

# Final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## BOLIVIA: FLOODS

Final report  
Emergency appeal n°  
MDRBO002

GLIDE n° FL-2007-000012-BOL  
18 May 2009

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 15 February – 15 August, 2007;

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 704,700 (USD 636,051, EUR 468,112);

**Final Appeal coverage:** 101%

[<Click here to go directly to the final financial report,](#)  
[or here to view the contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This appeal was issued on 15 February 2007 for CHF 605,450 (USD 484,360 or EUR 373,735) for 6 months to reach 7,188 families (35,940 beneficiaries)
- Appeal revised on 5 March 2007 to CHF 904,100 (USD 741,065, EUR 561,552) to reach 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries)
- CHF 120,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bolivian Red Cross in responding by delivering assistance.



With the support of the BRC over 10,000 families were assisted. Source Bolivian Red Cross

**Summary:** The 2007 rainy season in Bolivia proved to be one of the worst in 25 years, causing major floods, landslides and cold temperatures across the country. Thousands of families were affected by the floods, which destroyed homes and crops. In addition to the loss of thousands of hectares of crops, serious health problems emerged amongst affected communities.

From the onset of the emergency the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC), through its nine departmental branches across the country, responded immediately to affected families with first aid, collection of relief items, transportation of patients, and evacuation of families. The Federation activated response mechanisms and released DREF funds for immediate support to the National Society.

After assessments were carried out, the BRC developed a Plan of Action to assist 10,019 families in the departments of Beni, Cochabamba and Potosi and an international emergency appeal was launched. The main actions carried out within the operation included the distribution of food parcels, distribution of toolkits for agricultural rehabilitation, health promotion and prevention actions, development of the BRC's capacities in needs assessments and improvement of the BRC telecommunications system. The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Regional Representation in Lima provided ongoing

support to the BRC throughout the operation.

The operation was carried out successfully, fulfilling all objectives laid out. The BRC operation responded to the most immediate needs of the families affected through the provision of food parcels and also contributed to the rehabilitation of agricultural activities, which constitutes the main income for most. The ongoing health needs of the affected communities were addressed through health promotion actions. BRC response capacities were strengthened and the BRC telecommunications system was improved.

At the close of the operation, an external evaluation was carried out highlighting lessons learned for future BRC operations. An important factor in the success of the operation was the effective coordination held by the BRC with actors involved in the response from government bodies to humanitarian agencies and importantly local community organisations. This enabled complementary actions to be carried out in a sector by sector basis and for the full implementation of each objective within the appeal.

Challenges included logistical difficulties reaching communities isolated by flood waters and receding flood waters. This meant that distributions in Beni, for example, took longer than expected but with effective coordination they took place through boat trips over a period of several days.

Contributions to the Appeal included those from American Red Cross, Canadian government through the Canadian Red Cross, Italian Government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation through Swiss Red Cross, Kraft Foods, other private donors from the United States and the initial contribution from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).

The Netherlands Red Cross (NRC) kindly contributed € 40,000 (CHF 64,400) to reimburse DREF funds for the emergency operation in Bolivia from the NRC Silent Emergency Fund. The major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments and ECHO. Details of all donors can be found on <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

Bilateral contributions made directly to the BRC's Plan of Action include those from the Chinese Government, Colombian Red Cross Society, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and The World Wildlife Fund (WWF). These direct contributions were pivotal for the completion of activities included in the Bolivian Red Cross' Plan of Action, and are not reflected in the overall budget presented in the attached financial report.

**This final report replaces the document issued on 30 January 2008. The previously issued interim financial report reflected a remaining balance of CHF 41,266 (USD 36,274 or EUR 27,478) for this appeal. It was proposed in the document issued in January that these funds should be reallocated to the 2009 South America regional appeal. Following Federation procedures, after 90 days the funds were reallocated and will be designated for providing support to several branches of the Bolivian Red Cross with the aim of enhancing their preparedness in the event of emergencies, including social unrest. This will be carried out jointly with the ICRC and responds to a need expressed by the National Society to build capacity at branch levels given the country's socio-political situation.**

## The situation

In December 2006, the rainy season began as it does every year in Bolivia, however by February and March 2007 the rains had saturated the ground, overflowed rivers, and caused major floods and landslides affecting thousands of families in all nine departments of the country. The rainy season produced the worst floods in 25 years, affecting 75,897 families, killing 56 people and leaving four people disappeared.

The rains caused diverse results, from floods and landslides in the low-lying departments of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Tarija, Santa Cruz and Beni to hail and extreme cold weather in the highland departments of La Paz, Oruro and Potosí

While Bolivia is a country with high levels of poverty and inequity, it also faces a number of risks caused by natural climatic phenomenon. High levels of vulnerability mean that disasters, such as this rainy season, have a serious impact on people's lives. The communities affected by this emergency live in geographically diverse

areas yet depend on the whole on agriculture as a way of life, producing a variety of crops such as maize soy, quinoa, rice, sugar cane, beans and potatoes. Over 70,000 hectares of crops were flooded and 20,000 small agriculture producing families were affected, seriously affecting sources of food and income.

The gradual overflow of rivers and flooding of land in the department of Beni caused the river to reach a width of 20km in some places and two metres deep. As one of the worst departments hit by the floods, a quarter of the population of 430,000 people in Beni was estimated to have been affected.

Highways and roads were blocked by flood waters and landslides. Access to affected areas and communities was seriously limited by road, and where possible boats were used. While a number of communities were evacuated, others were cut off by the flood waters and some by receding waters making access difficult, previously possible by boat. Some communities in the departments of Beni and Santa Cruz who found temporary shelter in schools returned home as flood waters receded.

The health situation of people affected by the floods was a major concern as illnesses such as acute respiratory diseases, skin infections, and diarrhoea were registered. Another health concern during the emergency was an increase of cases of dengue fever, which had reached 2,450. The Bolivian government launched a campaign to prevent the spread of water- and sanitation-related diseases. The campaign included mosquito fumigation, the elimination of stagnant water and mosquito breeding grounds, and rodent elimination. The government also launched a vaccination campaign against yellow fever, mainly in the Los Valles and el Oriente regions.

The Bolivian government declared a national emergency and decided that the Joint Transitional Command of the Armed Forces (Comando Unico Transitorio) would be responsible for response operations to the floods. The Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) operation was not affected by this decision as the principle of independence was respected by the government. The Bolivian Civil Defence and the Emergency Response Centres (Centros de Operaciones de Emergencia – COE) operated at the national, departmental and municipal levels to respond to the emergency.

## Red Cross action

### Overview

From the onset of the emergency, the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) activated its response mechanisms through the direction of the national relief department. Departmental BRC branches in Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Beni and La Paz carried out immediate response activities according to their capacities such as cooperation with actors in damage assessments, local food collection campaigns, distributions of relief items and first aid attention, transportation of patients and evacuation of families where needed. Despite limited capacities at the onset of the emergency, departmental and provincial branches coordinated response activities with local authorities, the community and NGOs in the affected regions. A damage and needs assessment (DANA) was carried out and several visits were made to the affected areas, taking several days by boat.

In February the BRC developed a Plan of Action to support the communities affected by the floods in Beni, Cochabamba and Potosi. The communities selected for assistance were amongst those worst affected and those who had not yet received assistance. Support was provided from the Federation's DREF in order to assist the BRC in initial activities within the Plan of Action. Shortly after, an Emergency Appeal was launched to assist 7,188 families (35,940 beneficiaries) for a period of six months.

Overwhelming support for the Emergency Appeal led to the revision of the Plan of Action to assist a total number of 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries). The revised Operation was based on BRC assessments carried out on the ground, which showed an increased number of people affected and helped identify needs of the population affected by the floods. A further 19 families were identified by the BRC, making the total number of beneficiaries **10,019 families**.

The main lines of action carried out included: distribution of food parcels, distribution of toolkits for agricultural rehabilitation, health promotion and prevention activities, capacity building for BRC in needs assessments, and improving the BRC telecommunications system.

One of the main challenges during the operation was access to areas, particularly in Beni where many indigenous communities live in isolated areas and the conditions to carry out distributions were difficult due to floods waters. Considering this difficulty, more time was given than originally planned to carry out the distributions.

The International Federation provided support to the BRC throughout the operation, by the Disaster Management Delegate within the Regional Representation in Lima and the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) in Panama. Three Disaster Management delegates from PADRU and two Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members (one in logistics and one in relief) were deployed to the affected areas to support the BRC in coordination activities, assessments and at distributions. Federation personnel remained in Bolivia until mid-April to support the National Society in the operation.

#### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

**Objective: 10,019 affected families (50,095 persons) in the departments of Cochabamba (1,744), Beni (5,250) and Potosi (3,025) benefit from the distribution of food items which help them to recover from the effects of the floods.**

#### Activities planned

- Purchasing procedures (requisition, request for quotations, comparative bid analysis, selection of the supplier and technical approval, purchase order and payment)
- Receipt of the food items
- Warehousing, transport and identification of the distribution points
- Distribution of food items by BRC volunteers
- Monitoring and evaluation by the BRC headquarters

The distributions of food items took place in the three departments of Cochabamba, Beni and Potosi over a period of three months. A number of preparation activities were held before the distributions including evaluations, the identification of affected communities and distribution of identity cards, and the identification of locations to carry out distributions in each department.

Quotations for food items were requested and a purchasing committee was set up to monitor this process and ensure the effective procurement of the food items (comparative cost analysis and preparation of contracts). All items were procured locally and were stored in warehouses, classified and packed to be transported to each distribution centre. The identification of strategic locations for distribution centres was done so to ensure maximum efficiency, particularly considering logistical difficulties.



A number of distributions were carried out by boat, taking several days to reach some communities. Source Bolivian Red Cross

Each food parcel of 45kg distributed to families contained rice, sugar, pasta, flour, salt, coffee and oil. Families who received food parcels were identified previously and held identity cards, which made the distribution process easier. Distributions took place as follows:

In **Cochabamba** distributions took place in February; the BRC distributed food parcels to 1,744 families. These families were from 65 communities in the Municipality of Villaroel, Cochabamba. The distribution centres were located at Ayopaya, Ivirgarzama and Valle Sacta.

The destruction of 5km of the highway between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz meant that the distributions were delayed for two weeks. The distributions (and preparations) were carried out by 23 volunteers from the BRC Cochabamba branch, and personnel from the BRC national relief department, local authorities and community members also assisted.

In **Potosi**, the distribution of food parcels took place in

March, where 3,020 families received food parcels in Cotagaita (1,519 families), in Tupiza (994 families) and in Villazón (507 families).

For these distributions, 10 trucks left from the BRC branch of El Alto carrying 151 tonnes of relief items (food parcels and tools). Three distribution points were established: Cotagaita, Tupiza and Villazon. These distributions were attended to by a number of representatives from the National Society, Partner National Societies (PNS), as well as 12 volunteers from the Potosi branch, 19 volunteers from the Tupiza branch and 11 volunteers from the Villazon branch.

Distributions in the worst affected department of **Beni** took place in April and July, to a total of 5,250 families in the provinces of Marban, Moxos, Cercado and Mamoré.

Indigenous community leaders played an important role in this process, by providing lists of names of families in each community and their specific location and also by accompanying the BRC during the distributions. In order to reach isolated communities, a number of distributions were carried out by boat. Land distributions also took place for example in and around the Trinidad, Cercano and Marban provinces.

The BRC operation constituted the largest donations at the time of distributions in Beni, for this reason the activity was carried out in coordination with local authorities, community organisations and also the Joint Transitional Command. The latter facilitated boats to carry out distributions from the Mamore River with three destinations:

- Boat 1: heading north, with six volunteers to distribute food parcels to 1,015 families
- Boat 2: heading towards Tipnis, with six volunteers to distribute food parcels to 1,183 families
- Boat 3: heading south, with six volunteers to distribute food parcels to 1,199 families. This distribution was combined with another to 1,853 families; some of these were reachable by land such as those in the municipalities of San Lorenzo and San Francisco, which was facilitated by each respective municipality.

These distributions took much longer than others as they were logistically more challenging, taking between eight and 18 days for those distributions along the Mamore River alone.

Coordination with other actors was essential during this activity. The procurement of food items and distributions were organized with Civil Defence authorities and local and international organizations working in the affected areas. Specific coordination took place with organizations working in the food sector and was led by the World Food Programme (WFP). A plan was prepared by the WFP for the distribution of food items to ensure that families affected by the floods received items during several months in 2007. The BRC carried out distributions in line with this plan as did other organisations working in the food sector. At the end of the operation the BRC distributions were some of the most complete.

Additional families were assisted in Beni with the support of other donors from the Red Cross Movement, and including the support from this appeal meant that a total of 17,081 families were reached.

## Early Recovery

**Objective 1: 8,275 affected families (41,375 persons) in the departments of Beni (5,250 families) and Potosi (3,025 families) benefit from the distribution of tools, contributing to the resumption of agricultural activities.**

### Activities planned

- Purchasing procedures (requisition, request for quotations, comparative bid analysis, selection of the supplier and technical approval, purchase order and payment)
- Receipt of the tools
- Surveys and the identification of affected communities
- Warehousing, transport and identification of the distribution points
- Distribution of tools by BRC volunteers

Assessments were carried out by the BRC in the departments of Potosi and Beni in order to identify those families who had lost their crops by the floods. This activity was organized to complement actions by other actors that provided families with seeds and fertilizers.

The tools were procured in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz and followed the same procedure as the items for the food parcels (storage, classification and transportation). The distributions of toolkits took place at the same time with those of food parcels and were as follows:

In **Potosi**, distributions took place in March in the municipalities of Cotagaita, Villazon and Tupiza, when tools were distributed to 3,025 families. The tools distributed included a shovel and pickaxe.

In **Beni**, the distribution of toolkits took place in April, in the provinces of Cercado, Marban, Mamore and Moxos to 5,250 families. During the distributions in Beni, BRC relief personnel and branch volunteers were joined by International Federation and PNS for the distributions by land and boat as detailed under Objective 1. In Beni, all tools (shovel, pickaxe, hoe and machete) were distributed to families. The machetes were delivered at a later date to these families as there were initial logistical difficulties.

There were difficulties reaching some isolated rural communities in Beni which made distributions challenging. Despite this, effective coordination with authorities and local actors meant that access by boat and road was possible.

As with the distribution of food items, coordination with other actors working in the food sector was important in ensuring complete assistance to families. While the BRC distributed tools, other agencies delivered seeds and fertilizers needed to replant crops that had been lost in the floods. The tools therefore have contributed to ensuring that families have the means to resume agricultural activities on which their income depends.

#### Emergency health

**Objective 1: 5,250 affected families in the department of Beni benefit from the distribution of mosquito nets (2 units per family) with an aim to prevent malaria and dengue infection.**

##### Activities planned

- Purchasing procedures (requisition, request for quotations, comparative bid analysis, selection of the supplier and technical approval, purchase order and payment)
- Receipt of the mosquito nets.
- Warehousing, transportation and identification of the distribution points
- Distribution of mosquito nets by BRC volunteers
- Monitoring and evaluation by BRC headquarters

The distribution of mosquito nets to 5,250 families in Beni took place at the same time as the distributions of food parcels. Each family received two mosquito nets to be used for the prevention of the spread of dengue and malaria infection.

The nets were procured from Panama with the support of Regional Logistics Unit in Panama, as long lasting insecticidal mosquito nets were not available in Bolivia at the time. A total of 10,500 standard long lasting insecticidal mosquito nets were sent to the BRC in Bolivia for distribution in the department of Beni.

There was a slight delay in sending the mosquito nets as the airline company that agreed to send the goods had logistical problems which delayed sending the shipment of nets. Despite this delay, the timing of distributions was not affected in Beni.

This objective links directly to health promotion activities to prevent the spread of dengue and malaria, as follows.

#### Emergency health

**Objective 2: Affected communities benefit and increase their knowledge through community activities in health promotion and dengue/malaria prevention.**

##### Activities planned

- Coordination with Government authorities (Ministry of Health, local authorities etc.) and humanitarian organizations.
- Production of publicity materials for distribution in communities.
- Identification of BRC volunteers to take part in training for trainers workshops on health promotion.
- Development of a workshop on health in emergencies.
- Development of awareness-raising talks and distribution of materials in the beneficiary communities.

- Monitoring and evaluation of the process.

Health promotion activities involved the following actions:



Health promotion talks were held with community members at distributions. Source: Bolivian Red Cross

A capacity building workshop on **health in emergencies** was held in La Paz for BRC volunteers from all nine branches. The workshop was held in April over a period of three days for a total of 18 volunteers from all nine branches (two from each branch), BRAC staff (health logistics, communications and youth) and a representative from the Italian Red Cross. The main topics covered included: Psychosocial support, Avian Flu, management of infectious diseases in emergencies (malaria, dengue, yellow fever and safe water), communications in emergencies, logistics of health items in emergencies, HIV/AIDS, Sphere (water and sanitation, food security and nutrition, shelter and health and care) and health promotion.

The preparation of an **informative leaflet** took place with text and pictures explaining what dengue and malaria are, how they manifest themselves in symptoms, and how to prevent

the spread of the diseases. This leaflet was then distributed to communities during distributions, awareness raising talks and after fumigations.

To complement health promotion activities within the Appeal, the BRC Communications department prepared radio and television spots on dengue and malaria prevention, which were broadcast on different stations and channels.

**Awareness raising talks** on dengue and malaria prevention were then held with families during distributions, at which the leaflets were handed out. In addition after fumigations were carried out, talks were also held with communities. Overall, people were very receptive to the information communicated during the talks and in the leaflet.

These health promotion activities complemented the distribution of mosquito nets and actions undertaken by other actors such as the vaccination campaign with the Departmental Health Service in Beni, and fumigations that took place in a number of locations.

## Capacity Building

**Objective 1: The capacity of the Bolivian Red Cross in needs assessment and humanitarian response is increased.**

### Activities planned

- Identification of the participants
- Selection of the topics to be addressed
- Preparation of the workshop
- Reporting on the workshop

The BRC training workshop to improve BRC capacities in needs assessment and humanitarian response through National Intervention Team (NIT) training took place in September. The workshop took place later than expected as BRC branches and the headquarters were responding to the emergency with distributions and health promotion activities at full capacity.

The development of the course took place in preparation, when training materials were gathered and support was provided by the Federation in the development of the agenda and content of the course.

The NIT course was organized to build the capacities of BRC relief volunteers from all nine departmental branches from across the country in needs assessment and humanitarian response.

The course marked an important step for the National Society which now counts on a National Intervention Team, composed of BRC relief volunteers from branches across the country. The development of a NIT team and training of volunteers in health in emergencies have ensured that the BRC humanitarian response capacities are improved at the local level and more prepared for emergencies like the floods in the future.

## Capacity Building

**Objective 2: The capacity of the Bolivian Red Cross in response and information coordination is increased through the improvement of the National Society Telecommunications system.**

### Activities planned

- Evaluation of existing telecommunication capacities within the BRC headquarters and branches (nine branches)
- Preparing a plan for equipment maintenance and/or acquisitions.
- Request for quotation for Information Technology (IT) equipment and accessories.
- Acquisitions of equipment and IT accessories.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the process.

Effective communication between branches and the headquarters during emergencies is considered essential by the BRC. After the evaluation of existing BRC telecommunication capacities took place, the National Society prepared a plan for equipment maintenance and acquisitions needed to improve the overall system. This was supported by the BRC technical capacities in place with a trained RIT in Telecommunications.

An additional activity took place under this objective, a national radio communication workshop was held for members of all nine departmental BRC branches. This workshop was held for members of the nine departmental branches in the country and lasted for five days.

After quotations were secured for equipment, two high frequency radios and power sources were purchased and the radio antennas of all nine branches were repaired. The new and repaired equipment has ensured that the BRC High Frequency Network is now up and running again. The network is the main source of communication between branches particularly during emergencies when phone lines and internet connections are down. It is cost effective compared to other forms of communication and provides an effective way of sharing information and exchanging experiences between branches.

## Conclusion

**Lessons learned:** The evaluation carried out on the operation to respond to the floods of 2007 has revealed good practices and highlighted the following lessons learned. These were developed with the National Society and will be taken into consideration for future operations and actions:

- The development of the **National Response Plan** is currently under way and is considered important and necessary by the BRC. The operation highlighted the need for this as it would have provided a guide to all involved to respond effectively to the emergency. While the development of the National Response Plan is included in the BRC Strategic Plan 2004-2008, the BRC was also interested in the development of this plan in line with the Federation's Guide for the elaboration of Contingency and Response plans to ensure that the plan is standardized with others developed in the region.
- **Coordination** has been noticeably more effective than in previous years and operations. Coordination at all levels contributed to the effective implementation of the entire BRC plan of action. This took place with government actors at the national and local authority level such as the Civil Defence, the Ministry of Health and the Joint Transitional Command, with other humanitarian actors such as the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Save the Children, Caritas, Médicins Sans Frontières, Médicos del Mundo, World Food Programme, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Vision, and also with community organizations working at the local level. Working with community organizations is considered an essential way of working with communities and in the provision of assistance.
- The support of BRC **volunteers** throughout the operation has been invaluable. This is one element however that the BRC believes could be strengthened to ensure effective volunteer management and the retention of volunteers beyond the emergency phase to ensure that those capacities developed are built upon.
- The **systematization of experiences** is considered important by the BRC in terms of developing analysis activities and identifying lessons learned for future action. This could have been developed further during and after the operation at the National Society level and also at the inter-institutional level. This would be particularly useful in this operation, where it is considered that effective coordination between different actors facilitated humanitarian assistance.

## How we work

*All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

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

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBO002 - Bolivia - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/2-2009/04
Budget Timeframe	2007/2-2007/08
Appeal	MDRBO002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>704,700</b>					<b>704,700</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	182,926					182,926
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	52,250					52,250
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	162,000					162,000
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	19,520					19,520
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	16,400					16,400
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	64,400					64,400
<i>New York Office (from Kraft Foods)</i>	30,250					30,250
<i>On Line donations</i>	1,509					1,509
<i>Other</i>	-88					-88
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	45,984					45,984
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>	125,000					125,000
<i>Unidentified donor</i>	-158					-158
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	12,500					12,500
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>712,494</b>					<b>712,494</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>712,494</b>					<b>712,494</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>712,494</b>					<b>712,494</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>101%</b>					<b>101%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>712,494</b>					<b>712,494</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-712,494</b>					<b>-712,494</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>

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Reporting Timeframe	2007/2-2009/04
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### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>704,700</b>						<b>704,700</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Clothing & textiles	98,438	59,189				59,189	39,249	
Food	226,831	261,641				261,641	-34,809	
Medical & First Aid		82				82	-82	
Utensils & Tools	168,380	168,932				168,932	-553	
Other Supplies & Services		9,997				9,997	-9,997	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>493,649</b>	<b>499,841</b>				<b>499,841</b>	<b>-6,192</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	12,500	5,732				5,732	6,768	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>5,732</b>				<b>5,732</b>	<b>6,768</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		-40,107				-40,107	40,107	
Distribution & Monitoring	8,039	21,591				21,591	-13,552	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,310	13,086				13,086	-6,776	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>14,349</b>	<b>-5,430</b>				<b>-5,430</b>	<b>19,778</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	10,000	22,000				22,000	-12,000	
Regionally Deployed Staff	30,000	6,581				6,581	23,419	
National Staff	7,500	9,168				9,168	-1,668	
National Society Staff		20,743				20,743	-20,743	
Consultants	10,000	8,755				8,755	1,245	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>67,248</b>				<b>67,248</b>	<b>-9,748</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	16,500	15,834				15,834	666	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>15,834</b>				<b>15,834</b>	<b>666</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	29,148	31,785				31,785	-2,637	
Information & Public Relation	20,000	13,657				13,657	6,344	
Office Costs	6,250	8,112				8,112	-1,862	
Communications	9,000	16,364				16,364	-7,364	
Financial Charges		12,859				12,859	-12,859	
Other General Expenses		180				180	-180	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>64,398</b>	<b>82,957</b>				<b>82,957</b>	<b>-18,559</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	45,806	46,312				46,312	-507	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>45,806</b>	<b>46,312</b>				<b>46,312</b>	<b>-507</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>704,700</b>	<b>712,494</b>				<b>712,494</b>	<b>-7,793</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>-7,793</b>				<b>-7,793</b>		