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Emergency appeal operation update

Bolivia: Floods and landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBO006
GLIDE n° [FL-2011-000020-BOL](#)
8-month summary update
29 November 2011

Period covered by this Ops Update: March to October 2011. This update represents an eight-month summary of the operation (cumulative narrative and financial).

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

Appeal coverage: 88%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, here to view the interim financial statement or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 8 March 2011 for 518,725 Swiss francs to assist 2,500 people for 6 months.
- [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#): 78,074 Swiss francs were initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) to respond.
- On 26 April 2011: The [operation update n° 1](#) included a redistribution of the budget to incorporate activities in transitional shelter for 100 families, with changes in the relief distribution and early recovery sectors. The number of beneficiaries was increased to 2,800 families.
- On 5 August 2011: The [operation update n° 3](#) extended the implementation timeframe to nine months to conclude on 5 December 2011. This enabled the Bolivian Red Cross to carry out the activities related to the shelter outcome, which were delayed due to the challenge of locating appropriate land.
- This operation update extends the implementation timeframe for an additional month to allow for completion of health, hygiene promotion and early recovery activities, which were postponed until beneficiaries could be resettled.



In March 2011, floods and landslides forced people to leave their homes. Since then, the Bolivian Red Cross has supported affected families through relief distribution, temporary shelter, and health, water, sanitation and hygiene activities. Source: Bolivian Red Cross.

Summary: The Bolivian Red Cross has reached 2,359 families with hygiene kits and 1,759 families with food parcels. One hundred families have been assisted with shelter, with 50 families initially being supported with communal space and sanitary services and 50 families receiving housing in temporary shelter modules. The operation has faced many challenges due to land rights, protests over road and land development and country elections, which have hindered activities. Despite this, the National Society has been able to negotiate with authorities, adapt the operation and continue planned activities to achieve many of the overall outcomes. Progress has also been made on health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities with three workshops conducted in October. The workshops reached 200 families within Callapa camp. These families also received educational materials, first aid kits and cleaning materials. Early recovery activities have also been developed. This has involved a baseline study of needs, the development and distribution of 'recovery kits' and a cash

transfer project. Capacity building of the National Society has also been achieved through the training of 23 BRC volunteers as National Intervention Team members, increased experience in programme development and an improved response capacity. Collaboration across organizations and with local authorities has been ongoing and has continued to increase and improve since the onset of the emergency.

However, the National Society has solicited a further extension of the timeframe of the operation, adding one month to the original plan, to allow an appropriate conclusion of recovery, health and water sanitation activities that were delayed due to the aforementioned challenges. The operation will therefore be completed by 31 December 2011. In line with the IFRC's reporting standards, the final report (narrative and financial) is due 90 days after the end of the operation (by 31 March 2011).

The situation

Bolivia was affected by La Niña weather phenomenon in the early months of 2011. Intense and constant precipitations fell throughout February, and since the area had been experiencing a period of drought, widespread flooding occurred across the country. A massive landslide also occurred in La Paz City, killing 52 people. Overall, the severe weather affected 17,765 families in 9 departments and 78 municipalities; particularly the valley region in Cochabamba; the Chapare region in Beni; and the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Borja in La Paz. As a result, a state of emergency was declared by the Bolivian government on 23 February 2011.

Coordination and partnerships

The main coordination mechanism is the National Emergency Operations Centre, which conducts regular meetings since the onset of the emergency. In addition, the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) has held meetings with various national and international organizations. The Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) has participated in these meetings and shared information. Coordination is also taking place bilaterally with other organizations present in country. Ongoing communication and negotiation has been occurring with the government on identification of appropriate land for the temporary shelters, specifically with the Director of International Cooperation, and with International Organization for Migration (IOM) to coordinate efforts.

Within the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the BRC is working alongside the Spanish Red Cross and the German Red Cross. Through support from the Spanish Red Cross, the National Society reached 492 families with relief items in Rio Abajo, located in the southern region of La Paz. At the same time, the German Red Cross supported the identification of 900 families from the Reyes municipality, in the Beni department, which were supported through the Emergency Appeal afterwards. The IFRC, through the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the regional representation of the Andean countries, has supported the operation with the mobilization of two Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members and a visit by the IFRC shelter coordinator to identify appropriate shelter solutions.

National Society Capacity Building: Through the operation, the BRC has strengthened several aspects of its organization:

- The National Society has a stronger image with the communities and the government as they have witnessed the implementation of several relief activities.
- The BRC has been recognized in its efforts to disseminate the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and their implementation in emergencies.
- The National Society is gathering lessons learned about the multiple levels of interaction with government authorities, both at the national and departmental levels.
- The administrative and operational aspects of the organization have been strengthened with the current appeal, as new skills have been learned and combined with previous experiences.
- Local capacity in procurement and logistics has increased.
- Twenty-three volunteers participated in a National Intervention Team course.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The operation has focused on delivering assistance in the sectors of emergency relief (food and basic non-food items), emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, transitional shelter, early recovery and logistics. Relief distributions have been completed with over 2,700 families receiving hygiene kits, 1,700 receiving food parcels and 50 receiving kitchen kits. Progress has been made on community health; water, sanitation and hygiene; and first aid activities. An initial planning workshop was held, with participation of approximately 30

volunteers. Trainings were held to train volunteers on how to facilitate the three different workshops. Workshops were completed reaching 200 families. First aid kits, educational materials and cleaning materials were also distributed to participating families. The workshops were originally intended to target 500 beneficiary families. The National Society has since reduced the target to 200 families because this is the number of families living in the Callapa camp, where the housing modules have been set up.

Furthermore, shelter activities have been completed, with 50 families supported with cooking, communal and sanitary services from March to October and 50 families now being provided with temporary shelter in housing modules in the Callapa camp. The shelter sector of the operation has faced many challenges due to land issues and protests that have delayed activities. The continued effort by the National Society to negotiate and collaborate with other participating organizations and the government has led to the identification of suitable land. The remaining early recovery activities are now well underway, with the National Society completing a baseline study of livelihood recovery needs, developing and distributing recovery kits and completing a cash transfer project to beneficiaries to use as capital for livelihoods. An additional component within logistics has been added. This is the creation of a virtual stock of food kits, which will increase the capacity of the National Society to respond to immediate food needs appropriately and faster. The capacity of the National Society has also increased through a NIT training that trained 23 volunteers. The activities still underway are further health, water, sanitation and first aid workshops, the completion of early recovery activities and the new activities related to logistics.

Progress towards outcomes

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
1,700 families from the departments of Cochabamba and Beni will receive food parcels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop a beneficiary targeting, 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. • Monitoring and reporting from BRC headquarters. • Complete a general National Intervention Team (NIT) training.
2,300 families from the departments of Cochabamba and Beni and the city of La Paz will receive hygiene kits.	
50 families from La Paz Department will receive kitchen kit.	

Progress: The most vulnerable families identified through needs assessments have received essential food and non-food items to meet their immediate needs resulting from the emergency. The first two outputs of distributing food parcels and hygiene kits have been surpassed. 1,700 families received food parcels and 2,300 families received hygiene kits in the communities of Reyes, Río Beni, Leque, Chivi Rancho, Japo and Pongo on 19 June 2011. This includes 600 hygiene kits which were distributed to beneficiaries in La Paz City on 20 April 2011. An additional 59 food parcels and 59 hygiene kits were distributed to beneficiaries in San Buena Ventura on 26 June 2011, bringing the total to 1,759 food parcels and 2,359 hygiene kits to beneficiary families. The BRC coordinated the distribution with the local authorities and other organizations working in the region to avoid duplication of efforts. The third planned output was also achieved as 50 families in La Paz department received kitchen kits in October. These 50 families are the same beneficiary families that have received shelter through the housing that have been assembled in an area south of La Paz city.

Department	Area	Food parcels	Hygiene kits	Kitchen kits
Beni	Reyes	495	495	
	Río Beni	405	405	
	San Buena Ventura	59	59	
Cochabamba	Leque	310	310	
	Chivi Rancho	272	272	
	Japo	69	69	
	Pongo	149	149	
La Paz	La Paz City		600	50
TOTAL		1,759	2,359	50

In addition to the distribution of relief items, a National Intervention Team (NIT) training was conducted to train volunteers in supporting the immediate needs of affected families. The training took place from 15 to 19 August 2011 and had support from the Centre of Reference in Disaster Preparedness (based in El Salvador). Twenty-three Red Cross volunteers from the communities of La Paz, Pando, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, El Alto, Beni, Tarija, Oruro, Potosí, Chuquisaca and the BRC's headquarters participated in the training. The final evaluation of the training reported that participants were very satisfied with the content of the course and the quality of the trainers.

Challenges: The distribution of kitchen kits had to be postponed until the 50 families were resettled into their shelter modules. Land issues delayed the construction of the modules, but the modules have since been assembled in the Callapa camp. The land issues are further discussed in the shelter section. The capacity of the National Society in distribution of relief items has increased due to the NIT training and experience gained through the operation.

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.

Progress: Significant progress has been made on reducing the health risks from the emergency on the affected population. The BRC evaluated the needs of the affected communities and a coordinator for the hygiene, water, sanitation and health activities was selected. In October, the coordinator worked with 30 volunteers on the development of community health education workshops. Educational materials were developed based on the community context and needs. The trained volunteers then acted as facilitators for the implementation of first aid workshops on 22 and 23 October and a community health workshop on 29 October. First aid kits were also distributed (one per family) to participants of the workshops. Through these workshops, the BRC reached the 200 families settled in Callapa Camp, of which 50 families are also supported through the transitional shelter sector of this operation. Instead of limiting the training to the 50 families supported by the shelter sector, the BRC aimed to provide training to all the families living in the camp, in order to promote a sense of community.

Due to the challenges encountered during the implementation of the operation, the National Society has established a tentative new target of 200 families in the overall goal of community-based health care. However, due to the success of the workshops, the Municipal government requested to the BRC to conduct the same activities in other camps in the affected region. These additional trainings would allow reaching the original target established in the plan of action (500 families). The National Society is currently assessing the needs and collecting information on other communities/camps that could benefit from the community-based health care activities. Further workshops are being planned in order to complete them in the following two weeks. These additional activities will further position the Red Cross and continue to build the capacity of the National Society in the area of community-based health care services.

Challenges: Health activities were delayed initially due to land right issues, which held up the relocation of families. Land-related protests have disrupted activities throughout the region, affecting the work of several organizations working in the area. Nevertheless, participating organizations met twice every month to continue developing plans on how to best support resettlement as well as health and hygiene promotion activities.

Once the resettlement of the 50 affected families supported under the shelter sector of this Appeal was completed, the National Society decided to hold inclusive workshops for all members of the community formed in the Callapa Camp, regardless of whether they were direct beneficiaries of the Red Cross shelter programme or not. This strategy was chosen in order to minimize conflict within the camp members and to ensure all individuals were treated equally. This in line with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and supports an inclusive approach within the camp.

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 sanitation 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.

Progress: Reducing the risk of waterborne and water related diseases through the provision of safe water was facilitated by the Water and Sanitation Public Social Company (Empresa Pública Social de Agua y Saneamiento – EPSAS). The EPSAS and municipal authorities have been coordinating the provision of safe water in the

Callapa camp. Therefore, the support of the Bolivian Red Cross focused on reinforcing infrastructure in the camp, ensuring that affected families in the Callapa Camp have access to sanitary facilities (men's and women's latrines, showers, laundries and water supply tanks).

Activities towards reducing risks through hygiene promotion have also progressed. The hygiene promotion activities were planned in the same manner as the community health activities that were described in the above section - volunteers were trained to facilitate the workshop, educational materials were developed and sanitation materials were collected to develop cleaning kits. The hygiene workshops were held on 30 October and 200 families from the Callapa camp participated. Kitchen kits were also distributed (one per family) to participants.

Challenges: The National Society set an interim target of 200 families to be reached with hygiene and sanitation promotion activities, because this is the number of families living in camp. As noted in the above section, this strategy was chosen to promote an inclusive atmosphere. The National Society is currently exploring options and collecting information on potentially holding more workshops in other affected communities or camps, which may allow them to reach the initial target of 500 families. The planned activities aim to increase the participants' knowledge on preventive health and good hygiene practices, and motivate community members to consider coordinating further health and hygiene activities.

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.

Progress: The second output of this planned outcome has been met as the Bolivian Red Cross supported 50 families living in tents¹ in Colegio Militar camp by providing a multipurpose space, a warehouse for food items and a communal kitchen. These families were housed in the Colegio Militar camp from March to October 2011. Afterwards authorities from Colegio Militar requested the relocation of families to different space.

Through technical support from the IFRC shelter coordinator and discussions with the municipal authorities of La Paz, transitional shelter modules were identified as an appropriate and feasible solution for temporary shelter. As reported in the previous operations update, the construction was delayed because the authorities of Colegio Militar wanted to transfer the affected families to a different location. Since the last reporting period, the National Society completed the procurement process for the 50 transitional shelter modules and was able to locate a site to assemble the modules. The plot of land is located 25 minutes south of La Paz city and is part of the Callapa camp, where other affected families are living. Some of the 50 families who had settled temporarily in the Colegio Militar camp have since been transferred to the Callapa camp. BRC technicians have recovered most of the materials used at Colegio Militar camp for the communal space and kitchen to be used in the Callapa camp.

¹ These tents were provided by other organizations.

The modules were constructed on 3 October and since then, 50 affected families whose houses were damaged or destroyed received a durable and appropriate transitional housing solution to live in. The modules have been assembled, painted and wired.

Weekly visits to Callapa camp have been carried out under the direction of the BRC President to assess the project and ensure the standards and basic needs are being met. Thus, through the provision of transitional shelter modules to 50 families in the Callapa camp, the overall planned outcome for this sector has been reached, as 100 families have been reached (50 in Colegio Militar camp and 50 in Callapa camp).

Challenges: The shelter activities have been successfully completed, but there were significant challenges faced related land issues which delayed site selection and the construction of the modules. The situation also led to delays in the activities of early recovery and community health, hygiene promotion and sanitation.



The Bolivian Red Cross constructed 50 transitional shelter modules in Callapa camp to assist 50 families affected by the massive landslide that occurred in La Paz city. Source: BRC

In addition, several protests took place against the construction of a road through the Amazon and in relation to wages in the country. The issue became further complicated as Bolivia held elections for the officers of the Judiciary, Constitutional Court, Judicial Council and Supreme Court Justice on 16 October. Despite these socio-political issues, the BRC has continued to make progress on its activities and collaborate with other international organizations and national authorities to implement the planned activities.

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.

Progress: The National Society completed an assessment of all the families living in the Callapa camp (200 families) and determined from these consultations six common sets of livelihood items used by individuals to provide for their families. Based on this, the BRC has developed six types of 'recovery kits', which include specific tools and materials to restart livelihood activities. The kits were then distributed to beneficiaries based on their desired kit. The National Society verified that each recipient of the kit has the abilities and experience to use the materials and tools given in the kits. A start-up capital of 100 Bolivianos (14.50 US dollars) has also been given to each beneficiary to be used in buying any other necessary item to accompany the kit. Distributions will be completed on 18 November, and a survey of the beneficiaries will be carried out three weeks after to determine the effectiveness of the cash transfer and recovery project. Currently, the recovery activities are targeting the 200 families of Callapa Camp for a holistic approach to the response.

The Emergency Appeal coverage currently stands below its original target, affecting recovery activities. The National Society estimates that the initial target of 450 families for this sector may not be reached. However, as

was the case with the health and water and sanitation activities, the BRC is coordinating with the municipality to assess the possibility of reaching more families in other camps.

Challenges: Since July, coordination of recovery activities has improved considerably through with biweekly meetings. Furthermore, work has been conducted to develop joint activities between the BRC, Foundation for Participatory Community Development (Fundación para el Desarrollo Participativo Comunitario – FUNDEPCO), IOM, World Vision, CARITAS, VIDECI, Un Techo Para Mi País, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF, Oxfam, Plan International and authorities from La Paz municipality.

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 • Provide technical support for the local procurement process of 1,500 hygiene kits, food parcels and 50 kitchen kits. • In country IFRC coordinator liaison with RLU technical teams on logistics IFRC staff to support procurement if required.
Improve response capacity through the establishment of a virtual stock through local suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate contents of food parcels, and perform cost analysis of items to be procured locally. • Establish agreements with local suppliers. • Develop a plan on how to establish this into a rotating stock that could be used for relief as a permanent renewable practice.

Progress: The first planned output of increasing the BRC logistics capacity to respond to an emergency has been met. The Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) provided technical support to the BRC for the local procurement for the required hygiene kits, food parcels and materials for the transitional shelter modules.

In addition, the lessons learned of this operation have prompted the BRC interest in creating a virtual stock of 300 food parcels, in agreement with the supplier to store it in their warehouse. This stock could be used as relief stock in future emergencies. Each parcel would contain seven food items (45kg in total) to support a family of five members for one month. Although this was not part of the initial plan, the BRC feels it is an important activity that will improve their capacity for a timely response. It will empower the National Society to act quicker and increases their capacity in preparedness and response to future emergencies.

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 \(NGOs\) 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.

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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.
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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/03-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/03-2011/12
Appeal	MDRBO006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	518,725					518,725
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross (from United States Government - Missions)</i>	78,604					78,604
<i>American Red Cross (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	81,644					81,644
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	37,831					37,831
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	17,100					17,100
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	6,211					6,211
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	43,498					43,498
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>	75,000					75,000
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)</i>	46,101					46,101
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	65,677					65,677
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,300					1,300
C1. Cash contributions	452,966					452,966
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	452,966					452,966
D. Total Funding = B + C	452,966					452,966
Appeal Coverage	87%					87%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	452,966					452,966
E. Expenditure	-434,748					-434,748
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	18,218					18,218

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRBO006 - Bolivia - Floods and Landslides

Appeal Launch Date: 08 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 03 mar 11 to 31 dec 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/03-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/03-2011/12
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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		518,725					518,725	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief		1,307				1,307	-1,307	
Shelter - Transitional	81,840	74,684				74,684	7,156	
Construction Materials	9,300						9,300	
Food	78,120	36,819				36,819	41,301	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,665	29,503				29,503	8,162	
Medical & First Aid	18,600						18,600	
Utensils & Tools	5,616						5,616	
Other Supplies & Services	111,600	3,698				3,698	107,902	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	342,741	146,011				146,011	196,729	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	4,650	1,442				1,442	3,208	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,650	1,442				1,442	3,208	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	4,185	5,241				5,241	-1,056	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,300	1,700				1,700	7,600	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	13,485	6,941				6,941	6,544	
Personnel								
International Staff	42,030	24,125				24,125	17,905	
National Staff	2,325	1,518				1,518	807	
National Society Staff	20,460	1,570				1,570	18,890	
Volunteers		2,644				2,644	-2,644	
Total Personnel	64,815	29,858				29,858	34,957	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	4,650						4,650	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	4,650						4,650	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	28,830	8,388				8,388	20,442	
Total Workshops & Training	28,830	8,388				8,388	20,442	
General Expenditure								
Travel	11,160	10,053				10,053	1,107	
Information & Public Relations	5,580	1,259				1,259	4,321	
Office Costs	2,790	6,944				6,944	-4,154	
Communications	5,580	2,451				2,451	3,129	
Financial Charges	2,785	1,653				1,653	1,132	
Other General Expenses		171				171	-171	
Shared Office and Services Costs		2,359				2,359	-2,359	
Total General Expenditure	27,895	24,889				24,889	3,006	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		188,957				188,957	-188,957	
Total Operational Provisions		188,957				188,957	-188,957	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	31,659	26,422				26,422	5,238	
Total Indirect Costs	31,659	26,422				26,422	5,238	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		1,840				1,840	-1,840	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		1,840				1,840	-1,840	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	518,725	434,748				434,748	83,977	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBO006 - Bolivia - Floods and Landslides

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		518,725					518,725	
VARIANCE (C - D)		83,977					83,977	