

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operation update

Bolivia: floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBO007
GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000032-BOL](#)
Operation update n° 2
30 November 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update: 2 May to 12 August 2012.

Appeal target (current): 503,659 Swiss francs.

Appeal coverage: 52 per cent; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 14 March 2012 for 503,659 CHF to assist 2,000 families (10,000 beneficiaries) for 6 months.
- [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#): 116,138 Swiss francs were initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) to respond.
- An operation update was published on 14 June 2012.
- With the current update, the operation timeframe of implementation will be extended until 15 December 2012.



The Plan of Action of the Bolivian Red Cross has a strong community-based component, with beneficiaries not only involved in the selections of target families, but also on the coordination of dengue prevention activities. Source: BRC.

Summary: Like their neighbour countries in the Andean region, Bolivia suffered an intense rainy season during the first months of 2012 as result of La Niña weather phenomena. On 22 February, the Bolivian government declared a State of National Emergency for the departments of Cochabamba, Pando, Oruro and La Paz. By 7 March, the government had reported 13,817 families affected and 13 confirmed deaths.

In order to assist the most vulnerable families affected by the floods, the Bolivian Red Cross coordinated with community members to select those in most need of relief. The National Society has reached 1,900 families with food parcels and kitchen sets, and 415 families with mosquito nets, jerry cans and chlorine for household treatment of water. These disease prevention activities are being complemented with educational and cleaning campaigns to control the dengue outbreak in the region. However, due to unforeseen administrative delays, the National Society has requested an extension of the implementation timeframe to ensure that the dengue prevention activities can be properly completed in the Puerto Villarroel, department of Cochabamba. The operation will therefore be completed by 15 December 2012. In line with the IFRC's reporting standards, the final report (narrative and financial) is due 90 days after the end of the operation (by the end of March 2013).

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal interim financial report or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

The 2012 rainy season in Bolivia was significantly more intense than average as result of La Niña weather phenomenon. By February the situation was quite severe, and on 22 February the Bolivian government declared a State of National Emergency for the departments of Cochabamba, Pando, Oruro and La Paz through Decree No. 1145. Two weeks later, on 7 March, the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence (Viceministerio de Defensa Civil, VIDECI) reported 13,817 families affected and 13 confirmed deaths with several overflowed rivers, landslides, hailstorms and widespread flooding across the country affecting 121 municipalities. In addition, the situation was aggravated by a dengue outbreak that Bolivia was experiencing at the time of the floods, with a decree from the Ministry of Health and Sports (No. 1869) declaring a state of national dengue alert and sanitation emergency for the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

Currently, the scenario has improved and the situation has stabilized with the discontinuation of rains. The National Society has concluded all emergency actions and is now concentrating its efforts to prevent the worsening on the dengue outbreak.

Coordination and partnerships

The coordination of the disaster response at national level is under VIDECI who, alongside local authorities and humanitarian organizations, form the Emergency Operation Centres at national, departmental and municipal level. The BRC is part of the technical and operational team of national response, where its information gathering capacity plays an important role. This information is shared not only with the governmental authorities, but also with other organizations involved in the national response system.

Another coordination mechanism have been the two extended UNETE meetings led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which had occurred in addition to technical cluster meetings for nutrition, health, education and protection.

Within the National Society, the emergency operation is under the leadership of the disaster relief unit which is working alongside the health and communications departments. In addition, with the assistance of a contribution from The Canadian Red Cross Society, a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) from the Paraguayan Red Cross was able to travel to Bolivia for 6 weeks, from March to April 2012 to support early coordination. The National Society is also being supported by the Red Cross Society of China. Through this partnership, some 300 families from rural areas of the Pando department will receive food and non-food relief items.

National Society Capacity Building: The BRC's disaster response and relief unit has a National Relief Plan that integrated a community-based risk reduction component which includes institutional and community trainings. As result of the current operation, some weaknesses were detected in the local emergency response centres, and the National Society is coordinating with VIDECI to develop a plan of action that will tackle the response needs found, particularly in the branches located in isolated areas distant from larger cities such as Cobija.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview: During the period covered by the current update, the National Society completed the distribution of kitchen sets and food parcels to 1,900 affected families from the departments of Cochabamba, Oruro and Pando to assist families that had lost their subsistence crops. In addition, the BRC started their community-based dengue prevention campaign, prioritizing the municipalities of Cobija in the Pando department and Puerto Villarroel in Cochabamba. The campaigns include the coordination with educational centres to provide information and complete cleaning days alongside the students. To support these activities, an epidemic control training was conducted with the participation of 23 Red Cross volunteers and government health representatives. To complement the educational and cleaning

sessions, the National Society initiated the distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans and chlorine for the treatment of water at household level.

The table below indicates the new prioritized aims of the emergency appeal based on the current coverage of the emergency appeal, which also takes into account an integrated approach, were target regions are assisted simultaneously by distribution of relief items, health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion objectives. The livelihood objective will not be implemented.

| Action | No. of target families | | | Total |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | Pando | Cochabamba | Oruro | |
| Distribution of hygiene kits and food parcels | 800 | 500 | 600 | 1,900 |
| Items for safe water | 500 | 500 | - | 1,000 |
| Vector control | 500 | 500 | - | 1,000 |
| Distribution of mosquito nets | 500 | 500 | - | 1,000 |
| Dengue and personal hygiene awareness campaign | 5 day-long educational campaigns | 5 day-long educational campaigns | - | 10 day-long educational campaigns |

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: 2,000 affected families from the departments of Pando, Cochabamba and Oruro will benefit from the provision of essential food and non-food items to alleviate the effects of the emergency.

Output: 2,000 families (10,000 persons) will receive food parcels and hygiene kits

Activities:

- Identify and select families in affected areas.
- Procure locally food parcels and hygiene kits.
- Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.
- Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.
- Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Progress: On the period covered by the current report, the Bolivian Red Cross has reached 1,600 families with food parcels and hygiene kits supported by the Emergency Appeal. With families losing their crops sometimes as much as 70 per cent of their agricultural production, the food parcels distributed by the National Society were part of the effort to assist them until recovery activities could be completed.

| Department | Municipality | No. of communities ¹ | Families targeted | Families reached | % of target reached |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Pando | Cobija | 11 | 800 | 500 | 62.5 |
| Oruro | Toledo | 26 | 600 | 600 | 100 |
| Cochabamba | Quillacollo | 7 | 500 | 500 | 100 |
| | | 44 | 1,900 | 1,600 | 80 |

The 800 families targeted in Pando, only 62 per cent were reached with the support of the Emergency Appeal. However, the BRC in partnership with the Red Cross Society of China reached the remaining 300 families that were selected in this department.

After the National Society completed assessments and provided tickets to selected families, distributions were carried out by volunteers in the Pando department on 21 April, Oruro department on 5 May, and in the Cochabamba department on 26 May. Distributions occurred in prearranged locations and dates, where a representative of the selected families arrived with the ticket provided and an identification card.

In the case of the distribution in the Pando department, all items were procured locally, while the items distributed in Oruro and Cochabamba were procured in La Paz city and then dispatched through large tonnage trucks.

| Emergency health | |
|--|--|
| Outcome: The risk of dengue and other water related diseases of 1,000 families in the affected areas is reduced through a comprehensive response. | |
| Outputs | Activities planned |
| <p>Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to 1,000 families (5,000 beneficiaries) in 5 departments.</p> <p>All branches of the National Society are involved in the emergency planning process to respond to health needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct five rapid health assessments. • Refresh training on epidemic control for volunteers. • Train municipal volunteers, teachers and other health personnel on epidemic control and community health promotion. • Carry out educational campaigns on dengue prevention at community level. • Distribute 1,000 mosquito nets impregnated with insecticide. • Conduct a communications campaign with radio spots and reading materials. • Conduct and monitor community-based health first aid (CBHFA) programmes with selected communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct one workshop with National Society's staff and volunteers from their nine branches for a health contingency planning process. |

Progress: a three-month emergency appeal health coordinator has been selected by the National Society. Under his leadership, a workshop on Epidemic Control was completed in Cobija with the participation of 23 persons, volunteers of the BRC's Pando branch and members of the Departmental

¹ The annex has detailed information of communities reached by the National Society.

Health Services (Servicio Departamental de Salud, SEDES). For the remainder of the operation, these trained personnel will carry out a community-based dengue prevention campaign, installing informative fairs and organizing cleaning fairs in educational centres.

In addition, all mosquito nets have been procured and dispatched to Cobija, where they have been distributed to 415 families as part of the dengue prevention efforts. Although the mosquito that transmits dengue is active during day time, afternoon naps are a common element of the culture and mosquito nets are needed for protection.

| Area | No. of families reached |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Barrio Frontera | 55 |
| Porvenir | 19 |
| Cachuelita | 34 |
| Filadelfia | 7 |
| San Pedro | 121 |
| Bolpedra | 50 |
| Cataratas | 129 |
| Total | 415 |

An additional 73 mosquito nets, as well as jerry cans and chlorine for water treatment, were provided to support the emergency response teams of the Bolivian Army and Navy, Pando Division, which was engaged in containing the forest fires that sprung in different rural areas.

Challenges: Given the current coverage of the Emergency Appeal, the National Society prioritized the area of Cobija in the Pando department and Puerto Villarroel in the Cochabamba department for its health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. It must be notice that Cobija was not only the most affected by the rains and floods, but is also one of the most vulnerable regions in the country, with one of the highest poverty rates, with the presence of tropical diseases typical of the Amazonian regions, and lack of adequate connecting roads. Puerto Villarroel was also chosen for being a high risk area for dengue, located in the tropical region between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

| Outcome: The risk of water related diseases of 1,000 families is reduced through vector control activities and access to safe drinking water. | |
|--|--|
| Outputs | Activities planned |
| 1,000 families (5,000 persons) in 5 departments where dengue is endemic, are reached with community cleaning campaigns and fumigation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with local authorities the design and implementation of activities. Complete cleaning campaign targeting mosquito-breeding grounds with the participation of educational centres. Procure fumigation supplies to assist the local government authorities in community and household fumigation activities. Carry out hygiene promotion in educational centres. |
| 1,000 families are reached with items for the treatment and safe storage of water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess needs for safe water and select priority areas. Distribute two 10-litre jerry cans to 1,000 families. Procure and distribute chlorine (8 per cent sodium hypochlorite solution) for household water treatment. Monitor the quality of water used in selected communities. Monitor sanitation infrastructures and excreta disposal. |

Progress: the progress and challenges of this sector is deeply related to the ones in the health sector, as the National Society aims toward their completion in an integrated manner. Therefore, the appointed health coordinator will also coordinate all water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities which will be concentrated also in the Pando department and the Cochabamba department. At the

moment the BRC is organizing their community-based epidemic control campaign, consisting in going to educational centres to provide first, information on dengue prevention to later implement cleaning days with the support of teachers and students, to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds.

The National Society has also progressed with the procurement of fumigation materials (insecticide and a bio-larvicide) to support the fumigation efforts of the local government, as well as the jerry cans and chlorine for household water treatment. These items were acquired in Santa Cruz and La Paz departments, and dispatched to Cobija. The jerry cans and chlorine were distributed alongside the mosquito nets to the 415 families mentioned in the table presented in the emergency health sector. The areas reached with these items were selected for their lack of water distribution systems and electricity.

For the families to be reached in Cochabamba, the National Society has met with the mayor of Puerto Vallaruel, and educational and health representatives to coordinate the distribution, as well as dengue prevention activities. Families to be reached with the items for household water treatment were selected alongside Federación de Campesinos (Farmers Federation).

Livelihoods

| Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 500 families who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the floods. | |
|---|--|
| Outputs | Activities planned |
| 500 families receive technical and material support to recover their agricultural production. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and develop a technical assessment and intervention strategy. • Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions (agricultural associations, cooperatives and/or NGOs). • Provide technical support on the conservation of soils. • Distribute seeds commonly used in the area. • Organize alongside the communities the building of protective barriers around crops. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities. |

Progress: With the current Emergency Appeal coverage, this sector of the operation is not being implemented.

Logistics

| Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Bolivian Red Cross to respond is strengthened with technical support for local procurement. | |
|---|--|
| Outputs | Activities planned |
| Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support to facilitate the procurement and distribution of relief items. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support for the local procurement process of 2,000 hygiene kits, jerry cans and food parcels, as well as 1,000 impregnated mosquito nets. • Deploy (if required) a logistics IFRC staff to support procurement processes. |

Progress: As the National Society went through a local procurement process within last's year appeal and the experience is fresh within the organization, no new technical support from the IFRC's Logistics Service has been required thus far.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The communications department of the BRC releases information on the organizations objectives and actions through the institutional webpage, as well as through the publication of information bulletins that are delivered to media outlets, particularly those with a close relationship with the organization. In

addition, the National Society seizes the opportunity of meetings with other organizations, and radio and television interviews to provide detailed information on their humanitarian actions. The department has been successful with radio and printed press, with interviews to the President of the BRC and articles being published in media of wide circulation in the city of La Paz. The initiative taken by the communication staff has developed into a close bi-directional working relationship with journalists who now seek the National Society for updates on their achievements.

Contact information

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

- **Bolivian Red Cross:** Dr. Abel Peña y Lillo, President of the Bolivian Red Cross; email: secretaria@cruzrojaboliviana.org; phone: (5912) 220 2934/ 212 9225; fax (5912) 235 9102.
- **IFRC regional representation:** Carlos Iñigo Barrera, regional representative for the Andean countries; email: ci.barrera@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Americas zone office,** phone: +507 317 3050
 - Benoit Porte, Disaster Response and Early Recovery Unit acting coordinator; email: benoit.porte@ifrc.org
 - Jane Grimshaw, PMER manager; email: jane.grimshaw@ifrc.org
 - Inga Purmalis, resource mobilization officer; email: inga.purmalis@ifrc.org
 - Douglas Baquero, regional logistic coordinator; email: douglas.baquero@ifrc.org; phone: +507 6747 3146; fax: +507 316 1347
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, quality assurance senior officer, phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: christine.south@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Emergency Appeal interim financial report [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

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

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

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

ANNEX – Families reached with relief items

| No. | Department | Community | No. of families | Partner |
|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Pando | Villamontes | 160 | IFRC |
| 2 | | Mapajo | 165 | IFRC |
| 3 | | Junin | 52 | IFRC |
| 4 | | Cataratas | 90 | IFRC |
| 5 | | Bajo Virtudes | 33 | IFRC |
| 6 | | Porvenir | 80 | Red Cross Society of China |
| 7 | | Cachuelita | 30 | Red Cross Society of China |
| 8 | | Bella Flor | 45 | Red Cross Society of China |
| 9 | | Filadelfia | 35 | Red Cross Society of China |
| 10 | | Bolpedra | 50 | Red Cross Society of China |
| 11 | | San Pedro | 60 | Red Cross Society of China |
| Sub-total | | | 800 | |
| 12 | Oruro | Coopata | 22 | IFRC |
| 13 | | Yarcuma | 21 | IFRC |
| 14 | | Machacamarca | 27 | IFRC |
| 15 | | Alto Saucari | 20 | IFRC |
| 16 | | Villa Cruce | 22 | IFRC |
| 17 | | Jacha Ullami | 24 | IFRC |
| 18 | | Cari Cari | 26 | IFRC |
| 19 | | Chuquiña | 23 | IFRC |
| 20 | | Quisiñoca | 22 | IFRC |
| 21 | | Toma Toma | 26 | IFRC |
| 22 | | Tijllacahua | 22 | IFRC |
| 23 | | Challavito | 27 | IFRC |
| 24 | | Pasto Grande | 20 | IFRC |
| 25 | | Challa Cruz | 20 | IFRC |
| 26 | | Culluri | 20 | IFRC |
| 27 | | Chocarasi | 25 | IFRC |
| 28 | | Sica Ullani | 24 | IFRC |
| 29 | | Jilajpi | 20 | IFRC |
| 30 | | Jauso | 26 | IFRC |
| 31 | | Untavi | 27 | IFRC |
| 32 | | Catuyo | 31 | IFRC |
| 33 | | Tres Cruces | 22 | IFRC |
| 34 | | Huallanco | 22 | IFRC |
| 35 | | Autoridades Originarias | 12 | IFRC |
| 36 | | Sunavi | 24 | IFRC |
| 37 | | Quisca | 25 | IFRC |
| Sub-total | | | 600 | |
| 38 | Cochabamba | Esquilan Agrario | 46 | IFRC |
| 39 | | Villa Asunción | 89 | IFRC |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|----------------------|-------|------|
| 40 | | Agrario Sapenco | 48 | IFRC |
| 41 | | Miranda Siles Sud | 60 | IFRC |
| 42 | | Sapenco Libertad | 105 | IFRC |
| 43 | | Martín Cardenas | 23 | IFRC |
| 44 | | Sumunpaya Kullco | 129 | IFRC |
| Sub-total | | | 500 | |
| Total | | | 1,900 | |

MDRBO007 - Bolivia - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 mar 12

Appeal Timeframe: 28 feb 12 to 30 sep 12

Interim Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2012/2-2012/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2012/2-2012/10 |
| Appeal | MDRBO007 |
| Budget | APPROVED |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | 503,659 | | | | | 503,659 | |
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Cash contributions | | | | | | | |
| <i>American Red Cross</i> | 68,021 | | | | | 68,021 | |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i> | 36,136 | | | | | 36,136 | |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i> | 16,600 | | | | | 16,600 | |
| <i>Red Cross of Monaco</i> | 12,019 | | | | | 12,019 | |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i> | 39,910 | | | | | 39,910 | |
| <i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i> | 68,013 | | | | | 68,013 | |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i> | 18,029 | | | | | 18,029 | |
| <i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i> | 200 | | | | | 200 | |
| C1. Cash contributions | 258,928 | | | | | 258,928 | |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i> | 116,138 | | | | | 116,138 | |
| C4. Other Income | 116,138 | | | | | 116,138 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | 375,066 | | | | | 375,066 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 375,066 | | | | | 375,066 | |
| Coverage = DIA | 74% | | | | | 74% | |

II. Movement of Funds

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 | |
| C. Income | 375,066 | | | | | 375,066 | |
| E. Expenditure | -257,124 | | | | | -257,124 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 117,942 | | | | | 117,942 | |

MDRBO007 - Bolivia - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 mar 12

Appeal Timeframe: 28 feb 12 to 30 sep 12

Interim Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2012/2-2012/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2012/2-2012/10 |
| Appeal | MDRBO007 |
| Budget | APPROVED |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| | | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | | |
| A | | B | | | | | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | 503,659 | | | | | | 503,659 | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 18,371 | 7,853 | | | | 7,853 | 10,519 | |
| Food | 102,879 | | | | | | 102,879 | |
| Seeds & Plants | | 5,189 | | | | 5,189 | -5,189 | |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 98,286 | 2,059 | | | | 2,059 | 96,227 | |
| Medical & First Aid | | 3,089 | | | | 3,089 | -3,089 | |
| Teaching Materials | 4,593 | | | | | | 4,593 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 5,511 | | | | | | 5,511 | |
| Other Supplies & Services | 76,424 | | | | | | 76,424 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 306,064 | 18,190 | | | | 18,190 | 287,874 | |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Computers & Telecom | 3,169 | | | | | | 3,169 | |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 3,169 | | | | | | 3,169 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 13,319 | | | | | | 13,319 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 5,511 | 1,012 | | | | 1,012 | 4,500 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 18,830 | 1,012 | | | | 1,012 | 17,819 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 29,394 | 51 | | | | 51 | 29,343 | |
| National Staff | 3,123 | 3,193 | | | | 3,193 | -70 | |
| National Society Staff | 13,962 | 540 | | | | 540 | 13,423 | |
| Volunteers | 8,267 | 6,202 | | | | 6,202 | 2,065 | |
| Total Personnel | 54,746 | 9,985 | | | | 9,985 | 44,761 | |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | | | | |
| Consultants | 12,676 | | | | | | 12,676 | |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fe | 12,676 | | | | | | 12,676 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 58,052 | | | | | | 58,052 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 58,052 | | | | | | 58,052 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 5,511 | 5,596 | | | | 5,596 | -85 | |
| Information & Public Relations | 2,756 | 518 | | | | 518 | 2,238 | |
| Office Costs | 2,664 | 1,335 | | | | 1,335 | 1,329 | |
| Communications | 3,399 | 889 | | | | 889 | 2,509 | |
| Financial Charges | 5,052 | -1,030 | | | | -1,030 | 6,082 | |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | | 1,694 | | | | 1,694 | -1,694 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 19,382 | 9,002 | | | | 9,002 | 10,380 | |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | 202,068 | | | | 202,068 | -202,068 | |
| Total Operational Provisions | | 202,068 | | | | 202,068 | -202,068 | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recov | 30,740 | 15,617 | | | | 15,617 | 15,123 | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 30,740 | 15,617 | | | | 15,617 | 15,123 | |
| Pledge Specific Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee | | 350 | | | | 350 | -350 | |
| Pledge Reporting Fees | | 900 | | | | 900 | -900 | |
| Total Pledge Specific Costs | | 1,250 | | | | 1,250 | -1,250 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 503,659 | 257,124 | | | | 257,124 | 246,536 | |



MDRBO007 - Bolivia - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 14 mar 12

Appeal Timeframe: 28 feb 12 to 30 sep 12

Interim Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2012/2-2012/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2012/2-2012/10 |
| Appeal | MDRBO007 |
| Budget | APPROVED |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | | Variance |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| | | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL | |
| | A | | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | 503,659 | | | | | 503,659 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 246,536 | | | | | 246,536 | |