



PROGRAMA DE NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL DESARROLLO  
GOBIERNO DE ARGENTINA

Presupuesto del Proyecto

Número del Proyecto: ARG 09/014:

Título del Proyecto: ESTRATEGIA REGIONAL DE RESILIENCIA COMUNITARIA A DESASTRES NATURALES: EL CASO DE LA CUENCA BAJA DEL RÍO BERMEJO

Año de Inicio: 01/08/2009

Año de Finalización: 31/12/2010

Agencia de Implementación: PNUD

Tipo de Revisión: INICIAL  
Asociado en la Implementación

Financiamiento del Presupuesto (en US\$)	
INSUMOS	REV "A"
DIPECHO	US\$ 352.815
PNUD	US\$ 62.262
Costos de Administración	US\$ 25.024
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>US\$ 440.101</b>

Breve Descripción:

El objetivo del proyecto es formular e implementar, a través de una estrategia integral, un Plan Operativo para una adecuada respuesta a emergencias ambientales y sociales causadas por desastres naturales en un área de la cuenca baja del río Bermejo en la Provincia de Chaco.

Se intenta así mejorar, a través de un enfoque integrado, aquellas acciones relacionadas con la prevención de desastres naturales y recuperación, contribuyendo a aumentar la seguridad de las poblaciones vulnerables y proporcionar mayores niveles de seguridad para inversiones públicas y privadas fortaleciendo procesos que hacen más seguro el patrimonio natural y fortalecen la sostenibilidad del desarrollo humano.

Aprobado por:	Firma:	Fecha:	Nombre/Cargo:
PNUD		03/08/2009	COORDINADOR NACIONAL IMPLEMENTACIÓN
GOBIERNO		10/08/2009	RODOLFO M. OJEA QUINTANA EMBAJADOR SECRETARIO DE COORDINACION Y COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL

## Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)



### ESTRATEGIA REGIONAL DE RESILIENCIA COMUNITARIA A DESASTRES NATURALES: EL CASO DE LA CUENCA BAJA DEL RÍO BERMEJO

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Esta propuesta pretende aplicar una metodología que involucra a todas las partes interesadas en la creación de un sistema de protección comunitaria. Este incluye una amplia gama de actividades tales como la definición de los desastres y del alcance de las actividades de prevención, respuesta y mitigación de desastres. El proyecto se propone desarrollar y construir una estructura que impida o mitigue el impacto de los desastres naturales en el que las comunidades locales no son beneficiarios pasivos a la espera del apoyo público durante la emergencia. Por el contrario, a través de un enfoque que asciende desde lo local a lo regional y nacional, se espera que cada comunidad apoyada pueda organizarse de manera coordinada y adquiera la capacidad de influir a los encargados de formular políticas para que lleven adelante aquellos arreglos institucionales necesarios para apoyar este proceso.

*Julio 2009*



## Parte I a. Análisis de situación

La República Argentina, configura un escenario complejo de amenazas múltiples de desastres naturales, entre las que se destacan:

- Inundaciones
- Sismos
- Erupciones Volcánicas
- Deslizamientos (asociados particularmente al fenómeno de tormentas e inundaciones)

Más allá de la diversidad de riesgos existentes, los grandes desastres en los últimos 40 años han estado ligados particularmente a terremotos y a las inundaciones. La situación planteada demuestra que, existe una situación de riesgo heterogénea que necesariamente debe ser controlada, y que no sólo deriva de la exposición a diversas amenazas, sino de aspectos de organización, pues uno de los graves problemas en la Argentina lo constituye la desarticulación de acciones entre los organismos públicos y privados, tanto para la prevención y reducción de catástrofes, como en el manejo de la emergencia.

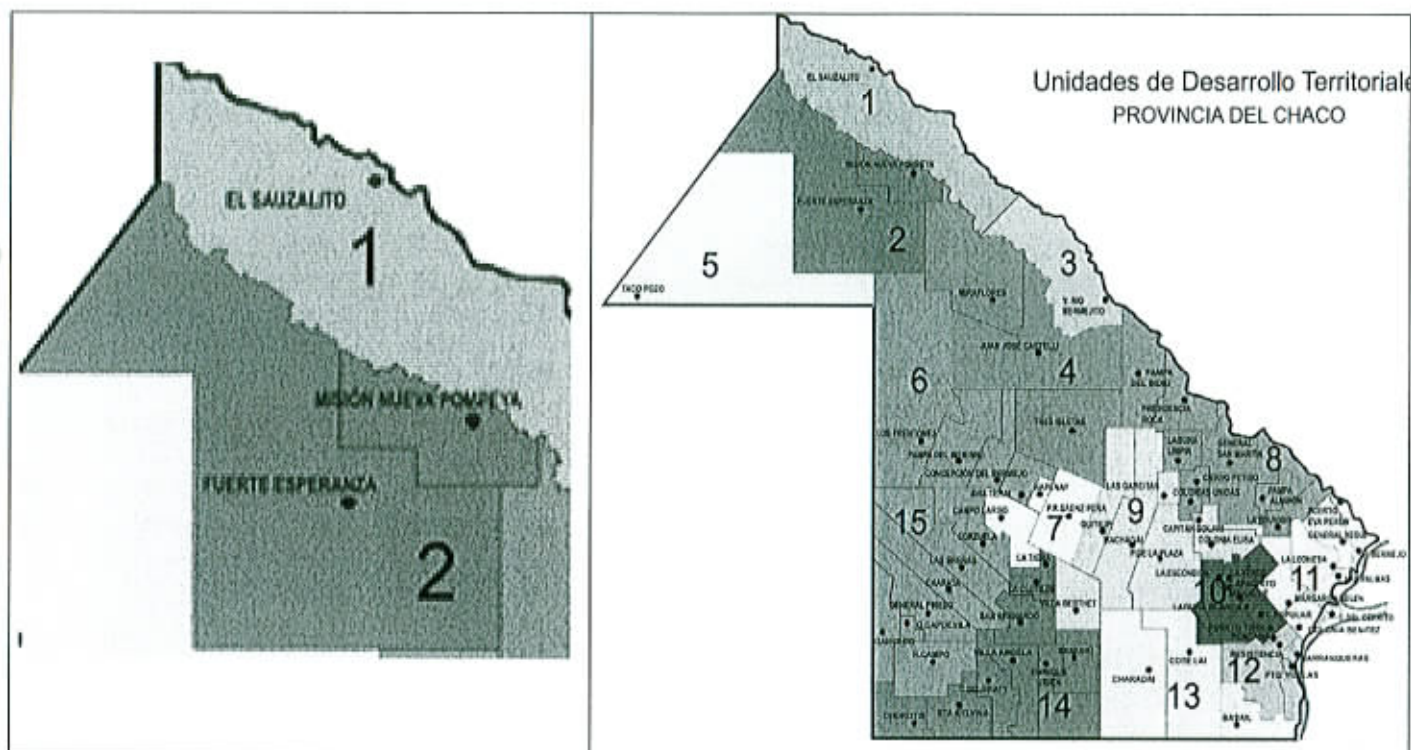
En Argentina, durante el período 1982-2000, tuvieron lugar 277 eventos naturales extremos, 75,5 % de las cuales corresponde a inundaciones. En consecuencia, 189,618 personas fueron evacuadas y las pérdidas económicas ascendieron a 135 millones de dólares.

En los últimos años el incremento operado en los impactos debidos a la ocurrencia de eventos de origen hidrometeorológicos (tormentas, sequías, inundaciones) que se ha dado en el litoral y el noreste argentino, del cual forma parte la Provincia de Chaco, y que ha comprometido tanto a la región como al país (por sus impactos indirectos) parecen dar testimonio del aumento de la severidad y la recurrencia de este tipo de eventos, lo cual se da en un contexto de cambios asociados al cambio climático en una de las regiones de mayor variabilidad interanual como es la región chaqueña.

Por otra parte, datos históricos muestran que la región ha sido el escenario de frecuentes desastres hidrometeorológicos y que los impactos de estos acontecimientos han tenido fuerte incidencia en el bienestar de la población, sus actividades productivas y la infraestructura. Una de las áreas que ha sufrido mayores daños se encuentra en la zona de influencia de los ríos Teuco y Bermejito, dando forma a un interfluvio que cíclicamente sufre emergencias por sequía e inundaciones extremas.

La Ley provincial N° 5.174 que da sustento al Sistema Provincial de Planificación y Evaluación de Resultados, establece la regionalización de la provincia del Chaco en ocho áreas (2003) y posteriormente Decreto N° 35/09, identifica la actual delimitación de las regiones de las Unidades de Desarrollo Territorial (UDT), con el objetivo de ordenar, sistematizar y consensuar las intervenciones en los espacios locales transformando el actual conjunto masivo de acciones, en una matriz de políticas articuladas, flexibles e integradas a las estrategias de desarrollo local, con información proveniente de: convenios bilaterales, Acta de Reparación Histórica, proyectos de inversión pública y privada, informes de Agentes Territoriales y acciones gubernamentales en el territorio.

Más específicamente, las comunidades que integran las Unidades de Desarrollo Territorial 1 (Sauzalito) y 2 (Nueva Pompeya, Fuerte Esperanza y Comandancia Frías) de la Provincia del Chaco, han sufrido los más importantes eventos de inundación en la región, originados por el desborde de los ríos que corren en una planicie con escasa pendiente. Más aun, las inundaciones de verano del Río Teuco alimentan otras cuentas y numerosas lagunas que generan consecuencias peligrosas de alto riesgo ambiental y social.



Al nivel de riesgo generado por dinámicas ambientales complejas se le suman las siguientes deficiencias o vulnerabilidades:

- Vulnerabilidad institucional para dimensionar el nivel de riesgo y tomar acciones relacionados con recuperación post desastre a través de una estrategia integral.
- Los procesos de desarrollo no incorporan la dimensión de riesgo de desastre al nivel local.
- Falta de articulación de políticas y procedimientos al nivel provincial y municipal.
- Falta de información y carencia de sistematización de pérdidas de eventos pasados.
- Falta de sistemas de emergencia temprana.
- Poblaciones dispersas que no pueden ser auxiliadas rápidamente ante la emergencia.
- Desigualdades de género que aumentan las vulnerabilidades y disminuyen las capacidades de las mujeres.



La experiencia del pasado cercano demuestra que, aun cuando el gobierno provincial y nacional contaba con información sobre situaciones de emergencias similares, la respuesta a la misma no se tradujo en una estrategia de manejo coordinado y organizado. Emerge así una situación dificultosa que no solo se genera por la exposición a una gran diversidad de riesgos sino también por aspectos de organización y articulación de acciones entre distintos actores que son cruciales para el logro de la resiliencia comunitaria a desastres naturales

## **Parte I b. Estrategia**

El objetivo del proyecto es formular e implementar, a través de una estrategia integral, un Plan Operativo para una adecuada respuesta a emergencias ambientales y sociales causadas por desastres naturales en un área de la cuenca baja del río Bermejo en la Provincia de Chaco.

Se intenta así mejorar, desde de un enfoque integrado, aquellas acciones relacionadas con la prevención de desastres naturales y recuperación, contribuyendo a aumentar la seguridad de las poblaciones vulnerables y proporcionar mayores niveles de seguridad para inversiones públicas y privadas fortaleciendo procesos que hacen más seguro el patrimonio natural y fortalecen la sostenibilidad del desarrollo humano.

Esta propuesta pretende aplicar una metodología que involucra a todas las partes interesadas en la creación de un sistema de protección comunitaria con enfoque de género. Este incluye una amplia gama de actividades tales como la definición de los desastres y la definición del alcance de las actividades de prevención, respuesta y mitigación de desastres. El proyecto se propone desarrollar y construir una estructura que impida o mitigue el impacto de los desastres naturales en el que las comunidades locales no son beneficiarios pasivos a la espera del apoyo público durante la emergencia. Por el contrario, a través de un enfoque que asciende desde lo local a lo regional y nacional, se espera que cada comunidad apoyada pueda organizarse de manera coordinada y adquiera la capacidad de influir a los encargados de formular políticas para que lleven adelante aquellos arreglos institucionales necesarios para apoyar este proceso.

Los resultados previstos del proyecto son:

### **Resultado 1: Plan Operativo de Emergencias Comunitario aprobado por autoridades provinciales y locales.**

La estrategia es diseñar y aplicar políticas locales para la recuperación ante desastres y gestión del riesgo a través de métodos participativos para mejorar la capacidad pública para responder a emergencias causadas por desastres naturales.

Al final del proyecto dos Unidades de Desarrollo Territorial habrán desarrollado sus propios planes operativos que contienen las directrices, procedimientos, actividades y tareas incluyendo responsabilidades y recursos necesarios para cada etapa del episodio de desastre (antes durante y después de la aparición de los eventos). El proceso de creación de los planes operativos incluye organizaciones de diversa índole, jurisdicción y competencias, así como la sociedad civil. Entre las organizaciones se



promoverá la participación de aquellas –sector público o privado- especializadas en la temática de género para asegurar el abordaje adecuado de ciertas problemáticas como la violencia, que suelen agravarse en contexto de desastres. El plan incluye aspectos relacionados con el ciclo de planificación estratégica, investigación y evaluación de riesgos, la creación de capacidades (formación de los miembros de las comunidades), gestión de tecnología y recursos.

En este resultado, es fundamental la construcción de consensos a nivel local. Todas las partes interesadas intervendrán en la creación de un sistema de protección comunitaria como "sistema específico". Implica el desarrollo de acciones interdisciplinarias que incluye una amplia gama de actividades tales como la definición del "ciclo de desastres" y la caracterización de sus tres fases, la definición del "nivel de riesgo permisible", así como la "valoración del impacto ambiental". Tales acciones definirán el alcance de las actividades de prevención y mitigación de desastres, la respuesta y las actividades de rehabilitación. El proyecto garantizará la participación equitativa de hombres y mujeres en los procesos de construcción de consensos.

**Resultado 2: Tres Unidades Administrativas (Nueva Pompeya, Comandancia Frías y Fuerte Esperanza) organizadas con miembros locales entrenados y equipados para cumplir con las actividades previstas en el Plan Operativo.**

Después de que el Plan Operativo se apruebe en cada unidad territorial, se prevé la aplicación en tres comunidades para probar y ajustar el resultado 1.

El objetivo es fomentar la capacidad de la población local, desarrollar actividades de comunicación, promover asociaciones, actualizar y adaptar el plan operativo, así como operar y mantener el equipo. El proyecto garantizará la participación equitativa de hombres y mujeres en este tipo de actividades.

Las experiencias piloto se encuentran en áreas de prioridad seleccionados por las autoridades de la provincia del Chaco. El objetivo es probar y mejorar los planes de recuperación local, generar y aplicar metodologías de reducción de riesgo para que se repliquen en otras áreas

Otras medidas no estructurales incluyen la zonificación de áreas con mayor riesgo y vulnerabilidad similar al realizado en el área del Gran Resistencia (capital) donde fueron aplicadas varias medidas para regular qué tipo de actividades puede y no puede llevarse a cabo según el nivel de vulnerabilidad de la zona bajo consideración.

**Resultado 3: Mapa de riesgos provincial y sistema de información geográfica y de comunicación creado e implementado.**

En ausencia de un sistema de planificación para la gestión de riesgos y prevención de desastres que tenga en cuenta tensiones entre distintas jurisdicciones, la información hidrológica se transforma en un insumo crítico para estar preparados ante un escenario de desastre.

Se instalará un sistema de alerta temprano comunitario y de bajo costo operado en cada una de las cuatro comunidades. Se espera que cada comunidad proporcionará



datos de inundación histórica basadas en la historia oral que se combinarán con la colección de datos científicos a fin de preparar mapas de riesgos y crear una base de datos GIS en el ámbito del proyecto.

El mapa de riesgo sintetizará en un sistema de información geográfica las amenazas, riesgos y vulnerabilidades que son los factores claves para la formulación de acciones para la prevención, mitigación y preparación ante el desastre. Estas etapas deben ser decididas con la participación de organismos competentes y de la comunidad.

Para poder reflejar de forma adecuada el riesgo de la comunidad y sus posibilidades de enfrentarlo, y recuperarse efectivamente, se tendrán en cuenta las vulnerabilidades y capacidades diferenciales entre hombres y mujeres.

### Beneficiarios Previstos

La población beneficiaria fue identificada a través de una caracterización socio-demográfica realizada durante el segundo semestre de 2008. El PNUD tiene dos proyectos en el área de influencia y las comunidades fueron seleccionadas en consulta con las autoridades locales y provinciales. Asimismo, se examinó la disposición inicial de la comunidad a participar y ejecutar las actividades propuestas por el proyecto. El número total de beneficiarios directos alcanzará a 14.030 habitantes ubicados en el área del proyecto.

Desde otra perspectiva, los líderes comunitarios, hombres y mujeres, constituirán el nexo articulador más importante con la población de las zonas afectadas al proyecto. Serán los receptores más importantes de las actividades de formación así como los principales actores en el proceso de legitimación de la estrategia de intervención.

La siguiente es una lista exhaustiva de actores que serán capacitados para replicar las distintas herramientas propuestas en el proyecto.

Beneficiarios de las capacitaciones	Total
<b>Funcionarios Locales y Provinciales</b>	60
<b>Líderes Comunitarios Criollos</b>	50
<b>Líderes de Comunidades Nativas</b>	100
<b>Miembros de la comunidad que participaran activamente en el proyecto</b>	800
<b>Representantes de ONGs</b>	20
<b>Científicos y planificadores rurales y urbanos.</b>	30
<b>Decisores políticos.</b>	12

La acción tendrá lugar en una zona poblada en su mayoría por comunidades Wichi y Toba. Se encuentran en la orilla del río Teuco y el río Bermejito. Ambas comunidades nativas cohabitan con familias criollas que viven en pequeñas comunidades dispersas y con poca comunicación entre sí. Todos ellos son los beneficiarios más importantes de este proyecto. Otros beneficiarios serán los gobiernos locales, el Departamento de Güemes y el Gobierno provincial que recibirá una propuesta de una estructura funcional regional y de procedimientos mínimos para poder aplicar políticas y actividades de gestión de riesgos y recuperación temprana.



Las organizaciones que trabajan tanto a nivel provincial como local sobre el desarrollo y la planificación territorial, la inversión pública y la producción, contarán con herramientas y procedimientos que les permitirán planificar e intervenir durante eventos de desastre. La población involucrada en las experiencias piloto tendrá la oportunidad de aumentar sus condiciones de seguridad mediante la aplicación de un conjunto de acciones orientadas hacia la reducción del riesgo hidrológico. Las partes interesadas de la región y la sub región podrán compartir experiencias e incorporar una visión integral de gestión de riesgos.

En cuanto a la población de las tres unidades administrativas propuestas, resulta pertinente mencionar que el estudio socio-ambiental ya realizado se completará en esta instancia con una evaluación sobre la tenencia de tierras y propiedad de vivienda. Para esto PNUD cuenta con una guía municipal para la recolección de este tipo de información que ha demostrado tener éxito no sólo durante las etapas de respuesta y recuperación sino también para la preparación de estrategias de intervención y prevención.

En esta etapa, se capacitarán 800 habitantes que les permitirá a su vez retransmitir información (junto con los especialistas del sector público y organizaciones no gubernamentales) al resto de la población a través de la aplicación de los respectivos planes operativos. La ejecución de tres planes operativos en las unidades Nueva Pompeya, Comandancia Frías y Nueva Esperanza proporcionará las comunidades locales un nuevo mecanismo que fortalecerá su capacidad de resistencia a los desastres naturales y potencialmente ser replicado en otras comunidades con estructuras y vulnerabilidades similares.

### **Contribución del PNUD**

El Programa de PNUD para Argentina 2005-2008 (extendido para 2009) establece claramente que apoyará la creación de instancias integradas por varios agentes intermedios con el objetivo de incluir aspectos ambientales dentro de las políticas públicas. En particular, prestará apoyo a actividades relacionadas con la gestión de riesgos y prevención de desastres naturales, especialmente los de origen climático.

Por otra parte, la Oficina del PNUD tiene una experiencia probada relacionada con acciones de apoyo y coordinación de tareas para asuntos humanitarios. Ejemplos de ellas son las actividades realizadas en 2003 y 2007 durante las inundaciones generadas en la provincia de Santa Fe y Entre Ríos. Las acciones no sólo incluyeron estrategias de alivio pero también apoyo a los esfuerzos de reconstrucción y rehabilitación de las zonas afectadas.

El diseño de este proyecto se apuntaló en la experiencia adquirida por PNUD en procesos de recuperación a nivel regional y su Oficina de Prevención y Recuperación de Crisis (BCPR por sus siglas en inglés). También se nutre de actividades llevadas adelante por proyectos PNUD en el ámbito de riesgo de desastre y recuperación en un marco en que la provincia del Chaco está mejorando sus políticas de planificación territorial a través del cual los gobiernos locales adquieren un papel clave.

El valor añadido de esta iniciativa se basa en la capacidad de PNUD para articular capacidades nacionales y locales para administrar los riesgos, evaluar las necesidades



y planificar, conducir y coordinar la recuperación. Medidas específicas en esta área incluyen el establecimiento de normas y directrices; provisión de herramientas para apoyar los procesos de recuperación de nivel de país; y la promoción de programación y evaluación de apoyo para impulsar la financiación para actividades de recuperación. Como ya se mencionara, el PNUD también integra información derivada de otros proyectos en el área relacionados con la planificación territorial y la reducción de desastres, así como otras iniciativas relacionadas con el desarrollo humano sostenible.

El Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), en su "Estrategia de igualdad de género 2008-2011" ubica al tema de género y gestión de riesgos entre sus prioridades. Para que sean plenamente inclusivas y sostenibles, la prevención y recuperación en casos de desastres requieren de la participación de las mujeres, la atención a sus preocupaciones y necesidades específicas y el compromiso con la igualdad de género. El programa de PNUD en Argentina, a través del trabajo conjunto entre sus áreas de medio ambiente y género, promoverá el trabajo para la inclusión de esta perspectiva en el proyecto, a través de identificación de buenas prácticas, intercambio de información y herramientas concretas para la formación.

### **Estrategia de Salida**

La estrategia de salida del actual proyecto adquiere dimensiones diferentes basadas en cada uno de los componentes. El primer resultado le permitirá a la provincia del Chaco contar con un nuevo instrumento para la prevención y mitigación de desastres naturales y que tiene el potencial de ser incorporado en el plan de desarrollo territorial de provincial y que tiene influencia sobre 15 Unidades de Desarrollo Territorial.

En este sentido, el segundo resultado dejará capacidad instalada (personal capacitado, equipos, directrices) para la gestión de riesgo en todas las áreas piloto con la consiguiente oportunidad de ajuste futuro para su replicación. Al mismo tiempo, dejará capacidad instalada dentro de una unidad de desastres y riesgos emergentes a nivel provincial que será reforzado y validado institucionalmente.

Finalmente, el desarrollo de un sistema de información (resultado 3) dejará instalado un sistema interconectado de conocimientos y experiencias a ser desarrollado localmente. Por último, cabe mencionar que más de 800 habitantes serán entrenados y preparados y se espera que generará un efecto derrame de relevancia en el resto de la población afectada.

## Parte II. Marco de Resultados y Recursos del Proyecto

Título y número del proyecto: ESTRATEGIA REGIONAL DE RESILIENCIA COMUNITARIA A DESASTRES NATURALES: EL CASO DE LA CUENCA BAJA DEL RÍO BERMEJO

Objetivo del proyecto: Formular e implementar un Plan Operativo para una adecuada respuesta a emergencias ambientales y sociales causadas por desastres naturales en un área de la cuenca baja del río Bermejo en la Provincia de Chaco.

<u>Productos previstos</u>	<u>Resultados</u>	<u>Actividades indicativas</u>	<u>Insumos</u>
Diseño, formulación y aplicación de un Plan Operativo para una respuesta adecuada a las emergencias sociales y ambientales causado por desastres naturales aprobado e implementado.	Plan Operativo de Emergencias Comunitario aprobado por autoridades provinciales y locales.	Diseñar un diagnóstico de vulnerabilidades reales a los desastres naturales.  Brindar asistencia técnica para identificar las áreas y las poblaciones más vulnerables para que los planes de prevención y mitigación de riesgo puedan ser formulados y aplicados.  Identificar los organismos públicos que tienen responsabilidad inter-jurisdiccional sobre gestión de agua y tierra.  Analizar los planes, programas y proyectos de desarrollo estratégico en desarrollo.  Identificar mecanismos de participación y consenso existentes. Involucrar a las autoridades locales y a la población en procesos de adopción de decisión participativa.  Identificar los actores sociales e institucionales que están involucrados en planes, programas y proyectos que tratan sobre reducción de riesgo y prevención.  Analizar las lagunas institucionales en integración regional para resolver los problemas planteados por los desastres naturales.	72100 contrato de servicios - empresas  71300 consultores nacionales  72200 equipamiento y mobiliario  72400 equipo de comunicación y audiovisual  72800 equipos de tecnología de la información



Revisar legislación, prácticas y normas sobre la tierra utilizar en las zonas de alto riesgo y proponen iniciativas que tienden a disminuir la vulnerabilidad física de la población

Analizar alternativas presentes y futuras de las economías locales. Realizar estudio y selección de las iniciativas de corto y mediano plazo que contribuyen a recuperar la funcionalidad de las economías locales.

Lograr consenso sobre el plan operativo con las comunidades locales y las autoridades públicas.

**Tres Unidades Administrativas (Nueva Pompeya, Comandancia Frías y Fuerte Esperanza) organizadas con miembros locales entrenados y equipados para cumplir con las actividades previstas en el Plan Operativo.**

Definir y crear módulos para un sistema de alerta temprana a nivel local.

Definir las medidas estructurales y no estructurales para implementar planes piloto de prevención y mitigación de desastres naturales en los municipios seleccionados.

Implementar planes operativos locales y crear equipos de respuesta rápida.

Diseñar una propuesta para un sistema acordado conjuntamente de prevención de gestión del riesgo a nivel regional.

Apoyar el establecimiento de una red regional sobre reducción de riesgos y prevención / planificación y gestión de la tierra.

Formación de los grupos vulnerables para afrontar emergencias causadas por fenómenos climáticos.

Identificar los actores sociales e institucionales que están involucrados en, y planes, programas y proyectos que trabajan sobre reducción y prevención de riesgos.

Brindar entrenamiento a técnicos de organismos públicos que tienen

responsabilidad inter-jurisdiccional relacionados con aspectos sobre gestión de agua y tierra.

Apoyar la participación comunitaria en la identificación de lugares seguros y evacuación segura y formación de los líderes comunitarios en la utilización de equipos y aplicación de plan operativo.

Publicación de las lecciones aprendidas: Kit de herramientas, manual y cd que se presentará en talleres nacionales y regionales de DIPECHO.

Recopilar información oral para procesamiento de datos

Instalar equipos y capacitar a la población.

Sistematización de SIG.

Lograr acuerdo regional para compartir información.

Distribuir el mapa en la población de las 4 comunidades.

Comprobar el funcionamiento del equipamiento a través de la práctica presentada.

**Mapa de riesgos provincial y sistema de información geográfica y de comunicación creado e implementado.**



**Matriz Insumo-Producto**

Presupuesto								
Producto Esperado	Responsable	Fuente	Partida	Descripción	2009	2010	TOTAL	
<b>Diseño, formulación y aplicación de un Plan Operativo para una respuesta adecuada a las emergencias sociales y ambientales causado por desastres naturales aprobado e implementado.</b>	PNUD	DIPECHO	72100	Contrato de Servicios - Empresas	16325	38093	54418	
		PNUD	72100	Contrato de Servicios - Empresas	0	0	0	
		DIPECHO	71300	Personal Local	35046	81773	116819	
		PNUD	71300	Personal Local	14626	34127	48753	
		DIPECHO	71600	Viajes	4825	11258	16083	
		PNUD	71600	Viajes	3733	8709	12442	
		DIPECHO	72200	Equipamiento y Mobiliario	47835	111614	159449	
		PNUD	72200	Equipamiento y Mobiliario	0	0	0	
		DIPECHO	74500	Misceláneos	1814	4232	6046	
		PNUD	74500	Misceláneos	320	747	1067	
	<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>124524</b>	<b>290553</b>	<b>415077</b>
	<b>GMS (7%)</b>							<b>25024</b>
	<b>Total</b>							<b>440101</b>

## Plan de Contrataciones

Función	Número de Contratados	Número de Meses por Persona
Coordinador General	1	15
Consultor de Operaciones	1	8
Consultor de Comunicaciones	1	8
Especialista en Meteorología	1	6
Facilitador/a en procesos de consenso	4	6
Especialista GIS	1	8
COonsultor en Comunicaciones y Visibilidad	1	6
Capacitadores sobre reducción de riesgo y prevención de desastre.	4	6

## Detalle de Gastos por Resultado

### Resultado 1

Un coordinador general del proyecto será contratado por 15 meses y articulará las actividades y acciones de los consultores y partes interesadas que intervienen en los resultados 1 a 3. También, otros 6 consultores van ser contratados por 8 meses (agosto de 2009-marzo de 2009) para desarrollar todas las actividades que culminarán con la propuesta del Plan Operativo a ser presentado ante las comunidades locales y funcionarios públicos (US\$ 88367). Los equipos a ser adquiridos para el logro de este resultado incluyen mapas satelitales, software y alquiler de espacio para reuniones con miembros de la comunidad y funcionarios públicos (US\$ 21330).

### Resultado 2

Las actividades de este resultado estarán centradas en la aplicación de los subproductos de resultado 1. La mayoría de los gastos se dedicarán a actividades de formación y se suministrará equipamiento a las tres comunidades donde se desarrollen las experiencias piloto. 6 consultores van a articular las actividades en las tres comunidades durante 6 meses (enero-junio 2010) (US\$ 51760), una organización especializada en negociación va ser contratada durante 2 meses a fin de articular todas las actividades descritas anteriormente (US\$ 35550). Asimismo, las tres comunidades serán equipadas para ser capaces de responder a eventos de riesgos y desastres y probar el Plan Operativo. El equipamiento incluye VHS equipos de comunicación, canoas, equipos informáticos, estaciones meteorológicas, tiendas de campaña, material de saneamiento y un pequeño centro de operaciones (US\$ 90592)



### Resultado 3

La asignación de recursos en este último producto se centrará principalmente en el suministro de equipo a las cuatro comunidades que integran el proyecto. Entre ellos se incluyen: equipos de comunicaciones (teléfonos celulares, radios VHS), equipos informáticos, software GIS, mapas satelitales y bases de datos estadísticas (US\$ 61073 euros). También, dos especialistas en comunicación y prevención de riesgos van ser contratados, así como 4 miembros locales para poder ser capacitados y utilizar el equipo durante 4 meses (US\$ 47284).

#### **Actividades de Monitoreo**

Este proyecto será monitoreado regularmente a través de su ciclo de vida. El marco lógico será el principal instrumento para dar seguimiento el logro de los resultados esperados. En el marco de acción, un coordinador general tendrá entre sus tareas más importantes la vigilancia de las actividades, así como la recepción de comentarios del resto de las partes interesadas. Asimismo, funcionarios Cluster de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de PNUD darán seguimiento a aspectos sustantivos, así como administrativos del proyecto a fin de asegurar la consecución del objetivo propuesto dentro del plazo previsto y con los recursos previstos.

Asimismo, recomendará acciones correctivas necesarias si fueran necesarias. Se desarrollarán al menos 2 reuniones con representantes de ECHO: uno en el campo donde tendrá lugar el proyecto y otra en la Oficina del PNUD en Argentina para dar seguimiento a las principales actividades de esta iniciativa.

Informes de ECHO y el PNUD se publicarán regularmente y apuntalarán la revisión intermedia y el informe final. Por último, una auditoría independiente externa se llevará a cabo después del primer año del proyecto con miras a evaluar y asegurar que los procedimientos administrativos y financieros sean los adecuados.

#### **Visibilidad y Comunicación**

El PNUD elaborará un plan de visibilidad en consulta con la Oficina local y regional de ECHO de conformidad con las directrices de visibilidad de de la Comunidad Europea y el PNUD.

El objetivo del plan de visibilidad y comunicación será garantizar que todos los beneficiarios y los actores externos sean conscientes de que la iniciativa se está llevando a cabo con el apoyo de la Comisión Europea. El sitio Web de PNUD en Argentina tendrá una sección especial para este proyecto y cada taller que se desarrolle tendrá como prioridad garantizar la visibilidad de la CE-ECHO.

También se desarrollará al menos una Conferencia de prensa y 3 comunicados de prensa en relación con esta acción humanitaria a nivel regional y nacional. Por último, se invitará a prensa nacional y local en cada evento pública promovida por esta iniciativa. Las herramientas proporcionadas por las directrices para las acciones conjuntas entre Naciones Unidas y la Comunidad Europea se utilizarán como elementos clave para comunicar los resultados a los beneficiarios y a los interesados externos en

pos de la transparencia en el uso de fondos públicos y como medio para fomentar la solidaridad global.

### **Parte III. Arreglos de gestión**

El financiamiento de este proyecto proviene en un 85% de la Comisión Europea ha a través de su Sexto Plan de Acción de su programa DIPECHO para preparación ante desastres naturales.

El apoyo total de la Comisión Europea a través de este Plan tendrá una duración de 15 meses y finalizará durante 2010.

La solicitud elaborada por la Oficina de PNUD en Argentina fue gestionada a través de la Oficina de PNUD en Bruselas quien la presentó y oficia de representante legal y firmante del acuerdo con la Dirección General de Ayuda Humanitaria de la Unión Europea (DIPECHO).

La Oficina de PNUD en Argentina actúa como Asociado en la Implementación de este proyecto ejecutando el mismo bajo la modalidad de Ejecución Directa (DEX).

A los efectos de la ejecución del proyecto se constituirá un comité de seguimiento integrado por un (1) representante del gobierno de la provincia del Chaco, un (1) representante de PNUD y un (1) representante de la sociedad civil.



#### **Parte IV. Anexos**

Propuesta original presentada y aprobada -SINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS- por la Dirección General de Ayuda Humanitaria de la Unión Europea (DIPECHO)



## SINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS<sup>1</sup>

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

**1.1 Name of Humanitarian Organisation/Country of registration:**

United Nations Development Programme in Argentina

**1.2 Title of the Action:**

*"Regional Strategy for Community Resilience to Natural Disasters: the Case of the Bermejo River Lower Basin"*

**1.3 Area of intervention (country, region, localities)**

The proposed area of intervention is the northwest district of the Chaco province in Argentina. This region is the area of influence of two rivers, the Teuco and the Bermejito shaping a watershed (or "interfluvio") that periodically undergoes emergencies by extreme droughts and floods. Most of the actions will be focused on four pilot communities of two Territorial Development Units (TDU) of the Department of General Güemes: Sauzalito (TDU1) Misión Nueva Pompeya, Fuerte Esperanza y Comandancia Frías (TDU2).

**1.4 Start date of the Action:** May 18th, 2009

If the Action has already started explain the reason that justifies this situation (urgent Action or other reason):

**1.5 Duration of the Action in months:** 14

**1.5.1 Start date for eligibility of expenditure:** May 18th, 2009

Please explain if this date differs from submission initial proposal (see 1.10)

**1.6 Requested funding modalities for this agreement**

100% financing

Co-financing

Multi-donor (for International Organisations)

In case of 100% financing: justify the request

**1.7 Urgent action** Yes  No

If yes: ECHO Primary emergency decision

ECHO Emergency decision

Other ECHO decision

Please justify:

**1.8 Control mechanism to be applied:** A

P X

**1.9 Proposal and reports**

Initial proposal  date: 26-02-09

Revised proposal N°1  date: 28-04-09

<sup>1</sup>At proposal stage fill the numbered paragraphs, except those which start with [INT] (to be filled in at intermediate report stage) or with [FIN] (to be filled in at final report stage). At intermediate and final report stage, modify only key data in the numbered paragraphs (using strikethrough).



## ANEXO I

ECHO reference A/09.3008		date: 27-02-09
Intermediate report	<input type="checkbox"/>	date: dd-mm-yy
Final report	<input type="checkbox"/>	date: dd-mm-yy

**1.10 [INT] List the supplementary agreements and exchange of letters after signature of the Agreement up to intermediate report stage**

**1.11 [FIN] List the supplementary agreements and exchange of letters after submission of the Intermediate report up to final report stage**

## 2. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

**2.1 Date(s) of assessment; methodology and sources of information used; organisation/person(s) responsible for the assessment**

### Dates of assessment

During May 2008 several interviews were held with key stakeholders from the Chaco Province as well as local governments. From June to October 2008 a demographic characterization of the Department of General Güemes was carried out and during December several interviews were held with community members of Sauzalito.

### Methodology

The field assessment included "face to face" interviews with public authorities from local, provincial and national governments, representatives of local communities, NGOs and humanitarian organizations. Also, physical inspection of sensitive areas was carried out in order to identify communities at risk, examine processes of response to natural disasters and needs for its improvement in order to contrast the information with other sources available.

Desk review included analysis of events occurred in previous years, examination of humanitarian aid, study of local, provincial and regional legislation and government strategies of intervention developed before, during and after the disaster. Finally, quantitative information analysis included demographic information related to targeted population as well as geographical and socio-economic data of the focus area.

### Sources of information

Primary data obtained at the field assessment from local stakeholders.

Primary data from two UNDP projects: (ARG/05/020 and ARG/07/G39)

Secondary data provided by technicians from:

- Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services.
- COREBE (Bermejo River Commission integrated by the following Provinces: Chaco, Formosa, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Salta y Jujuy)
- Chaco Province:
  - Ministry of Economy, Production and employment.
  - Public Water Administration.
- Formosa Province:
  - Ministry of Economy, Production
  - Undersecretary of Natural Resources and Ecology
- Red Cross Argentina.

**Organization/ person responsible for the assessment.**

- Specialist from ARG/07/G39 project.
- Technicians from the Public Water administration.
- Specialists from the Environment and Sustainable Development Cluster of the United Nations Development Programme in Argentina.

**2.2 Problem statement and stakeholder analysis**

Problem statement

Effect:

During the period 1982-2000, 277 events took place, 75.5% of which corresponds to floods. As a consequence, 189,618 people were evacuated and economic losses reached 135 million of dollars. More recent aggregated data for the region is not available, but information on particular events point to the fact that floods (causing extensive damage) are most frequent.

Moreover, historical data shows that the region has been the scenario of frequent hydro-meteorological disasters, and that the impacts of these events have had strong incidence on population well-being, their productive activities, and the strategic infrastructure that support production processes. However, such situations did not generate the conditions for risk awareness or the culture of prevention among the population and public authorities.

Core Problem:

The experience shows that during the emergency situation or catastrophe, even when information on similar emergencies was available to governmental bodies, response actions were not translated into an organized and coordinated strategy for handling the emergency. Therefore, a complex emergency situation emerges that not only derives from being exposed to a diversity of risks (hazards) but also from aspects of organization and articulation of actions between different stakeholders that are crucial for the achievement of community resilience to natural disasters.

Causes:

The main cause of extreme events is the overflowing of the rivers, increased by the lack of slope in the plain in which it runs. More specifically, summer overflowing of the Teuco River has very harmful effects, feeding other basins and numerous lagoons generating situations of high environmental and social risk.

The level of risk and the evident fragility of this region was generated not only by complex dynamics of environmental risks but also for the following deficiencies and "vulnerabilities":

- Institutional weaknesses to size up the level of risk and to apply actions related to post disaster recovery through an integrated approach.
- Development planning processes that do not incorporate the risk dimension at the local or regional level.
- Lack of articulation of policies and procedures at the provincial and municipal level.
- Difficult access to risk management information and weak systematization of losses related to natural disasters.



## ANEXO I

- Lack of an early warning system in place that informs the population about the risk or situation they will face.
- Population scattered in different small communities that cannot be easily approached during an emergency situation.

### Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder Group	Tasks and Responsibilities	Expectation for the Project	Fear for the Project	Support for the Project
UNDP and Implementing agencies	Design the intervention strategy Define budget Personnel selection	Training of the staff. Equipment Provision Monitoring actions	Priorities set by the donor or the cooperating institution	Political support. Capacity to replicate project's impact
Trainers Consultants	Design and propose new rules and regulations. Training population.	Implement helpful training modules Improvement of existing processes Install capacity development initiatives	Insufficient experience in the region Beneficiaries reject trainers' initiative	Provision of venue Articulation among stakeholders
Local and provincial government institutions.	Participate as Implementing Partner. Identify needs and articulate with other stakeholders.	Generate new normative instruments. Improve the decision making process. Approve the Operative Plan	Difficult articulation of policies.	Political support. Access to data and information related to disasters in the region.
Beneficiaries from affected communities	Participate of consensus building processes.	Approve and adopt the Operative Manual.	The lines of actions are not adopted by the citizens.	Access to information. Support in the decision making process.

### **2.3 Summarise findings of the assessment (include full report in annex, if relevant) and link these to the Action**

Our needs assessment shows that the region is subject to recurrent flooding of varied intensity. The effect of flooding on this watershed area exacerbates already pronounced vulnerabilities at the household level through the destruction of housing, roads, urban and rural spaces. Economic activities are also negatively affected. Even though causes of extreme events might not be related, its recurrent pattern operating on top of the increased levels of vulnerability determines high levels of damage.

## ANEXO I

The Province shows strong regional disparities. A noticeable difference exists between the departments of the East, with a diversified and dynamic economic base, and those of the Northwest with an structure of economic subsistence. The low capacity of retention of population growth of Northwest communities is a symptom of the poor economic development of some areas.

Also different degrees of environmental degradation have been registered across the Province. Environmental degradation is caused by an array of factors: soil fertility losses and associated phenomena, precarious production processes and soil depletion caused by pushing on the farming frontier and the intensification of agriculture.

Disaster events originated by flooding are complex. The complexity is accentuated by the multiplicity of risks represented in the region. The problems imposed by territorial planning in the communities located in the "Interfluvio" (deepened by irregular situations of land property rights) and the potential loss of the already deficient infrastructure calls for a sustained and integrated approach towards risk reduction in this area, improving population security and promoting safer development strategies.

The proposed action attempts to apply a "communal protection" approach centered on the promotion of activities focused on local management response to natural disasters and self-protection strategies. Within this framework, this proposal tries to organize and to develop a "*communal protection system for risk prevention and early recovery interventions*". This will allow dispersed populations to confront critic situations before they take place (prevention, early warning systems). Or, even in the case that events happen, communities can react in an orderly fashion, having the knowledge about what to do during the situation of emergency without having to wait for municipal and provincial help who can incur in delays because of physical distance and the isolation of the affected zone.

This proposal aims at implementing the communal protection system in two Territorial Development Units of the Department of General Guemes (four pilot communities) and generating the conditions for its replication. Related to this, it is important to mention that during 2009, the provincial government (Decree 035/09) deepened the regionalization process through the creation of Territorial Development Units increasing the probability of replication of the communal protection systems. 15 of Territorial Development Units were created. The management model proposed for these TDUs is bottom up. Actions and evaluation of results will be performed at the local level, providing suitable basis to create and enforce local coordination of procedures and focus the management actions where they occur.

**2.4 [INT] *If changes in needs assessment at intermediate report stage, please explain***

**2.5 [FIN] *If changes in needs assessment after intermediate report, please explain***

## 3. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION

### **3.1 *Humanitarian Organisation's presence in the area of intervention: brief overview of strategy and current or recent activities in the country***

UNDP's Programme for Argentina 2005-2008 (extended to 2009) clearly states that UNDP will support all those consensus building instances integrated by several intervening agents (governments, political parties, Congress, NGOs and the private sector) with the objective of including environmental aspects within public policies. In particular, it will support activities related to risk management and natural disaster prevention, especially those of climatic origin.



## ANEXO I

Moreover, the UNDP Country Office has a proven experience related to actions towards the support and coordination of tasks for Humanitarian Assistance. Examples of them are the activities carried out in 2003 and 2007 in order to endure the floods generated in Santa Fe Province and Entre Rios Province due to the rains and the overflowing of rivers. Actions not only included relief strategies but also support to the efforts of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected areas.

### **3.2 *Actions currently on-going and funding requests submitted to other donors (including other EC services) in the same area of intervention - indicate how overlap and double funding would be avoided***

The District and the four communities proposed for this project have received limited international support on disaster risk reduction, especially to address community protections systems.

Red Cross Argentina has developed activities and projects in other provinces of this region. - During DIPECHO 5 at the locality of Clorinda, Province of Formosa, and presented a proposal (DIPECHO 6) of a risks management plan in Embarcación, Province of Salta. Given that such proposal is focused on the same river basin ( Bermejo) at the upriver zone, are key integration of activities between both initiatives is called forth. During the preparation of this proposal, contacts with Red Cross representatives have been made in order to evaluate potential mechanisms of cooperation.

Two meetings have been held with Red Cross Argentina representatives and it was agreed that, in the case that both Actions receive funding, a series of joint initiatives will be taken in order to complement synergies and avoid overlapping. Those activities include:

- A joint development of a hydrological model of the Bermejo River Basin that will be used by beneficiaries of both initiatives and will impact on Result 3 of this Action through which a community operated early warning system will be installed in each one of the four focused communities.

- Both initiatives have native communities as one of the most important targeted beneficiaries. It was agreed the development of at least one meeting in order to compare experiences and generate a by-product to be shared with government authorities.

- Develop a joint process during the preparation of the Country Document that includes a workshop to share the research progression and the preparation of the national consultancy process.

### **3.3 *[FIN] List other Actions carried out by the Humanitarian Organisation or its Implementing Partners in the same period in that area of intervention and how risks for double funding were avoided***

## 4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 Exact location of the Action (include map of project location)

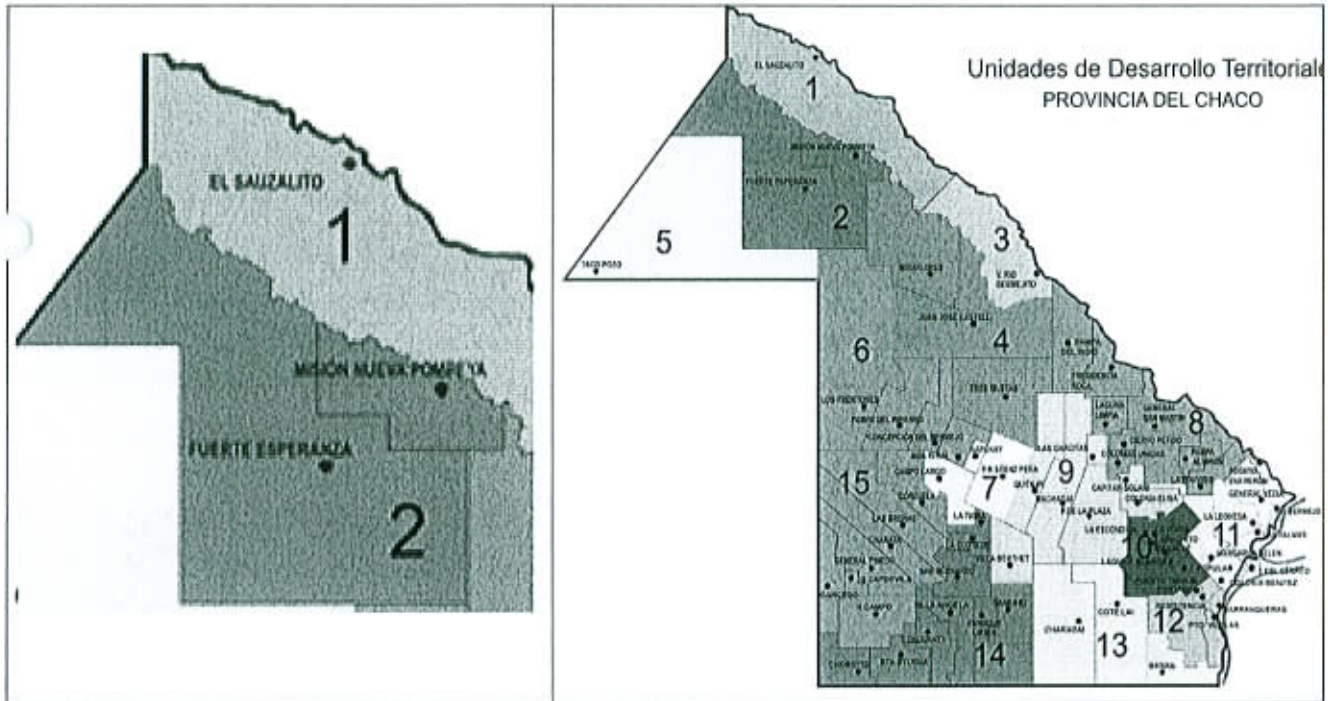
**Country:** Argentina

**Province:** Chaco

**Department:** General Güemes:

Territorial Development Unit 1(TDU1) Sauzalito

Territorial Development Unit 2 (TDU2) Misión Nueva Pompeya, Fuerte Esperanza y Comandancia Fria



### 4.2 Beneficiaries

The action will take place in an area mostly populated by Wichi and Toba communities. They are located along the shore of the Teuco and the Bermejito River up to the Estancia La Fidelidad. Both native communities cohabit with Creole families that live in small communities that are dispersed and with little communication between each other. All of them are the most important beneficiaries of this Action.

Other beneficiaries of this project will be local governments, the District of Güemes and the provincial government that will receive a proposal of a regional functional structure and minimum procedures in order to apply risk management and early recovery activities.

Provincial and local level organizations working on development and territorial planning, public investment and production will be provided with tools and procedures that will allow them to plan and intervene during disaster events.

The population involved in the implementation of the pilot experiences will have the opportunity of increasing their safety conditions through the application of a set of actions oriented toward the reduction of hydrological risk.

Stakeholders from the region and sub region will be able to share experiences and incorporate an integral vision of risk management.



## ANEXO I

Local and international strategic partners will be able to systematize this experience and make use of the tools generated for risk reduction and recovery.

Respect to public officials, the UNDP Argentina Country Office has, as a result of the support provided to the Territorial Strategy Plan (national level), statistical, geographical and normative data related to risk and natural disaster prevention, land use, territorial planning and infrastructure investment in the Chaco Province. In this regard, using the previous information as a launch pad, local and provincial public representatives will be supported in the identification of new instruments and articulation mechanisms toward the creation of a community based protection system. Public representatives from the province were already contacted and agreed on the need of support for the development of participation and consensus building mechanisms as well as the provision of technical assistance regarding the identification of institutional gaps related to disaster management and prevention in local communities. At this level, it is expected to influence at least 72 regional and provincial public officials.

From other perspective, community leaders will constitute the first and more important articulating nexus with the population from the focused areas. They will be the first and most important recipients of training activities as well key actors on the legitimating process of the intervention strategy. Informal meeting have been made with community leaders, and NGOs working with them, and it is expected a positive reception of this initiative from local communities, a process in which local leaders already started to play a key role. It is expected to reach at least 150 community leaders and 50 representatives from NGOs and the scientific community.

Regarding the population of the three proposed Administrative Units, it is relevant to mention that the UNDP Argentina Country Office has already made a social and environmental survey (see also 4.2.3) that will be completed at this instance with an assessment of land and housing ownership. UNDP has developed a municipal guide for the collection of this type of information that has shown to be successful not only during the response and recovery stages but also for the preparation of intervention and prevention strategies. At this level, 800 habitants will be trained and will receive information, education and communication skills that will allow them (together with the specialists from the public sector and NGOs) to influence and advocate the rest of the population toward the implementation of the respective Operative Plan.

The implementation of three operative plans at the Administrative Units Nueva Pompeya, Comandancia Frias and Nueva Esperanza will provide local communities with a new mechanism that will strengthen their resilience to natural disasters and be potentially replicated to other communities with similar structural endowments.

**4.2.1 Total number of direct beneficiaries:** 14.030

**4.2.2 Status of the direct beneficiaries (multiple options possible)**

- IDPs       Refugees       Returnees       local population  
 Others (e.g. for Grant Facility, thematic funding, etc.)

**4.2.3 Specificities of direct beneficiaries (please elaborate, refer to groups as appropriate, e.g. unaccompanied minors, disabled, children, ex-combatants...)**

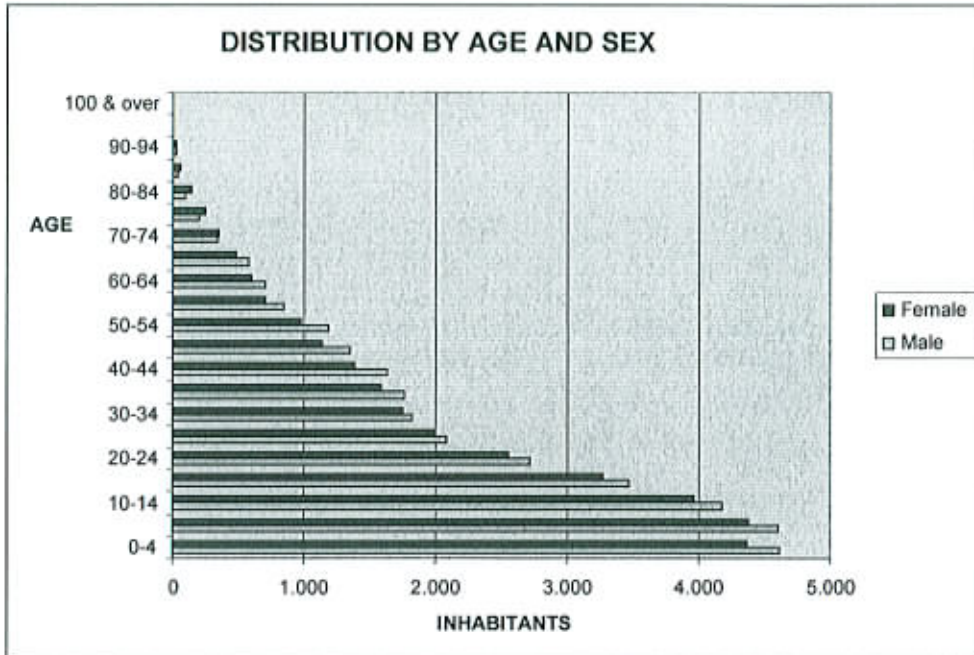
Inter-census variation analysis, General Güemes experienced a population growth of 42.20%. This is one of the departments showing the greatest inter-census growth, followed by Primero de Mayo (30.9%) 12 de Octubre (28.1) and Quitilipi (22.50).

Population density in General Güemes Dept. is 2.4 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>, the lowest densities in the Province together with Tapenagá Dept., that has 0.7 inhab/Km<sup>2</sup>.

There are 11 Wichi Associations in the General Güemes Department, while there are seven in Sauzalito. Only Wichis live in some of these small villages while in others they coexist with Creoles and indigenous people, in percentages that vary from one place to another, and there may be more than one association as in Sauzalito where there are two associations.

ANEXO I

The Department shows a high percentage of children, 53% of which is under 14, while the numbers decrease in the older age groups. This shows a remarkable growth of the population.

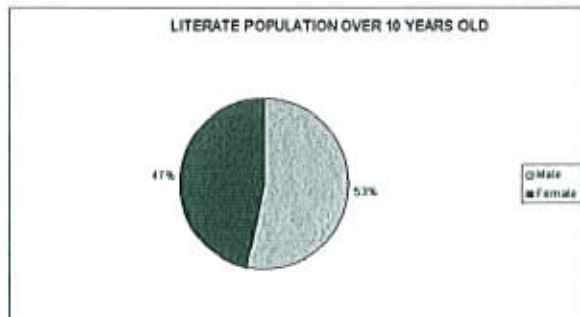


General Güemes Dept. has over 50% of illiterate women. Households with Unmet Basic Needs - UBN- amount to 47.5% and account for 54.9% of the population. At provincial level, women are heads of household in 26% of the homes.

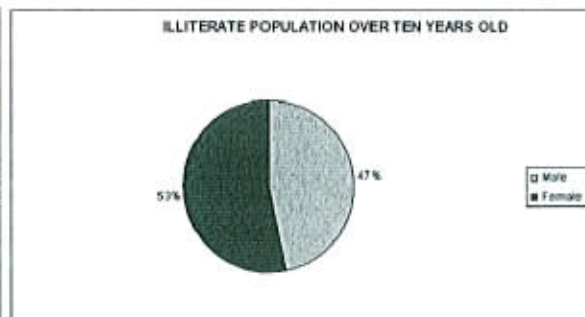
Urban population in the Province accounts for 80% of the total. Out of the 20% of rural population, 18% lives in towns that have less than 2000 inhabitants and 82% lives in isolated areas and spread out in the Province.

**Literacy, illiteracy and unmet basic needs**

In the General Güemes Dept., 16% of the population over ten is illiterate. Regarding both literacy and illiteracy men account for over 50 % of both categories' total.



General Güemes Dept., Literacy percentages by sex



General Güemes Dept., Illiteracy percentages by sex



## ANEXO I

As shown in the following figure eighteen per cent (18%) of inhabitants have health coverage, which indicates greater precariousness in the labour market or lack of access to health care.

Municipality	Total Population	Trade Union Health Scheme and/or HMO or pre-paid health care scheme	
		Covered	Not covered
El Sauzalito	7,179	1,236	5,943
Misión Nueva Pompeya	3,789	671	3,118
Fuerte Esperanza	2,448	544	1,904

### Education levels

Municipality	Over 15-year olds	Maximum Education Level Achieved			
		No education/incomplete primary school studies	Complete primary school studies/incomplete secondary level studies	Completed secondary school/incomplete tertiary or university studies	Complete Tertiary or University Studies
El Sauzalito	3,812	2,267	1,241	148	156
Misión Nueva Pompeya	2,047	1,296	561	92	98
Fuerte Esperanza	1,373	811	440	60	62

### House Overcrowding level.

## ANEXO I

Municipality	Households (1)	Household overcrowding (2)						
		Up to 0.50 people per room	0.51 - 0.99 people per room	1.00 - 1.49 people per room	1.50 - 1.99 people per room	2.00 - 3.00 people per room	Over 3.00 people per room	
El Sauzalito	1,396	74	51		273	160	447	391
Misión Nueva Pompeya	752	43	47		140	93	232	197
Fuerte Esperanza	520	44	35		122	78	140	101

### 4.2.4 Direct beneficiary identification mechanisms and criteria

Beneficiaries were identified through socio demographic characterization carried out during the second semester of 2008.

UNDP has two projects in the area of influence and a reduce number of agencies are working on risk and disaster reduction in the province.

The communities were selected in consultation with local and provincial authorities. Also, it was examined the initial community willingness to participate and implement the activities proposed by the action.

### 4.2.5 Describe to what extent and how the direct beneficiaries were involved in the design of the Action

During 2008 several meetings with key stakeholders from the communities involved and from the provincial and local government were held. The context that triggered this action proposal was the last flooding suffered by the communities located in the watershed during 2008. At that instance, several deficiencies were shared by public officials that were working in the field and potential lines of actions and support were assessed. Also, several coordination meetings and telephonic conferences were held with members from the provincial government who provided key inputs for the preparation of this proposal. At the same time coordination with local community leaders and local public official has started. As was previously mentioned, with the objective of identifying each potential stakeholder, a socio- demographic assessment was developed in Sauzalito one of the areas where the proposed Operative Plan will be carried out.

### 4.2.6 Other potential beneficiaries (indirect, "catchment", etc.)

It is estimated that 62,227 inhabitants of the General Guemes Department will benefit from results of the action, distributed in 15 Territorial Development Unit. Local leaders from these Units are the main catchment beneficiaries that could implement the Operative Plan proposed and follow some of the recommendations that will emerge from this action. Equally, public officials and community leaders from neighbour communities will have the opportunity to implement a new instrument thought and developed for communities with similar geographical and socio economics features.

### 4.2.7 Direct beneficiaries per sector:

Sector	Subsector	Beneficiaries	Number



ANEXO I

<b>Disaster preparedness</b>	Local disaster management components	Provincial and Local Public Officials	60
		Creole Community Leaders	50
		Native Communities Leaders	100
		Community members that will participate in the action	800
		Representatives from regional NGOs	20
		Scientists and communal planners	30
		Regional policymakers	12

**4.2.8 [INT] In case of changes, please explain**

**4.2.9 [FIN] In case of changes, please explain**

**4.2.10 [FIN] Estimate per type of beneficiaries**

female: ... %, male: ... % (total female + male= 100%)  
 infants (< 5y): ... %, children (< 18 y): ... %, elderly: ... %

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4.3 Objectives, Results and Activities

4.3.1 Operational Overview of the Action: Log-frame<sup>2</sup> (max. 3 pages)

Title of the Action	"Regional Strategy for Community Resilience to Natural Disasters: the Case of the Bermejo River Lower Basin"			
Principal Objective	To improve, through an integrated approach, actions related to natural disasters prevention and recovery, contributing to increase vulnerable population security, providing higher levels of certainty for public and private investment, making natural endowments safer and strengthening the sustainability of development processes. It is expected to support a communal protection system consisting of tools, instruments and procedures generated through local consensus building mechanisms that will assure the local appropriation of new mechanisms for community resilience to natural disasters.			
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Specific Objective	Design, formulation and implementation of an Operative Plan towards an adequate response to social and environmental emergencies caused by natural disasters.	Local and provincial capacities on disaster preparedness increased. Availability of an Operative Plan susceptible of replication on 15 Territorial Development Units of the Chaco Province. Provincial coordination on resilience to natural disaster improved. Operative Plan successfully implemented in three Administrative Units. Availability of tools and materials for the preparation of Operative Plans in the region.	Project's reports. Official documents from the provincial and local governments. Simulations and training procedures. Institutional Agreements among local and provincial governments. Press information.	The Operative Plan is not approved by provincial authorities. The Operative Plan is not adopted by selected communities. Pilot experiences fail to apply the proposed plans and protection systems

<sup>2</sup> This table will be annex I of the signed Agreement. It has to give a comprehensive overview of the different elements of the Action. It will only contain concise information on results and activities. Any changes made to the log-frame at intermediate report or final report stage will be done using strikethroughs.



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<p>Results</p>	<p>Result 1: Operative Plan for social and environmental emergencies at the community level (municipality, village, rural commune) approved by local and provincial authorities.</p>	<p>Public bodies with responsibilities on risks and natural disasters identified. Local representatives from native communities, private sector, NGOs and public sector involved in the participative process. Consensus about the creation of Operative Plan achieved. Operative Plan designed and approved by provincial authorities at the 9th month At least 4 communities with adopt operative plans.</p>	<p>Governmental documents face to face interviews. Formal and informal meetings among stakeholders. Monitoring reports. Provincial Documents incorporating the Operative Plan.</p>	<p>The Operative Plan is not approved by provincial authorities.</p>
<p>Result 2: Three Administrative Units ((Nueva Pompeya, Comandancia Frias y Fuerte Esperanza) organized with local members trained, and equipped in order to fulfill the assignments of the Operative Plan.</p>	<p>Training material created and distributed at the 5<sup>th</sup> month of the action Operative Plan implemented in 1 community at the 11th month Operative Plan implemented in 3 communities at the 14th month. 150 community leaders trained at the 11th month. 800 habitants trained in community workshops at the 14th month. 60 public officials trained at 12th month.</p>	<p>Training material. Trainee evaluations. Workshops reports. Lessons learned review documentation. Monitoring visits reports.</p>	<p>The Operative Plan is not adopted by selected communities.</p>	
<p>Result 3: Map and system of information and communication created and implemented.</p>	<p>50% of the Risk Map is completed at the 7th month of the action. 100% of the Risk Map and system of communication developed and implemented</p>	<p>Maps distributed at the community level.</p>	<p>Pilot experiences fail to apply the proposed plans and</p>	

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		at the 12 <sup>th</sup> month. User friendly flood maps available at the 7 <sup>th</sup> month of the action 4 communities agree and implement early warning systems at the 10th month of the start of the action.		protection systems.
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<p>Activities</p>	<p>Result 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design a diagnosis of actual vulnerabilities to natural disasters.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for identifying the most vulnerable areas and populations so that risk prevention and mitigation plans can be formulated and implemented.</li> <li>• Identify public bodies that have responsibility for inter-jurisdictional aspects on water and land management.</li> <li>• Analyse the plans, programs and strategic development projects already in place.</li> <li>• Identify mechanisms of participation, consensus building and existing instances of participation.</li> <li>• Involve local authorities and population in participative decision making processes.</li> <li>• Identify social and institutional actors that are involved in, and plans, programmes and projects that deal with, risk reduction and prevention.</li> <li>• Analyze institutional gaps in regional integration for solving problems posed by natural disasters.</li> <li>• Revise legislation, practices and norms on land use in high risk zones and propose initiatives that tend to diminish the physical vulnerability of a population</li> <li>• Valuate present and future alternatives of local economies.</li> <li>• Study and selection of short and medium term initiatives that contribute to recover the connectivity and functionality of local economies</li> <li>• Present and achieve a consensus about the Operative Plan for social and environmental emergencies with local communities and public authorities.</li> </ul> <p>Result 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define and create modules for an early warning system at the local level.</li> <li>• Define both structural and non-structural measures in order to implement pilot plans for preventing and mitigating natural disasters in selected municipalities.</li> <li>• Implementation of local operative plans and creation of rapid response teams.</li> <li>• Design a proposal for a jointly-agreed system of land management and risk prevention at regional level.</li> <li>• Establishment of a regional network on risk reduction and prevention/ planning and land</li> </ul>	<p>There are obstacles to have access to the information.</p> <p>Consensus building strategies do not succeed in achieving its objectives.</p> <p>Initiatives and proposals are not accepted or implemented by local officials.</p> <p>Pilot experiences fail to apply the proposed instruments.</p> <p>Community members do not participate in</p>
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## ANEXO I

### 4.3.2 More detailed information per result<sup>3</sup>

The design of this project was strengthened by the lessons learned from assisted recovery processes by UNDP and its Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery. It also feeds from key aspects of UNDP's experience in the sphere of post disaster risk and recovery within a framework in which the Province of Chaco is improving its territorial planning policies following a bottom up approach through which local governments acquire a key role.

The added value of this initiative rests on UNDP's capability to articulate national and local capacities to manage risks, assess needs, and plan, lead, and coordinate recovery. Specific measures in this area include the establishment of norms and guidelines; provision of assessment and programming tools to support country level recovery processes; and advocacy support to boost funding for recovery efforts. In this specific case UNDP also integrates information derived from other projects in the area that related to territorial planning and disaster risk reduction as well as other initiatives related to human sustainable development.

As will be stated below, this proposal intends to apply a methodology that involves all the stakeholders in the creation of a system of communitarian protection that includes an ample range of activities such as the definition of the disasters and the definition of the scope of the activities for prevention, response and mitigation of disasters.

In conclusion the project will allow the development and construction of a unique structure for prevent and mitigate the impact of natural disasters in which the community is not a passive beneficiary waiting for public support during the emergency. On the contrary, through a bottom up approach, it is expected that each isolated community will be able to be organized in a coordinated manner leveraging policymakers to make the necessary institutional arrangements to support them.

### Exit Strategy

The exit strategy of the present project acquires different dimensions based on each one of the components. In relation to the Result 1, the Province of Chaco will acquire a new instrument for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters that has the potential of being incorporated into the Territorial Development Plan of the Chaco Province influencing 15 Territorial Development Units.

In this regard, Result 2 will leave installed capacity (trained personnel, equipment, guidelines) for risk management in all the pilot areas, giving the opportunity of future adjustment for its replication. More importantly, it will leave the installed capacity within an emergent Risk and Disaster Unit at the provincial level that will be institutionally strengthened and validated.

In parallel the development of an information system (Result 3) will leave installed an interconnected system of knowledge and experiences solidified by the importance of an instrument developed locally. Finally, it is worth to mention that more than 800

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<sup>3</sup> Per result identified in the log-frame, more detailed information necessary for a good understanding of the proposal/ report will be completed here. A specific sub-section per result at proposal, intermediate report and final report stage has been foreseen (don't update information from a previous stage in this section, comment the change in the appropriate sub-section of the result). See also the guidelines for more information (e.g. for the list of sectors and related sub-sectors).

Also the main foreseen procurement procedures will have been identified (as well as in section 4.4 – work plan).



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habitants will be trained and prepared and it is expected that they will generate a spillover effect on the rest of the population.

### **4.3.2.1 Result 1: Operative Plan for social and environmental emergencies at the community level (municipality, village, rural commune) approved by local and provincial authorities.**

The strategy is, through bottom up participatory methods, to design and implement local policies for disaster recovery and risk management in order to enhance public capacity to respond to emergencies caused by natural disaster.

At the end of the Action two Territorial Development Units will have finished their own Operative Plans containing guidelines, procedures, activities and tasks including responsibilities and resources needed for each stage of the disaster episode (before during and after the occurrence of the event).

The process of creation of the Operative Plans involves organizations of diverse nature, jurisdiction and competences, as well as the civil society. The Plan includes aspects related to the strategic planning cycle, research and evaluation of risks, capacity building (training of members of the communities), technology and resource management. The Plan details all the aspects related to the response in extreme events, and the planning and execution of rehabilitation and recovery activities.

In this result it is fundamental the construction of consensus building processes at the local level. All the stakeholders will intervene in the creation of a system of communitarian protection as "specific system". It implies the development of interdisciplinary actions that it includes an ample range of activities such as the definition of the "cycle of disasters" and the characterization of its three phases, the definition of the "level of permissible risk" as well as the "valuation of the environmental impact". Such actions will define the scope of the activities for prevention and mitigation of disasters, the response and the rehabilitation activities.

#### **4.3.2.1.1 At proposal stage**

- **Total amount: 82.256 EUR**
- Sector: Disaster preparedness
- Related sub-sector:
  - Local disaster management components
  - Institutional linkages and advocacy
  - Information, education, communication
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):**
  - Local population –native communities and creoles- 14030
- **Indicators for this result:**
  - Public bodies with responsibilities on risks and natural disasters identified.
  - Local representatives from native communities, private sector, NGOs and public sector involved in the participative process.
  - Consensus about the creation of Operative Plan achieved.
  - Operative Plan designed and approved by provincial authorities at the 9th month
  - At least 4 communities with adopt operative plans.
- **Activities related to the result**
  - Design a diagnosis of actual vulnerabilities to natural disasters.



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- Provide technical assistance for identifying the most vulnerable areas and populations so that risk prevention and mitigation plans can be formulated and implemented.
- Identify public bodies that have responsibility for inter-jurisdictional aspects on water and land management.
- Analyse the plans, programs and strategic development projects already in place.
- Identify mechanisms of participation, consensus building and existing instances of participation.
- Involve local authorities and population in participative decision making processes.
- Identify social and institutional actors that are involved in, and plans, programmes and projects that deal with, risk reduction and prevention.
- Analyze institutional gaps in regional integration for solving problems posed by natural disasters.
- Revise legislation, practices and norms on land use in high risk zones and propose initiatives that tend to diminish the physical vulnerability of a population
- Valuate present and future alternatives of local economies.
- Study and selection of short and medium term initiatives that contribute to recover the connectivity and functionality of local economies
- Present and achieve a consensus about the Operative Plan for social and environmental emergencies with local communities and public authorities.

### - Means<sup>4</sup> and related

A project general coordinator will be hired for 14 months and will articulate the activities and actions of the consultants and stakeholders intervening in results 1 to 3. Also 6 other consultants will be hired for 8 months (May 2009- December 2009) to develop all the activities that will end up in the proposal of the Operative Plan presented to local communities and public official (EUR 64.256). The equipment to be acquired for the achievement of this results includes computers, satellite maps and software and rent of space for meetings with community members and public officials (EUR 18.000)

- **Intermediate report**
- **Total amount: ..... EUR**
- **Update<sup>5</sup> on indicators**
- **Update<sup>5</sup> on beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Update<sup>5</sup> on activities**
- **Update<sup>5</sup> on means and related costs**

#### 4.3.2.1.2 Final report

- **Total amount: ..... EUR**
- **Indicators for achieved result**
- **Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities accomplished**

<sup>4</sup> The main means and costs (the sum of the indicated costs has thus not to be equal to the total amount for that result) have to be identified to ease understanding how the results will be reached and the activities implemented.

<sup>5</sup> Update and explanation to be provided on progress as well as on changes made to the proposal.

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- **Finally committed means and related costs**

### **4.3.2.2 Result 2: Three Administrative Units ((Nueva Pompeya, Comandancia Frias y Fuerte Esperanza) organized with local members trained, and equipped in order to fulfil the assignments of the Operative Plan.**

After the Operative Plan is approved in each territorial unit, the implementation in three communities is expected in order to test and adjust the output obtained from the previous result. The objective is to foster local population capacity, develop communication activities, promote partnerships, update and adapt the operative plan as well as operate and maintain the equipment.

Pilot experiences are located in priority areas selected by authorities from the Chaco Province. The goal is to test and to improve local recovery plans, generate and apply risk reduction methodologies to be replicated in other areas, plan local infrastructure works and provide information to provincial authorities that will apply an integral approach for infrastructure investment and planning.

Other non structural measures include the zoning of those areas with major risk and vulnerability. A similar strategy was followed in the Metropolitan Area of Resistencia (capital city) where several measures were applied in order to regulate what type of activities can and cannot be carried out according to the level of vulnerability of the area under scrutiny. In any of the three pilot areas a new challenging situation emerges given the type of land property entitlements present in this region: some of the lots are not legally occupied, other have precarious rights guaranteed by the government and others are big communal lands without any land management plan.

#### **4.3.2.2.1 At proposal stage**

- **Total amount: 133.400 EUR**
- **Sector:** Disaster preparedness
- **Related sub-sector:**
  - Local disaster management components
  - Institutional linkages and advocacy
  - Information, education, communication
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):**
  - Local population: 6437 habitants.
- **Indicators for this result:**
  - Training material created and distributed at the 5<sup>th</sup> month of the action
  - Operative Plan implemented in 1 community at the 11th month
  - Operative Plan implemented in 3 communities at the 14th month.
  - 150 community leaders trained at the 11th month.
  - 800 habitants trained in community workshops at the 14th month.
  - 60 public officials trained at 12th month.
- **Activities related to the result**
  - Define and create modules for an early warning system at the local level.
  - Define both structural and non-structural measures in order to implement pilot plans for preventing and mitigating natural disasters in selected municipalities.
  - Implementation of local operative plans and creation of rapid response teams.



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- Design a proposal for a jointly-agreed system of land management and risk prevention at regional level.
- Establishment of a regional network on risk reduction and prevention/ planning and land management.
- Training of vulnerable groups to deal with emergencies caused by climatic phenomena.
- Identify social and institutional actors that are involved in, and plans, programmes and projects that deal with, risk reduction and prevention.
- Training of public bodies that have responsibility for inter-jurisdictional aspects on water and land management.
- Community participation in the identification of safe places and safe evacuation routes
- Training of community leaders in the use of equipment and Operative Plan application.
- Publication of lessons learned: toolkit, manual and cd to be presented at DIPECHO national and regional workshops.

### - Means<sup>4</sup> and related costs

The activities of this result will be focused on the implementation of the by-products of Result 1. Most of the expenditure will be devoted to training activities and the provision of equipment to the three communities where the pilot experiences will be developed. 6 consultant will be articulating the activities in the three communities (2 per village) during 6 months (January 2010- June 2010) (EUR 36.400), an organization / company specialized on consensus building and negotiation will be hired during 2 months in order to articulate all the training and implementation activities described previously (EUR 25.000). Also, the three communities will be equipped in order to be able to respond to risk and disaster events and to test the Operative Plan. Equipment includes VHS communication equipment, canoes, computer equipment, meteorological stations, tents, sanitation material, consumables and a small center of operations (EUR 72.000)

#### 4.3.2.2.2 *Intermediate report*

- Total amount: ..... EUR
- Update<sup>5</sup> on indicators
- Update<sup>5</sup> on beneficiaries (status + number)
- Update<sup>5</sup> on activities
- Update<sup>5</sup> on means and related costs

#### 4.3.2.2.3 *Final report*

- Total amount: ..... EUR
- Indicators for achieved result
- Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)
- Activities accomplished
- Finally committed means and related costs

#### **4.3.2.3 Result 3: Risk map and system of information and communication created and implemented.**

In absence of a planning system for risk management and disaster prevention that takes into account inter-jurisdictional tensions, hydrological information is critic in order to be prepared for a disaster scenario. A low cost community operated early warning system will be installed in each one of the four communities.

It is expected that the community will provide historical flood data based on oral history that will be combined with the collection of scientific flood data in order to prepare hazard maps and create a GIS database in the area of the Action.

The risk map synthesizes in a GIS the identification of threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are the key factors for the formulations of actions in the prevention, mitigation and preparation stages that must be decided with the participation of competent organisms and the community.

##### **4.3.2.3.1 At proposal stage**

- **Total amount: 81.252 EUR**
- Sector: Disaster preparedness
- Related sub-sector:
  - Local disaster management components
  - Institutional linkages and advocacy
  - Information, education, communication
  
- **Indicators for this result:**
  - 50% of the Risk Map is completed at the 7th month of the action.
  - 100% of the Risk Map and system of communication developed and implemented at the 12<sup>th</sup> month.
  - User friendly flood maps available at the 7th month of the action
  - 4 communities agree and implement early warning systems at the 10th month of the start of the action.
  
- **Activities related to the result**
  - Collect oral information for data processing
  - Install equipment and train the population
  - Systematization of GIS information
  - Achieve regional agreement for sharing of information
  - Print map for distribution among the population of the 4 communities.
  - Check the equipment through filed practice.
  
- **Means<sup>4</sup> and related costs**

Resource allocation in this last product will be mainly focused on the provision of equipment to the four communities (3 pilot +1) that integrate this action. They include: communication equipment (cell phones, VHS radios), computer equipment, GIS software, satellite maps and statistical databases (EUR 48.000). Also, 2 specialists in communication and risk prevention will be hired as well as 4 local member in order to be trained and operate the equipment during 4 months (EUR 33.252).



**4.3.2.3.2 Intermediate report**

- Total amount: ..... EUR
- Update<sup>5</sup> on indicators
- Update<sup>5</sup> on beneficiaries (status + number)
- Update<sup>5</sup> on activities
- Update<sup>5</sup> on means and related costs

**4.3.2.3.3 Final report**

- Total amount: ..... EUR
- Indicators for achieved result
- Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)
- Activities accomplished
- Finally committed means and related costs

**4.3.2.4 Other costs<sup>6</sup>**

	<b>Initial amount</b>	<b>Intermediate amount</b>	<b>Final Committed</b>
Communications and Media Specialist	5000		
Web page and publications	4800		
External Evaluation	3500		
<b>Total other costs</b>	13300		

<sup>6</sup> The last table groups the costs that have not been dedicated to one specific result (support costs, feasibility studies, audits etc. as explained in the guidelines). The total of the total amounts mentioned per result and in this table will correspond to the subtotal direct eligible costs in the table section 11.

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**4.4 Work plan**

“Regional Strategy for Community Resilience to Natural Disasters: the Case of the Bermejo River Lower Basin”

Activities (Result 1)	Month 1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14
Design a diagnosis of actual vulnerabilities to natural disasters.														
Provide technical assistance for identifying the most vulnerable areas and populations so that risk prevention and mitigation plans can be formulated and implemented.														
Identify public bodies that have responsibility for inter-jurisdictional aspects on water and land management.														
Analyse the plans, programs and strategic development projects already in place.														
Identify mechanisms of participation, consensus building and existing instances of participation.														
Involve local authorities and population in participative decision making processes.														
Identify social and institutional actors that are involved in, and plans, programmes and projects that deal with, risk reduction and prevention.														
Analyze institutional gaps in regional integration for solving problems posed by natural disasters.														
Revise legislation, practices and norms on land use in high risk zones and propose initiatives that tend to diminish the physical vulnerability of a population														
Valuate present and future alternatives of local economies.														
Study and selection of short and medium term initiatives that contribute to recover the connectivity and functionality of local economies														









#### **4.5 Monitoring, evaluation, audit and other studies**

##### **4.5.1 Monitoring of activities (explain how, by whom)**

This action will be monitored regularly through its life cycle. The logical framework will be the main instrument to follow up the achievement of the expected results. Within the Action framework, a general coordinator will have among its most important tasks the monitoring of activities as well as the reception of feedback from the rest of the stakeholders. Also, project officials from the Environment and Sustainable Development Cluster will monitor substantive as well as administrative aspects of the Action in order to assure the achievement of the proposed objective within the expected time frame and with the planned resources. Also, they will recommend the necessary corrective actions if they were necessary.

Monitoring activities will include at least 2 meetings with ECHO representatives: one in the field where the Action will take place and another at the UNDP's office in Argentina to follow up the main activities of this initiative. Reports to ECHO and to UNDP will be issued on a regular base and will underpin the mid-term review and the final report.

Finally, an external independent audit will be carried out after the first year of the Action in order to evaluate and assure that the proper administrative and financial procedures had been followed.

##### **4.5.2 Tick the box if one of the following studies will be undertaken:**

- an external evaluation during the Action
- an external evaluation after the Action
- an external audit during the Action
- an external audit after the Action
- an internal evaluation or internal audit related to the Action

##### **4.5.3 Other studies: please elaborate:**

(please remember that for external evaluations, audits and studies financed by the Commission the Terms of Reference have to be agreed by DG ECHO before launching the selection procedure)

## **5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

### **5.1 Describe the expected level of sustainability and/or connectedness<sup>7</sup>**

UNDP's Programme for Argentina 2005-2008 (extended to 2009) clearly states that UNDP will support all those consensus building instances integrated by several intervening agents (governments, political parties, Congress, NGOs and the private sector) with the objective of including environmental aspects within public policies. In particular, it will support activities related to risk management and natural disaster prevention, especially those of climatic origin.

Moreover, the UNDP Country Office has a proven experience related to actions towards the support and coordination of tasks for Humanitarian Assistance. Examples of them are the activities carried out in 2003 and 2007 in order to endure the floods generated in Santa Fe Province and Entre Rios Province due to the rains and the overflowing of rivers. Actions not only included relief strategies but also support to the efforts of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected areas.

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<sup>7</sup> Sustainability and connectedness are similar concepts used to ensure that activities are carried out in a context that takes longer-term and interconnected problems into account.



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UNDP in Argentina possess extensive experience in the application of this "communal protection" approach in the Chaco province. For instance, UNDP is currently implementing two projects, one related to sustainable management of subsistence agriculture and other related to risk prevention and mitigation that has developed some actions in Resistencia, the capital of the province. These interventions have built up deep knowledge in relation to the region's socio economic conditions as well as the degree of resilience to natural disasters in the capital of the Chaco. Our assessment points to the potential positive effects of applying such approach to other areas of Chaco province and in particular to the Bermejo lower river basin where problems of inter-jurisdictional coordination can exacerbate the vulnerabilities and risk exposure of the population and delay early recovery interventions.

The UNDP Country Office in Argentina has made concrete actions toward the contribution to mainstreaming the prevention of natural disasters. The most recent example is Project ARG/05/020 " National Program for the Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risks" that contributed to a thorough mapping of vulnerabilities and environmental threats in all provinces. Also, it supported the strengthening of the platform for risk management and prevention at the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services and the inclusion into national legislation of a federal strategy for risk prevention and a selection criterion for future federal investments. The ultimate strategy is to promote the prevention of natural disasters as a public policy. The challenge remains to translate the federal law into practices at the provincial level, but the normative framework provides initial evidence of the potential sustainability of the initiative.

In this context, the proposed Action intends to continue a sustained strategy in the area of resilience to natural disasters, risk management and disaster relief and rehabilitation by focusing on concrete cases of action, testing and replicating them.

### **5.2 Continuum strategy (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)**

UNDP in Argentina possess extensive experience in the application of this "communal protection" approach in the Chaco province. For instance, UNDP is currently implementing two projects, one related to sustainable management of subsistence agriculture and other related to risk prevention and mitigation that has developed some actions in Resistencia, the capital of the province. These interventions have built up deep knowledge in relation to the region's socio economic conditions as well as the degree of resilience to natural disasters in the capital of the Chaco. Our assessment points to the potential positive effects of applying such approach to other areas of Chaco province and in particular to the Bermejo lower river basin where problems of inter-jurisdictional coordination can exacerbate the vulnerabilities and risk exposure of the population and delay early recovery interventions.

### **5.3 Mainstreaming (e.g. Disaster Risk Reduction, Children, Human rights, Gender, Environmental impacts, others to be specified)**

Argentina has made significant progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) on a range of issues. These include reducing absolute poverty from 48 per cent to less than 30 per cent and extreme poverty from 30 per cent to 10 per cent between 2002 and 2006, and increasing the percentage of the population who have access to drinking water and sewers (80 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively), etc.

Notwithstanding the above actions to prevent and reduce natural disasters are therefore an important contribution to the Millennium Goals since, it is the poor who, in an ever-deepening cycle of poverty and inequality, suffer most directly and cruelly from environmental deterioration which itself increases the likelihood and extent of natural disasters. When faced with natural



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disasters, the poor not only witness the destruction of their sources of income and their homes but also, by spending their limited resources on reconstruction, find themselves at a disadvantage during rehabilitation after a disaster, thus speeding up their impoverishment and increasing their own vulnerability.

This proposed action therefore helps to achieve the MDGs of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1), promoting decent work and promoting gender equality (MDG 3) at the same time as making progress towards meeting the environmental goal of ensuring that by 2015 sustainable development has been integrated into all country policies and programmes and that the loss of natural resources has been reversed (MDG 7).

**5.4 [INT] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain**

**5.5 [FIN] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain**

## 6. FIELD COORDINATION

**6.1 Field co-ordination (indicate the Humanitarian Organisation's participation in coordination mechanisms with other relevant stakeholders, e.g. clusters, NGOs, UN agencies, others to be specified as well as the links with the Consolidated Appeal Process, when relevant)**

The UNDP Country Office will play a key role coordinating and articulating among different stakeholders the implementation of the project. UNDP/BCPR at the regional level also plays a crucial advisory role when it is required. Field coordination will be articulated among the Action's General Coordinator and the UNDP Country Office. The project will also be coordinated with public officials at the national, provincial and local level that are currently involved in other initiatives carried out by UNDP in the region where the Action will take place.

**6.2 National and local authorities (relations established, authorisations, coordination)**

Coordinated strategies will be carried out with the following stakeholders with whom this initiative has been shared:

- The Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services
- The Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development.
- The Bermejo River Commission integrated by the following Provinces: Chaco, Formosa, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Salta y Jujuy
- The Secretary of Planning and Result Evaluation of the Chaco Province.
- The Ministry of Economy, Production and employment of the Chaco Province
- The Public Water Administration of the Chaco Province.
- Local authorities from General Guemes District.
- Local leaders from native and creole communities.

**6.3 Co-ordination with DG ECHO (indicate the Humanitarian Organisation's contacts with DG ECHO and its technical assistants in the field)**

UNDP will create the necessary conditions in order to guarantee that ECHO is informed of the results and recommendations emerged from the coordination meetings. ECHO will be invited to

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participate in all of these meetings and in the workshops that will take place in the watershed area and at the UNDP Country Office.

**6.4 [INT] In case of changes or co-ordination problems, please explain**

**6.5 [FIN] In case of changes or co-ordination problems, please explain**

## 7. IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

### 7.1 Name and address of implementing partner(s)

UNDP Argentina Country Office  
Esmeralda 130, Floor 13<sup>th</sup>  
Ciudad de Buenos Aires  
Argentina.

### 7.2 Status of implementing partners (e.g. NGO, local authorities, etc.) and their role

UNDP Argentina Country Office is the primary partner and will be responsible of coordinating country activities with the other actors participating in this initiative.

### 7.3 Type of relationship with implementing partner(s) and the expected reporting by the implementing partner

The implementing partner will prepare the required normative framework (ToRs/ MoU) in order to set up reporting and monitoring activities to be develop through the Action's lifecycle.

**7.4 [INT] In case of changes, please explain**

**7.5 [FIN] In case of changes, please explain**

## 8. SECURITY AND CONTINGENCY MEASURES

### 8.1 Contingency measures (Plan B/ mitigating actions to be taken if risks and assumptions spelled out in the log-frame materialised)

There is a low risk of occurrence of major disasters and there is not political instability in the region that could interrupt the Action's schedule. The availability of staff will not cause a risk to the viability of the project either because there are specialized human resources in the region.

Finally, partners commitment of participating organisations is the most important precondition for the successful implementation of the Action.

If a situation that put in risk the development of the activities occur, ECHO will be contacted and further changes to activities or schedule will be discussed.

### 8.2 Security considerations

#### 8.2.1 Security situation in the field, describe briefly

The situation in the field of the Action is Stable and does not represent a risk for the team.

#### 8.2.2 Has a specific security protocol for this Action been established?

Yes  No  Standard procedures

If yes please elaborate:

#### 8.2.3 Are field staff and expatriates informed of and trained in these procedures?

Yes  No

**8.3 [INT] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain**

**8.4 [FIN] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain**



## 9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

### 9.1 *Planned communication activities (in field and/or in Europe)*

UNDP will develop a visibility plan in consultation with the local ECHO office and ECHO Regional information officer in line with the EC-UNDP visibility guidelines. The objective of the visibility and communication plan will be to ensure that all the beneficiaries and external stakeholders are aware that the initiative is being undertaken with support from the European Commission. UNDP's (Argentina Country Office) website will have a special section for this project featuring the contribution made to their development.

Every workshop will have as a priority to ensure the visibility of EC- ECHO. Also at least one press conference and 3 press releases regarding this humanitarian action will be developed at the national and the regional level. Finally, national and local Press will be invited at every public event promoted by this initiative.

The tools provided by the "Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field" will be used as key elements for communication activities reflecting the "...shared commitment to communicate the results of the UN/EC partnership to beneficiaries and external stakeholders in the interest of transparency in the use of public funds, and as a means to foster global solidarity..."

### 9.2 *Visibility on durable equipment, major supplies, and at project locations*

The visibility to the EC and ECHO will be given prominence to, as funding agencies and partners in all project activities. The EC – ECHO logos will be placed in all outputs. Additionally, UNDP, other regional organisations and partners, will also feature the logos on its webpage. Workshops will also be key events for ensuring the visibility of EC- ECHO and a part-time consultancy will be hired in order to prepare the publications to be distributed within UNDP, ECHO, public institution, NOGs, local community organizations.

### 9.3 *[INT] In case of changes, please explain*

### 9.4 *[FIN] Report on the relevant activities*

## 10.HUMAN RESOURCES

### 10.1 *Indicate global figures per function and status*

Function	Status <sup>6</sup>	Number of staff	Number of man/ month in project	Comments
Project General Coordinator	Local Staff	1	15	Will coordinate the activities during the entire lifecycle
Operations Consultant	Local Staff	1	8	
Communications Consultant	Local Staff	1	8	
Specialist on meteorology	Local Staff	1	6	

<sup>6</sup> Expat, local staff, staff of the implementing partner,...

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Facilitator/ Specialist on consensus building	Local Staff	4	6	
Cartographic specialist/ GIS	Local Staff	1	8	
Visibility Consultant	Local Staff	1	6	
Trainers of risk prevention and disaster mitigation		4	6	

**10.2 [INT] In case of changes, please explain**

**10.3 [FIN] In case of changes, please explain**



**11. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION<sup>9</sup>**

Eligible cost of Action <sup>10</sup>	Initial budget	Intermediate report		Final committed	Funding of Action (Euros)	Initial	Final state
		Budget	Committed				
Personnel costs	96600				Direct revenue from Action		
Communication, visibility, information	1500				Contribution by applicant	46350	
Equipment costs	131852				Contribution by other donors		
Sub-contracting costs	45000				Contribution requested from ECHO	263000	
Consumables & goods costs	3500				% of total funding:	85	
Other costs	13300						
<b>Subtotal direct eligible costs</b>	<b>291752</b>						
<b>Indirect costs (max. 7%)</b>	<b>17598</b>						
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>309350</b>				<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>309350</b>	

**11.1 [FIN] In case of other donors, please identify the donors and the amount provided**

<sup>9</sup> This table will constitute annex II of the signed Agreement.

<sup>10</sup> The partner can use another representation of costs in line with the current practice in its organisation. These headings will become the chapters of the final financial reporting. In case personnel costs and the costs on information, communication and visibility are not explicitly available in section 4.3.2, these have to be explicitly mentioned in this table.

## 12. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

### 12.1 FPA number (if applicable)

Not applicable

### 12.2 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Antonio Vigilante, Director, UNDP Office in Brussels

### 12.3 Name, telephone, e-mail and title of the person(s) to be mentioned in Article 7 of the Agreement

**Antonio Vigilante, Director, UNDP Office in Brussels,**

Tel 32 2 505 46 20;

E mail: [undp.brussels@undp.be](mailto:undp.brussels@undp.be)

**Carlos Felipe Martínez, Resident Representative, UNDP Office in Argentina,**

Resident Coordinator, United Nations System in Argentina.

Tel: 54 11 4320 8702

e-mail: [carlos.f.martinez@undp.org](mailto:carlos.f.martinez@undp.org)

### 12.4 Name, telephone, fax and e-mail of the representative in the area of intervention

**Cecilia Ugaz, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Office in Argentina**

Esmeralda 130, Floor 13th

Ciudad de Buenos Aires

Argentina

Tel: 54 11 4320 8704

e-mail: [cecilia.ugaz@undp.org](mailto:cecilia.ugaz@undp.org)

**Daniel Tomasini, Coordinator of the Environment and Sustainable Development Cluster, UNDP Office in Argentina.**

Tel: 54 11 4320 8715

e-mail: [daniel.tomasini@undp.org](mailto:daniel.tomasini@undp.org)

Name of the UNDP Resident Representative and e.g. Deputy RR or Project Manager, together with contact details to be included



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**12.5 Bank account**

Name of bank: ING Belgium SA NV  
Address of branch: 60, Cours Saint Michel/1040 Bruxelles Belgique  
Precise denomination of the account holder: UNDP Contributions Account  
Full account number (including bank codes): 301 018613977  
IBAN account code: BE80301018613977

**13. [FIN] CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S  
COMMENTS**

**Annex A: Procurement table**<sup>11</sup>

Description of the supplies, services or works	Quantity	Amount (EUR)	Procurement procedure <sup>12</sup>	Derogation Y/N	(Forecast) Launch date procedure <sup>13</sup>	(Forecast) Contracting date

<sup>11</sup> This table is **only mandatory for Agreements with an A-control mechanism**. It regroups the main significant procurement procedures for this Action and will be updated at proposal, intermediate report and final report stage. The Partner may attach a table with another lay-out (e.g. already used inside the project) provided that at least the above mentioned information is available. These tables do not have to be provided for Agreements with a P-control mechanism.

<sup>12</sup> Open international tender, open local tender, negotiated procedure, single quote, framework contract or use of a Humanitarian Procurement Centre (HPC).

<sup>13</sup> The dates can also be expressed in number of weeks after the start of the Action.