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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Paraguay Floods



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>APPEAL</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRPY016; GLIDE no. FL-2014-000007-PRY</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 10 July 2014	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 9 June 2014
<b>Operation manager:</b> Felipe Del Cid	<b>Point of contact:</b> Luis Diaz de Bedoya, president of the Paraguayan Red Cross
<b>Operation start date:</b> 9 June 2014	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 12 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 1,815,467 Swiss francs	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 46,272 families (231,360 people)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 22,500 people (4,500 families)
<b>Host National Society:</b> Paraguayan Red Cross	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Finnish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Secretariat [ <i>Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional</i> - SEN], Agencies of the United Nations, USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Oxfam	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

According to the situation report of the Ministry of Emergency of Paraguay on 5 July 2014, the intense rains in Paraguay, which started in March 2014, have been unusually intense for the season, leading to severe floods in rural communities and urban areas. The effects have continued to be felt with the flooding from the rapidly rising Paraná river and Paraguay river. To date, 46,272 families (231,360 people) from five departments in the country have been affected by the flooding and require humanitarian support. The Asunción Municipality declared a state of emergency and the National Emergency Secretariat has requested support from the Paraguayan Red Cross in terms of water and sanitation and the deployment of additional shelter support.

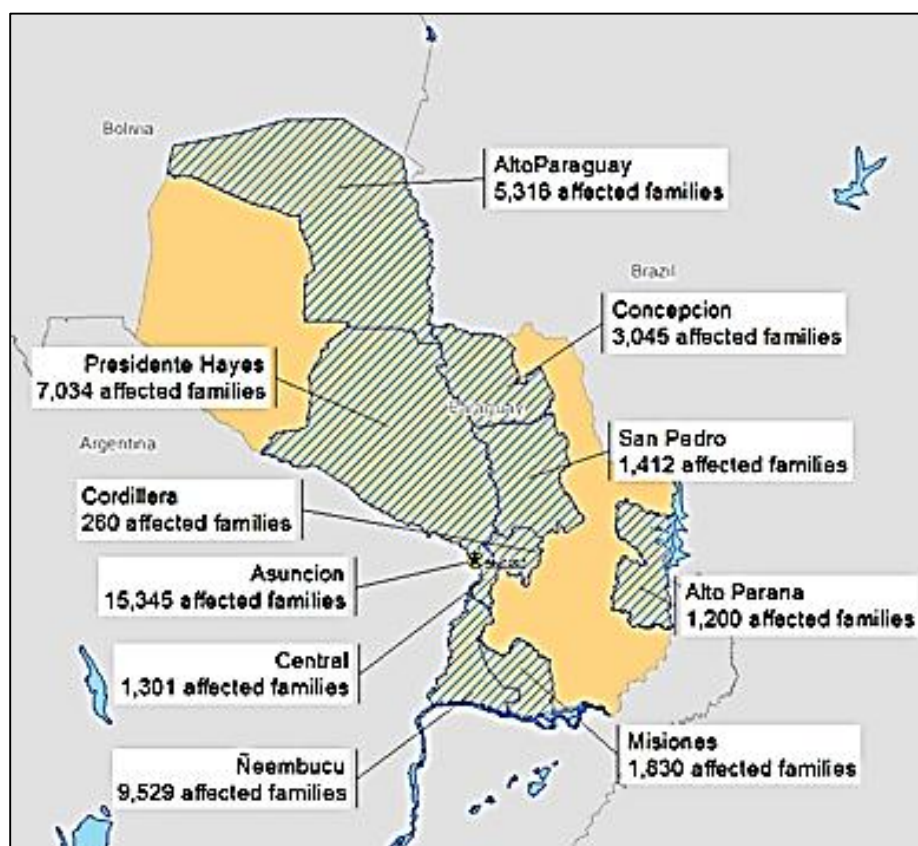


**The Regional Response Team during the rapid shelter assessment in Asunción. Source: PRC**

The most recent rains registered in the upper basin of the Iguazú river have led to the overflowing of its riverbed and the subsequent increase of water levels

in the Paraná river. This has led to the increase in the amount of water in the reservoir of the Itaipú and Yacyreta dams, which has required both dams to increase their water flow which in some cases has reached between 22,000 m<sup>3</sup>/s and 43,000 m<sup>3</sup>/s. As a consequence, the impact has been extreme for the riverside populations located in Alto Paraná, Misiones and Ñeembucú. Located in the southwest of the country, Ñeembucú has experienced the highest impact due to the increase of water levels of the Paraná river, with the following towns being severely affected by the

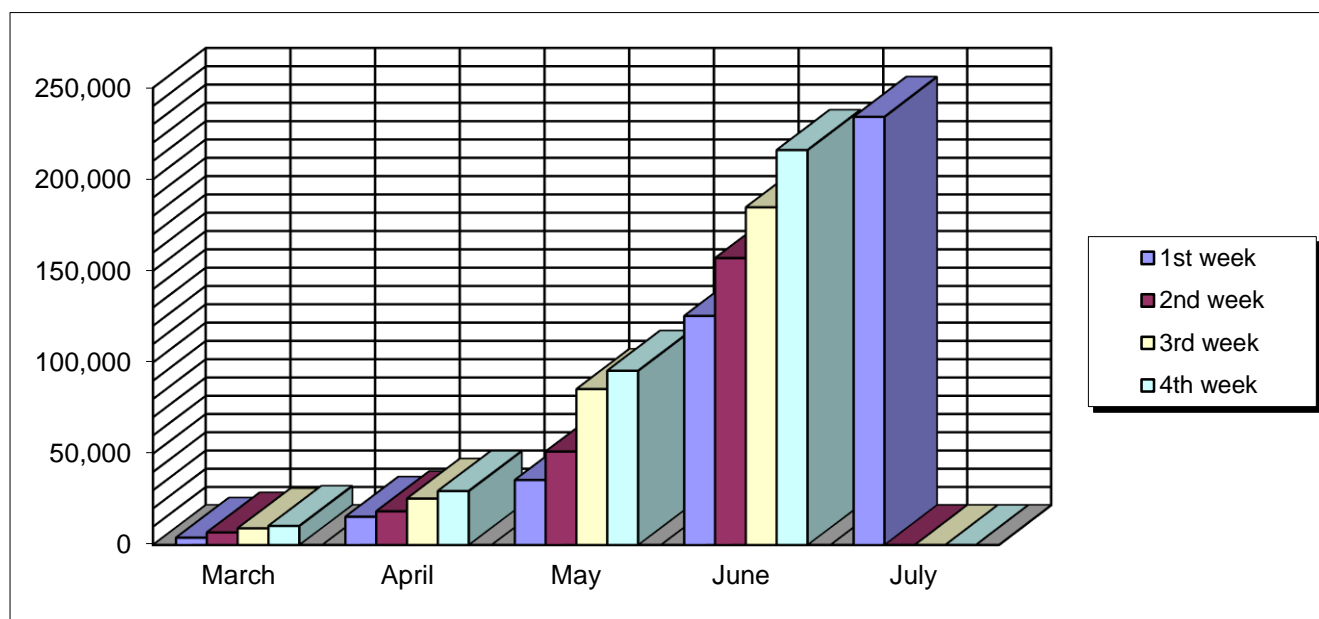
floods: Paso de Patria, Villabin, Humaitá, Cerrito, Mayor Martinez and General Diaz, as well as Ayolas in the Misiones department. The following table details the impact of flooding:



#### Cantidad de familias afectadas por las inundaciones, por Ciudad/Departamento

Ciudad/Departamento	Familias afectadas
Asunción	15.345
Ñeembucú	9.529
Presidente Hayes	7.034
Alto Paraguay	5.316
Concepción	3.045
San Pedro	1.412
Alto Paraná	1.200
Misiones	1.830
Central	1.301
Cordillera	260
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.272</b>

Number of families affected by flooding. Source: Ministry of Emergency of Paraguay, situation report, 5 July 2014.



The number of affected families has increased rapidly between March and July. Source: PRC

The access to the above-mentioned communities is extremely difficult or non-existent. In some areas located in the Alto Paraguay department, access is only possible via helicopter or river boats. In Ñeembucú, the following isolated districts are only accessible via river boats or canoes: Cerrito, Mayor Martinez, Villalbin and Isla Umbu.

The impact on inhabitants' livelihoods is a serious concern. Cattle ranching and agriculture are the main activities in these areas. A large percentage of people's income is affected by the flooding of pastures and agricultural fields.

The households in these areas—many of which have not yet overcome last year's emergency—were again affected by the first floods in March. Their situation has become more critical due to the current new floods, which makes it difficult for them to cover their basic needs (food, housing and clothing). This emergency doubles the quantity of households affected by the last emergency. Forecasts announce that rain will continue in these areas, as well as in the country, however, they will decrease in their intensity. It remains possible that the "El Niño" phenomenon expected to form later this year will continue to negatively impact these populations in future months.

**Alto Paraná:** Families in this department have received support from municipal authorities. In general, families have not experienced great material loss of their household goods since they were evacuated. Municipalities have distributed food, blankets and mattresses as the first response. Furthermore, other organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Techo, Rotary Club and the Paraguayan Red Cross have launched donation campaigns for the affected communities and neighbourhoods in the cities of Ciudad del Este and Presidente Franco.

**Asunción (Central):** To date, 16,372 households from the urban area have been evacuated and are being relocated in temporary shelters. As the water level of the Paraguay river continues to increase (1 metre per hour), it is foreseen that next week another 7,000 households will be evacuated and will require temporary shelter.

**Ñeembucú:** According to reports from the National Emergency Secretariat- SEN and figures from the Governorate of the Ñeembucú department, through its local Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), to date, 9,000 families in this department have been directly affected by the disaster and are in a situation of vulnerability. As the entire department has been affected by the intense precipitations that began in March, the recent increase in water levels of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers have caused serious negative impacts on livelihoods. Nearly 80 per cent of these families live off agricultural products that they harvest and from the sale of corn, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes and small garden produce. The current months are usually dedicated to harvesting their crops, which is no longer possible and will mean that in upcoming months, these communities will not have their normal produce or access to the resources from their sale.

Forecasts indicate that rain will continue, which could increase the Paraguay river waters and could lead to floodwater sitting on the agricultural land.

**Alto Paraguay:** The situation is currently under control; the SEN river boats are bringing in food, and other food items are being brought by land from the Brazilian town of Puerto Murtiño. Furthermore, an Emergency Operations Centre has been established in Fuerte Olimpo. All local actors and sectors are participating in the decision-making process,

including the departmental and local governments. The road infrastructure has been seriously affected, as well as livelihood activities such as cattle ranching, fishing, the extraction of algae for natural remedies and brick making.

**Presidente Hayes:** Due to its soil composition and geographic specificities, this department, which is part of the Paraguayan Chaco, has experienced serious problems because rain water has not been absorbed into the ground. Moreover, the silting of the river, stream channels and some road infrastructure and land plots have contributed to the closing of the natural channels. The rain water from intense precipitations has led to the flooding of indigenous and mestizo communities and in some cases urban areas such as Pozo Colorado.

**Misiones:** On 11 June 2014, the city of Ayolas in this department was severely affected by river Paraná's water level, forcing 720 families to leave their homes. This flooding caused partial damage to health, education and safety services. The Emergency Operations Centre led the first response efforts and the Ayolas municipality declared an emergency.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The national headquarters of the Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC), located in the capital city of Asunción, has established a management structure for the actions, which is composed of the general counsel, director of cooperation and strategic relations, director of branches, director of volunteers, head of administration, head of public relations, human resources personnel and a training officer. Volunteering is supported by the relief and youth areas.

The PRC has a national disaster response department, which is capable of coordinating response actions. The National Society currently has 11 active branches and 7 sub-branches that can be activated in support of the local branch if needed; volunteers are available in local branches nationwide. The PRC currently has 45 national disaster response team (NDRT) members. The PRC currently owns: a portable laboratory (the acquisition of supplies is needed); 2 motor boats; 2 pre-positioned tents, and 2 vehicles with a load capacity of 1,000 kilogrammes and 350 kilogrammes, respectively.

With the implementation of the emergency operation for drought in the Paraguayan Chaco, the National Society strengthened its administrative structure through training in financial management and accountability based on IFRC standards; communication is carried out with the support of a staff member for information management through official channels and for coordinating information issues with branches.

Locally, the PRC - Ñeembucú branch has experience in cash transfer programmes to support vulnerable communities. It also has experience in the management of fish harvesting, dairy production and livelihoods actions, with emphasis on adaptation of family gardens to climate change. This PRC branch staff includes a livelihood focal point.

The Ñeembucú branch has a steering committee that has been involved in the response since the beginning of the heavy rains. This committee has been designated to participate in the departmental emergency operations committee (*Comité de Emergencia Departamental* -COED). Two NDRT members are coordinating the branch's EOC. It also has two vehicles with a capacity of 350 kilogrammes and a warehouse with a holding capacity of 250 kilogrammes, one tank (dimensions: 10 x 6 metres width x 4 metres height), one boat, and equipment for information management. It also has three general NDRT members, with one trained in cash transfer programmes and livelihoods.

The Paraguayan Red Cross EOC has been activated, together with the decision making policy area therein—which is composed of the executive director, a legal advisor, the director for cooperation and strategic relations, branches, volunteering and internal resource management and with the participation of the head of the national disaster response department who also serves as the head of EOC.

The national disaster response department has deployed local NDRT members who currently support the local branch in data collection and other necessary actions. This department also has a database available to launch and will deploy other NDRT members from sub-branches and branches if necessary.

The PRC has planned medium- and long-term actions for assistance to recover livelihoods and carry out water and hygiene promotion.

Through the national DIPECHO project implemented by the Paraguayan Red Cross, the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO) also has been monitoring the area. The directorate of

strategic relations and cooperation has shared situation reports with ECHO, which conducted a monitoring visit to assess the situation and is evaluating possible support to respond to this disaster.

Currently, as a response mechanism, the PRC launched an ongoing donation campaign—"Everyone together for Ñeembucú"—in March 2014 to collect non-perishable food items (blankets, clothes and shoes) and water for the affected families. The emergency operations centre of the Paraguayan Red Cross, activated and operated by the PRC national disaster response department, is coordinating all the information management and support actions launched in this campaign. The campaign mobilized the population nationwide through an awareness campaign on the situation faced by the families affected by floods in the Ñeembucú department.

The campaign has four main components:

- **Collection:** in Asunción and branches and sub-branches—collecting blankets, warm clothes, shoes (category A) and non-perishable items such as sugar, rice, herbs, noodles, oil, beans, flour, salt, water (category B), which will be distributed to affected families in coordination with the departmental authorities and Ñeembucú sub-branch. A collection centre was established in the national headquarters in Asunción.
- **Media and networks:** dissemination of key messages through media outlets and social networks on the collection campaign and the effort to mobilize the power of humanity to support flood-affected families.
- **Collection in commercial businesses:** Companies make contributions through donations received in their retail outlets.
- **Distribution:** collected items and resources will allow first response assistance to meet the population's food security and well-being through the provision of non-perishable food kits for one month, warm clothing and water when necessary.

The PRC has developed a plan of action to provide emergency response for the recovery of livelihoods, as well as water and sanitation and hygiene provision for a total of 1,315 families Ñeembucú department. The first PRC situation report, prepared by the PRC emergency operations centre, was distributed and shared with the UN system.

With the aim of providing technical support for local level coordination, the PRC national headquarters has deployed a staff member to Ayolas and Ñeembucú for technical aid and verification of the emergency.

**The volunteers from the PRC sub-branches in Ñemby, Fernando de la Mora and Mariano Roque Alonso** are providing support for the different campaigns to receive donations initially for Ñeembucú as the most affected department.

**Ñeembucú branch:** From the start of the emergency, this branch has been in coordination with the departmental EOC and was supported by the national DIPECHO project in liaison with sub-national governments. This has allowed the establishment of communication to gather initial information and support the EOC in information management. Following the suggestion from the PRC Ñeembucú branch, working groups have been established to facilitate the response actions. This branch heads the livelihoods working group. Due the high demand for humanitarian aid, this branch distributed 237 food kits that serve to provide some support before the flood-affected households receive kits from the SEN. This 10-day kit contains 1 kilogramme of rice; 1.5 kilogrammes of noodles; ½ kilogramme of salt; ½ kilogramme of the mate herb used as a beverage; 1 kilogramme of sugar; 1 kilogramme of beans; 1 kilogramme of flour and 1 litre of oil.

**Misiones branch:** This branch has deployed a team to support the EOC in Ayolas and supported relief distribution and logistics tasks. The Itapúa branch, following the request of the local branch, has asked for support from the psychosocial support team in order to attend to people currently located in emergency shelters.

**Alto Paraná branch:** Starting from the moment it was activated, this branch has supported evacuation tasks and logistics assistance. The branch itself is now a reception centre for the local donation campaign coordinated with other local organizations. This branch has also supported local governments with general emergency coordination.

**Concepción branch:** As this branch has a childcare centre, this space has been turned into an emergency shelter until the flood waters decrease in the zone. This branch has also collected clothing and is distributing the donations received, in coordination with the Concepción EOC, in four emergency shelters.

**Asunción:** The psychosocial support team of the PRC relief department has been activated. To date, it has participated in coordination meetings with the Ministry of Education and the national centre for emergency operations-CNOE. This relief department has been responsible for the emergency activation of the National Society, as well as for the preparation of the general plan of action that will be presented to obtain the funds needed for this operation (DREF, ICRC, Finnish Red Cross and other participating National Societies that might provide support).

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Currently, the IFRC PADRU regional disaster management coordinator is supporting the Paraguayan Red Cross in the country in the development of the plan of action, coordination and damage assessments.

Delegates from the Finnish Red Cross are in Paraguay implementing development projects carried out together with the PRC and other organizations and/or working groups. The Swiss Red Cross has a country office in Paraguay that implements projects in some departments in the country.

The ICRC supports projects to strengthen the Paraguayan Red Cross, working on integration, implementation and dissemination of international humanitarian law and standards on the use of force, visiting detainees, providing structural support for the prison system, assisting people affected by other situations of violence, supporting response capacities and strengthening of the relief department to address emergency situations in the context of conflict and crisis.

The Paraguayan Red Cross maintains close communication and coordination with participating National Societies in the country, as well as with the IFRC and the ICRC.

## Movement coordination

The Finnish Red Cross currently has stated its intention to fund activities worth 25,000 euros to provide rapid response to assist families affected in the Misiones and Ñeembucú departments, mainly focusing on the participating communities involved in the DIPECHO VIII and VII projects. The Paraguayan Red Cross has already presented a response plan for these areas and is providing assistance to approximately 950 families (500 in Misiones and 450 in Ñeembucú) with the distribution of two blankets per family, a plastic tarpaulin and bleach to be used for water disinfection. IFRC will complement the intervention with technical support from the Regional Response Unit (RRU) and Kit 2 items. Currently, the DREF-funded intervention aimed to assist 10,000 people affected by floods (5,000 with water and sanitation and shelter needs and 5,000 with food and seeds). The Appeal aims to increase the targeted population to 22,500 people (4,500 families): 10,000 persons with water and sanitation and shelter needs, 7,500 people with food and seeds, and 5,000 persons in disaster preparedness.

The ICRC will support the actions in the Concepción department through the provision of family hygiene kits. The Paraguayan Red Cross is currently drafting the proposal for this support.

The Paraguayan Red Cross has launched a campaign to raise funds and humanitarian aid for a short-term initial response. Seven branches and seven sub-branches are participating in this campaign. The media is behind this campaign at the national level and the communications officer employed as part of the drought emergency operation in Boquerón is supporting these communications tasks.

The Paraguayan Red Cross maintains close coordination with the SEN and other organizations in the country, which facilitates synergy and coordination of emergency response actions. The Paraguayan Red Cross informs the municipal and departmental authorities regarding the actions the National Society implements in these areas.

## Overview of non-Red Cross actors in country

According to information from the National Emergency Secretariat, state institutions are implementing the following actions:

- **Secretariat of Social Action:** This body is providing land for the permanent relocation of some of the families affected by the emergency in Asunción.
- **Armed Forces:** This institution has arranged for land to be used for the temporal establishment of families affected by the emergency in Asunción.
- **Ministry of Public Works and Communications (MOPC):** Depending on the receding water levels, this ministry has repaired road infrastructure.
- **National Service for Animal Health (SENACSA):** In order to immediately evacuate cattle from Ñeembucú, SENACSA made the requirements more flexible and thus, contributed to avoiding further damage to livelihoods in the department.
- **Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPBS):** This ministry has been involved in constant coordination with the SEN in the departments of Ñeembucú, Asunción, Alto Paraguay and San Pedro.

According to the MSPBS, the number of families assisted by the health sector due to the onset of diseases, mostly related to water, food, vectors, reservoirs and poisonous animals, injuries by external cause, respiratory transmitted diseases, among others, is as follows:

City/Department	Number
Presidente Hayes	3,073
Asunción	3,247
Ñeembucú	2,652
Central	464
Concepción	866
Alto Paraná	35
Alto Paraguay	1,437
Alto Paraguay	1,437
Itapúa	50

Most of the temporary shelter centres have been visited by health promoters and the persons in need of medical attention have been mobilized to health centres nearby. Health care and basic medicines are available for the affected people.

- **Itaipu and Yacyreta:** This binational entity has coordinated the plans regarding the prevention and evacuation of households affected by the increased water levels of the Paraná River.
- **Paraguayan Sanitary and Water Service Company (ESSAP):** This state-run company has provided vehicles and cisterns for safe and clean water in Ñeembucú, as well as service according to the need of the population located in different shelters in Asunción.
- **The Rural Association of Paraguay** (Asociación Rural del Paraguay-ARP) coordinates with the Ministry of Public Works and Communications (Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones -MOPC) the repairing of sections of the flooded roads affecting their local associates.

More than 165 temporary shelter centres set up in Asunción continue to be a temporary solution for 16,372 families who have been displaced from their homes located on the banks of the Paraguay river due to flooding.

The SEN continues to support families through the distribution of food and non-food items, in coordination with the municipal government, as well as with other public and private actors.

Staff from SEN, the Municipality of Asuncion, the National Malaria Eradication Service (Servicio Nacional de Erradicación del Paludismo-Senepa) and the National Electricity Administration (Administración Nacional de Electricidad-ANDE) work in a coordinated way to install 320 tents donated by the Japanese government in parks, in order to accommodate 800 families.

With the support of the displaced population in Asunción, representatives from the Geo-processing and Information Management Unit (Unidad de Geoprocesamiento y Gestión de Información-IUGG), under the Directorate General of Planning and Documentation of the SEN, have developed a geo-referenced map indicating the location of shelters and camps (temporary shelter centres). The areas identified and mapped are: Bañado Sur, Bañado Tucumbú, Sajonia, Ricardo Brugada, San Felipe, Bañado Norte, Viñas de Cue and Zeballos Cue. More than 90 sites have been identified and geo-referenced in Asuncion.

The SEN and SENASA continue to provide portable toilets in temporary shelter centres in Asunción.

Likewise, the SEN is funding the construction of "boxes" for bathrooms using 40-foot containers, provided with 14 toilets, and also of 6 "boxes" for showers. Waste system sewage without contact with the ground is considered in all cases.

All housing centres have running water and water distribution outlets.

The Bureau of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene is coordinating with SEN and SENASA for response.

The government has distributed 27,078 kilogrammes of food; 1,356 mattresses; 1,356 blankets; and 2,176 wood struts to be used for shelter in Asunción. The SEN has requested that organizations coordinate and report their relief actions to avoid duplicating actions in the camps, provision shelters and flooded communities. To date more than 36,900 food kits have been distributed.

In a meeting on 13 June, the SEN secretary-minister requested faster responses to confirm support to the emergency and the implementation of aid, preferring aid in kind rather than funds. The secretary-minister emphasized that at the present time, the president of the Republic will not declare a national emergency and that in the future the government will establish a recovery plan for the families affected by the floods.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office on Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), together with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) have distributed 3,000 mattresses and 3,000 blankets to temporary shelters in Asunción.

OCHA: A team from the United Nations Disaster and Coordination (UNDAC) was deployed to Paraguay at the request of the Paraguayan government. The team, alongside other organizations in the country, plans on conducting a damage assessment. At the present time, there are only Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF) to support the families affected by the emergency.

Oxfam: This organization is working in Asunción in support of 18 temporary shelters with the registry of families; food via community kitchens; and support with the evacuation by providing trucks to families, removing their goods from their homes. The 25-person technical team is working on the management of the shelters and currently is evaluating activating its own emergency funds to respond in coordination with Plan International to provide education in emergency, psychosocial support, and water and sanitation needs.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is evaluating to activate their emergency funds to assist 5,000 families (2,200 in Asunción and 2,800 in Presidente Hayes). The strategy to be implemented would be the delivery of grocery coupons in urban areas, and cash vouchers in rural areas. SEN will complement cash transfer in rural areas (Presidente Hayes) by delivering 22-kilogramme emergency kits. The National Food and Nutrition Institute (Instituto Nacional de Alimentos y Nutrición-INAN) provided a list of suggested food items for coupons to be used at supermarkets.

From January to date, the government has allocated an estimated 3 million US dollars for provision of equipment, food, tents, fuel, humanitarian logistics, and airlift, among others, to assist the affected families in different departments of Paraguay.

Government actions are supported by the governments of Japan, United Kingdom, Germany and Taiwan, as well as by the international cooperation, represented by United Nations agencies and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, CAF, international NGOs such as Oxfam, ADRA, COOPI, and Plan International, among others. Support mentioned is summarized in the following table:

Agency/Donor	Financial support (US dollars)	Type of support
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	200,000	Mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and chlorine
Project Chake Ou ECHO Funds Oxfam Consortium	14,000	Conveyors
Oxfam	6,000	Drain pumps
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	200,000	Structural tents
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	82,000	Water systems and mobile schools
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	60,000	Mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and Paraguayan Red Cross	530,000	Implementation of hygiene promotion, livelihoods and psychosocial support activities
Paraguayan Red Cross with support from the Finnish Red Cross	34,000	Plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry cans
Republic of China (Taiwan)	100,000	Mattresses and blankets
Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)	100,000	Non-food items
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	110,000	Support for early recovery and livelihoods
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	30,000	Timber for temporary housing

## Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

### Livelihoods:

Due to the heavy rains, Paraguay is experiencing large-scale flooding, which has affected the departments of Concepción, Alto Paraguay, Alto Parana, Presidente Hayes, Central, Misiones and Ñeembucú. The following table presents the livelihood characteristics in each department:

Department	Livelihoods affected by the emergency
Alto Paraguay	Large- and small-scale cattle ranching; fishing; brick making; harvest and sale of natural remedies
Presidente Hayes	Large and small-scale cattle ranching; small-scale agriculture; artisanal handicrafts
Concepción	Brick making; large- and small-scale cattle ranching; fishing; small-scale agriculture
Central	Recycling
Alto Parana	Recycling
Misiones	Fishing; small-scale cattle ranching; small-scale agriculture; brick making
Ñeembucu	Fishing; small-scale cattle ranching; small-scale agriculture; brick making

Currently, an increase in water levels of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers is still expected. In Ñeembucú, the water level is rising 10 centimetres daily in the Pilar zone (Paraguay River), and on the banks of the Paraná River the water level is rising 50 centimetres daily. While there is a forecast of rain, its intensity is supposed to be decreasing. The removal of flood waters is foreseen for a 15 to 20-day period. Thus, the two directions to guarantee the food security of the population affected by the emergency are: food distributions and livelihood restoration.

During the assessment, the following livelihood coping strategies were identified:

- Sale of products collected prior to flooding. The products have been sold on the local market to obtain cash, although the prices are lower and the access to cash is more difficult.
- In some areas, the population is attempting to harvest rapidly products that can be saved, but this results in low yield due to the fact that it's not harvest time. The assessment team observed neighbours working together to produce cassava starch in an artisanal, rotating manner.
- Other options in these areas are fishing for the family diet and the sacrificing of domestic animals for food on the farms.

The livelihood capital was affected in the following manner:

- **Physical:** The loss of tools like fishing items, agricultural tools, ovens for brick making, as well as livestock, has been reported. In many cases, access to communities is cut off. Heavy rains and flooding have caused the death of younger and older animals due to drowning or lack of grazing pastures.
- **Financial:** Rural inhabitants have higher cash flow problems due to flooding, which significantly reduced their commercial sales. The flooding occurred prior to harvest, when farmers sell their products in urban markets or store them for self-consumption. Also, people working in brick making, fishing and agriculture (small and large-scale) are unable to continue their livelihood activities and have no other source of income. This situation is present in both rural and urban areas. The former will have a longer recovery time since crops have relatively long production cycles. This situation concerns rural inhabitants, despite having some reserves; this population has begun consuming the food planned for later this year. This population does not have safe access to cash for the purchase of seeds and food for their families and for later stability following the emergency period.
- **Social:** These are communities where support for one another is common, although there is no formal organization that unites them. This is a weak point in the coordination of the damage assessment and the support for families affected by the emergency.
- **Human:** The human capital is specifically affected by deteriorating health. The humidity and cold in these areas cause respiratory illnesses that limit the availability of human resources for livelihood activities.
- **Natural:** Most families, especially those located in rural areas, have lost their crops. It is estimated that the land will remain saturated for some time more; during this time, families will not have other options. While the flood waters have cleared from some agricultural plots, the water table remains extremely shallow, which hinders productive activities from being restarted.

## Water and sanitation:

Based on the rapid assessment conducted in Asunción and rural areas in Ñeembucú between 26 and 30 June by the IFRC RRU unit, the Paraguayan Red Cross and government representatives, the affected families have no access to safe and clean water because wells overflowed during the heavy rains and household water treatments are not performed. A country-level National Environmental Sanitation Service under the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare is monitoring the area and deployed a team to assess the situation and propose actions. The Paraguayan Red Cross aims to coordinate actions to avoid duplication of efforts.

Due to the lack of minimum water treatment in rural areas since the current household consumption is through rivers, ponds and/or rain water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions in the affected areas are essential to minimize risks of post-flood conditions. For this reason, the health sector has requested support from the Paraguayan Red Cross for local development of activities to promote hygiene and other components to prevent diseases caused by water misuse.

The situation is different in Asunción since it is an urban area and the water distribution system has not been affected. Families living in shelters have access to water, latrines and garbage collection, especially the emergency shelters coordinated by the Paraguayan Armed Forces. However, there are not enough water taps, showers and portable toilets for the amount of people residing in the transitional shelters: the average is one toilet for every 70-100 people. Solid waste collection is inadequate, with vectors reproducing rapidly. In addition, thousands of displaced persons in public places are facing hygiene issues due to a lack of sanitation, water in flooded areas are starting to have a bad smell due to contamination. Garbage collection begins to be a problem because the dumpsite is also affected by flooding's and government are facing problem for a new location. House-to-house education in Asunción is considered a good option to promote hygiene, together with hand washing and good household water management. The conditions of families in the emergency shelters are precarious, so consistent hygiene promotion can prevent waterborne diseases.



Sanitation situation on the streets of Asunción. Source: PRC

## Health:

The current cold weather fosters the development of respiratory illnesses, especially in children and elderly people, which also creates an increased demand for this service in the health centres. An increase in illnesses resulting from conditions created by the rains and the effect of moisture, as well as the normal winter respiratory cases, are expected. In Asunción, the population in emergency shelters has access to healthcare because hospitals and health centres continue to work since they are located at higher altitude areas. The Armed Forces are providing care for people requiring medical attention, but their services are focused on the populations located in the emergency shelters within military installations.

In the urban area of Asunción, the families affected by the emergency have experienced a drastic change in the quality of life. People of all social strata had to leave their homes due to rising rivers and now must be housed in emergency shelters built with recycled materials and others provided by the government. The Paraguayan Red Cross'

psychosocial team has participated in meetings with the Ministry of Social Welfare, which has requested its support to meet the demand for psychosocial support in communities and shelters.

Due to the range of conditions in temporary shelter RI 14, such as overcrowding, it was deemed useful to conduct a psychosocial assessment. This assessment will allow the PRC to identify the factors to which it could respond in order to facilitate healthy coping mechanisms and reduce risks such as expressions of violence and stress. The assessment and intervention, based on an approach taking gender and age differences into account, will include individual and community participation. It will also address coordination with the community leaders and stakeholders and include them in psychological and social well-being activities.

## Shelter

The characteristics of the flooding and its slow evolution make it difficult to establish the exact number of families with housing needs. The following is a summary of the results of the evaluation conducted by the Paraguayan Red Cross team:

In **Ñeembucú**, the houses are built with adobe, straw and wattle (sticks and mud). This material is highly vulnerable to long periods of rain and jeopardizes the safety of the people who inhabit these types of houses. There is a departmental EOC report of 32 homes being declared uninhabitable; these remain extremely fragile due to the increase of the river waters that damaged these houses. The central and municipal governments have activated their EOCs. These EOCs are providing support to families by distributing food, blankets, plastic sheeting, and organizing road repairs and boats to evacuate families. The evacuation zone is predominantly rural and thousands of families have been evacuated to nearby highland areas where shelters are located. The loss of kitchen and household items is minimal, although some families have lost their kitchen equipment due to theft and the evacuation process. Most households have access to water, but the service is often affected by power outages.

As **Asunción** is an urban centre, most households are built with concrete blocks and wood. Housing damage has been minimal. A full damage assessment remains to be completed since homes remain under water. In some areas, water is expected to remain in place for up to two months, which will extend the time spent in shelters. There are two scenarios in the Asunción camps: 1. The Armed Forces have used military facilities for shelters and 2. Emergency-affected households have set up tents on sidewalks and streets. In the military-run shelters, families receive more attention and have at least 6x4 metres of space per family. On the street, these spaces are approximately 1.5 metres. There are approximately 1,500 families in the military facilities, which have electricity, water, community toilets, playgrounds and trash disposal. The government has provided these people with tin sheets for a roof, wood, plastic sheeting, mattresses and food.



Affected families living in unplanned camps that are not fulfilling minimum standards. Source: PRC

The conditions of the other families located on sidewalks and streets are more serious. They do not have access to water and communal spaces. The implementation of hygiene promotion activities is necessary. In both contexts, families have access to health services as hospitals and health centres are located approximately 1 kilometre from the camps. Many families continue their livelihood activities, such as those working as laborers, recyclers, grocery store clerks, seamstresses, taxi drivers and other livelihood groups present in the neighborhoods. Economic activity in the camps exists and most families are trying not to interrupt their income-generation activities.

According to the Ministry of Emergency, there are 15,545 displaced families (77,725 people) in Asunción, Misiones and Concepción, which they are receiving government aid. It is foreseen that if the river continues to increase the

level over the next two weeks, emergency housing will be needed for 7,000 families. As the flooding came on slowly, most families managed to evacuate their kitchen items, clothing, mattresses and other belongings from their homes. Some families are returning to their homes; however the numbers are changing every day due to the fact that the level of the river is increasing in some areas again.

The entry of El Niño is expected this month. Forecasts predict the phenomenon to be intense and this implies an increased level of impact on families and their homes, particularly for those that have less sturdy construction materials. It has been suggested to provide the local EOCs in Cerrito, Villalbin and Laureles with tents so that they could cope with the cold weather forecasted

### **Beneficiary selection**

The operation will target 1,500 families and, while the selection criteria remain to be determined, the following categories will be taken into account:

- Families whose livelihood has been severely affected due to flooding
- Low-income households affected by flooding
- Single-headed households with children
- Elderly and disabled people
- Households with large number of children.

### **Rainfall forecast for the coming weeks:**

The entry of El Niño is expected this month. Forecasts predict this weather phenomenon to be intense and this means an increased level of impact on families and their homes, particularly those that have less-than-solid construction materials.

The road access is one of the major risks. In the affected districts of Ñeembucú, the majority of the roads are damaged. There are mainly river sand roads that have been flooded since the increased amount of water cannot be absorbed into the soil. The water current swept away small wooden bridges, and this now hinders human movement to locations where basic products are available. The country is currently in its rainy season; this will also delay the implementation of activities.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall objective**

Minimize the effects caused by rains in the Asunción and Ñeembucú through the implementation of livelihood activities, psychosocial support and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities for 4,500 families (22,500 beneficiaries).

### **Proposed strategy**

The operation will have the following lines of intervention:

1. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** A Regional Response Unit (RRU) will be mobilized to support the PRC to implement hygiene promotion activities in shelters in Asunción as well as in the affected rural areas. To complement this, two Kit 2 will be mobilized from Panama, and complementary hygiene promotion items (buckets, aquatabs and water purification solutions) will be bought in country. In addition, 2,000 families will receive hygiene kits and water filters. Upon government's request an IFRC MSM Emergency Response Unit (ERU) will be deployed based on availability confirmation, and will be targeting 2,000 families (10,000 beneficiaries). Both entities (ERU and RRU) will be implementing hygiene promotion, vector control and solid waste disposal campaigns in Asunción (70% of the target) as well as in the rural areas (District of Ñeembucú: Isla Umbu, Mayor Jose de Jesus Martinez, Humaita) (30% of the target).
2. **Psychosocial support (PSP):** These activities will be undertaken in shelters in Asunción. The Paraguayan Red Cross volunteers will coordinate this line of intervention.
3. **Livelihoods:** The livelihoods activities will be carried out in Ñeembucú, and entail the distribution of food for a month and the provision of seeds and fertilizers for the recovery of livelihoods for 1,500 families (7,500 beneficiaries). An agricultural engineer who will be responsible for the identification, registration and distribution of relief items, will be hired. The Paraguayan Red Cross volunteers from the Ñeembucú branch have conducted two workshops for volunteers on livelihoods; this branch has

the basic knowledge to support the operation and the required community work for this line of intervention.

4. Shelter is a key sector that has to be supported by the Red Cross and according to the Emergency Minister, the Shelter Cluster will be activated and possible support from IFRC will be requested in order to improve the management and coordination of the activities. We are considering in this Emergency Plan of Action the deployment of extra support to the government in case we receive a formal request. In addition, shelter kits will be distributed to 1,500 families.
5. Paraguay is unfortunately hit by many recurrent disasters and therefore it has been decided to integrate in the appeal a disaster preparedness component based on two pillars: creating a logistic capacity in-country with the pre-positioning of relief stocks; and increasing the capacity to receive and manage international disaster assistance through the international disaster response laws (IDRL). Also were considered Disaster Risk Reduction measures: community based and at National Society level.

## Operational support services

### Human resources

The operation management will be in charge of the Department of Disaster Response of the Paraguayan Red Cross. At the local level and in order to strengthen coordination in the area of intervention, the project will hire a field coordinator who will be responsible for coordination and implementation, working with communities; at least 30 volunteers who are part of the branch will be included in the coordination with the Executive Committee, and insurance for 60 volunteers will be provided.

For support in the coordination and logistics, IFRC will deploy a general/logistics RIT member who will be responsible for providing technical field support for the implementation of activities during the first four months; also an IFRC operation coordinator will be recruited for a nine-month period (including one month overlapping with the RIT member). Moreover, based on the lessons learnt in the RRU deployment in Chile, it is necessary to deploy a water and sanitation officer to ensure the quality of the activities implemented by the RRU. The water and sanitation officer is currently supporting the assessment carried out together with UNDAC in Asunción. Furthermore, the emergency health officer as well as the shelter in emergency officer will support technical emergency trainings to the volunteers of the Paraguayan Red Cross. The IDRL activities will receive support from IFRC staff and a consultant.

The IFRC regional office will provide technical support to the National Society, and the regional disaster management delegate based in Peru will be responsible for coordinating with the Paraguayan Red Cross for the mobilization of human, logistical and financial resources for project implementation.

The Paraguayan Red Cross is going through internal changes at this time. Given this situation, this operation includes the establishment of the following operational IFRC structure: a general appeal coordinator, a specialized logistics RIT, and logistics technical support from the Americas zone office; moreover, PADRU's water and sanitation in emergencies officer, shelter in emergencies officer and the health in emergencies officer will support the operation.

### Logistics and supply chain

Due to time and transport constrains to move non-food items pre-positioned at Panama warehouse to Paraguay, the operation will include 1,000 household kits for stock prepositioning to strengthen National Society's logistics response system. International purchase of two water and sanitation Kit 2 will be conducted through the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) in Panama; other purchases will be conducted locally at national level according to IFRC procedures and in compliance with standard policies. ZLU will also provide technical validation of the procurement process according to the established rules and regulations.

A mobilization table will be launched and managed by ZLU in support to the operation and in-kind donations (IKD) will be mobilized according to the operation's needs. The mobilization table will be published on DMIS.

A logistics officer from ZLU will be deployed to support the operation and the National Society by conducting procurement and providing technical support and advice, prepare quotations and contribute to the enhancement of the logistics structure, systems and capacities including warehouse management, stock pre-positioning and specialized trainings.

The Global Logistics Service (GLS) has maintained constant communication with the IFRC delegate responsible for the operation, providing information on available resources in the regional warehouse in Panama, preparing quotations and providing technical advice.

## Information technologies (IT)

Through previous emergency funds, the National Society implemented the Mega V and other security mechanisms to provide cash vouchers for beneficiaries. The National Society acquired the following: 2 laptops, 2 bar readers, 2 voltage adapters, ultraviolet lights for reading a security seal. ODK was used for the identification and registration of beneficiaries.

## Communications

From the onset of the floods, the IFRC communications team has been working closely with Paraguayan Red Cross to ensure that the humanitarian needs and response are well-communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information focused on the immediate emergency and longer-term recovery needs is vital to support effective resource mobilization, collaboration with partners, advocacy and public awareness.

The humanitarian context and the achievements of Paraguayan Red Cross have been profiled through proactive public information and integrates the use of IFRC online platforms, media relations activities, audio-visual production and social media engagement.

Primary target audiences will include regional and international media, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, peer organizations as well as donors and the wider public.

Deployment of surge communication support should be taken into consideration to support the National Society and make sure it does not become another silent disaster. El Niño phenomenon is expected this month so it would be crucial to start deployment early enough to raise awareness and mobilize donors.

Recognizing the importance of beneficiary communication in disaster response and recovery, the Paraguayan Red Cross aims to embed beneficiary communication programming as a cross-cutting function within its overall operational approach.

As a guide, the following steps will be taken to encourage information dissemination, dialogue and strategic community engagement to allow the Paraguayan Red Cross to engage more effectively with communities:

1. **Baseline:** Understand how the community gives and receives information. Their choice of communication media will be assessed. For example, whether they receive all their information from community leaders, radio, newspaper, short message service (SMS), community meetings. Also it will be taken into consideration how much mobile phone access most beneficiaries have.
2. **One-way communication:** Using the best methods of communication, disseminate life-saving messages coming from the emergency programmes, water and sanitation, and health. The Public Awareness and Education for DRR activities guideline should be used.
3. **Create dialogue:** Engage with the communities to ascertain their needs to see if they are mainly programmatic or organizational in nature.
4. **Analyse the information** to understand what the community's main needs are. Consider how the Paraguayan Red Cross can redirect/adjust the emergency programmes to respond to those needs.
5. **Deliver more community-driven programmes.**

## Security

The president of the National Society will have the ultimate responsibility for security and safety of the staff and volunteers to implement the plan of action.

The safety and security standard measures of the National Society specify in detail the requirements related to the staff identification, guidelines for field visits and mobilization of personnel, as well as restrictions on movement and for the use of vehicles. Also the measures specify the procedures regarding travel authorisations and provide guidance for preparing field mission including contingency and communication and report actions.

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

The project will include the following mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and reporting:

- An update report 40 days after the start of operation
- A six-month report
- Three beneficiary satisfaction surveys
- A final report



## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** In Ñeembucú, due to the lack of minimum water treatment because the current household consumption is through rivers, ponds and/or rainwater, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions in the affected areas are essential to minimize risks of post-flood conditions. For this reason, the health sector has requested support to the National Society for local development of activities to promote hygiene and other components to prevent diseases caused by water misuse.

The situation is different in Asunción since it is an urban area and the water distribution system has not been affected. Families living in shelters have access to water, latrines and garbage collection, especially the emergency shelters coordinated by the Paraguayan Armed Forces. House-to-house education in Asunción is considered a good option in order to promote hygiene, hand washing and good household water management. The conditions of the families in the emergency shelters are minimal, so consistent hygiene promotion can prevent waterborne diseases.

The displaced people are living in overcrowded, non-hygienic conditions in their temporary shelters; the measures implemented to respond to the situation have not been sufficient to mitigate and improve those conditions in the population. There is a high risk of waterborne diseases and there's a need to implement water and sanitation activities with adequate access to safe water, latrines and hygiene promotion.

In rural areas the conditions of indigenous communities are different considering the habits and customs of the inhabitants. The consumption of drinking water from ponds and from the Paraguay river itself does not guarantee adequate health status on the long-term for the population. A specific study on the water quality of the river Paraguay at different points or regions will be necessary in order to identify the quality of water at household level.

The sanitation activities in the camps is a high priority due to the fact that during the rapid assessment done by the Red Cross, it was identified that there are not enough water taps, showers and portable toilets for the amount of people residing in the transitional shelters: the average is one toilet for every 70-100 people; solid waste collection is inadequate, with vectors reproducing rapidly. In the sense, in addition to the efforts provided by the Regional Response Unit already in country providing hygiene promotion, a Mass Sanitation ERU support is envisaged.

**Population to be assisted:** The project includes hygiene promotion activities and the proper management of safe and clean water in the shelters in Asunción and the communities in Ñeembucú. A Regional Response Unit has been deployed to Paraguay with technical experts from Guatemala and Dominican Republic as part of the first DREF request, together with a water and sanitation kit 2 sent from Panama. A second kit 2 is being currently deployed to increase hygiene promotion activities of the RRU in both rural and urban areas. Additional buckets, aquatabs and water purification solutions will be purchased in-country to target 6,000 additional beneficiaries. Due to the high demand of sanitation activities, a Mass sanitation ERU (Human Resources only) will be requested and deployed depending on availability in order to reach 10,000 beneficiaries, half of which are located in rural areas and half of them in the city of Asuncion. A team from the ERU roster will be deployed to Paraguay, and sanitation materials will be bought in country.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 1 Water-related diseases risk reduction for 10,000 people affected by floods	Mortality and morbidity in affected areas
Output 1.1 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards are provided to the 10,000 affected beneficiaries.	15 volunteers of Ñeembucú and Asunción branches are trained in PHAST  10,000 people are reached with hygiene promotion done by the RRU team and volunteers of PRC  nº of water tests done at water points and households
Output 1.2 Hygiene-related goods (non-food items) according to Sphere standards are provided to the target population.	nº of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items

Output 1.3 Adequate sanitation according to Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.	n° of people provided with excreta disposal facilities (field reports and ERU records).  Average n° of people per toilet (field reports and ERU records).											
Activities Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
One PHAST workshop in Ñeembucú branch with involvement of Misiones and Itapúa branches.												
Conduct an assessment of water and communities health conditions to define the intervention strategy.												
Deploy two water and sanitation Kit 2,000 from Panama for 4,000 beneficiaries and additional purchases locally for 6,000 beneficiaries.												
Water and sanitation RRU deployment (Human Resources only)												
Hygiene promotion activities for 10,000 people												
Water quality tests at water points and households where Red Cross are implementing water and sanitation activities												
Define selection criteria of communities and families to be assisted												
Targeting and registration of families												
Develop distribution plan of 2,000 Kit 2 items, additional hygiene promotion items for 6,000 people and hygiene kits and water filters for 10,000 people												
Distribution of Kit 2 items and hygiene non-food items to the families using ODK and Mega V												
Beneficiary satisfaction survey for the families assisted												
Mass sanitation ERU deployment (Human Resources only) with capacity for 10,000 beneficiaries												

## Contents of the water and sanitation kit 2:

Code	Description	Price	Shipping weight	Shipping volume
KWATNEACK02T	KIT 2, WATSAN DISASTER RESPONSE, tablets, 2,000 beneficiaries	on request	1,420 kg	10,85m <sup>3</sup>

Code	Description	Quantity
<u>HCONBUCKP14L</u>	Bucket, plastic, 14 litres with clip cover and 50mm outlet	400
<u>HCONJCANPF10</u>	Jerry can, foldable, 10 litres, food grade plastic, screw cap	400
<u>HCONJCANPWD</u>	Water dispensing bag, hanging with low flow tap	400
<u>HHYGSOAP100G</u>	Body soap, 100g, piece	400
<u>HSHETARPW460</u>	Plastic sheeting, woven, 4x60m, white/white, roll	2
<u>KSANHYGP01A</u>	Hygiene promotion box A, promotion items	1
<u>WASDCHLA0040T</u>	Chlorine, 40mg (NaDCC 67mg), for 10 litres water, 1 tablet	50,000
<u>WASDVASD0010</u>	Water purification agent, for 10 litres of water	50,000

<u>WMEAPOOL10</u>	Pool tester + accessories	2
<u>WMEAPOOL10A</u>	(pool test) Tablet DPD1 for dosing free chlorine	500
<u>WMEAPOOL10B</u>	(pool test) Tablet DPD3 for dosing total chlorine	500
<u>WSANSQPL003</u>	Squatting plates, polypropylene, 1.2x0.8 metres	20

- ERU sanitation materials to be bought in country:

Showers and latrines in urban areas : capacity of 250 latrines and 250 showers.

(See attachment).

Sanitation materials and tools for rural and urban areas.

Code	Description	Quantity
APACPLASD200	Drum for water or fuel, plastic, with safety plug 2", 200l	10
APROBOOTR06	Boots, heavy duty plastic rubber, pair, size 6	5
APROBOOTR36	Boots, heavy duty plastic rubber, pair, size 36	5
APROBOOTR38	Boots, heavy duty plastic rubber, pair, size 38	5
APROBOOTR40	Boots, heavy duty plastic rubber, pair, size 40	5
APROBOOTR42	Boots, heavy duty plastic rubber, pair, size 42	5
APROBOOTR44	Boots, heavy duty plastic rubber, pair, size 44	5
APROGLOVHD10	Glove, protection, heavy duty leather, size 10	25
APROGLOVRU10	Glove, chemical protection, heavy duty rubber, size 10	25
APROGOOGPL	Goggles, plastic, with rubber string, eyes protection	25
APROMASKD1	Mask, dust protecting, size 1-5, disposable	250
APROMASKDG	Mask, vapor and dust protection, A1P2, 2 cartridges type	5
APROOVERCO0	Overall, 100% cotton, white, 2 long zip, size S	10
APROOVERCO1	Overall, 100% cotton, white, 2 long zip, size L	10
APROOVERCO2	Overall, 100% cotton, white, 2 long zip, size XL	10
APROOVERCO3	Overall, 100% cotton, white, 2 long zip, size XXL	10
EMACCLEMCP01	Pressure cleaner, cold water, petrol, 130bar, 600L/h	2
ETOOHAMMCARP	Hammer, nail claw, carpenter type, 800g, steel + plast. hand	5
ETOOSAWSW750	Saw, bow type, for wood, 750mm blade	5
ETOOSTAPGU04	Staple gun, for staples n.4 up to 14mm and nails	4
ETOOSTAPGUS4	Staples, for staple gun, n.4, 12mm	40
ETOOWHEBS90L	Wheelbarrow, approx. 90L dry solids, strong solid wheel	20
HCOOCOUMJ1G	Measuring jug, 1L, graduated, shock proof transparent plastic	5
HHYGDETELI20	Detergent, household, multipurpose, liquid, 20L	5
HSHEROPE01N	Rope, nylon, polyamide, diam. 1 mm braided string	1600
HSHEROPE06P	Rope, polypropylene, diameter 6 mm, twisted	800
HSHETARPW460	Plastic sheeting, woven, 4x60m, white/white, roll	20
KENGTOOLLATR	Kit, toolbox for latrine construction	1
KSANSQPLM	Kit, squatting plates, mold for latrine slabs, San Plat	25
RAGRTOOLAXE2	Pick axe, with handle	25
RAGRTOOLHOE3	Hoe, with long handle, large type	25
RAGRTOOLSHO3	Spade shovel, square point, D handle	25
RAGRTOOLSHO4	Shovel, round point, 22cm, with long handle	50
WCHPDEL2WP3	Deltamethrin, K-othrine, 2.5%, wettable powder, 33g sach.	600
WPUCESRW001	Pump, end suction, diesel, Self-priming Lightweight, 2"/3.3kW	1
WSANLATRSE01	Latrine, rapid infrastructure, for 1 pit latrine, complete	50

WSANSPRA15	Sprayer, manual, back pack, 15L	20
WSANSQPL002	Mold, for making latrine slabs, SanPlat type	3
XLABSCALK101	Kitchen scale, weighing 1kg, accuracy 10g	1
XLABSCALK110	Kitchen scale, weighing 10 kg, accuracy 100g	1

## Health

**Needs analysis:** In the urban area of Asunción, the families affected by the emergency have experienced a drastic change in the quality of life. People of all social strata had to leave their homes due to rising rivers and must now be housed in emergency shelters built with recycled materials or provided by the government. The Paraguayan Red Cross' psychosocial team has participated in meetings with the Ministry of Social Welfare, which has requested its support to meet the demand for psychosocial support in communities and shelters

**Population to be assisted:** A psychosocial assessment will be conducted in the temporary shelters in Asunción and Ñeembucú, which have overcrowded conditions. This assessment will allow the Paraguayan Red Cross to identify the factors to which it could respond in order to facilitate healthy coping mechanisms and reduce risks such as expressions of violence and stress. The assessment and intervention, based on an approach taking gender and age differences into account, will include individual and community participation. It will also address coordination with the community leaders and stakeholders and include them in psychological and social well-being activities.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	80% of the target beneficiaries access to information or activities that strengthen their resources to cope with psychosocial situations because of the emergency											
Output 1.1 Psychosocial support provided to the target population	2,500 people reached with psychosocial support											
Activities Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Detail assessment in the camps												
Refresher training in PSP to volunteers												
PSP activities in shelter to target population												
Emergency health PSP deployment												

## Emergency shelter

**Needs analysis:** According to the National Emergency Service, at least 16,000 families are now living in shelters or with family members. The characteristics of the flooding and its slow evolution make it difficult to establish the exact number of families with housing needs. The following is a summary of the results of the evaluation conducted by the Paraguayan Red Cross team:

In **Ñeembucú**, the evacuation zone is predominantly rural and thousands of families have been evacuated to nearby highland areas where shelters are located. The loss of kitchen and household items is minimal, although some families have lost their kitchen equipment due to theft and the evacuation process. Most households have access to water, but the service is often affected by power outages and others are drinking water from the rivers or ponds without basic treatment.

In **Asunción** a full damage assessment remains to be completed since homes remain under water. In some areas, this water is predicted to remain in place for up to two months, which will prolong the time spent in shelters. The Armed Forces have used military facilities for shelters. Emergency-affected households have set up tents on sidewalks and streets. In the military-run shelters, families receive more attention and have at least 6x4 meters of space per family. On the street, these spaces are approximately 1.5 meters. There are approximately 16,602 families (83,010 persons) in shelters and 1,580 in the military facilities, which have electricity, water, community toilets,

playgrounds and trash disposal. The government has provided these people with tin sheets for roofs, wood, plastic sheeting, mattresses and food.

The conditions of the others families located on sidewalks and streets are more serious. They do not have access to water and communal spaces. The low temperature and constant rains in Asunción are affecting the population in shelters, which are not built using adequate shelter materials and don't meet minimal standards. Some families don't have adequate blankets and their roofs need to be improved and protected. The rapid assessment carried out by the Paraguayan Red Cross with the support of IFRC has highlighted the critical situation in the shelters, with thousands of families with limited resources and without the basic materials; moreover, the management of those shelters needs to be better coordinated and supported by all the organizations working in this emergency, and good information management has to be provided.

Supporting the shelter activities is key at this moment in Paraguay, as the situation of the families living in shelter is critical and the management of the camp needs to be coordinated with other organizations and the government, in order to cover all the demands coming from the families. The activation of a increased technical shelter support is envisaged in the coming days according to conversations between IFRC and SEN; it is foreseen that IFRC will receive a request in order to support this initiative by sending an information manager and a shelter technical support manager. The shelter technical advisor in addition to its role with authorities will be also required to provide technical support to the PRC in continuity with the shelter support currently implemented at National Society level.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,500 families living in shelters in Asunción. The families will be targeted in coordination with the SEN and other local organizations in order to avoid the duplication of actions in the areas. The families will receive non-food items trough the shelter kit that will be sent from the Global Logistics Unit (GLU) in Panama.

Relief												
OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.	% of households living in shelters agreed standards for emergency shelter for the specific operational context.											
Output 1.1 Essential shelter kits (non-food items) are provided to the target population.	n° of households provided with essential shelter kits that meet agreed standards for the specific operational context.											
Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assessment in the prioritized shelters												
Targeting and registration of beneficiaries using ODK and Mega V												
Procurement and transport of shelter kits.												
Provide volunteers with training in temporary shelter setup												
Develop distribution plan of shelter kits												
Distribution of shelter kits												
Beneficiary satisfaction survey for the families assisted												
Outcome 2: The shelter coordination objectives are met.	n° of organizations working in the shelter sector which agree on standards for emergency shelter for the specific operational context.											
Output 2.1 Essential shelter technical support is provided to the Paraguayan emergency situation	n° of organizations working in shelter solutions which agree on standards for the specific operational context.											
Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Months														
Deployment of an information manager														
Deployment of a technical advisor														
Coordination activities														

Early recovery—shelter														
OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS													
Outcome 3: Most vulnerable flooded households have adequate safe and durable shelter and settlement solutions	% of target households with durable housing that meet national/cluster standards in order to ensure recovery for the specific operational context.													
Output 3.1 Lasting and sustainable settlements which meet the agreed standards are accessible to the target population.	n° of households provided with access to a settlement that meets agreed standards for the specific operational context.													
Activities Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Reproduction of educational materials for repairing houses and on the Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA).														
Training sessions on home repairs for volunteers.														
Implementation of a PASSA promotion campaign for affected families in two neighborhoods.														
Final evaluation of the project														

## Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

**Needs analysis:** Weather conditions forecasts for the next two months indicate rain and humidity, so the cash flow of families will be reduced during that time. Both the rural and urban areas have been affected, with the rural areas having a longer recovery time because crops have relatively long production cycles. This creates concern among inhabitants, who still have some resources, which are now consuming. Also they do not have access to cash for the purchase of seeds and food for their families and for the post-emergency period. Many of the affected families in rural areas have subsistence crops and whenever there is production surplus the families sell it in cities or trade (exchange) with other visitors.

As of the present, an increase in water levels of the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers is still expected. In Ñeembucú, the water level is rising 10 centimetres daily in the Pilar zone (Paraguay River) and on the banks of the Paraná River, the water level is rising 50 centimetres daily. While there is a forecast of rain, its intensity is expected to be decreasing. The removal of flood waters is foreseen for a 15 to 20-day period. Thus, the two directions to guarantee the food security of the population affected by the emergency are: food distributions and livelihood recovery.

During the assessment, the following livelihood strategies were identified:

- Sale of products collected prior to flooding. The products have been sold in the local market to obtain cash, although the prices are lower and there is less access to cash.
- In some areas, the population is attempting to harvest rapidly the products that can be saved, but this results in a low yield because it's not harvest time. The assessment team observed neighbours working together to produce cassava starch in an artisanal, rotating manner.
- Other options in these areas are fishing for the family diet and the sacrificing of domestic animals for food on the farms.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,500 families will be assisted for the recovery of their livelihoods prior to the implementation of activities. To increase community empowerment, community leaders, affected families and municipalities will be included in the needs assessment.

OJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 1: Livelihoods of farmers affected by the floods are reactivated	1,500 households receiving seeds and fertilizers  n° of communities implementing livelihoods reactivation activities  % of farmers receiving advice from the Red Cross engineer
Output 1.1 Productive assets/inputs for primary production are provided in accordance with the seasonal calendar, via in-kind distribution, cash grants or vouchers	100% of the families identified by the PRC have received seeds and fertilizers to reactivate their livelihoods  At least 80% of families have received technical assistance from the PRC for efficient crop management  % of people reporting food assistance timely and appropriate to needs
Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met	1,500 families receive food parcels according to the Sphere standards
Output 2.1 Appropriate food rations are distributed to vulnerable households	1,500 households which received distributed food  % of people reporting food assistance timely and appropriate to needs
Activities Months	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
Identification and prioritization of communities	
Tender, purchase and distribution of food and seeds	
Hiring of agronomist	
Monitoring of the livelihoods activities	
Conduct the beneficiary satisfaction survey using the ODK tool	

The one-month food parcels that will be distributed to the families will include the following items:

<i>Content</i>	<i>Requirements (person /day)</i>	<i>Energy (Calories / gr.)</i>	<i>Energy (person /day)</i>	<i>Requirements per family (6 persons per day)</i>	<i>Quantity per month (30 days)</i>
<b>Rice</b>	55	3,6	198	330	10
<b>Flour</b>	30	3,5	105	180	5
<b>Noodles</b>	30	3,5	105	180	5
<b>Sugar</b>	25	4	100	150	5
<b>Beans</b>	55	3,4	187	330	10
<b>Salt</b>	12	0	0	72	2
<b>Mate</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
<b>Herb</b>					
<b>Oil</b>	25	8	200	150	5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>895</b>		<b>47</b>





# EMERGENCY APPEAL

7/7/2014

MDRPY016 Paraguay Floods

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	50,662			50,662
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	0			0
Food	163,427			163,427
Seeds & Plants	102,142			102,142
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	595,874			595,874
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	35,409			35,409
Utensils & Tools	4,358			4,358
Other Supplies & Services	84,428			84,428
Emergency Response Units			49,936	49,936
Cash Disbursements	0			0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>1,036,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,936</b>	<b>1,086,238</b>
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	36,317			36,317
Computer & Telecom Equipment		1,500		1,500
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>36,317</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,817</b>
Storage, Warehousing	13,074			13,074
Distribution & Monitoring	63,010			63,010
Transport & Vehicle Costs	40,948	1,101		42,049
Logistics Services	34,067			34,067
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>151,100</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152,201</b>
International Staff	114,399			114,399
National Staff	13,619			13,619
National Society Staff	61,739			61,739
Volunteers	21,709			21,709
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>211,466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>211,466</b>
Consultants	17,705	46,950		64,655
Professional Fees	4,540			4,540
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>22,244</b>	<b>46,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,194</b>
Workshops & Training	80,352			80,352
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>80,352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,352</b>
Travel	85,618	550		86,168
Information & Public Relations	5,448			5,448
Office Costs	8,081	500		8,581
Communications	9,170	550		9,720
Financial Charges	2,179			2,179
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	5,237			5,237
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>115,732</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117,332</b>
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	107,478	3,325		110,803
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>107,478</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,803</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	0			0
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,760,991</b>	<b>54,476</b>	<b>49,936</b>	<b>1,865,403</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions			49,936	49,936
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,936</b>	<b>49,936</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>1,760,991</b>	<b>54,476</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,815,467</b>