

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bolivia: Floods and landslide

Emergency appeal n° MDRBO006
Operation update n° 1
GLIDE n° FL-2011-000020-BOL
26 April 2011

Period covered by this operations update: 9 March to 11 April 2011

Appeal target (current): 518,725 Swiss francs.

Appeal coverage: 60% based on the total of both registered and soft pledges for the current appeal target. [<Click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, here to view the revised appeal budget or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 8 March 2011 for six months to assist 2,500 beneficiaries.
- 78,074 Swiss francs were initially allocated on 3 March 2011 from the Federation's DREF to support the Bolivian Red Cross to respond.
- The current update includes a redistribution of the budget to include activities in transitional shelter for 100 families, with changes in the sectors of relief distribution and early recovery.



4,821 people are living in 24 different camps across La Paz City. The Bolivian Red Cross will reach 100 families with shelter activities with the support of the emergency appeal. Source: Mario Marca/BRC

Summary: Due to the phenomenon of La Niña, the weather pattern in Bolivia has been disrupted, with drought in late 2010 and early 2011, and many days of intense and constant rains throughout February 2011. Current figures state that 52 people have died and 17,765 families in 78 municipalities were affected by the heavy rains, floods and mudslides.

With the current coverage of the Emergency Appeal, the BRC is working to ensure a comprehensive response to those families affected in the city of La Paz. However, without further contributions to the Emergency Appeal, the families affected in other regions of the country may not be reached.

As damage and needs assessments, together with humanitarian relief gaps, became more detailed, the revision of the Bolivian Red Cross' Plan of Action for response features some changes in the activities that will be carried out by the National Society. As of April 2011, the Bolivian Red Cross seeks support to cover the needs of 1,500 families with relief items, and of 500 families with emergency health, water, hygiene and sanitation activities, and 450 families with early recovery solutions. However, the main addition to the components of the Emergency Appeal is a result of a request from the local authorities of La Paz city to cover

the increasing needs of the 1,280 families living in family tents without the possibility to return to their homes. Therefore, the National Society now aims to improve the living conditions of 100 families, of whom 50 will be provided with a more durable and appropriate housing solution, and the remaining 50 will benefit from improved conditions in the camp they inhabit.

The IFRC is thankful to the following Partner National Societies and governments for their kind support to the Appeal: the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian government; the Netherlands Red Cross and the Netherlands government; and the Swedish Red Cross.

The situation

The Bolivian government declared a state of emergency on 23 February 2011 as a consequence of the intense floods and landslides. A red alert was declared for the valley region in the Cochabamba department; the Chapare region in the Beni department, particularly along the banks of the Beni River; the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Borja in the department of La Paz. Ninety per cent of the affected population at the time resided in these areas. As of 1 April 2011, the government is still maintaining its alert in the departments of Pando, La Paz, Beni and Santa Cruz due to the season which usually brings flooding of rivers, especially *Rio Madre de Dios*.

As of 11 April, the Vice-ministry of Civil Defense (Vice-ministerio de Defensa Civil-VIDECI) reported 17,765 affected families as the table below shows:

Department	Families affected	N° of Municipalities
Chuquisaca	1,368	6
Cochabamba	4,950	21
La Paz	5,198	21
Oruro	515	5
Beni	3,204	6
Santa Cruz	342	5
Tarija	370	5
Potosí	509	5
Pando	1,309	4
TOTAL	17,765	78

As rainfalls diminished in the last couple of weeks, most of highways have reopened. However, two secondary roads outside of La Paz city remain closed because they collapsed and one main road in Beni (between Trinidad and San Ignacio) is still flooded. The national meteorological services forecast that the effects of La Niña are slowing down and rains are likely to stop by the end of April 2011.

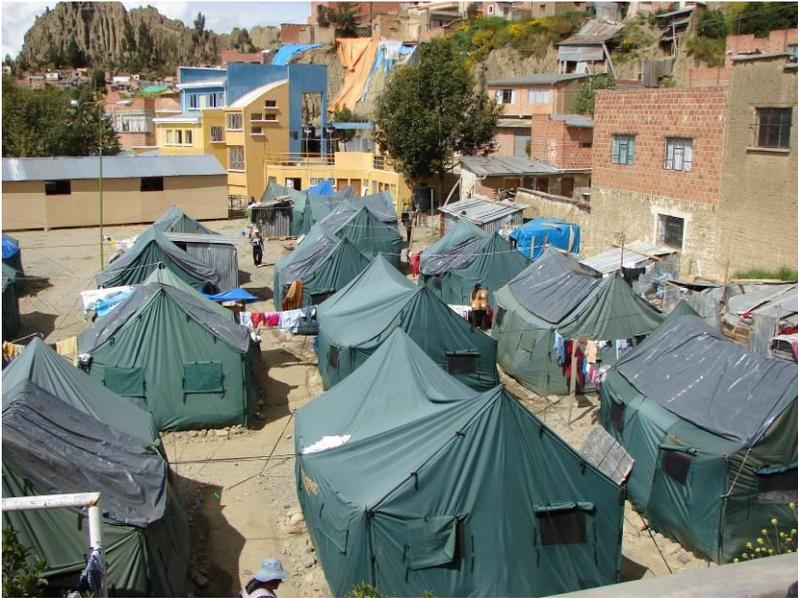
On another note, 2,280 confirmed cases of dengue with 27 deaths occurred in the last thirteen weeks, with most of the cases being detected in the Santa Cruz department. More details will be available in the DREF update to be published shortly.

La Paz

The hillside that collapsed in La Paz city on 25 February, where around 140 hectares of a hillside caved in, seem to be stabilizing and few significant landslides were reported after this period. However, as of 1 April, the Water and Sanitation Public Social Company (Empresa Pública Social de Agua y Saneamiento- EPSAS) still had interrupted services in the southern section of La Paz as a precautionary measure to avoid a possible collapse of a high pressure pipe that could cause more damages. Approximately 80,000 people are affected by the lack of water.

The following table shows the most recent information on collective centres and camps sheltering the evacuated families after the collapse of the hillside:

LOCATION	No Families	No of People
San Antonio municipality shelters		
ZENOBIO LOPEZ	46	208
ZENOBIO LOPEZ (Posta)	5	22
BAJO SAN ISIDRO	15	81
CANCHA ALTO ESCOBAR URIA	16	65
CIUDAD DEL NIÑO	88	336
BAJO PAMPAHASI- SAN JUAN HEALTH CENTRE	22	52
SANTA ROSA GYM	50	204
ARTEMIO CAMARGO COMMUNITY HOUSE	35	150
AWICHAS (elderly people)	-	24
CANCHA VILLA SALOME	170	622
KUPINI II	63	226
SUB TOTAL	510	1,990
South Municipality shelters		
UE SIMON BOLIVAR	30	86
EX UE ROSSMERY BARRIENTOS	22	100
CALLAPA 1- Atrio Siquiátrico	53	198
CALLAPA 7 Puerta Siquiátrico	54	191
NUEVO AMANECER (carpas shelter box)	64	245
CALLAPA 8	28	96
CALLAPA 11	19	
CHANCADORA (Callapa 3)	93	302
CALLAPA 12, Puerta negra	21	72
TIERRA DE DIOS (Callapa 2)	73	275
FLOR DE IRPAVI (Callapa 4)	124	494
COLEGIO MILITAR (Callapa 5)	55	204
PISCINA OLIMPICA	80	320
SUB TOTAL	716	2,583
Civil Defence shelters		
10 DE ENERO MARKET	48	217
	48	217
OTHER		
PEDRO POVEDA	2	11
KINDER JILANATAKI	4	20
SUB TOTAL	6	31
TOTAL	1,280	4,821



There is a need to improve the living conditions of the many families affected by the large landslide in La Paz who are now in camps, many of them in difficult conditions. Source: Mario Marca/BRC

The shelter situation of the affected population is a growing concern. La Paz is a very high-density city and the local authorities are confronting difficulties finding land to set up even small transitional settlements. In addition, the affected population does not want to move far from their sites of origin, yet that area has now disappeared or is in a very unstable condition. As of the reporting period, only one plot of 8,500 square metres has been identified by the local authorities, and due to its topography, the terrain will need considerable site preparation before starting with the layout. Furthermore, the plot will only accommodate under 100 transitional shelters. The municipality continues its

search for more land to build transitional settlements within the city, but it is possible that they will not be able to provide enough free space in La

Paz city for all families in tents. Hence, other alternatives for sheltering these families are under study.

Cochabamba

During the time covered by the present update, the road network that was severely affected in this department is becoming more accessible. Current estimates state that the department of Cochabamba has at least 4,950 affected families. On 11 April 2011, the VIDECI will make a public announcement on Cochabamba's needs for humanitarian assistance. The BRC plans to attend the meeting.

Beni

Recent assessments estimate that approximately 3,204 families are affected in the municipalities surrounding the Beni River; the water drains into the river from the highlands near La Paz. As of April 2011, the floods have now receded in most areas; however the region is still under surveillance due to the expected flooding of the *Madre de Dios* River.

Coordination and partnerships

In addition to the meetings held by government institutions, such as those of the departmental Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs), the United Nations is holding various coordination meetings in different sectors with different NGOs and agencies present in Bolivia. These meetings are informal since the Government of Bolivia has not yet officially requested international assistance. The BRC has been attending the meetings in its sectors of intervention.

The sectoral meetings held are for: Water and Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Nutrition, Early Recovery, Protection and Education. The following organizations are participating to various degrees: The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Care, Plan International, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the United States Agency for International Assistance (USAID), the World Food Program (WFP), Caritas, the IFRC, the Bolivian Red Cross, OXFAM, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNA La Paz, Un Techo para mi País, Fundación para el Desarrollo Participativo Comunitario (FUNDEPCO), World Vision and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI).

In addition, there has been increasing coordination to assist with shelter needs. The Municipality of La Paz organized a meeting with the presence of all organizations to ask for support in the provision of 742 transitional shelters. The IOM is ensuring leadership of all shelter actors, including all actors under the FUNDEPCO consortium. However, coordination has not been easy as the flow of information provided by the

local authorities on the situation in the camps is irregular. It is not yet clear where the gaps are in terms of services for settlements, their quality and status.

The Municipality of La Paz already launched the guidelines for the transitional shelter standards on 7 April; however, no major changes from the ones currently used have been made. The standards provided are based on two different models of transitional shelter that are already being constructed by Oxfam and *Un Techo para mi País*. The authorities have requested to use a single model to avoid disputes among affected families. The informal shelter cluster will gather this week to define this model to be produced by national companies.

Local authorities are currently supporting the ongoing transitional shelter projects with technical staff to supervise the layout and building of foundations, with machinery, tools, lighting towers for the area, and with manpower. Additionally the municipality is providing the means of transport from the factories to the construction site.

National Society Capacity Building: The BRC is in the process of reviewing the methodology to train volunteers that will later support the development of community health brigades. These brigades will continue the health promotion activities including workshops with community members and leaders and health fairs to be held with the whole community. In addition, a staff member of the National Society was trained on IFRC requirements for local procurement, which will also facilitate the rapid acquisition of local items in future operations.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The needs

This update expands the information on the need for shelter solutions that is becoming increasingly more urgent, particularly in La Paz city, where local authorities have formally requested support. There is a need for transitional shelters for 1,280 families who are still living in 20 tent-camps and who do not have the possibility to return to their original homes, either because their houses collapsed during the large-scale landslide, or because they are located in an area that remains in very unstable. Although the local authorities are providing heavy machinery to work in the stabilization of the terrain surrounding the macro-landslide, all the area has been declared as unsuitable for construction. Moreover, as technical assessments and tests continue in the affected area and its surroundings, local authorities are increasing the area in which security evacuation is required and more families are expected to be in need of relocation.



Floods in different areas of Cochabamba have affected some 5,000 families. Source: Government of Bolivia

Some of the planned camps are receiving basic services such as the provision of potable water (by water-trucking or direct access to the urban system), sanitation (toilets, showers and modules for laundry), security, illumination, electricity and transportation for children to their schools. Some camps also have a communal kitchen which receives support with food items.

Although the camps are receiving some form of support, there are issues of concern:

- The family tents are not appropriate to resist low temperatures (lows are currently between 0° and 4° C) or heavy rains. At present around 80 per cent of the affected families are settled in these family tents.
- Some of the camps still suffer from lack of basic services such as toilets or showers.
- Many of the camps lack proper site planning: there is not enough space between tents and the overcrowding produces risk of fire and reduced privacy. Most of the tent-camps are sheltering two or more families in each tent

- Many of the camps lack proper drainage systems around tents and sanitary modules, increasing the risk of flooding, loss of property and diseases.

As a short-term solution, the government of Bolivia seeks to replace the family tents with pre-fabricated homes with basic equipment and services, or to provide families with vouchers to rent homes as soon as possible. For a longer-term solution, the Ministry of Public Works, Services and Housing (Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Servicios y Vivienda) will invest 350,000,000 Bolivianos (approximately 44,600,000 Swiss francs) in a Housing National Plan (Plan Nacional de Vivienda) to provide free housing to those families that lost their properties. For the families that were tenants, the plan will support them with a programme that will allow them to access a housing solution at only 30% of the cost. The time to reach this goal could take as long as three or four years.

The proposed operation

As damage and needs assessments, as well as humanitarian relief gaps, became more detailed, this operations update features some changes in the activities that will be carried out by the National Society. As of April 2011, the Bolivian Red Cross seeks support to cover the needs of 1,500 families with relief items, and of 500 families with emergency health, water, hygiene and sanitation activities, and 450 families with early recovery solutions. However, the Plan of Action for the emergency appeal now includes a component to improve the living conditions of 100 families currently in family tents camps in La Paz.

A Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member from the Canadian Red Cross arrived in Bolivia on 25 March and will be supporting the operation for the next two months.

In addition to the operation proposed below, the Spanish Red Cross recently received funding for 113,708 euro from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and will work alongside the BRC with communities affected by floods in La Paz department, mainly in food distribution.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: The most vulnerable families will benefit from the provision of essential food and non-food items to meet their immediate needs resulting from the emergency situation.

Outputs	Activities planned
1,500 families from the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba and Beni will receive hygiene kits and food parcels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop a beneficiary targeting and distribution plan and a registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Prioritize local tendering following IFRC standards. • Identify distribution points and monitor supply movements to end user.
50 families from La Paz Department will receive a kitchen kit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and reporting from BRC headquarters. • Complete a general National Intervention Team (NIT) training.

Progress: With the current revision, the BRC will reach a total of 1,500 families with food parcels and hygiene kits (see the Emergency Appeal for the list of contents), some 600 families from La Paz, 500 from Cochabamba and 400 from Beni. As of 1 April, BRC has locally procured 600 complete hygiene kits to be distributed to the first families that have been prioritized. These kits will be distributed in the camps stated below:

N	CAMP	Population	
		Families	People
	Shelter in Sur Municipality		
1	UE SIMON BOLIVAR	30	86
2	EX UE ROSSMERY BARRIENTOS	22	100
3	CALLAPA 1-	53	198
4	CALLAPA	54	191
5	NUEVO AMANECER	64	245
6	CALLAPA 8	28	96

7	CALLAPA 11	19	Not available
8	CHANCADORA (Callapa 3)	93	302
9	CALLAPA 12	21	72
10	TIERRA DE DIOS (Callapa 2)	73	275
11	FLOR DE IRPAVI (Callapa 4)	124	494
12	COLEGIO MILITAR (Callapa 5)	55	204
TOTAL		606	2,263

Moreover, instead of selecting 200 families to receive the complete kitchen set mentioned in the Emergency Appeal, in line with the current revision, only the 50 families that will be reached with a more durable shelter solution will also receive the kitchen set.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion for 500 families.	
Outputs	Activities planned
500 families receive safe water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid water and sanitation emergency needs and capacity assessments in coordination with the relevant local authorities. • Procure water tanks and general equipment. • Monitor water quality in the selected communities. • Complete a refresher course for the NIT trained in Water and Sanitation.
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a timeframe of activities. • Coordinate with community leaders and government authorities. • Identify and prioritize target communities and camps. • Conduct training with locally recruited volunteers to continue hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. • Produce hygiene and sanitation promotion materials based on existing materials. • Carry out community workshops on hygiene promotion. • Establish cleaning brigades with the support of the community. • Monitor the correct use of the hygiene kit.

Families who have moved into La Paz settlements and camps need to have better access to basic hygiene and health facilities. The information currently available on needs and their coverage varies from one camp to the other and accurate data is still not completed.

With the current update, the main change in the sector of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion is that the water and sanitation equipment to be purchased will be used to improve the conditions in the two emergency shelter settlements where the BRC will work (Colegio Militar and a second yet to defined). As before, the equipment could include tanks to store water, but could also be lavatories or shower structures. Furthermore, the BRC will also collect clean water that is available in areas of the city of La Paz to distribute to camps and centres if required. All other activities remain the same.

Emergency Health	
Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through provision of health promotion and community-based health care.	
Output	Activities planned

500 families have reduced health risks as a result of habit changes and community-based health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid evaluation of health needs in those communities identified as priority. • Complete a workshop for volunteers on community health education. • Train leaders and pro-active community members on community first aid. • Complete health workshops and fairs for the whole community. • Print informative material developed by the National Society.
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This operation update does not include changes in the activities of the emergency health sector. At the moment, the National Society started the rapid assessment of health needs in those communities already identified by the BRC in priority areas. This activity is being carried out by volunteers who are members of the NIT team trained in health from the La Paz Red Cross branch, in partnership with the Departmental Health Services (Servicio Departamental de Salud-SEDES). The volunteers are coordinating with community leaders, local authorities and other national and international non-governmental organizations.

In addition, the BRC is looking into the methodology to be used in the development of community health brigades and during health fairs, in an effort to make them as interactive as possible and attract more members of the community.

Moreover, it is important to mention that the BRC is also working to combat a dengue outbreak, particularly in the departments of Beni and Santa Cruz. They are completing several activities, including cleaning campaigns to eliminate breeding grounds and educational campaigns with schools and communities. For more information please refer to the DREF update to be published shortly.

Transitional Shelter	
Outcome: Improve the living condition of 100 affected families still living in tent-camps by assisting in their longer-term shelter needs	
Output	Activities planned
<p>50 affected families whose houses have been damaged or destroyed have a more durable and appropriate-to-the-context housing solution to live in.</p> <p>At least 50 families living in Colegio Militar camp enjoy a multipurpose space, a warehouse for food items, a communal kitchen and an office space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of most appropriate, timely and feasible housing solutions. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy. • Complete a workshop to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter solutions to the BRC. • Design housing alternatives in coordination with local authorities and communities. • Monitor activities and provide reporting. • Construction of a social area and a kitchen in <i>Colegio Militar</i> camp • Provision of a warehouse and office module for the <i>Colegio Militar</i> camp. • Community work at <i>Colegio Militar</i> camp • Coordinate activities with other sectors and actors.

To achieve its objective, the National Society has ongoing meetings with governmental authorities and other organizations to find appropriate housing solutions, as well as land attribution and distribution, with the support of all the actors involved. Taking into account the short and long term aims of the Housing National Plan of the government of Bolivia, the National Society seeks to support the government in meeting the immediate needs of 100 affected families. The BRC seeks to improve the living conditions of 50 families through the construction of transitional shelters, or through the provision of a more sustainable solution such as rental fee for a period of time.

In addition, at least 50 families will be reached with the improvement of the living conditions of the Colegio Militar camp. As of 1 April, there are 55 families in the camp, living in family tents on publicly owned land, who are expected to stay for one year, at which time a permanent solution should be found. The BRC was requested by the authorities to provide communal spaces to facilitate interaction among families and improve their living conditions. The communal areas include a kitchen, a multipurpose space for dining or gathering, an office and a warehouse module. The kitchen and multipurpose space will be of 7 x 15 square metres, with

columns made of bricks and a steel frame for the roof. The office and warehouse modules are of 25 square metres and 15 square metres respectively and made of treated cardboard, a Swedish model that the BRC had in use and kept for 23 years in perfect conditions.

In addition to provide physical structures to improve the living conditions of affected families, BRC volunteers will participate in a workshop to increase their knowledge on shelter solutions. This workshop will be completed in La Paz branch in the third week of April with some 15 participants, including technical staff of the BRC headquarters and eight volunteers. The workshop will cover different topics, including emergency shelter alternatives, standards and guidelines, and case studies of operations completed in the region. The sessions will be recorded to help disseminate the knowledge to other branches.

Finally, a member of the BRC headquarters, trained as a Regional Intervention Team member specialized in shelter in 2009 will work as the counterpart of the IFRC's shelter coordinator.

Early Recovery	
Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of vulnerable families who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the floods.	
Outputs	Activities planned
450 families receive technical and economic support to recover their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and develop a technical assessment and intervention strategy in prioritized affected areas. • Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions (agricultural associations and/or NGOs). • Training beneficiary families. • Early Recovery Training to volunteers. • Provide technical support throughout the operation. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities. • Establish exit strategy.

Although there are no major changes in the outcome and activities established in the Emergency Appeal, 450 families are now targeted. As more funds become available, the National Society will start a more detailed assessment and develop the intervention strategy. However, VIDECI reported that as of April 2011, the La Niña phenomenon has caused the following losses in the agricultural sector:

Department	Agricultural losses (hectares)
Chuquisaca	92
Cochabamba	657
La Paz	5,811
Oruro	2,029
Beni	2,327
Santa Cruz	1,500
Tarija	On going evaluation
Potosí	On going evaluation
Pando	On going evaluation

Logistics

Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Bolivian Red Cross to respond is strengthened with technical support for local procurement from RLU.

Outputs	Activities planned
Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support to facilitate the procurement and distribution of relief items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mobilization table for 1,500 hygiene kits and 50 kitchen sets • Provision of technical support for the local procurement process of 1,500 hygiene kits and food parcels, and of 50 kitchen kits. • Deployment of an IFRC logistics staff member to support procurement if required.

The IFRC's Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) has been providing technical support and guidance to the National Society with regard to local procurement through its procurement unit in Panama. At the moment, there has not been the need to deploy an IFRC logistician to support this process. A staff member of the National Society was trained in the standard IFRC requirements for local procurement, strengthening the capacity of the National Society. The tender process to locally buy a first batch of 600 hygiene kits has already been completed.

The RLU has updated its mobilization table to 1,500 hygiene kits and 50 kitchen sets. Due to import regulations in Bolivia, pledges in cash to procure locally are being requested

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The BRC is working on a Communications Plan to increase the visibility of the National Society and inform the population on the activities carried out to respond to the large scale landslide in the city of La Paz. As part of this initiative, a press release was shared with national and international news agencies informing about the Emergency Appeal launched by the IFRC to support relief activities in Beni, Cochabamba and La Paz.

In support of the launch of the Emergency Appeal, the communications unit of the National Society created a video with testimonies of families living in collective centres and camps, which was uploaded in the BRC's YouTube channel (<http://www.youtube.com/user/cruzrojaboliviana>). The communications unit is also coordinating with the relief department to define further strategies once working agreements are established with the municipalities and VIDECI. In line with these initiatives, the webpage of the National Society is updated constantly as new information becomes available. Finally, the communications unit continues to carry out a campaign in solidarity with Japan.

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.

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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Revised budget attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coordination	Coordinated Support (ERUs)	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief				-
Shelter - Transitional	81,840			81,840
Construction - Housing				-
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure				-
Construction - Materials	9,300			9,300
Clothing & Textiles				-
Food	78,120			78,120
Seeds & Plants				-
Water & Sanitation	5,580			5,580
Medical & First Aid	18,600			18,600
Teaching Materials				-
Utensils & Tools	5,616			5,616
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	143,685			143,685
ERU (Emergency Response Units)				-
Total Supplies	342,741	0	0	342,741
Land & Buildings				-
Vehicles				-
Computer & Telecom	4,650			4,650
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				-
Medical Equipment				-
Other Machinery & Equipment				-
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,650	0	0	4,650
Storage				-
Distribution & Monitoring	4,185			4,185
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,300			9,300
Total Transport & Storage	13,485	0	0	13,485
International Staff	35,130			35,130
Regionally Deployed Staff	6,900			6,900
National Staff	2,325			2,325
National Society Staff	20,460			20,460
Other Staff benefits				-
Consultants	4,650			4,650
Total Personnel	69,465	0	0	69,465
Workshops & Training	28,830			28,830
Total Workshops & Training	28,830	0	0	28,830
Travel	11,160			11,160
Information & Public Relation	5,580			5,580
Office Costs	2,790			2,790
Communications	5,580			5,580
Professional Fees				-
Financial Charges	2,785			2,785
Other General Expenses				-
Total General Expenditure	27,895	0	0	27,895
Cash Transfers to National Societies				-
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties				-
Total Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0
Program Support	31,659	0	0	31,659

Total Programme Support	31,659	0	0	31,659
Services & Recoveries				-
Shared Services				-
Total Services	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	518,725	0	0	518,725
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				-
ERUs contributions				-
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	518,725	0	0	518,725