



DREF Operation	Operation no. MDRBO009
Date of issue: 24 April 2015	GLIDE number: FL-2014-000008-BOL
Date of disaster: February/March 2014	
Operation start date: 19 February	Time frame: 4 months
Host National Society: Bolivian Red Cross	Operation Budget: CHF 331,399
Number of people affected: 338,995 people (67,799 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 5,000 people (1,000 families)
No. of National Societies involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross	
No. of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Action Against Hunger, CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), European Union's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), Global Vision, Oxfam, Plan International, REPSOL BOLIVIA, Save the Children, United Nations (UN), White Helmets	

<Click [here](#) to view the contact information; Click [here](#) to view the final financial report>

On behalf of the Bolivian Red Cross, the IFRC would like to thank the Canadian Red Cross Society, DG ECHO and the Swiss Red Cross which contributed to a partial replenishment of the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, DG ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors.

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the situation

Rainy season in Bolivia started between November and December 2013. Intensified rainfall occurred from January to March 2014. At the end of January, 22,766 families were affected in the country's 9 departments. In response, the Plurinational State of Bolivia declared a "National Emergency" by Supreme Decree 1878 on

January 27, stating that the government had sufficient resources to address the situation and would not request support from international organizations.

The floods later worsened, further impacting the departments of Beni and Pando in Bolivia's Amazon region, including the basins of the Beni, Mamore, Madera and Itenez rivers; the department of Beni was the most affected.

The National Integrated Risk Management System (SINAGER) of the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence in its March damage report published the following information:

TOTAL GENERAL	156 Municipalities in 9 Departments	67,799 affected families	49,303 Hectares.	4.637 Affected Has.(Source MDRyT)	2,218 Affected Houses	64 Deaths	10 Missing
----------------------	--	---------------------------------	-------------------------	--	------------------------------	------------------	-------------------

Source: SINAGER REPORT – 3 March 2014

<i>Department</i>	<i>Affected families</i>
<i>Beni</i>	<i>10,701</i>
<i>Chuquisaca</i>	<i>12,284</i>
<i>Cochabamba</i>	<i>22,431</i>
<i>La Paz</i>	<i>8,889</i>
<i>Oruro</i>	<i>170</i>
<i>Potosí</i>	<i>5,042</i>
<i>Santa Cruz</i>	<i>5,988</i>
<i>Tarija</i>	<i>567</i>
<i>Pando</i>	<i>1,727</i>
TOTAL	67,799



Bolivian RC volunteers assessing flood damages. Source: BRC

The floods hit Bolivia's 9 Departments. As of March, the VIDECI reported 67,799 families affected, and the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (*Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras*, MDR –T) reported that 99,434 hectares of productive land has been affected. In addition, 1,979,726 head of cattle have been affected and 217,074 lost.

There were 5,717 families living in 215 temporary shelters, which were in several municipalities, but principally in the Department of Beni. In addition, approximately 7,000 families in need of drinking water, health care and hygiene were reported. An important problem was determined by the deterioration or destruction of the roads linking the communities with centres where food and non-food supplies were provided and products were sold was identified as a serious problem. The Ministry of Health reported that the infrastructure of some of the centres was affected, reducing the assistance to affected families. Meanwhile, suspected cases of Dengue were also increasing, as there were 260 confirmed cases.

Faced with this scenario, the government convened a meeting with international organizations to request cooperation in installation and management of shelters in different municipalities. Up to this point, the government had not sought international support. The humanitarian organizations were tracking and monitoring the situation. After this request the organizations activated their emergency support protocols.



Damages caused by floods. Source: BRC

Summary of actions

General situation of the National Society

The Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) consists of a National Boards

based in the city of La Paz, one branch in nine departments of Bolivia and municipal branches with respective Boards with experience in emergency and disasters response related to natural hazards and social unrest. Alerts are issued by the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) of BRC prior to an emergency, which provides the structure for executive decision-making in emergencies and disasters. The EOC has a minimal permanent structure responsible for promoting planning, coordination and the maintenance of operations among the different levels and jurisdictions of the Bolivian Red Cross involved in preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters; the same structure is replicated at the branch level.

In recent years, emergencies and natural hazards related to disasters such as floods and landslides have increased in intensity and frequency in Bolivia. This has led to a corresponding improvement in the responsiveness of Bolivian Red Cross's National Intervention Team NIT trained volunteers, who are specialized in water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, health emergencies and general NIT.

The BRC has responded to the emergency through its branches in the 9 affected departments by supporting evacuation and rapid assessments in coordination with local municipal authorities and governors. At the seat of government located in the city of La Paz, BRC participated in coordination meetings convened by the Vice Ministry Civil Defence (VIDECI), OCHA and other UN agencies, the European Union and other international organizations in Bolivia.

For the field operations, there was coordination between the Units of Risk Management and Municipal EOC and the Governorates and district Civil Defence. In general, CRB volunteers provided pre-hospital care and first aid to the affected population, and they also maintained direct coordination with the SINAGER (Integrated National System for Disaster Risk Management), the National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology

(SENAMHI) Early Warning Unit, National Navy Service of Meteorology and Hydrology, Bolivian Highway Administrator (ABC), the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDR-T), the National Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Innovation (INIAF) and the Ministry of Health.

In these situations, the Bolivian Red Cross submits information to the Lima Regional Representation of the IFRC. In view of the changing needs of the beneficiaries, the Bolivian Red Cross requested DREF funds in order to support the affected families. The IFRC Regional Disaster Management Coordinator was deployed along with BRC staff to conduct a rapid needs assessment in the most affected region in Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Buenaventura in the Departments of Beni and La Paz, located in the three margins of the Beni river basin to verify the need for the DREF request.



Meeting with affected families. Source: BRC

General Situation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent in the country

The IFRC Disaster Management Delegate, in conjunction with the National Relief and Disaster Manager of BRC, conducted a needs assessment in the field in early February. The visit included the municipalities of Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura Reyes. The Plan of Action for the "Bolivia Floods 2014" operation was created and coordination activities with other humanitarian actors were undertaken with the collected data.

The Spanish Red Cross delegate, who was conducting development projects at that time, activated an emergency response intervention with AECID funds. The Spanish Red Cross provided support to the preparation of a technical response plan. Based on the situation and the field evaluation that was conducted, the BRC and SRC determined that assistance for 400 families in the municipalities of Riberalta and Guayaramerin, which also located on banks of the Beni river and further north in the DREF intervention area, was needed.

The Cooperation Office of the Swiss Red Cross is funding a project to prevent Dengue in 500 vulnerable families to guard against potential epidemics. Also, the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation, along with the German Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross, which are conducting development projects, has been monitoring the situation.



Bolivian RC, IFRC in a coordination meeting with local authorities. Source: BRC

Situation related to Red Cross and Red Crescent International Movement external agencies working in the country

Global assistance was provided by the Plurinational Government of Bolivia through the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence - VIDECI. Food assistance was provided to all municipalities with the support of the Emergency and Relief General Directorate of the VIDECI. This Directorate was composed of members of the armed forces, who actively supported evacuation and protection actions for families and cattle. The Ministry of Health sent health professional staff brigades and medicine to affected municipalities. Governorates and Municipalities applied articles of the National Emergency Declaration to release emergency funds in order to respond to the floods.

Information and coordination meetings were convened by the VIDECI and local governments, humanitarian organizations and the international cooperation. The Ministry of Planning and Development organized a similar meeting.

The European Union organized an inter-institutional meeting attended by international organizations, embassies and consulates of UE countries. This meeting was attended by VIDECI representatives, who requested support for installation and management of shelters, damage assessment and roads and water and sanitation infrastructure restoration.

Private organizations also provided support, such as REPSOL. Through the BRC, REPSOL assisted 1,000 families in affected areas. In addition, the Red Cross Society of China donated 30,000 US dollars to assist the affected population.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Livelihoods:

The Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDR-T) reported 99,433 hectares of crops damaged from the onset of floods in November 2013 to March 2014. Crop types differ according to regions. Potato, corn and vegetables were impacted in the Valleys and Altiplano, while rice, cassava, maize, beans and bananas were affected in the Amazon tropics. The most impacted families were poor farmers and indigenous communities dependent on livelihood agriculture. Floods occurred just before the harvest period, so families not only lost their access to the food, but also the resources to restart the next harvest cycle. A total of 26 varieties of agricultural products were damaged.

Crop damage per department

Department	Affected Hectares
Beni	8,686
Chuquisaca	15,329
Cochabamba	25,506
La Paz	24,413
Oruro	0
Potosí	1,335
San Cruz	20,167
Tarija	981
Pando	3,016
TOTAL	99,433

Source: Min. Desarrollo Rural y Tierras – April 2014

As part of the response, the government transferred 24 million bolivianos (around 3.4 million US dollars) to the Agricultural Insurance National Institute (Instituto Nacional de Seguros Agrarios - INSA) to compensate families who owned more than three hectares. In addition to the crop damage, it was reported that 1,979,726 head of cattle were affected 217,074 perished in the floods.

Water and Sanitation:

Water supply systems and water quality were mainly affected in small cities and at the community level. A number of families were evacuated to shelters provided by the municipalities and Civil Defence. Clean drinking water was one of the primary shelter needs, so water bottles were distributed by the staff and rain water was collected by the families for cooking and hygiene purposes.

Health and hygiene promotion activities were identified as urgent needs as inadequate health and sanitation systems could not assist the increasing number of people at risk of water-related diseases.

Health:

The risk of contracting specific flood-related diseases was heightened for evacuees in shelters and particularly for families housed in tents due to the threat posed to the water supply by the large number of affected people that had remained in their homes. As a result of this situation, the Ministry of Health activated its Disaster Contingency Plan prompting the deployment of 64 brigades and 550 physicians to provide care to 7,500 people and the investment of about 114,000 US dollars in medicine, transportation and other medical expenses.

Departmental Health Services reported suspected and confirmed cases of Dengue, which also alerted local health units to take measures to prevent Dengue epidemics. Some health centers were affected by floods and limited the provision of services to the affected population. Flooded and collapsed roads provoked breakpoints in road paths. In many areas, regular access was only possible by river, increasing risk due to strong river currents.

Medical situation	No. of cases
Respiratory infections without pneumonia	1,468
Cutaneous mycoses	871
Parasites	824
Acute diarrheal disease	554
Lumbar Pain	258
Other causes	2,154
Total	6,129

Source: UN Situation Report 2

Shelter

According to a Vice Ministry of Civil Defence report 5,517 families have been accommodated in collective centres in 30 municipalities and in 6 departments. The government addressed food needs in collective centres nationwide and organized "community kitchens" for the preparation of hot meals for families.

During a meeting with international organizations, the Vice Minister of Civil Defence declared that the procurement of tents was the biggest need. The tents were provided mainly through the World Food Programme.

Risk Assessment

Heavy rains caused considerable damage to access roads. The highlands were particularly hard hit as the heavy rains caused countless landslides (mud slides) and the destruction of roads and bridges, which cut off access to affected populations and caused road accidents. Due to this situation, heavy machinery was used extensively to gain access to impacted communities.

In the lowlands, ground saturation caused muddy stretches of road, which halted vehicle traffic and caused road blockages, further isolating the communities. Due to the inherent challenges to road travel, these lower regions are particularly reliant upon the waterways as a means of communication. However, communication and transport the goods are severely limited during the rainy season due to water currents, debris and huge trunks that can damage the boats.

This scenario delayed the arrival of humanitarian supplies to affected communities, forcing the government to use air transport to reach major cities and communities.

The Bolivian Red Cross has safety standards to minimize risks to staff and institutional assets. The BRC takes situational dangers into account and collects information from local and national media, as well as from the Bolivian Highway Administrator (*Administradora Boliviana de Caminos - ABC*), SENAMHI, and the National Police Operational Transit Unit. One such danger is roadblocks, which occur frequently in Bolivia due to social unrest. In the interest of safety, the BRC National Office and the nearby local branches closely monitored the roadblock that occurred during the operation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

To reduce the effects caused by floods in Bolivia for 1,000 families in Beni (Rurrenabaque and Reyes municipalities) and in La Paz department (San Buenaventura municipality) through the implementation of participatory livelihood activities, local market development, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Over the course of the five month operation, coordination with local authorities was improved and the communities were positioned as key players in the "Bolivia Floods 2014 operation.

Humanitarian supplies covered under the cash transfer programme (CTP), with voucher and cash support, were defined in meetings with community members and their leaders. Similarly, the local population was consulted in the prioritization of the most affected families in the receipt of aid. The CTP component was crucial since it combined the food vouchers with cash to respond to additional household needs, such as small tools and supplies that were not covered by other humanitarian organizations.

The contribution of seeds in order to support early recovery was also well received by the targeted communities, which affirmed their agricultural potential by defining different methods of seed production, particularly for household consumption. The interest shown during discussion and technical training meetings for the improvement of agricultural production has been important in achieving the objectives.

The communities expressed that the information-training sessions on health promotion were an important contribution which complemented food aid during floods emergency as well as during the difficult task of restarting the main agricultural activities. Given the challenges and delays, the Bolivian Red Cross has achieved the objectives set at the beginning of the Plan of Action for the "Bolivia Floods 2014" operation.

It is important to mention that the BRC response strategy to combat the flooding, along with the support of the IFRC secretariat, Red Cross Society of China, REPSOL, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and private Bolivian organizations, facilitated the provision of assistance through the concentration of resources and capabilities despite the wide geographical distribution of the intervention. Consequently, the BRC's support was focused on the banks of the Beni River, involving several municipalities, such as San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque, Reyes, Ixiamas, Sena, Guayaramerin and Riberalta.

Proposed strategy

Humanitarian action began with the intervention of the BRC national office staff and volunteers' actions. These actions included pre-hospital care, first aid and engagement with the local first response institutions, such as municipalities through their municipal EOC. In coordination with the EOC, needs assessment work was conducted and institutional capacities defined to ascertain the level of intervention to be deployed.

The intervention with support from the IFRC, through the IFRC Disaster Management Delegate, began with an objective evaluation field visit to the most affected area at the time. The visit included coordination with mayors, social organizations and direct contact with the affected families.

Later, the field team, which consisted of staff from the central office and the local branches, conducted more detailed assessments regarding each component of the project during the response operation implementation. The field team had coordination meetings with the local authorities and communities to

confirm or update data from initial evaluations, which were ever-changing due to the dynamism of the situation and the involvement of other humanitarian organizations.

An inquiries and complaints office was set up in Rurrenabaque to facilitate the beneficiaries' access to information by addressing their questions or concerns; this office was involved in contingency planning during the coordination meetings.

Actions such as, the identification of communities that would work with all of the components of the plan of action, support actions through the provision of vouchers and cash vouchers that backed the initiation of the community recovery work were intertwined during the evolution of the event.

All actions, especially during emergencies and disasters, were initiated through the introduction of Red Cross staff to the local authorities. In this case, the three mayors of the municipalities were included. Later, interviews with agencies supporting affected families were conducted and there was constant communication with the communities through social organizations and frequent visits in order to maintain direct coordination with the main emergency actors throughout the operation.

Operational support services

Human Resources

The National Disaster Relief Unit of the Bolivian Red Cross, in coordination with the National President and the branches, began the operation. Local damage assessment was conducted by the volunteers of the Rurrenabaque and Reyes branches, who later received support from the National Head National Disaster Relief Unit and the IFRC Disaster Management Delegate on their efforts.

Subsequently, a team from the BRC Central Office consisting of the Head of the National Development Unit, the Technical Assistant of Disaster Relief



Meeting with beneficiaries. Source BRC

Unit was deployed, and support from a driver with a 4x4 truck was provided. In the field, a local coordinator, who was selected from among the volunteers of the Reyes branch, was hired. The operation counted on the strong support on both the operative and directive level of volunteers from the Rurrenabaque and Reyes branches.

During the distribution, the field team received support from the Central Office team through the Head of the Youth, and two volunteers from the El Alto branch. As mentioned above, a local coordinator was hired for early recovery actions. An agronomist was hired to support the provision of the seeds.

For the operation, the BRC mobilized trained and experienced staff from the Central Office, which performed emergency operations for about three months, resulting in an over expenditure on mobilization. The operation also benefited from the strong support of volunteers from the two branches listed above.

Logistics and supply chain

The main humanitarian components were the cash transfer program, which took into account two modalities and the seed distribution in the three municipalities that were targeted by the intervention.

Unconditional Cash Transfer: Banco Union was selected for delivery of checks and collection of cash by beneficiaries.

Vouchers Delivery: This modality was agreed upon with targeted communities and defined by the feasibility study. Tested the capabilities of local suppliers, Stores in Rurrenabaque were selected after determining that the local suppliers were capable of providing goods and that trade was possible. The team conducted the procurement process in the field with the support of the RIT delegate, whose procurement tasks were validated by the BRC finance officer and the national president at headquarters.

Communication

During the emergency, the BRC National Communication Unit distributed press releases to various media, such as radio, television and printed media and also posted them on the BRC website.

Three newsletters were delivered to different mass media. In addition, a video on the emergency was released. The BRC transmitted information directly to the public on all of the events in which it was a participant.

Safety

The heavy rains caused landslides, which severely damaged or destroyed numerous roads. The mostly mud roads are shaped by the mountains to the west and the flat land in the tropics. Since the main means of transportation is by road, many fatal accidents occur during the rainy season. Waterway access is fairly similar to road access due to seasonal fluctuations in the size of the river that open up new routes but also isolate limit access to certain communities.

Political wrangling and demonstrations also generated insecurity. Protests by miners blocked the road between Beni and La Paz, creating a scarcity of basic supplies and fuel in Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Buenaventura.

When faced with a risk in an institutional activity, , the BRC protects its personnel and assets through the strict enforcement of its "Safety Standards"; compliance with the "Safety Standards" is even more rigorously enforced during emergencies or disasters. For this operation, air transport was identified as the main means of access to the stricken communities; this was supplemented with the mobilization of personnel in Red Cross vehicles. During the operation, the state of the access roads were continuously monitored and information about their status was relayed to the field staff. As a result, communication was an essential part of the operation. The three, less remote communities relied on television, radio, public telephone, cellular telephones and Internet to communicate, albeit with deficiencies. Meanwhile, cellular telephones were the primary means of communication in the more rural areas. Lastly, DREF funds were used to insure volunteers in the event of an accident, death or disability.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

For every emergency or disaster, technical information is provided to the President of BRC by the National Disaster Relief Unit to facilitate decision-making. These decisions are then reported to the relevant departmental branches. Field teams have the responsibility to ensure the safety of personnel during the operation and to continuously report to the BRC National President and the National Relief Unit orally and in writing. The Volunteers involved in the operation must be authorized by the departmental or municipal branch.

At the onset of the flooding, an initial plan of action was submitted to the IFRC Secretariat. In order to validate the action plan, a field damage assessment was conducted with the support of the IFRC disaster management (DM) delegate. Unfortunately, due to his many occupations, the IFRC Delegate was not able to conduct subsequent visits due to his hectic schedule.

The development of the CTP was supported by a RIT member (Chilean Red Cross) for about two months. At the end of the operation, a satisfaction survey was conducted with the support of the Peruvian Red Cross. The satisfaction survey on the CTP addressed to targeted beneficiaries was developed with the support of the BRC field team (the mission was from May 27 to June 2).

Subsequently, the Chilean Red Cross and Peruvian Red Cross supported a training workshop for volunteers on the Cash Transfer Programme from 17 to 20 June. Also, outside consultants performed an external evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of the IFRC-coordinated DREF operation from 14 to 19 July.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Needs assessment	
Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, monitoring and communication with beneficiaries are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Number of assessments conducted throughout the three-month operation (general and/or sectoral)
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessments are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	# of beneficiaries consulted through a satisfaction survey Assessment reports provide data on affected population disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities
Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Plan of action and sectoral plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed Final evaluation with lessons learned and management response is conducted at the end of the three-month operation
Output 1.3 The operation activities are disseminated at local, national and regional levels	# of press releases promoting the BRC intervention # of publications made by the media about the actions of the BRC and with stories of beneficiaries
Achievements	
<p>Outcome 1. Continuous assessment, monitoring and communication with beneficiaries are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</p> <p>As is customary in an emergency, response operations were initiated through a needs and institutional</p>	

capacities assessment to understand the level of intervention to be implemented. Volunteers from the pertinent branches and staff of the BRC Central Office through the Disaster Relief Unit, which performs monitoring at the national level, lent their support to the initial stages of the assessment. The first BRC DREF proposal was then prepared with the information provided by the branches and the data collected through the National EOC meetings.

The intervention, with support from the IFRC's DM delegate, began with a field assessment in the most affected municipalities, which were at that time: Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Buenaventura. With the gathered information was used in turn to develop the DREF Plan of Action, which provided support to 1,000 families. At the time, the VIDECI reported that 67,799 families in nine Bolivian departments had been affected by the floods. A quick market assessment was also conducted during this visit in which the field team met the suppliers that would be providing supplies to the targeted beneficiaries.



Photo below: Needs and capacities assessment meeting. Source: BRC

Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.

The field team, consisting of staff from the Central Office, the branches of Rurrenabaque and Reyes and the RIT delegate conducted a more detailed market assessment after initial assessment in which it held in-depth interviews with potential suppliers. At the same time, six meetings with community members and their leaders were held in order to familiarize them with the CTP and to obtain suggestions from them. The mayors of the three municipalities were also visited to this end. The mayors of Reyes and Rurrenabaque were not very optimistic about the CTP due to the potential risk of further demands of cash from the population in future emergencies. The mayor of San Buenaventura agreed with the proposal made by the BRC.

The visits and meetings held in March and April produced a detailed assessment of the communities and families that had been chosen for the intervention based on the selection criteria and reaffirmed support for 500 families in Reyes, 250 in Rurrenabaque and 250 in San Buenaventura.

An agronomist was hired to support the delivery of the seeds, whose first tasks were to evaluate the floods' impact on the communities' agricultural production and to calculate the average amount of fertile soil that was needed. Highly participatory community meetings were held in the three municipalities in June, where a list of common agricultural products was drafted to allow for prioritization. This list helped define the types and varieties of seeds that would be provided by the DREF operation

Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

At the national level, the BRC Central Office used cellular telephones and emails to continuously track and monitor the actions on the ground. In addition, Development Unit and Disaster Relief Unit staff remained in the area throughout the operation. Similarly, the head of the National Disaster Relief Unit conducted three monitoring visits to interact with the field team and volunteers and also to strengthen coordination with local authorities and community leaders.

The IFRC supported the Peruvian Red Cross by coordinating a satisfaction survey from 27 May to 2 June,

which queried 160 families from the three municipalities involved in the project. The survey was developed with the support of volunteers from Rurrenabaque and the municipal branches.

IFRC's Regional Representation Office in Lima appointed two consultants to develop the external evaluation of how of the DREF funds were used during the "Bolivia Floods 2014" operation. The field evaluation was conducted from 14 to 19 July. The external evaluation included meetings with the president of the BRC and staff from the Disaster Relief, Development and Finance Units. Interviews with the mayors of the three municipalities, directors and volunteers from the two municipal branches, the operation local coordinator the agronomist and members of the beneficiary communities (leaders, community members and association representatives) were held in the field.

Output 1.3 The operation activities are disseminated at local, national and regional levels

During the emergency, the National Communication Unit issued press releases, which were distributed to various radio, television and print media outlets.

It also publicized the BRC's work through the Red Cross' website (<http://www.cruzrojaboliviana.org>) and produced a video about the humanitarian operation process.

Challenges

The delivery of the vouchers and especially the cash was seen as one of the main challenges, primarily in terms of on publicizing and understanding the concept of the CTP as an alternative tool in humanitarian interventions that emphasizes close interaction between authorities at the national departmental and municipal level and social organizations with the community leaders and members.

The BRC sought to identify potential limitations before beginning the CTP, with strong consideration given to Bolivia's historical experience with CTP. The BRC revealed that the CTP had only been implemented once before in Bolivia and just vouchers had been used.

Another key to reducing risks was to schedule several socialization meetings with authorities and the communities, with more emphasis placed on the meetings with the communities, However, despite these efforts, some levels and sectors of authorities were remained unconvinced about the CTP.

Lessons Learned

Insufficient knowledge of new or existing programs like the CTP on the part of the volunteers disrupts the intervention process. Taking the time to train or provide more detailed information reduces the risk of deadlocks in the humanitarian assistance process caused by miscommunication among the primary actors, such as the authorities, leaders, and the media. .

Health and Care

The risk of diseases caused by the use of contaminated water was high for affected families who were still housebound or had been evacuated to temporary shelters, particularly those in tents. Due to this situation, the Ministry of Health activated its Disaster Contingency Plan, deploying 64 mobile health brigades and 550 physicians to provide care to 7,500 people and investing about 114,000 US dollars in medicines, transportation and other medical expenses.

The Health Departmental Services (Servicios Departamentales de Salud - SEDES) reported many probable cases of dengue and 31 confirmed cases. It also issued warnings about conditions that could facilitate the life cycle of dengue. The departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz reported confirmed cases of dengue, prompting the Ministry to urge the population to take preventive measures against dengue outbreaks.

Some health centres and roads in rural areas were damaged by the floods, which further increased the risk of

disease by limiting access to the affected population. Various communities only accessible by river were also unreachable due to strong currents.

The mobile health brigades deployed by the government contributed to health care; however, BRC identified the need to promote community health and good hygiene actions, addressed firstly to the families living in temporary shelters set up in schools, to schools and other institutions, the families in the shelters in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura, and the families in the communities.

Health and care	
The plan of action is intended to assist 500 families in the Beni Department with the support of the BRC. All actions carried out focus on community participation.	
Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Mortality and morbidity of acute respiratory diseases and vector-borne diseases in targeted affected areas % of people in the BRC catchment area who can access appropriate health promotion
Output 1.1 Epidemic prevention measures carried out	# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities (Participant register from sensitization sessions/trainings/other events).
Achievements	
<p>The BRC National Health Unit held a Community-Based Health and First Aid - CBHFA workshop that used Volunteer Guidelines from 28 to 30 March. The event was addressed to volunteers from the Reyes and Rurrenabaque branches and the local project coordinators. The workshop, which was held in the municipality of Reyes, was attended by 22 volunteers and three members of the Bolivian Navy. Due to time constraints, a separate three-day event aimed solely at the community leaders could not be staged.</p> <p>The community projection was based on a detailed assessment of the communities. Furthermore, a consensus on the communities' availability for these community information-training events was eventually reached after much debate.</p> <p>For the following reasons it was necessary to make some modifications to the proposed plan of action:</p> <p>Since health promotion and water and sanitation are closely related, both themes were incorporated concurrently into the replications of the rapid training events. Banners and brochures were produced and distributed as part of the development of these events.</p> <p>The replications and household visits were proposed separately; however, as stated above, it was unanimously agreed that they would be provided to target communities on the same visit through meetings convened by the community leaders.</p> <p>Three hundred and eighty-one people attended the 14 community workshops. Training events were also conducted in the shelters in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura, as well as the affected communities.</p>	
Challenges	
<p>The development of community workshops did not make as much progress as hoped due mainly to the limited availability of the volunteers at the hours proposed by the communities. Another challenge was that the field team had to devote its time to the distribution of humanitarian aid.</p>	

This situation would have been remedied if a greater number of volunteers were available; nevertheless, activities were carried out according to the availability of the volunteers, who were mostly composed of students and workers. Consequently, it is essential to devote more time to strengthening volunteer management.

Lessons Learned

It is crucial to have a sufficient amount of time to analyze local capacities in order to design strategic intervention proposals for community training during emergencies. A specific coordinator for the training component should be considered since it requires time and effort to coordinate with the communities and the volunteers. However, the fundamental concern should be strengthening the BRC's volunteer management, which involves working on the development of the branches, including the municipal ones, and obtaining the financial resources needed to sustain the action.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

The supply of clean drinking water to communities in distant towns is poor. This is largely due to the fact that the pipes do not circulate potable water since the collection tanks are not equipped with water treatment plants. As a result, the water goes directly from the water source to the tanks and then on to the households. Although these communities have hand pumps to provide ground water, a large segment of the population still drinks water directly from natural sources, such as potentially contaminated springs or rivers.

Heavy rains in Rurrenabaque caused a landslide that destroyed the main water pipelines, limiting this service for several weeks. Several temporary shelters in other locations increased water demand, which resulted in decreased availability. In some cases, bottled water was supplied and water from household rainwater collection was used for the preparation of food and household hygiene.

The health and sanitation system is inadequate in these areas. In emergencies, the situation worsens during emergencies, elevating the risk of water-related diseases. Due to the large number of people in shelters and camps activities to promote health, hygiene promotion and the proper use of water were deemed essential. The need for household visits in affected communities to reduce the risk of water-related diseases was also prioritized.



Water, sanitation and hygiene activities within an affected community. Source: BRC

During United Nations (UN) Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), meetings, the BRC agreed to focus its efforts on hygiene promotion and health care, while the other actors would provide the necessary resources to the humanitarian sector; according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) the HCT is a strategic and operational decision-making team composed of representatives from the UN, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), international NGOs and the Movement.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Population to be assisted: 500 families (approximately 2,500 people) living in shelters and/or affected communities with poor hygiene due to flooding and other vulnerabilities. Sites are defined once an assessment of the state of hygiene in communities is carried out, ensuring the participation of beneficiaries in the proposed activities.

Outcome 1 Reduced risk of water-related and water borne diseases in the target population.

Mortality and morbidity rate of water-related diseases in targeted affected areas

Output 1.1 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards are provided to the affected population.

of people reached by hygiene promotion activities

Achievements

In this operation, water, sanitation, and hygiene and health and care were complementary, thus they were developed simultaneously and under the same strategy. Therefore, the achievements, challenges and lessons learned are identical to the ones in Output 1.1. Please refer to Output 1.1. for this information.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

The MDR-T reported that 99,433 hectares of crops were damaged from the onset of floods in November 2013 to March 2014. The most impacted families were poor farmers and the indigenous communities dependent on livelihood agriculture. Floods occurred just before the harvest period, so families lost not only access to their food, but also the resources to restart next harvest cycle. A total of 26 varieties of agricultural products were damaged.

At the project site, 90 per cent of the community members dedicate themselves to agricultural activities, while a minimal number of them maintain livestock. The majority of people in Reyes earn a living by working as peons on large livestock farms. However, these families also cultivate agricultural products for self-consumption.



Bolivian Red Cross branch preparing for distributions.
Source: BRC

Floods and heavy rains left farmland in the area waterlogged, destroying the means for food security. Recovery will take several months as the flood waters will take at least two months to recede. Most of the affected families are poor farming families; many of them are migrants from the Andean regions (Aymara and Quechua) and from smaller indigenous communities, who subsist on agriculture. Consequently, the BRC prioritized the livelihoods and food security component as part of the early recovery assistance.

The Plurinational Government launched the "Patujú Plan" to fund recovery programs for medium and small farmers, especially for livestock and agricultural recovery. Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDR-T, with the coordination of the BRC was instrumental in providing support to 900 families in these three municipalities, particularly for livestock and agricultural recovery.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Population to be assisted: 1,000 families of small landowners who depend on subsistence agriculture. Support will be provided to help them recover their livelihoods. The National Society will work in the department of Beni to provide a comprehensive response to selected communities (along with stocks in health, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion). Although official figures on agricultural damage in Beni claim that only 140 hectares were damaged, the full extent of the damage was not reported due to inaccessibility of the area. Beni is in fact the most affected department in the country. In order to empower the community before the implementation of the activities, community leaders, affected families and municipalities will be included in the needs assessment and the feasibility study for the CTP.

There may be differences in the amount of the cash subsidy received by families living in rural and urban areas. If this is the case, BRC will implement two different cash transfer programs, increasing the number of beneficiary families in rural areas, where the cost of living is lower. The plan of action and budget will be revised accordingly.

Outcome 1: The immediate food needs of 1,000 affected families are met and the families are provided with means to restore their livelihoods	% target people whose pre-disaster livelihoods are restored or improved at the end of the operation
Output 1.1 Cash transfers are provided to 1,000 households to purchase food.	# of persons/households reached with CTP
Output 1.2 Productive assets/inputs for primary production provided to 1,000 families in accordance with the seasonal calendar via in-kind distribution, cash grants or vouchers.	% of targeted households whose access to productive assets is restored to pre-disaster levels (household survey)

Achievements

PRODUCT 1.1

The initial CTP feasibility study and the needs assessment were conducted at the same time during the field visit. This was a joint effort between the head of the National Disaster Relief Unit of BRC and the IFRC Disaster Management Delegate, who also prepared the final plan of action together. Lastly, the president of BRC approved the delivery of humanitarian assistance to 1,000 families affected by floods in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Buenaventura.

The main component of the intervention was the cash transfer programme (CTP) under voucher and cash delivery modalities to support 250 families in the municipality of San Buenaventura, 250 in Rurrenabaque and 500 in Reyes.

A team from the BRC Central Office, consisting of the Head of the National Development Unit and the Officer of the Disaster Relief Unit, was deployed to develop the CTP. They also had the support of a driver with a 4x4 truck. A local coordinator was hired to support the implementation in the field; volunteers from Rurrenabaque and Reyes branches also provided crucial support. Furthermore, the team also had the support of a RIT member from the Chilean Red Cross for approximately two months.

The first activities included information and socialization meetings about the program with mayors and heads of humanitarian assistance in the three municipalities, who provided initial lists of the affected communities.



Registering beneficiaries for the CTP. Source: BRC

For the identification and selection of potential beneficiary communities several meetings were held with communities leaders and affected families affected to identify and select potential beneficiary communities and also to ensure that the previously proposed selection criteria was met. These lists were developed with active community participation. During these meetings, the population was clearly informed about the purpose and use of the CTP.

The modalities applied by the CTP were:

- **Unconditioned cash transfer.** To this effect: a) it was decided to use the services of Banco Union due mainly to installed capacity at the national level and its clear operating procedures, b) for assistance through cash, bank checks equivalent to 600.00 bolivianos (about 87 US dollars) as a cash transfers mechanism to beneficiaries. Photocopies of all the issued checks were included in the economic progress report that was later submitted.
- **Delivery of voucher.** Several meetings were held in communities in order to agree on the type of assistance to be rendered. It was decided that the beneficiaries would receive, a) packages of food supplies and items in equal amounts, b) basic hygiene kits.

Market research and the identification of providers with expertise to meet the demands of the delivery of supplies were completed simultaneously. Two suppliers were selected, Iris and Cochabamba, which are both in the town of Rurrenabaque and a contractual agreement to provide assistance to 600 families each was reached. The voucher form that was used is attached; economic progress report forwarded copy of vouchers delivered.

Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja

NÚMERO DE CONTROL: N° 301051

PROYECTO INUNDACIONES BOLIVIA 2014
VOUCHER PARA BENEFICIARIOS

INFORMACIÓN PARA EL BENEFICIARIO

El presente Voucher o Cupón representa la entrega de artículos alimentarios y de higiene, mismos que fueron consensuados directamente con los Beneficiarios en los referido a su contenido así como a las cantidades establecidas; se convierte de esta manera en una entrega de Ayuda Humanitaria de productos por un valor de Bs. 600 (SEISCIENTOS BOLIVIANOS), como respuesta a sus necesidades más prioritarias.

INFORMACIÓN DEL COMERCIO:

NOMBRE DEL COMERCIO: _____ NIT: _____
 DIRECCIÓN DEL COMERCIO: _____ C.I.: _____
 MUNICIPIO: _____

INFORMACIÓN DEL BENEFICIARIO:

NOMBRE DEL BENEFICIARIO: _____
 C.I.: _____ TELÉFONO DE REFERENCIA: _____

FECHA DE ENTREGA Y CANJE DEL VOUCHER:

FECHA DE ENTREGA DEL VOUCHER: _____
 FECHA INICIAL DE COBRO DEL VOUCHER: _____
 FECHA LÍMITE PARA EL COBRO DEL VOUCHER: _____

DETALLE DE LOS ARTÍCULOS A SER ADQUIRIDOS/CANJEADOS EN EL COMERCIO ESTABLECIDO

ARTÍCULOS ALIMENTARIOS			ARTÍCULOS DE HIGIENE		
PRODUCTO	CANTIDAD		PRODUCTO	CANTIDAD	
1 Arroz	11 Kilogramos		1 Pasta dental	5 Unidades de 180 gramos	
2 Azúcar	11 Kilogramos		2 Cepillo dental	5 Unidades	
3 Fideo	4 Kilogramos		3 Jaboncillo	3 Unidades de 180 gramos	
4 Harina	8 Kilogramos		4 Jabón	10 Unidades de 200 gramos	
5 Sal	2 Kilogramos		5 Toalla Higiénica	5 Paquetes de 10 unidades	
6 Aceite	4 Litros		6 Papel Higiénico	10 Rollos	
7 Leche en polvo	5 Paquetes de 760 gramos		7 Detergente	4 Paquetes de 150 gramos	

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL BENEFICIARIO

Una vez retirado el Voucher, el Beneficiario deberá hacerse presente en el Comercio señalado respetando las fechas de canje establecidas en el presente documento. Una vez finalizado el periodo de cobro, el Beneficiario perderá la posibilidad de recoger dichos artículos. Se recomienda llevar bolsas para el traslado de sus productos. Asimismo, el Beneficiario deberá firmar al pie del presente documento, como constancia de la recepción de los productos detallados previamente.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL COMERCIO

En todos los casos, el Comercio deberá verificar la identidad del Beneficiario, con la colaboración de personal debidamente identificado de Cruz Roja Boliviana. Asimismo, el comerciante deberá firmar el presente documento, como constancia de la entrega de la lista de productos al Beneficiario.

FIRMA DEL BENEFICIARIO: _____

FIRMA DEL COMERCIANTE: _____

NOMBRE FUNCIONARIO CRUZ ROJA BOLIVIANA: _____

Information for beneficiaries on the CTP.
Source: BRC

Procedure:

The process began with the establishment of a schedule of activities and the corresponding delivery plan. From 28 April to 4 May 2014, information addressed to the beneficiary communities was disseminated via FM radio and local television. The information included date, time and the address of where the check and voucher delivery would occur.

The first deliveries of checks and vouchers took place on 8 and 9 May. Priority was given to families living in shelters in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura. This activity took place in a rented in the town of Rurrenabaque by the BRC for this purpose.

From 12 May to 17 May, vouchers and checks were delivered to the rural communities in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura. Due to the massive number of beneficiaries, the delivery was held in the Polideportivo on 18 November. A total of 500 families were assisted from both municipalities.

The media was also used to broadcast information about the delivery of checks and vouchers to the beneficiaries in the municipality of Reyes. The delivery took place in the BRC Reyes Branch facilities from 19 to 23 May; five hundred beneficiary families were assisted.

During the delivery of checks and vouchers, beneficiaries were told that the check for 600 bolivianos (about 87 US dollars) was to be cashed in the Union Bank either in the town of Rurrenabaque or Reyes. Moreover, the check should be used to purchase items of immediate need, such as tools, school equipment, among others. Likewise, the vouchers delivered to the beneficiaries indicated which products were included, the amount and directions to the two selected stores (the contracts were with two different in the town of Rurrenabaque, because of the desired quantities and quality).



Delivery of checks and vouchers. Source: BRC

It is essential to acknowledge the active participation of the volunteers of both branches, who worked intensively and tirelessly during this phase, and of the presidents of Rurrenabaque and Reyes BRC Branches.

PRODUCT 1.2

The component of livelihoods early recovery aimed at reviving agricultural production of affected families according to the plan of action, provided support to 1,000 families. It included the provision of seeds and fertilizers; however, more detailed assessments determined the chemical fertilizers to be unused in agricultural production. Consequently, the BRC, with the support of the RIT, reviewed and modified in the budget of the plan of action.

In order to jumpstart the livelihoods recovery, a local agronomist consultant from the last week of May until the end of June to develop a work plan.

Initially, support was going to be provided to communities backed by the CTP; however, it was determined that other communities that had not yet received support from the BRC would be better served by this intervention.

In Rurrenabaque, the work was facilitated by a previous assessment that had been completed by the GIZ German Cooperation, which provided a database to select beneficiaries. Coordination meetings with the union of farmers and communities were conducted. After informing the mayors of the municipalities of San Buenaventura and Reyes, community meetings were held with the central farmers to identify communities in need of assistance. As a result of this work, it was determined 900 families in Rurrenabaque, San

Buenaventura and Reyes would be assisted.

Subsequently, participatory community meetings were held to identify the types of seeds needed for agricultural recovery. Seeds of rice, corn, plantain, beans as well as other vegetables were selected to replant home gardens. The amounts and types were defined during the meetings with the agronomist.

The BRC proceeded to identify suppliers based on these results; the suppliers were suggested by the INIAF of the Ministry of Rural Development and Land. The purchases were made in the city of La Paz, where a number of the suppliers were located, and later delivered to Rurrenabaque. The banana plants were purchased from local producers as there are no regular suppliers of this product.

The selected communities were given orientation workshops, leaflets, and training on how to improve agricultural production techniques.

Distribution cards commonly used by BRC for these actions were used in order to control the delivery of the seeds. The seed distribution was scheduled for Saturday, 29 June 2014. However, it was held on Sunday, 30 June in the morning due to heavy rains on the previous day. This was conducted simultaneously in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura and later in Reyes.

Challenges

The utilization of the CTP for the first time in a humanitarian context required the BRC staff to be highly attentive during all phases of the operation. This included the mobilization of more staff from Central Office for longer than usual and the participation of local volunteers from the municipal branches.

Lessons Learned

The BRC's active participation, effective and continuous coordination with the principal actors and close interaction with the local leaders and institutions enabled it to meet its target of reaching 1,000 beneficiary families as proposed in the plan of action,

When considering the CTP for emergencies, a team of trained personnel with adequate knowledge on the implementation of the programme should be mobilized, and the increased personnel costs that would result from extended periods in the field should also be taken into account.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Paraguayan Red Cross:** Luis Díaz de Bedoya, president of the Paraguayan Red Cross; phone: 59521-222-797; email: presidencia@cuzroja.org.py
- **In IFRC zone:** Carlos Inigo Barrena, disaster response and crisis and early recovery coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050; email: ci.barrena@ifrc.org.
- **In Geneva:** Cristina Estrada, quality assurance senior officer, phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **In IFRC zone:** Priscila Gonzalez, planning and monitoring senior officer; phone: +507 317 3050; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

Click [here](#).

1. Click [here](#) to view the final financial report
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 (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

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.
-

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBO009 - Bolivia - Floods

Timeframe: 19 Feb 14 to 19 Jul 14

Appeal Launch Date: 19 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2015/3	Programme	MDRBO009
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-27	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		331,399				331,399	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		331,399				331,399	
C4. Other Income		331,399				331,399	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		331,399				331,399	
D. Total Funding = B +C		331,399				331,399	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		331,399				331,399	
E. Expenditure		-294,851				-294,851	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		36,548				36,548	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBO009 - Bolivia - Floods

Timeframe: 19 Feb 14 to 19 Jul 14

Appeal Launch Date: 19 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2015/3	Programme	MDRBO009
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-27	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			331,399			331,399		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Seeds & Plants	80,667		45,105			45,105	35,562	
Teaching Materials	11,024						11,024	
Cash Disbursement	145,201		158,987			158,987	-13,786	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	236,892		204,091			204,091	32,801	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			101			101	-101	
Distribution & Monitoring	6,184		3,179			3,179	3,005	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,201		3,301			3,301	4,900	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	14,386		6,581			6,581	7,804	
Personnel								
International Staff	16,133		9,588			9,588	6,546	
National Society Staff	8,604		16,832			16,832	-8,228	
Volunteers	3,944		2,312			2,312	1,632	
Total Personnel	28,682		28,731			28,731	-50	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	8,963		7,197			7,197	1,766	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	8,963		7,197			7,197	1,766	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	10,039		7,578			7,578	2,460	
Total Workshops & Training	10,039		7,578			7,578	2,460	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,764		7,572			7,572	-3,807	
Information & Public Relations	3,137		4,407			4,407	-1,270	
Office Costs	2,823		8,209			8,209	-5,386	
Communications	1,681		3,577			3,577	-1,896	
Financial Charges	807		-1,126			-1,126	1,933	
Other General Expenses			37			37	-37	
Total General Expenditure	12,212		22,676			22,676	-10,464	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	20,226		17,996			17,996	2,231	
Total Indirect Costs	20,226		17,996			17,996	2,231	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	331,399		294,851			294,851	36,548	
VARIANCE (C - D)			36,548			36,548		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBO009 - Bolivia - Floods

Timeframe: 19 Feb 14 to 19 Jul 14

Appeal Launch Date: 19 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2015/3	Programme	MDRBO009
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-27	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	331,399		331,399	331,399	294,851	36,548	
Subtotal BL2	331,399		331,399	331,399	294,851	36,548	
GRAND TOTAL	331,399		331,399	331,399	294,851	36,548	