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DREF Final Report

Bolivia: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Nº MDRBO012	
Date of issue: 6 January 2020	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Date of disaster: 5 April 2019	Operation end date: 5 July 2019
Operation budget: 168,183 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Total number of people affected: 335,540 people	Number of people assisted: 3,000 people
Presence of Host National Society (number of volunteers, staff, branches): Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) has nine departmental branches and 1,200 volunteers.	
Partners of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actively participating in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively participating in the operation: Vice-ministry for Civil Defence (VIDECI); provincial and municipal governments, Armed Forces and Police.	

<Click [here](#) for the DREF financial report and [here](#) for the contact information.>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In March and April 2019, Bolivia experienced strong storms and subsequent floods in 123 municipalities in the departments of La Paz, Oruro, Potosí, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Tarija, Pando, Beni and Santa Cruz, resulting in 47,425 families experiencing a partial loss of their assets and 23,683 families losing their homes. According to the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI), 34 people died, 26 people remain unaccounted for and 33,359 hectares of land were affected. The departments of Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca, the most affected zones, represented a quarter of the total flooded area. The Government of Bolivia declared a national emergency on 27 February, and on 10 April declared a state of emergency for the departments of Potosí, La Paz, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.



The Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) distributed families affected by floods in the Municipality of Camiri, Santa Cruz. Source: BRC.

The Municipality of Camiri in the Santa Cruz department received heavy rainfall between 2 and 3 April, affecting 19 communities in the municipality that had an impact on 1,322 families. The rainfall resulted in the flooding of the Parapetí River, with the high river levels affecting nearby communities and other populations living in urban and rural zones in the municipality. The floods affected communities' water systems and roads and caused damage to homes and agriculture.

The Municipality of Monteagudo in the Chuquisaca department was affected by the intense rains that caused the Sauces River to overflow its banks. This had a significant impact on the urban area in the municipality, flooding streets and houses and washing away vehicles and motorcycles parked on streets. The affected areas included the cantons of Los Sauces, Pederal, Fernández and San Juan del Piraí, with floods causing damage to homes, crops, animals and roads. More than 800 families lost their homes. Of the 80 communities in the municipality, at least half were affected by flooding.

By the end of the operation, the impact on the municipalities of Camiri and Monteagudo had decreased. The national and local government continued to support the recovery process.

On 30 April, in the city of La Paz, a landslide occurred due to heavy rainfall. This caused the collapse of 68 houses, the evacuation of 180 families and the disappearance of 4 people. Heavy rain fell on the hill in the Inmaculada Concepción sector of Bajo Llojeta, a former municipal garbage dump, which caused instability that resulted in the collapse of homes.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) has its national headquarters in La Paz, with departmental branches in each of the country's nine departments. These departmental offices have their own municipal branches. BRC has a total of 1,200 active volunteers across the country.

As a member of the Country's Humanitarian Team (CHT), BRC coordinated response actions and complied with the agreements regarding specific tasks for each CHT member. BRC was responsible for carrying out operational tasks related to humanitarian aid delivery in coordination with VIDECI. The teams from the Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca BRC branches supported the implementation of actions involving first aid, community health, psychosocial support, food distribution, water and hygiene promotion. The BRC branch in La Paz responded to the landslide that occurred in La Paz, providing first aid assistance during evacuations and the provision of temporary shelters using its own resources.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Bolivian Red Cross has maintained coordination with IFRC's Disaster Manager for South America and the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for the Andean countries to monitor both the extent of the floods and the support provided.

A regional intervention team (RIT) member from the Chilean Red Cross was deployed to Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca to support the National Society in the assessments and design of the Emergency Plan of Action. For the implementation phase, field support was provided by a RIT member from the Argentinean Red Cross that accompanied the entire operation, along with the Disaster Management Coordinator. The CCST finance and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) staff in the CCST Lima also aided the Bolivian Red Cross in this operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Following the declarations of the state of emergency, the municipal and national governments activated their response mechanisms and budgets to provide assistance to affected populations and address the damage. VIDECI distributed 555 tonnes of humanitarian assistance to 16,260 families consisting of food, hygiene products, drinking water, tools and shelter. In addition, the Bolivian Armed Forces' search and rescue teams were mobilized, and solidarity flights were provided to transport more than 3,000 people.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The floods had a significant impact on the affected population and created humanitarian needs, as described below:

- **Health:** The rising levels of the Parapeti and Sauce Rivers in Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca respectively flooded communities, homes and water and sanitation systems and affected basic services. This caused a significant deterioration in the living conditions of families, producing diarrhoea and skin conditions as well as behavioural alterations such as stress and uncertainty that were caused by the emergency, especially among groups in a situation of vulnerability. Local health centres were also flooded, primarily in Camiri. A total of 12 urban and rural health clinics were damaged, affecting the provision of health services to the general public. By the end of the operation, the health service was reactivated, and health conditions had improved.
- **Shelter:** The heavy rains overflowed the riverbanks, causing floods that structurally affected homes constructed from adobe, brick or mixed materials, as well as some dwellings made from wood and lighter materials. The families living in these homes were evacuated to safe areas and local shelters. The shelters have closed, and families returned to their homes, which were repaired.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Floods affected sources of drinking water, sewers and latrines due to the accumulation of mud and debris. This affected several communities for up to five days, limiting their consumption and access to safe drinking water and sanitary facilities, requiring alternative measures such as bottled water, hygiene products and cleaning supplies.
- **Livelihoods and Food Security:** The intense rains affected maize, bean, potato, citrus and vegetable crops in several localities, as these amounts of rain are unusual in these areas. Families also lost food supplies stored inside their homes or in local storage sheds, as well as household and other non-food items (mostly in rural areas).

Following the emergency, families established coping strategies such as access to food, collective recovery actions and the planting of new crops.

Operation Risk Assessment

During the operation, heavy rains continued. The Bolivian Red Cross response teams continued the implementation of the intervention with affected communities and local coordinators. However, the remoteness of the affected communities in these areas in the Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca departments demanded increased efforts to reach.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective

Provide access to humanitarian assistance in terms of health, water and sanitation and food security to at least 3,000 people affected by floods in the municipalities of Monteagudo and Camiri in the departments of Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz, respectively, as well as providing assistance to manage the emergency during the rainy season.

Proposed strategy

The BRC aimed to provide assistance to 3,000 people (600 families) in the following strategic areas:

Health

- First aid
- Health promotion
- Provision of psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected population

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

- Distribution of 600 hygiene kits
- Distribution of 1200 ten-litre buckets (two per family)
- Distribution of 600 bottles of chlorine tablets (30 pills per bottle) for one month
- Hygiene promotion
- Water management at household level.

Food Security

- 600 food kits

The selection criteria for people to be reached focused on people in situations of vulnerability.

a) Level of affectation criteria: families that were affected by the floods (damage to homes, loss of livelihoods, need for shelter, among others) and those that were highly vulnerable due to the floods (in terms of health, hygiene and/or livelihoods).

(b) Vulnerability criteria: In addition, families with special vulnerability circumstances, such as single-parent families with dependent children, families with elderly members or with dependent older adults, with family members who have disabilities and pregnant women.

(c) Coverage criteria: implies that any needs that arise as a consequence of the emergency are not fully met (or are in the process of being met) by government recovery plans or by the actions of other organizations or agencies.

The BRC used surveys for data collection in the communities of Monteagudo and Camiri, which provided a profile of the people in the target locations:

CAMIRI - SANTA CRUZ DEPARTMENT		
Communities of Guazuigua Cruce, Rodeo, Yobatitindi and the urban area of Camiri		
Data processing (geography and people to be reached)		
Selection criteria	Number identified	Percentage
Male	87	29%
Women	213	71%
Single-parent families	93	31%
Families with elderly members	102	34%

Families with members who have disabilities	41	13.67%
100% loss of home	78	26%
At least 30% loss of home and loss of livelihoods	222	74%
Families with pregnant women	17	5.67%
Families with who members who have pre-existing chronic medical conditions	132	44%
Families who have not had their needs met	87	29%
TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES SELECTED	300	

LOCALITY OF MONTEAGUDO - DEPARTMENT OF CHUQUISACA		
Fernández, Pedernal and San Juan del Piráí cantons		
Data processing (geography and people to be reached)		
Selection criteria	Number identified	Percentage
Male	199	66.33%
Women	101	33.67%
Single-parent families	92	30.67%
Families with elderly members	92	30.67%
Families with members who have disabilities	75	25%
100% loss of home	82	27.33%
At least 30% loss of home and loss of livelihoods	218	72.67%
Families with pregnant women	88	29.33%
Families with who members who have pre-existing chronic medical conditions	179	59.67%
Families who have not had their needs met	79	26.33%
TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES SELECTED	300	

Based on these results, the BRC selected Camiri (Guazuigua Cruce, Rodeo, Yobatitindi, and urban area of Camiri) and Monteagudo (Fernandez, San Juan del Piráí, Pedernal).

HUMAN RESOURCES

This operation enabled the Bolivian Red Cross to hire a local project coordinator and a financial assistant for three months. The staff team consisted of a national coordinator, a financial officer, two local coordinators and two drivers (for the Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca branches). In addition, the National Society made technical and administrative staff from its national headquarters available for the operation.

Both the Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz branches permanently mobilized an average of 20 volunteers each for the implementation of the proposed activities. The operation covered their insurance, travel and transportation costs and provided protection and visibility materials.

As mentioned, the IFRC provided technical support with a RIT member from Chilean Red Cross to coordinate and support the initial assessments. A second RIT member, from the Argentine Red Cross, was mobilized to support the implementation of this operation's activities. This General RIT member also contributed to strengthening the capacities of BRC staff and volunteers. The IFRC Disaster Management Coordinator for South America also deployed to the field and worked with the BRC at the national headquarters and in the target branches.

LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN

The BRC purchased items for this operation in compliance with IFRC procurement procedures and the BRC's internal administrative procedures. The IFRC Americas Logistics Unit and the RIT member supported larger procurement processes.

The intervening branches made their vehicles available to deliver humanitarian aid, mobilizing staff and resources.

Specifically, the Santa Cruz branch received locally purchased items and assembled the 600 food kits and 600 hygiene kits that were delivered to the target communities. The BRC national headquarters was responsible for the transport of humanitarian aid to distribution points.

COMMUNICATIONS

BRC made its Communications and Dissemination Unit available to the operation, which supported the implementation of the operation by creating and sharing content on social networks and with media outlets. This unit produced communication pieces to support the planned community activities, managed the use of the social networks of the local branches and the national headquarters. The unit was responsible for internal and external communications during the operation.

In addition, the communication unit, with the support from the RIT member, created a communication plan oriented to the target population. The plan facilitated the production and distribution of images (banners, stickers, etc.) and audio-visual material detailing the progress of the operation's activities.

PLANNING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING (PMER)

The BRC monitored this operation based on the levels of responsibilities. The local coordinators were responsible for activity reports, activity-based expenditure reports, registration of target population, registration of participating volunteers and photographic record. The national coordinator was responsible for monitoring of activities, update reports, communication with the management team, planning of activities with local branches and the final report. The financial officer was responsible for all financial reports.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

BRC made its Accounting and Finance Department available to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions established in the memorandum of agreement between the BRC and IFRC. The management of financial resources complied with the IFRC's rules and procedures. In addition, the points established in the agreement were used to justify expenditure. IFRC forms were used, including DREF procedures and guidelines, to ensure the suitable management of funds.

The CCST financial team in Lima also supported the operation through reviewing and approving budgets, making bank transfers and providing technical assistance in relation to procedures to justify expenditure, including reviewing and approving invoices.

SAFETY

Both branches worked in the communities using the operational safety standards for Red Cross volunteers and staff and purchased visibility and protection materials for this purpose. Vehicles from the branches were made available so that the operation could ensure safe transport of staff and volunteers to the affected areas.

The operation activated IFRC insurance for 141 volunteers that participated in the operation on a rotating basis.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

 Livelihoods and basic needs People reached:3,000			
Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: The immediate food security needs of the population affected by the disaster are met			
Indicators:		Target	Achieved
# of families that receive food kits.		600	600
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Basic needs of food assistance is provided to the most affected population			
Indicators:		Target	Achieved
Delivery of 600 food kits.		600	600
Narrative description of achievements			
Purchase and transport of food kits			
The established procedures were followed for the purchase of food items. The acquisition process was done via a sealed-envelope process with different companies operating in Bolivia. Opening Committees, Comparative Quote			

Analysis Committees and a Contract Committee were formed by staff from the Bolivian Red Cross to choose a provider. The selected suppliers were paid and delivered the supplies to the Santa Cruz branch as the companies located in this city. The Santa Cruz branch provided volunteers to assemble 600 food kits that later were transported to the target communities in Camiri and Monteagudo for distribution. This was facilitated through a private company that transported half of the kits, while the other half were transported with support from the Municipality of Camiri.

FOOD KITS

ITEM	UNIT (kg/Lt)	QUANTITY
Rice	5	3
Sugar	1	5
Noodles	5	2
Wheat flour	5	1
Salt	1	2
Chocolate	1	1
Oat	0.5	2
Beans	5	1
Tuna in oil	250 gr	3
Oil	1	2

Distribution of food kits

In both Camiri (Santa Cruz department) and Monteagudo (Chuquisaca department), the BRC conducted assessments and registration of the affected families.

The distribution of the food kits occurred in two stages: first, in Camiri and then in Monteagudo. A total of 600 families were reached with food kits.

Department	Municipality	Community	N° Kits	N° Families
Santa Cruz	Camiri	Camiri Urban Area	94	94
		Guazuigua Cruce	62	62
		Rodeo	80	80
		Yobatitindi	64	64
Chuquisaca	Manteagudo	Pedernal	36	36
		San Juan	101	101
		Fernandez	163	163
Total			600	

Challenges

- Communities in the two municipalities were difficult to access during the assessment stage, primarily in Monteagudo.
- Food purchases had the largest budget; IFRC purchasing procedures were followed. This process required significant effort, time and dedication.
- There were significant delays with the implementation of these actions.
- Due to availability and transport issues, most of the activities for the packing of the kits were concentrated in the Santa Cruz branch. This reduced the level of accompaniment and activity planning with the Chuquisaca branch based on the criteria for the operation established by the management team and the IFRC.

Lessons learned

- Purchasing processes should be started from the beginning of the operation.
- Mechanisms for the coordination of procurement processes between national headquarters and branches need to be improved. Suitable spaces are required for packing the kits.
- It is important to reinforce security criteria for the distribution process based on IFRC guidelines. This includes the selection of distribution centres, supply chain procedures, the number of volunteers packing the kits and actions that complement other activities.



Health

People reached: 3,381

Health Output 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
# of families who reduce their health risks.	600	600

Health Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
# of first-aid attention provided.	300	381

Narrative description of achievements

Purchase first aid supplies for four first aid kits

First aid supplies for affected communities were purchased. The Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca branches received a range of first aid supplies for four first aid kits (two for each branch).

Provide first aid care to affected communities

During the process of conducting the survey and the distribution of first aid kits, water storage containers and chlorine tablets, volunteers from the Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca branches provided 381 first aid services in the target communities. Supplies were purchased to carry out these interventions, which reduced pressure on health centres in the communities where these existed. Primary health care was provided in communities where there were no health centres, or they were too distant.

Health Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
# of families that had their awareness raised in relation to health promotion.	600	600

Narrative description of achievements

Reproduce and distribute health promotion materials

The 600 families that benefited from humanitarian assistance also received workshops and educational materials for health promotion and disease prevention in their homes. Volunteers were responsible for delivering workshops in which community members learnt about best health practices and later replicated these practices with relatives and neighbours.

Department	Municipality	Community	N° Families
Santa Cruz	Camiri	Camiri Urban Area	94
		Guazuigua Cruce	62
		Rodeo	80
		Yobatitindi	64
Chuquisaca	Manteagudo	'Pedernal	36
		San Juan	101
		Fernandez	163
Total			600

Deliver Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) refresher sessions to volunteers

Two CBHFA workshops were held, providing training to around 40 volunteers. Training was delivered at the Santa Cruz branch and facilitated by the RIT member, while the training at the Chuquisaca branch was delivered by volunteers.

Conduct disease prevention and health promotion awareness campaigns

During community visits, volunteers implemented disease prevention and health promotion campaigns for the target population. In each of these, the BRC raised awareness and taught prevention practices for diseases such as chagas,

dengue, influenza, acute diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections, which were detected among the population during the surveys. In addition, health promotion campaigns were implemented, sharing best health practices that could be used in the homes of the affected population. It is important to note that the BRC had suitable and adapted material to facilitate the easy and timely implementation of these actions in the target communities.

Health Output 1.3: Psychosocial support is provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
# of families who receive psychosocial support	300	600

Narrative description of achievements

Reproduction and distribution of psychosocial support materials

The 600 families that benefited from humanitarian assistance also received workshops and teaching materials on psychosocial support.

Community-based psychosocial support activities

Psychosocial support was provided at different levels and complemented other activities such as the distribution of humanitarian assistance items. Initially, community-based psychological support activities were implemented for children, with volunteers organising theatre and puppet shows, drawings and paintings, role-play games and puzzles. For adults, talks were organized on how to maintain support networks in communities during adverse events, as well as how to ensure the provision of emotional support between neighbours. Psychosocial support materials were distributed during the distribution of humanitarian assistance. The affected population could access a space to share their feelings and the impact of the floods on the lives and received information about how they could improve community support themselves. This assistance was provided to 600 families in the municipalities of Monteagudo and Camiri as part of the distribution of humanitarian aid.

Challenges

- The main challenge occurred in communities in Camiri, in which the adult population speaks Guaraní as its main language. In order to implement the campaigns and deliver the workshops, it was necessary to have the community leader present to translate specific words and terms from Spanish and to ensure that the awareness raising process was effective.

Lessons learned

- While the BRC had adequate health promotion materials for the activity, they should be distributed among the target communities at the beginning of the operation to save time.
- These materials should be translated into Guaraní.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Population reached: 3,000

WASH Outcome 2: Immediate reduction of risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in target communities.

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
# of families provided with water and hygiene assistance	600	600

WASH Output 2.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
# of buckets distributed	1200	1200
# of chlorine tablets distributed	600	600

Narrative description of achievements

Distribution of 10-litre buckets (2 per family)

Buckets with covers were distributed to the communities in Camiri and Monteagudo. Staff from both branches travelled to communities to deliver two 10-liter buckets to each family, with 1,200 units distributed. Staff were shown the nearest water access points in each community, guaranteeing the usefulness of these buckets.

Department	Municipality	Community	N° Containers	N° Families
Santa Cruz	Camiri	Camiri Urban Area	188	94
		Guazuigua Cruce	124	62
		Rodeo	160	80
		Yobatitindi	128	64
Chuquisaca	Manteagudo	Pedernal	74	37
		San Juan	204	102
		Fernandez	322	161
Total			1200	600

Distribution of chlorine tablets

Chlorine tablets for water purification were distributed to target families. The BRC provided information on how to treat the water in the water storage containers or other types of containers.

Department	Municipality	Community	N° of chlorine tablets	N° Families
Santa Cruz	Camiri	Camiri Urban Area	94	94
		Guazuigua Cruce	62	62
		Rodeo	80	80
		Yobatitindi	64	64
Chuquisaca	Manteagudo	Pedernal	38	38
		San Juan	101	101
		Fernandez	161	161
Total			600	600

Provide training to the targeted communities on how to use the buckets and treat their water.

All 600 families living in the target communities in the municipalities of Camiri and Monteagudo received training on water treatment, correct use and the extraction, deactivation and elimination of pathogenic microorganisms through disinfection using chlorination.

Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.

Teams of volunteers in the communities carried out PH and chlorine tests to analyse basic water quality parameters. Initial PH variations were observed but generally chlorine levels were low because the water comes from natural sources. Due to this, chlorine tablets were provided, ensuring that the water consumed by the communities was safe for human consumption and preventing water-borne diseases.

WASH Output 2.2: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
# of hygiene kits delivered.	600	600
# of families reached with hygiene promotion activities	600	600

Narrative description of achievements

Distribution of 600 household hygiene kits

The distribution of the hygiene kits occurred in two stages: first, kits to communities in Camiri were delivered followed by deliveries to affected communities in Monteagudo in the departments of Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca respectively. A total of 600 hygiene kits were distributed.

Department	Municipality	Community	N° hygiene kits	N° Families
Santa Cruz	Camiri	Camiri Urban Area	94	94
		Guazuigua Cruce	62	62
		Rodeo	80	80

		Yobatitindi	64	64
Chuquisaca	Manteagudo	Pedral	36	36
		San Juan	101	101
		Fernandez	163	163
Total			600	

Training of the population in targeted communities on how to use the distributed hygiene kits.

During the distribution of the kits, the 600 targeted families were trained on healthy hygiene kits. Printed materials were provided about the contents of the kits.

HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE KITS

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
Toothpaste	125 gr	5
Toothbrush	Unit	5
Hand soap	90 gr	4
Medium-sized towel	Unit	1
Sanitary napkins	10 units	3
Toilet paper	Unit	10
Powdered laundry detergent	450 gr	6
Laundry soap	230 gr	6
Hand towels	Unit	2
Shampoo	Litre	1

Challenges

- No water purification tablets were available in the national market, so it was decided to purchase chlorine tablets to ensure solutions that are easy for the community to implement. These tablets were distributed in the communities and the target population received training on their correct use. This meant that the product that was available in the local market was adapted to benefit the target population.
- Similar to the other activities, the main challenges involved reaching the communities because of the distances and the road conditions.

Lessons learned

- This process should begin with the evaluation and planning for the purchase of the necessary supplies as soon as the operation begins. This means will provide more time to identify and purchase alternative products if some of the initially chosen items are not available.
- Some training materials need to be translated into Guarani.
- It is important to reinforce security criteria for the distribution process based on IFRC guidelines. This includes the selection of distribution centres, supply chain procedures, the number of volunteers packing the kits and actions that complement other activities.

Strategies for Implementation

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.

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems.

Narrative description of achievements

Hiring and salary of staff for the NS support operations

All the of the positions established for the implementation of the emergency operation were hired.

- A National Coordinator
- A Financial Officer
- Local Coordinator - Santa Cruz branch
- Local Coordinator - Chuquisaca branch
- Driver for the Santa Cruz branch
- Driver for the Chuquisaca branch

Output S2.1 An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured
Outcome S2.1.1.1: An effective emergency response capacity mechanism is maintained and adhered to.
Narrative description of achievements
<p>Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for the host National Society Permanent contact was maintained with the BRC through the IFRC's Department of Disasters and Crisis and CCST office. For initial field support, a general RIT from the Chilean Red Cross was mobilized to support field assessments and design the DREF Emergency Plan of Action.</p> <p>Monitoring visit by IFRC The Disaster Management Coordinator for South America monitored all areas of the operation's actions, held meetings with the BRC's leadership and participated in humanitarian assistance distribution activities in the field by providing technical assistance. In addition, the Regional Disaster Management Coordinator worked with the financial department to deliver a financial and operational induction to BRC staff.</p> <p>Deployment of a General RIT A general RIT from the Argentine Red Cross was mobilized for the implementation of the Action Plan with the objective of supporting the Bolivian Red Cross in the implementation of the DREF 2019 Floods activities in the departments of Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz.</p>
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability
Outcome S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities
Narrative description of achievements
<p>Insurance for volunteers participating in emergency response IFRC international insurance was arranged for 141 volunteers from the Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca branches who participated in the operation.</p> <p>Protection and visibility materials for volunteers participating in emergency response Red Cross visibility and protection equipment such as rubber boots, raincoats, t-shirts and vests were provided to volunteers and were used during the operation's activities.</p>
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Coordinator and the Financial Officer were the last staff members to be hired. This meant that they had a significant backlog of work when they started in their positions and had to process information regarding already implemented actions.
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of IFRC staff helped speed up the operation's backlog of tasks. Recruitment of all management staff for the operation needs to occur at the start of activities. This will lead to better administrative and financial management for the monitoring of the operation's actions. The financial officer must keep up to date records of operating expenditure to improve the management of available resources. The work of the local coordinators was very dependent on the branches. This position was originally conceived as more of a local authority that could decide on concrete actions for the operation. These local coordinators need to be accountable to the national coordinator and maintain a direct line of communication with this person. They must also ensure communication with the entire management team that is hired for the operation. The hiring of drivers was fundamental for the implementation of the operation, primarily due to the conditions of the roads. However, this position requires 100% availability.

D. Financial Report

Please see the attached financial report.

Contact information

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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.

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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

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/04-2019/11	Operation	MDRBO012
Budget Timeframe	2019/04-2019/07	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Dec/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBO012 - Bolivia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Apr 2019 to 13 Jul 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	168,183
DREF Allocations	168,183
Expenditure	-140,586
Closing Balance	27,597

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	60,666	53,325	7,340
AOF4 - Health	11,835	9,795	2,040
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	46,830	31,883	14,947
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	119,331	95,003	24,328
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	23,867	23,104	764
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	23,042	20,744	2,298
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,942	1,736	207
Strategy for implementation Total	48,852	45,583	3,269
Grand Total	168,183	140,586	27,596

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/04-2019/11	Operation	MDRBO012
Budget Timeframe	2019/04-2019/07	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Dec/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBO012 - Bolivia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Apr 2019 to 13 Jul 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	101,654	83,582	18,072
Food	59,082	44,330	14,752
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,998	1,845	1,153
Medical & First Aid		1,118	-1,118
Teaching Materials	9,594	12,613	-3,019
Utensils & Tools	5,996	3,395	2,601
Other Supplies & Services	23,985	20,281	3,703
Logistics, Transport & Storage	14,291	5,935	8,356
Distribution & Monitoring	10,393	2,299	8,095
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,897	3,637	261
Personnel	36,152	32,470	3,682
International Staff	17,988	12,585	5,404
National Society Staff	14,840	16,318	-1,478
Volunteers	1,724	2,150	-426
Other Staff Benefits	1,599	1,417	182
General Expenditure	5,821	10,018	-4,197
Travel	1,999	5,828	-3,829
Information & Public Relations	799	1,371	-572
Office Costs	1,199	1,727	-528
Communications	1,499	606	893
Financial Charges	325	486	-161
Indirect Costs	10,265	8,580	1,684
Programme & Services Support Recover	10,265	8,580	1,684
Grand Total	168,183	140,586	27,596