipal authorities (Civil Defense and Social Development), but there were no specific mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

At the onset of the emergency, prolonged exposure to floodwaters caused widespread structural damage to homes, particularly those with pre-existing construction vulnerabilities. Rapid assessments identified over 500 homes partially or totally affected, with more than 350 families losing essential household goods such as refrigerators, beds, and cooking appliances. In some cases, water reached up to two meters inside homes. 7 temporary evacuation centers were set up across the city; however, as families gradually returned home, these centers were deactivated. By the end of the operation, the immediate need for shelter assistance had subsided, but some families continued to require support for basic household recovery and reconditioning.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Flooding disrupted the livelihoods of both formally and informally employed individuals. Formal employment saw temporary suspension due to damage to institutions and transport infrastructure, while informal activities—such as recycling and day labor—were halted, deepening economic vulnerability. Cash-based assistance was initially prioritized to enable affected households to meet urgent

needs. Despite partial recovery during the operation, financial strain persisted for many households, especially in areas that remained waterlogged or lacked full service restoration.



Health

Given the timing of the disaster during the Dengue season and the accumulation of stagnant water, health risks rose sharply. The need for health promotion and disease prevention interventions was identified early, particularly in vulnerable neighborhoods with pre-existing sanitation deficits. Throughout the operation, health needs focused on prevention of vector-borne diseases, treatment of minor injuries, and referrals for more serious conditions. These needs remained relevant up to the end of the operation, with outreach and first aid continuing in affected communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The entry of floodwaters into homes caused major losses of cleaning and hygiene materials. Initial assessments confirmed the urgent need for household cleaning supplies and safe water treatment. Despite the distributions implemented, along with hygiene promotion sessions, persistent drainage problems in vulnerable areas limited the full restoration of sanitary conditions. At the end of the operation, some neighborhoods continued to struggle with waste management and safe water access, revealing an enduring gap in WASH services.



Community Engagement And Accountability

At the onset of the emergency, there was a significant lack of access to timely and accurate information, which hindered affected families from understanding how and where to seek assistance. This gap increased vulnerability and led to confusion in the early response. Therefore, a tailored communication strategy was considered key, including printed materials and feedback mechanisms. While CEA actions helped to improve coordination and community satisfaction over time, the initial delay in establishing two-way communication posed a challenge to early humanitarian response and highlighted the need for rapid deployment of CEA tools in future emergencies.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this Action Plan, the Argentine Red Cross aimed to provide humanitarian assistance on aspects related to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Health Promotion sectors to the 800 families (4,000 people) who reside in vulnerable areas and were directly affected by the floods in the city of Corrientes; additionally, it sought to reach 350 families who suffered damage from the entry of water into their households, losing basic belongings or suffering structural damage.

At the end of the operation, a total of 2,025 families (10,125 people) were reached.

Operation strategy rationale

The rationale behind the Argentine Red Cross's intervention in Corrientes was grounded in evidence-based decision-making and strong local coordination. The selection of Corrientes as the intervention site stemmed from the significant impact observed in the area, as well as the National Society's existing infrastructure and capacity, including a well-established branch, trained personnel, and logistical readiness.

The strategy was shaped by rapid needs assessments and direct coordination with municipal and provincial authorities, which consistently highlighted critical needs in the areas of water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, and health. These assessments indicated that households had suffered substantial structural damage and material loss, particularly in vulnerable neighborhoods, necessitating both immediate relief and support for early recovery.

Multipurpose cash transfers were selected as a key modality due to the versatility they offer to affected families in addressing their most urgent needs. This decision was informed by a feasibility analysis and aligned with the National Society's growing experience in cash and voucher assistance. Despite certain institutional limitations, the cash transfer approach was deemed the most effective tool for supporting household-level recovery.



Health and WASH activities were prioritized to prevent the outbreak of diseases and to address hygiene-related challenges caused by stagnant water and inadequate sanitation. First aid services, health promotion, and the distribution of cleaning kits were considered essential to safeguarding public health and enabling a safer return to homes.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was integrated from the beginning to ensure that the operation remained responsive to community feedback. Mechanisms such as satisfaction surveys and feedback channels were designed to strengthen transparency, trust, and relevance in all interventions.

Finally, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) considerations were embedded across all activities to ensure that assistance was inclusive, safe, and equitable. This cross-cutting approach reflected the National Society's institutional commitment to upholding the dignity and rights of all individuals, particularly those facing additional vulnerabilities due to gender, age, disability, or social exclusion.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

In agreement and coordination with the government authorities of the province and the Municipality of Corrientes, the response of the National Society in this operation took place in the city of Corrientes, capital of the province of the same name, attentive to the impact suffered, in addition to the fact that the National Society had a local branch that had the capacity to respond immediately and support the operational strategy with the contribution of other branches Subsidiaries of the National Society's territorial network. This operation focused on providing support to 4,000 people (800 families) who were directly affected by the floods in Corrientes and suffered partial damage to their households, prioritizing those who had difficulties or pre-existing vulnerabilities that were aggravated by the emergency. This prioritization arises from coordination with municipal authorities in terms of collecting information on the people most in need and the capacities of each organization so as not to generate gaps in the response.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The following main criteria were considered in all the activities carried out in the operation:

- Families displaced because of the floods.
- Families whose households suffered direct damage because of the disaster.
- Families that had at least one minor member, individuals over 60 years of age, pregnant women and/or people with disabilities, given their greater degree of vulnerability to emergency situations.
- Families who were not benefited with direct help from other entities or organizations, to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure that assistance reached those who need it most.

Total Targeted Population

Women	960	Rural	0%
Girls (under 18)	1,600	Urban	100%
Men	640	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	800		
Total targeted population	4,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
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Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Volunteers and personnel directly affected by floods.	Support to Argentine Red Cross teams in all the lines of intervention proposed in this Action Plan.
Volunteers exposed to vector-borne diseases.	Provision of the corresponding protective equipment for the development of activities, constant monitoring of the health of personnel in the field and direct coordination with local health authorities.
New rains or storms that hinder operational logistics.	Follow-up of activities from the Secretariat of Emergencies through its National Monitoring Team and constant communication with the National Meteorological Service contemplating potential immediate actions to be taken.
The demand to be covered by the Red Cross is not sufficient to cover the total number of affected vulnerable sectors that do not receive assistance.	Various communication channels and contact mechanisms with the National Society will be disseminated across all CRA's activities. The aim is to identify potential affected areas not yet reached by the Red Cross or other actors, in order to extend assistance to these unreached zones.
Delays in the shipment of supplies	Immediate involvement of Logistics in the strategy for the purchase/transfer of supplies to meet the established operational deadlines.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
Although the risks described above were analyzed, additional risks were discussed together with the NS team, but due to the community insertion of the Argentine Red Cross in the communities, through its Corrientes Branch, no hypotheses that could alter the operation were present. The conditions linked to rains and storms were evident and the Argentine Red Cross reinforced its prevention and community awareness-raising activities, although the implementation of the proposed operational strategy was delayed due to these factors.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Implementation



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 171,146

Targeted Persons: 1,750

Assisted Persons: 1,750

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# market and feasibility study	1	1
# of families assisted through a cash transfer program	350	350
# CVA workshop for volunteers and staff	1	2

Narrative description of achievements

The family survey was carried out with 634 people house by house, of which 350 were prioritized according to the selection criteria mentioned in this action plan.

The 5 cash distributions were made as per the following breakdown and reached 350 people:

- first distribution (11 June 2024 to 13 June 2024): Cichero, Cremonte, La Tosquera, Quinta Ferré and Sol de Mayo neighbourhoods
- Second distribution (29 June 2024): Cichero, Cremonte, La Tosquera, Quinta Ferré and Sol de Mayo neighbourhoods
- Third distribution (6 July 2024) at the Corrientes branch.

The monitoring of these processes was carried out from the Central Headquarters based on a computer record on the Monday platform. As a result of the post-distribution monitoring, the 350 program participants reported 95% satisfaction with the interventions, their modality and follow-up. This highlights the impact that these activities have had on the population.

In total, there was a participation of 164 volunteers in the different distributions, both in person and virtually (call center).

As for the CVA training, 2 were held in person: one in the city of Corrientes and another in the city of Buenos Aires. 12 people from 4 branches participated: Rosario de la Frontera, La Plata, Vicente López and Corrientes. In this way, it was possible to train volunteers in Buenos Aires who had not participated in the training in Corrientes.

Lessons Learnt

It is necessary to have a pre-positioned stock of cash cards in order to make immediate distributions and better contribute to the recovery processes.

The implementation of the MONDAY tool was essential for the effective monitoring of the operation.

Challenges

- Difficulty in achieving efficiency in administrative management processes to ensure the timely delivery of cash cards
- Due to the lack of cards stock, coupled with the administrative deadlines, cash deliveries to people were delayed.



Budget: CHF 14,378

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Assisted Persons: 4,385

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of persons assisted through first aid services	4,000	235
# of communities covered with first aid kits	30	40



# people reached with Health Promotion activities	4,000	4,150
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Narrative description of achievements

• During the operation, it was possible to meet the proposed objectives, even increasing the number of people reached (4385 vs 4000). The 21 activities to promote hygiene and prevent diseases like Dengue fever (Community Health and First Aid workshops) were convened together with community leaders and attracted 4150 people. During the development of the activities, the community leaders requested instruction in First Aid from the Red Cross, which is why the training was expanded to include this line, identifying it as a need of the community.

Regarding the distribution of first aid kits, because of the needs identified 10 more than originally planned were delivered (40 vs 30), This showed the adaptability of the interventions according to the people's needs.

It should be noted that, as for the people reached with the actions carried out, these are not cumulative in terms of the indicators. This is because not all people were recipients of each of the activities.

Another highlight has been the mainstreaming of the CEA approach during interventions. In this sector, this made it possible to ensure contextualized awareness of health promotion and a better understanding by the participants of the purpose, content and use of the kits delivered.

Lessons Learnt

In future operations, consider the inclusion of first aid workshops within health promotion activities to strengthen community capacities and improve opportunities for resilience building.

In future operations, it is recommended to have automatic external defibrillators during first aid care activities, since (few) episodes of pre-cordial pain were resolved and many elderly adults manifested symptoms associated with heart problems. It's recommended to have AEDs in the deployments.

Challenges

The National Society had a minimum stock of First Aid training equipment (CPR simulators, including dummies – training defibrillators and the like), although on this occasion it was possible to consider and later reintegrate it into the Red Cross stock, it is important to consider it at the beginning of the operation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 77,213

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Assisted Persons: 10,125

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families assisted through delivery of Family Cleaning kits	800	1,225
# of families assisted through delivery of Family Hygiene kits	800	800
# of people reached with Hygiene Promotion activities	4,000	10,125

Narrative description of achievements

During the evaluations, an increased need for household cleaning items was identified. As a result, the National Society decided to use critical emergency stock from its HUB (425 kits) to expand the distributions originally proposed in the DREF Strategy, thereby reaching a greater number of recipients (1225 vs 800).



Regarding the distribution of cleaning and hygiene kits, 11 distributions were carried out in the Cichero, Cremonte, La Tosquera, Quinta Ferré and Sol de Mayo neighbourhoods between 04 March 2024 and 15 April 2024. At the same time, along with these actions, awareness-raising activities were carried out to promote hygiene. In addition, 5 awareness-raising activities were carried out (1 per neighbourhood), with 10,125 people reached.

In total, 16 hygiene promotion activities were implemented. The kits distribution was implemented as follows:

- 800 Family Hygiene kits
- 1225 Family Cleaning kits

In all these activities, 97 volunteers participated in person.

Additionally, a face-to-face survey was carried out in the distributions of hygiene and cleaning kits. This yielded a total of 950 surveys from which 95% of the people reached showed high satisfaction with the activity's implementation. This underscores the high impact the intervention had in the communities.

Along all activities, it needs to be highlighted the mainstreaming of the CEA approach. In this sector, this made it possible to ensure a contextualized awareness of hygiene promotion, an understanding by the management team of people's satisfaction and a better understanding by the participants of the purpose, content and use of the kits delivered.

Lessons Learnt

Simultaneously carry out needs assessment and distribution processes.

Challenges

Have funds in a shorter time to be able to carry out the purchasing processes and reach the affected communities as early as possible.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 4,793
Targeted Persons: 2,800
Assisted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of people satisfied with receiving good quality distributions and with dignity	90	95

Narrative description of achievements

- It was possible to meet all the planned objectives, generating feedback tools simultaneously with the activities, allowing the necessary corrections to be made at the same time, in a collaborative manner with the communities. This working framework allowed the team to reach 4,000 people across all activities implemented with key messages and feedback mechanisms. Prior to each activity, a series of key messages was prepared from the headquarters and distributed to all the volunteers participating in each activity of the operation. Additionally, an operational communication guide was shared with them.
- A telephone survey was carried out with all the recipients of the cash transfer program (350), who were asked to complete a satisfaction survey. Additionally, a face-to-face survey was carried out in the distributions of hygiene and cleaning kits. This yields a total of 950 surveys from which the results are reflected. Globally, 95% of the people reached showed high satisfaction with the activity's implementation, increasing the target planned initially (95% vs 90%). The results of these surveys were used to adapt the places, modalities for intervention, the topics of the trainings implemented (e.g.: First Aid) and the information being shared by the National Society's team.
- To sum up, the overall operation's approach followed CEA Minimum Commitments, including satisfaction and feedback channels, with inclusive communication between the National Society's and IFRC's teams and the people at the communities.



Lessons Learnt

- Have communication pieces designed from the start of the operation and shared with the people at the communities according to their local costumes.
- Need to have an Action Plan in Spanish to speed up the filing process in Argentina.
- MONDAY platform turned out to be an excellent tool for managing community feedback processes (survey tracking and internal accountability).
- The monitoring surveys need to be assertive and adapted to the population's language
- The people reached enriches the intervention process by participating in the kits design and during the needs assessment

Challenges

Have communication pieces made in advance and ideally pre-positioned



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 28,010

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of field monitoring visits performed	3	2
# of surge deployment performed	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

During the humanitarian operation, a series of 2 monitoring missions by the Field Coordinator were carried out, between the months of April and May, to supervise the process of the response activities. These visits involved interviews with community members, direct observation of living conditions, and evaluation of the impact of humanitarian interventions. In addition, weekly virtual follow-up meetings were held to verify the progress of activities, needs, and possible alerts or contingencies. This allowed for coordination between monitoring teams and decision-makers, bringing for an agile and effective response to the changing needs of the community.

In this context, the Secretariat deployed a Field Coordinator in Surge mode for 4 months to support the National Society and IFRC staff in the implementation, management and daily coordination of all aspects of the operation. In this way, his participation contributed to the assistance of vulnerable people through program oversight, security, human resource management and finance in accordance with IFRC standards. It also contributed to the promotion of capacity-building in the National Society as regard distributions implementation and monitoring.

Lessons Learnt

- Relevance of the execution of regular monitoring visits and meetings with the operation team. This made it possible to collect relevant information, identify gaps in response, new needs or challenges in activities.
- Need to consolidate agile coordination mechanisms between the IFRC and the National Society: Especially in the areas of administration, planning and logistics, the usefulness of constant communication was reinforced to shorten administrative processes, prioritize humanitarian aid and guarantee the availability of resources in a timely manner.

Challenges

- In the process of changing the needs of the operation, the possibility of adjusting the response strategy in the city of Corrientes, together with the National Society, became a challenge. This also meant investing time in onboarding new team members due to high staff turnover.





Budget: CHF 103,518

Targeted Persons: 200

Assisted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	2
# of volunteers who receive protective and visibility equipment	200	200

Narrative description of achievements

- The operation was able to equip volunteers with the immediate needs for field work, using the existing pre-positioned stock of the National Society and DREF funds to replenish it.
- It should be noted that during the operation, a new format of lessons learned workshop was established: in this sense, a workshop was held at the Corrientes branch and one at the Headquarters. In both instances, volunteers, staff from the Corrientes branch, authorities of the National Society and members of the IFRC participated. This process also involved a meeting with the Governing Council of the National Society. Together, they allowed for the inclusion of the local perspective to be involved and ensure the participation of the National Society's highest authorities.
- For its part, the monitoring missions carried out between personnel of the National Society and the deployed Surge staff made it possible to standardize the operational procedures and expand coordination with local authorities, especially from the storm in Entre Ríos.
- At the same time, as an accountability measure to the community and the participation of volunteers, the production and distribution of communication materials on the National Society's social networks (reels, stories, etc.) was carried out. This amplified the impact of the visibility of the National Society's activities at the branch level.

Lessons Learnt

Consider weather issues to expand or revise the personal protection KITS and/or clothing to be delivered to the participating volunteers.

To have efficient coordination between the regional CVA team, as well as programs and operations staff of the Southern Cone Delegation and the National Society based on previous experience in Bahía Blanca.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRAR021 - Argentina - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 14 Mar 2024 to 31 Aug 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/3-2025/4	Operation	MDRAR021
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/May/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	399,056
DREF Response Pillar	399,056
Expenditure	-320,148
Closing Balance	78,908

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	169,495	159,856	9,639
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		315	-315
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	169,495	160,171	9,324
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	28,010	23,976	4,033
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	201,551	136,001	65,551
Enabling Approaches Total	229,561	159,977	69,584
Grand Total	399,056	320,148	78,908

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 399,056 was allocated from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for the implementation of this operation. By the end of the operation, total expenditures amounted to CHF 320,148 The unspent balance of CHF 78,908 will be returned to the DREF.

The National Society did not require the second disbursement stipulated in the Project Funding Agreement because factors primarily associated with resource mobilization and optimization significantly reduced operational support costs. These situations were compounded by constant fluctuations in exchange rates, which resulted in the operation costing less than budgeted, particularly in terms of support costs



The most notable variances between the budgeted and actual expenditures include:

- Multi purpose cash: Due to variations in the exchange rate.
- National Society Strengthening: Due to the lack of a second financial transfer by the NS a return of CHF 17K.



Contact Information

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

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