

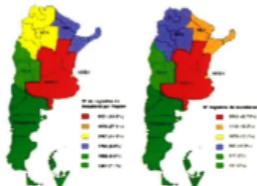
CONSIDERACIONES PREVIAS

Natural Disasters in the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway (River Plate Basin) from Argentina

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The most frequent type of disasters in this region are those caused by weather, because they represent a little more than 87% of the total. These include: flood, alluvium, gale, windstorm, landslide, drought, forest fire, fog, thunderstorms, accidents caused by weather phenomena and the seasonal low waters and/or shallow waters of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers.

Figura 4.24: Registros de desastres (1970-2007) por región



- In this region, the highly predominant types of disaster are floods, which are present in 68.2% of records of weather events, and in 60.1% of all types of disasters.
- The province which concentrates the greatest impacts is Santa Fe, closely followed by Formosa, and then, Chaco.

Adaptation and mitigation

- A trust fund for Hydric Infrastructure (Hydric Fund) has been created that is paid for by a rate on the sale of gasoline and natural gas for automobiles. This Fund's resources are applied to moderate the effects of floods, and to the development of hydraulic work infrastructure projects. The Secretariat of Public Works of the Federal Planning and Infrastructure Ministry has been using the Hydric Fund to carry out the Federal Plan for the Control of Floods.
- Argentina has an early alert system in place to reduce the damages caused by floods. The National Weather Service is responsible for the case of heavy rains, while the Naval Hydrology Service is responsible for the case of risings of the River Plate and its coastal floods; the alert for risings of the great rivers of the littoral is given by the National Water Institute.