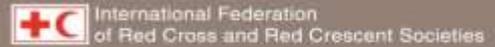




# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Bolivia: Forest Fires



<b>DREF N ° MDRBO013</b>	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 10 September 2019	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months <b>Operation end date:</b> 9 December 2019
<b>DREF amount requested:</b> 254,562 Swiss francs	
<b>People affected:</b> 7,850 people	<b>People targeted:</b> 3,350 people.
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) has nine departmental branches and 1,200 volunteers.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Civil Defence; provincial and municipal governments; armed forces; police; firefighters; and Ministry of Health.	

[<Click here for the DREF budget, here for the map of affected areas and here for the contact information >](#)

### A. Situation analysis

#### Description of the disaster

In early August, a forest fire started in the department of Santa Cruz in Bolivia, which has increased the sources of accelerated burning. According to the most recent OCHA report (2 September 2019)<sup>1</sup> on the fires, a total of 1,917 families in 18 municipalities in Santa Cruz department have been affected and 521,000 hectares of forest and 726,000 hectares of grassland have been damaged. On 17 August, the Santa Cruz departmental government issued a decree to mobilize human, technical and logistical resources to address the forest fire.

As the Government of Bolivia has requested assistance in fighting the fires, which is the current priority for the State, an emergency declaration was not issued. The forest fires



The Red Cross Movement conducts community-based assessments to identify unmet humanitarian needs. Source: Bolivian Red Cross.

<sup>1</sup> OCHA, [Resumen de Situación Semanal. Latinoamérica & el Caribe \(26 agosto- 2 septiembre 2019\)](#).

have slowly developed and have caused progressive negative impacts to the population in the affected areas. Facing an acceleration of negative consequences for people, the IFRC mobilized a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member to work with the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) to conduct a rapid assessment focused on the community-level impacts of the fires. The trigger date of 28 August 2019 refers to the identification of humanitarian needs at the community level that are not being reached and for which the Red Cross, in complement to other humanitarian actors and the State, can provide during the emergency and recovery phases.

Reactivation of hot spots in some municipalities, particularly those in rural areas, has hindered the ability to control and curb the extension of the fires. In this context, the population faces challenges to engage in their habitual daily actions, cope with the emergency and protect their homes, crops, livestock while aiming to prevent the advance of the fire.

With the current continuation of the fires, the Government of Bolivia is focused on addressing and extinguishing the hot spots. The Government of Bolivia has mobilized 4,200 people from State ministries, armed forces, police, firefighters, volunteers and other organizations, as well as the communities themselves. The Bolivian Red Cross, as part of the government-led actions, is contributing to the response to this emergency in the affected areas. Upon an unofficial government request, the BRC is receiving domestic donations for the affected population.

## **Summary of the current response**

### **Overview of Host National Society.**

Bolivian Red Cross has its national headquarters in La Paz, with departmental headquarters in each of the country's nine departments, which in turn have municipal branches. BRC has a total of 981 active volunteers across the country. As part of the Country Humanitarian Team (CHT), BRC has coordinated response actions and established specific tasks by sector.

In coordination with State authorities, the National Society is carrying out permanent monitoring through its branches and its national headquarters. The local branches have functioned since the first moment of the emergency as centres for collecting donations and organizing the administration and dispatch of products that arrive from different parts of the country. The BRC is channelling the reception of humanitarian aid through domestic donations of water and non-perishable food items, which has reached 20 tonnes to date. These donations are being mobilized to the affected areas. This DREF operation will provide technical support (distance) for logistics, as well as contribute to the BRC mobilizing these goods as required in coordination with the State authorities and the Humanitarian Country Team.

The BRC national headquarters deployed a technician to Santa Cruz to support the actions of the BRC departmental branch and municipal branches. BRC volunteers, ranging in age and technical capacities, have provide support, as well as assisting the brigades (fire fighters and others) combatting the fire. The BRC has provided basic healthcare and first aid to 250 people.

At the local level, the municipal branches in Concepción, Robore and San Ignacio actively participate in their respective Municipal Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs), articulating with the State and other actors. The Bolivian Red Cross participates in the general EOC in Santa Cruz, which is led by the State agency responsible for the operational response, the Ministry of Defence's Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI).

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

Bolivian Red Cross maintains coordination with IFRC's Disaster Manager for South America, who is monitoring and providing support to this operation. The Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Lima, Peru also is assisting the National Society during this emergency.

The Americas Regional Office's (ARO) Disaster and Crisis department deployed a regional intervention team member to Bolivia to assist the National Society. This RIT member is assisting in field assessment and the preparation of the emergency plan of action, with support from IFRC's Disaster Manager for South America.

During the evaluation mission and elaboration of the Action Plan, communication and coordination were maintained with the Swiss Red Cross delegation in the country, which has been developing an early recovery project in Charagua, in the Chaco area of Santa Cruz.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The Government of Bolivia has mobilized 4,200 people from State ministries, armed forces, police, firefighters, volunteers and other organizations. The government has hired a super tank aircraft, with 75,000 litres capacity for water, to drop water on affected areas. Hospitals have been providing continuous service. The municipalities are using tanker trucks to provide water to the population. The government has created an Environmental Emergency Cabinet on 21 August that fosters multi-ministerial coordination, with a focus on health, water, environment, agriculture and livelihoods. VIDECI is leading the operational response.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), activated on 27 August<sup>2</sup>, coordinates the humanitarian organizations and works with authorities to complement the Government of Bolivia's response strategy.

The COSUDE Rapid Support Group and an OCHA information management specialist are supporting response operations. The *Corporacion Andina de Fomento - Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina* (CAF) has provided a grant of USD 300,000 and the provision of a soft loan for recovery. ECHO has offered support to the Bolivian government, mobilized liaison staff for emergency coordination and support. A map of affected areas and available resources prepared by the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) is attached as an annex to this document.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

The Government of Bolivia has identified needs in health, water, environment, agriculture and livelihoods. To complement State actions, the BRC conducted initial assessments at the local levels that identified a particular focus on the community-level needs in health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and livelihoods and basic needs in the emergency, as well as recovery phases.

The forest fires have affected a diverse population, which includes several indigenous groups as well as settlers from other parts of the country, in an area that maintains different frameworks for territorial management. In this area, many of the low-land indigenous populations maintain autonomous and communally owned indigenous lands (known as Native Community Lands- TCO for its acronym in Spanish). This operation will implement a differential approach, when required, to contribute to reaching the target population in the most suitable manner.

**Shelter:** The fires have destroyed homes and those that continue to rage, place others at risk. Local construction models and materials are highly flammable; the rural homes (known as *pahuichi* in Bolivia) are structures composed of adobe, wood and Urucuri palm leaves (*Attalea phalerata*) that are used as the roofing material. When fires appear to be approaching or the impact of the smoke is not bearable, some members of the families in the affected areas leave their homes for short periods of time to stay with relatives or to live in evacuation centres. Only when the risk dissipates or the fires have passed, they return homes. In general, adult men in the families often do not abandon their homes since they assume the responsibility for the

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<sup>2</sup> HCT, [Situation report](#).

permanent surveillance of their plots, cattle and homes, as well as the preparation to avoid fire damage where the fires to approach their homes.

This Emergency Plan of Action does not have a section in shelter since the State and other actors are responding to these needs. However, the BRC has identified that the population in these areas is making efforts to replace the palm leaf roofs with corrugated zinc sheets to protect their homes, as well as to recover in the cases of roofs that were damaged by the fires. Despite their manual skills to do so, many families do not have available funds to purchase needed materials and tools. It is projected that a cash voucher assistance programme, with non-conditional fund transfer, will enable target households to respond to shelter and other needs, based on their decisions and priorities.

**Health:** Different respiratory problems (bronchospasm and bronchitis being primary) and conjunctivitis related to the presence of smoke have been identified. There is a low level of knowledge regarding self-protection (e.g. use of masks). Due to the challenges to consume clean and safe water, there is an increase of cases of recurrent diarrhoea and the associated risk of dehydration.

Many children have dermatological conditions (dermatitis being the most common) due to hygiene challenges (associated with lack of water and low level of knowledge), the presence of smoke and the amount of ash and dust. Faced with an uncertain situation and the alteration of the population's habitual routine, people (particularly groups in situations of vulnerability and the first response teams) are experiencing worry, panic and stress. Finally, community members combatting the fires require direct first aid assistance, mainly assistance for burns, ocular treatment and cuts.

Psychosocial impacts due to the destruction of homes, livelihoods and their environment have provoked stress. Children and adults require spaces and support that is culturally sensitive to address their psychosocial needs during the emergency and contribute to their recovery.

The Bolivian Health Secretariat has mobilized 15 medical clinics, with professional staff and medication, to respond to the affected population and first responders' healthcare. To complement these actions, it is necessary to implement train the affected population in first aid and basic healthcare for the present and to building community resilience, as well as enable the BRC to provide basic healthcare and first aid when State institutions are unavailable. Furthermore, children and adults require psychosocial support (PSP).

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** *While* humanitarian institutions, including the BRC, and the State are providing water for consumption. Safe water management and protection of the stable water sources require attention. Households consume water from wells (many of which have manual pumps for extraction, installed by municipal governments) and/or from sheet-metal containers used for water storage. The latter are filled by government agencies on a regular basis. The conditions of the containers are of poor quality with rust, without lid and are open to become stagnant water sources. Based on the Ph and turbidity measurements in the wells, the water is within the normal parameters. Ashes and debris from the fires have fallen into many wells, containers and communal ponds, thus posing a risk of contamination and requiring water decantation prior to consumption. This situation has provoked cases of recurrent diarrhoea and gastrointestinal disorders.

Supplies to promote safe water management and hygiene promotion actions are needed to diminish the contamination of water sources, ensure water for consumption is kept safe and clean, and foster more healthy hygiene practices at the community level.

**Food Security:** Based on the assessments conducted, access to habitual food products has decreased; additionally, crop fields have been affected and small animals have died. These factors contribute the possibility of lack of suitable food sources for the affected population. The government alongside the communities have started communal kitchens, distribution and allocation of food rations, as well as

management of donations arriving from other parts of the country. Attention is needed to livelihoods to contribute to the population's food security in the recovery phase.

**Livelihoods:** Affected communities are mostly dedicated to agricultural and small animal husbandry, with some engaged in legal logging enterprises. In the affected areas, crop lands have been lost due to affection by the fires or the sedimentation of the ashes that has made the soil impermeable and harmful for the agricultural use. Crops habitually farmed in the affected areas include cassava, corn, bananas, almonds, cusi, beans and coffee. Families that have been assessed indicated that they lack the required seeds for reforestation and reseeding that will enable them to recover their livelihoods.

The population also engages in the breeding of pigs, cattle and small birds (chickens, ducks and hens). Almost one-third of the production is for self-consumption with the remaining products sold or used to barter for other products. The extension of the fire has killed livestock or can lead to a situation of malnutrition due to the damage to crop lands, pastures and the scarce access to water; the latter is being used to combat fire and/or human consumption.

In the communities that engage in controlled and legally-approved logging of large trees, the fires have destroyed their plantations. The trees that have not been affected by the fire are not of the required quality to harvest and rather are used to build houses rather than for sale.

## **Scenario planning**

Rain is not forecasted until the peak season in November. Hydric stress, produced by high temperatures (30° C and above), less than 30% humidity and wind at more than 30 knots generate the environment that can provoke new sources of fire, increasing the risk of further forest fires or reactivation. This continuation of this situation will further have a negative impact on the population, their livelihoods and biodiversity.

## **Operation Risk Assessment**

The start of new sources of fire and reactivation are generating changes in the current scenario. The propagation time depends on field and environmental conditions, which can rapidly spread to nearby communities or fields that are located on access roads and highways. This situation could impact the Red Cross teams in the field.

The levels of damage of the highways and roads significantly increases the time of travel, as well as access to the target communities. A safety plan will be implemented, and protection elements will be provided to contribute to the safety of the BRC volunteers and staff, as well as contribute to the optimal conditions of the equipment mobilized. A safety plan will be implemented, and protection elements will be provided to contribute to the safety of the BRC volunteers and staff, as well as contribute to the optimal conditions of the equipment mobilized.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Overall Operational objective**

Contribute to safeguarding the lives of 3,350 people affected by forest fires in the municipalities of Concepción, San Ignacio and Robore in the Santa Cruz department, through the implementation of actions in health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and livelihoods and basic needs (with cash and voucher assistance- CVA).

### **Intervention Strategy**

The following strategic lines will be implemented to provide care to 3,350 people (670 families):

#### **Health**

- Provide basic healthcare and first aid
- Train volunteers in basic healthcare and first aid
- Train communities and volunteers in basic healthcare first aid
- Provision of psychosocial support (PSP) to the affected population and first responders

#### **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion**

- Distribution of Purifier of Water for Flocculant and Disinfectant Powder (PUR) for 670 households (60 units for a 2-month period)
- Distribute PUR water filters to 670 households and subsequent Ph monitoring
- Distribute 1340 ten-litre bucket (two per family)
- Install 4 community water tanks
- Conduct hygiene promotion

#### **Livelihoods and basic needs**

- Provide cash and voucher assistance for 670 households

#### **Selection criteria targeted to members of at-risk groups:**

- Communities that have not been assisted by the state or another organization.
- Presence and direct affectation of fire in the area.
- Households with older adults
- Households with members with disabilities.
- Total or high percentage of agricultural losses due to fires.
- Households with pregnant women
- Households with members with pre-existing chronic conditions.

<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>Families</b>	<b>People</b>
Concepción	6	230	1150
San Ignacio	7	180	900
Robore	10	260	1300
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>3350</b>

#### **Human resources**

Currently, the Bolivian Red Cross has little staff due to financial constraints, this operation requires the hiring of human resources to allow exclusive dedication to the development of the operation. A project coordinator, a field officer, a logistician and a finance manager will be hired locally for the duration of this three-month operation.

In addition, the National Society will make its national headquarters' technical and administrative staff available for the operation. The BRC Santa Cruz branch has 100 volunteers to conduct activities. This operation will provide insurance, per diem, transport costs, as well as personal protection equipment and visibility material for volunteers.

As part of the assistance and technical support provided by IFRC, a member of the Regional Intervention Team, with the general profile, will be deployed for three months to coordinate activities in support of this Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA). A RIT member specialized in cash and voucher assistance also will be mobilized for one month. This period of technical support will help strengthen skills of BRC staff and volunteers.

Furthermore, IFRC will continue to provide the necessary technical guidance for the duration of this operation. The Disaster Management Coordinator for South America will conduct the monitoring to the operation in Bolivia, and the head of the CCST for the Andean countries, located in Peru, will accompany the implementation process of the operation at the political and institutional levels. Bolivian Red Cross will also receive remote technical support from IFRC for communications; finance; and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).

## **Logistics and supply chain**

All acquisitions related to this operation will be conducted in accordance with IFRC procurement procedures. The acquisition of goods and services will meet necessary conditions based on the needs of the affected population and/or areas of operations, to ensure the appropriate level of supplies and optimal performance. The BRC national headquarters and Santa Cruz branch are experienced in the provision of humanitarian aid, mobilizing personnel using their own vehicles and storage capacity. However, support is required for the management of domestic donations that the BRC continues to receive.

All purchases will be made in-country with support from a Panama Regional Logistics Unit procurement officer. With the support of the Panama RLU, the PUR will be purchased from Panama. The remaining purchases will be done locally.

## **Information Technology (IT)**

BRC has an Information department with a computerized system to facilitate related services related to this technology, providing data links, Internet, and network access and technical support to the operation and team deployed in the field. It also has a national radio network to facilitate contact with the operations team and the team deployed in the field.

## **Communications and information**

BRC has its own internal and external communication systems, publishes print documents and has institutional accounts for social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Google +, Instagram and YouTube). The National Society maintains a database of contacts of government actors and key civil society organizations.

## **Security**

The BRC Santa Cruz branch adhere to operational safety regulations for volunteers and staff, which entails the mandatory use of vests, caps and other items that identify them as members of Bolivian Red Cross. Furthermore, volunteers respect local practices, traditions and beliefs.

Institutional vehicles have basic safety features (lights, seat belts and mechanical assistance kits) as well as three BRC emblems in different locations on each vehicle. An operational security plan will be developed.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

The National Society will participate in constant monitoring and evaluation of activities during development and implementation of this EPoA.

The following monitoring activities will be carried out:

- National headquarters' staff will conduct monitoring visits to oversee delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Regular monitoring meetings.
- Monthly activity and coordination reports prepared as part of the DREF.
- Indicators will be reviewed regularly to measure progress.
- A final report will be prepared at the end of the operation.

## **Administration and Finance**

Bolivian Red Cross has accounting and finance departments to ensure proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions established in the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Society and IFRC. Financial resource management will be according to IFRC guidelines and procedures. Points established in the Agreement Letter will be used to justify expenditures. IFRC formats will be used, including

DREF guidelines and procedures, to ensure the proper funds management.

The CCST financial team in Lima will provide operational support to review and validate budgets and bank transfers, as well as technical assistance during expense justification procedures including the review and validation of invoices.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Health

**People targeted: 3,350**

Male: 1,675

Female: 1,675

**Requirements (CHF) 33,986**

**Needs analysis:** Different respiratory problems (bronchospasm and bronchitis being primary) and conjunctivitis related to the presence of smoke have been identified. There is an increase of cases of recurrent diarrhoea and the associated risk of dehydration. Many children have dermatological conditions. The community and first responders are experiencing worry, panic and stress. Community members and first responders require basic healthcare and first aid, as well as psychosocial support. It is necessary to implement training for the affected population in first aid and basic healthcare for the present and to building community resilience, as well as enable the BRC to provide basic healthcare and first aid when State institutions are unavailable.

**Population to be assisted:** Health assistance will be provided to 670 families (3,350 people) in municipalities of Concepción, San Ignacio and Robore in the department of Santa Cruz.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** All promotional activities will be carried out within the framework of this Plan of Action and in accordance with National Society, IFRC and Ministry of Health guidelines and strategies

Product Code P&B	Health Outcome 1: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced.	At least 3,350 people reduce their health risk															
	Health Output 1.2: Rapid medical treatment of injuries and illnesses is provided to the target population.	At least 450 people receive basic healthcare and first aid. At least 670 families receive training in basic healthcare and first aid.															
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Training for 25 volunteers in health promotion and basic healthcare																
AP022	Health supplies and equipment for the basic healthcare and first aid points (BRC's four rotating attention points)																

AP022	Provision of health promotion and basic health care for 450 people																
AP022	Basic healthcare, self-care and eye protection training is provided to each community																
AP011	Health self-protection kit is delivered to the population																
<b>Product Code P&amp;B</b>	<b>Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support is provided to the target population.</b>	# of adults reached with psychosocial support # of children reached with psychosocial support # of first responders (including BRC volunteers) participating in PSP and emotional debriefing sessions															
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Volunteer training is provided on psychosocial support																
AP023	Psychosocial support sessions for community members																
AP023	Psychosocial support sessions and debriefing for first responders (BRC and firefighters)																
AP023	Reproduce and distribute PSS material																

## Livelihoods and basic needs



**People targeted: 3,350**

Male: 1675

Female: 1675

**Requirements (CHF) 120,212**

**Analysis of needs:** Livelihoods have been severely affected due to the loss of farmland, timber plantations, animals and other sources of employment. This emergency has increased prior vulnerabilities; in Bolivia, 17.1% of the population lives in extreme poverty (less than USD 1.90 daily). The combination of these factors has an impact on communities' capacities to recovery. Thus, the proposed cash and voucher assistance supports the meeting of basic needs and the restoration of income-generating activities to enable access to food and hygiene and actions to protect their homes and animals.

For the cash and voucher assistance programming, BRC will conduct a feasibility study to implement the use of prepaid IFRC Visa cards to provide assistance to

affected populations. The CVA will be unconditional to cover needs, especially in health, hygiene, shelter (zinc sheets) and livelihoods (seeds and farming tools), among others.

**Population to be assisted:** Forest fire-affected families whose livelihoods have been lost and/or interrupted, with limited access to basic products in affected areas in municipalities of Concepción, San Ignacio and Robore in the department of Santa Cruz. A total of 670 families, which have been preidentified, will receive a multi-purpose one-time grant assistance of 157 US dollars, which is slightly more than half of the minimum wage<sup>3</sup> in the Santa Cruz department and responds to estimated costs of seeds and construction materials -such as zinc sheets. This information was collected during the assessments and cross-referenced to calculate the transfer value, considering food donations that are being provided by other agencies and civil society in general. Still, a Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM) will be fundamental to confirm the appropriateness of this amount and adjust it accordingly.

**Programme Standards/Reference Parameters:** The Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) guidelines will be used alongside the Sphere standards; the Movement's Fundamental Principles; the International Federation's Strategic Framework for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities; the International Federation's Policy on Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Movement's Code of Conduct; and other framework documents that ensure quality humanitarian assistance with dignity.

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1:</b> Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of targeted households that have enough cash to protect their survival threshold Target: 670 households															
	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1:</b> Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# of assisted households able to meet their minimum basic needs (including food, food related and non-food items) Target: 670 households															
		# of households that receive CVA Target: 670 households															
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Cash and vouchers assistance training for volunteers																
AP081	Cash feasibility analysis and market assessment																
AP081	Selection of target population and registration with ODK																

<sup>3</sup> [National Institute of Statistics in Bolivia](#)

AP081	Cash disbursement through prepaid Visa cards																	
AP081	Post-distribution monitoring including market monitoring–satisfaction survey																	
AP081	Development and implementation of Community engagement and Accountability (CEA) strategy for CVA (cash and voucher assistance)																	



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 3,350**  
Male: 1675  
Female: 1675  
**Requirements (CHF) 21,809**

**Needs analysis:** Water is stored in metal containers that are often rusty and have no lid. While well water is within the normal parameters, ashes and other debris have been affected since they are not covered, which is also a problem with containers and communal ponds; water decants rapidly and becomes unsuitable due ash, sediment and other debris. This situation has provoked cases of recurrent diarrhoea and gastrointestinal disorders.

**Population to be assisted:** Assistance will be provided to 486 households (3,350 people) in the municipalities of Concepción, San Ignacio and Robore in the department of Santa Cruz

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere project standards for water and hygiene assistance will be applied.

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	# of households provided with water and hygiene promotion Target: 670 households																
	<b>WASH Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>	# of households reached with buckets and PUR Target: 670 households have PUR and 2 buckets																
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

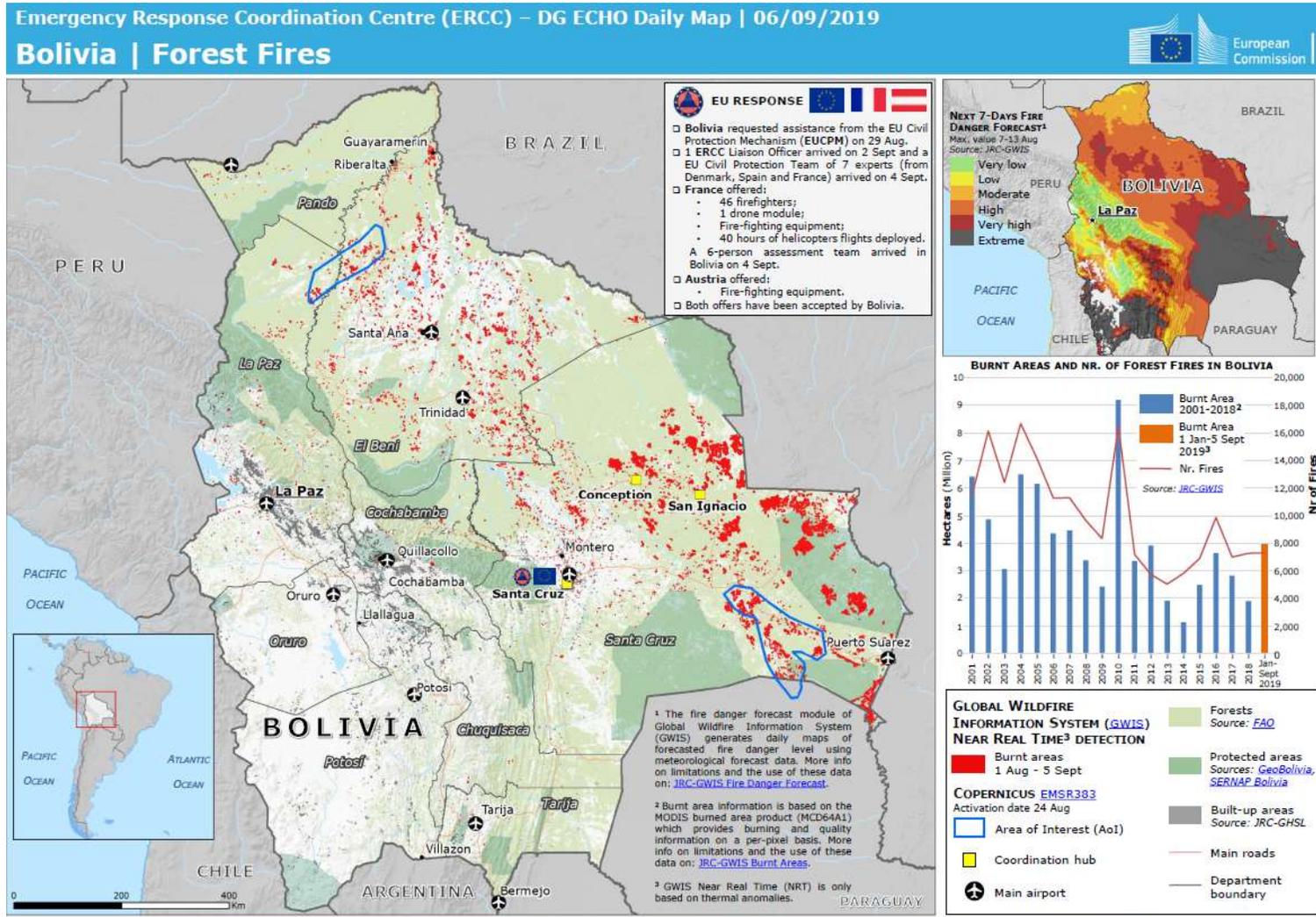
	Week / Month																
AP026	Distribution of 10-litre bucket (two per household)																
AP026	Distribute PUR powders enough for 670 households																
AP026	Train volunteers on use PUR, safe water management and hygiene promotion																
AP026	Train targeted population on use of PUR, safe water management and hygiene promotion																
AP026	Installation of water reservoirs (bladders) for the community																
AP026	Assessment and permanent monitoring of the water situation																

**Strategies for Implementation**  
**Requirements (CHF): 63,018**

P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.</b>																
	<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary institutional infrastructure and systems in place</b>																
	Activities planned	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Weeks																	
AP042	Project coordinator, finance officer, field coordinator (hiring and salary)																
AP042	Volunteer mobilization																
AP042	Travel costs for staff and volunteers																

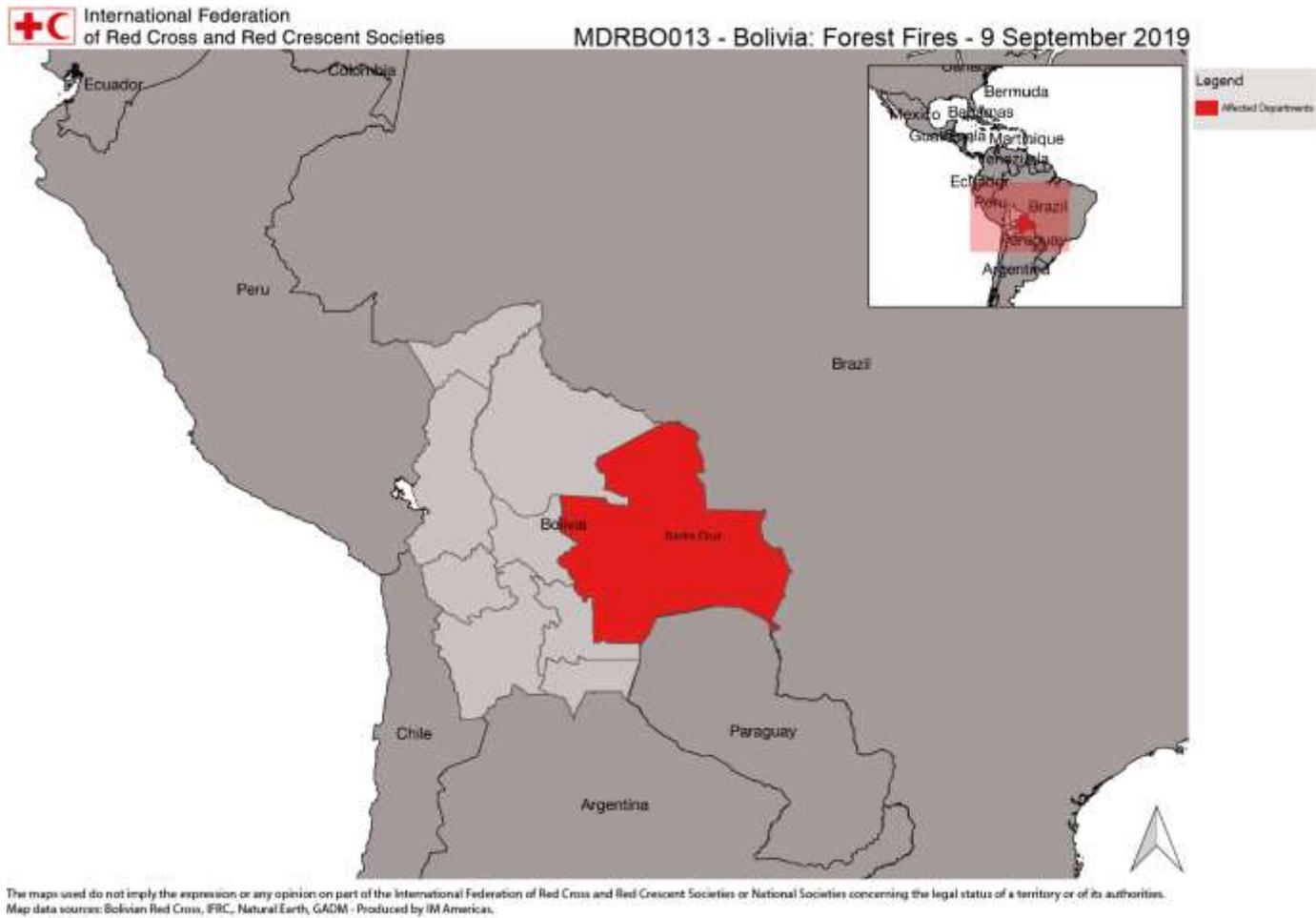
AP042	BRC monitoring missions																	
AP042	Lessons Learned Workshop																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S2.1 An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>																	
	<b>Outcome S2.1.1.1: An effective emergency response capacity mechanism is maintained and adhered to.</b>																	
	Activities planned Weeks	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	Direct operational support activities conducted by IFRC staff (communication and office supplies)																	
AP046	IFRC monitoring mission																	
AP046	Deployment of RIT, general																	
AP046	Deployment of RIT, specialized in CVA (cash and voucher assistance)																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>																	
	<b>Outcome S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities</b>																	
	Activities planned Weeks	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP066	Insurance for volunteers participating in emergency response																	
AP066	Protection and visibility materials for volunteers participating in emergency response																	

Annex1 : Map of Affection and Coordination



Source: ECHO, 6 September 2019

Annex 2: Bolivia, Map of affected departments, Forest Fires



Source: IFRC

## Contact information

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

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## 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 Humanitarian 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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

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

# DREF Operation

## MDRBO013 - Bolivia Forest Fires

		DREF Budget
	Budget Group	CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0
502	Construction - Housing	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0
505	Construction - Materials	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0
520	Food	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,130
540	Medical & First Aid	1,188
550	Teaching Materials	33,194
560	Utensils & Tools	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	110,736
	<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>155,248</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0
581	Vehicles	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
587	Medical Equipment	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0
	<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	1,237
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,412
594	Logistics Services	1,489
	<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>11,139</b>
600	International Staff	23,753
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	14,054
667	Volunteers	8,685
669	Other Staff Benefits	1,237
	<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>47,728</b>
670	Consultants	0
750	Professional Fees	0
	<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	6,433
	<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>6,433</b>
700	Travel	4,454
710	Information & Public Relations	1,287
730	Office Costs	5,542
740	Communications	2,375
760	Financial Charges	4,820
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0

	<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>18,477</b>
		0
830	Partner National Societies	0
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
	<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	15,537
	<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>15,537</b>
	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>254,562</b>
