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# Emergency appeal final report

## Bolivia: Floods and landslide

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRBO006  
GLIDE n° [FL-2011-000020-BOL](#)  
26 April 2012

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 8 March to 31 December 2011.

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

**Appeal coverage:** 88% [<Click here to go directly to the final financial report or here to view the contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#): 78,074 Swiss francs were initially allocated on 3 March 2011 from the Federation's DREF to support the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) to respond.
- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 8 March 2011 for 518,725 Swiss francs to assist 2,500 people for 6 months.
- 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.
- On 14 June 2011: The [operation update N° 2](#) increased the number of families to be assisted with emergency relief items from 1,500 to 2,300.
- 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.
- On 29 November 2011: The [operation update n° 4](#) extended the implementation timeframe to 10 months to allow for completion of health, hygiene promotion and early recovery activities, which were postponed until beneficiaries could be resettled.



During this operation, the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC), with the support of the Emergency Appeal, the Spanish Red Cross and AECID, expanded the scope of their usual actions, supporting affected families to recover livelihoods. Source: BRC

**Summary:** In early 2011, intense rainfall in Bolivia in early 2011 caused widespread floods and a large-scale landslide in the city of La Paz. The weather disruption, under the effects of La Niña phenomena, affected 78 municipalities in 9 departments, particularly in the departments of Reyes, Beni and La Paz. As the number of affected families increased, the Bolivian government declared a state of emergency on 23 February 2011. The final figures of affectation provided by the Vice-ministry of Civil Defence (Vice-Ministerio de Defensa Civil-VIDECCI) in April 2011 indicated that 17,765 families were affected across the country.

In response to this situation, an Emergency Appeal was launched to support the Bolivian Red Cross in assisting 2,300 families. Although the operation faced significant difficulties during implementation, at the time of closing of the operation the BRC had successfully reached a total of 2,551 families from the departments of Beni, La Paz and Cochabamba with at least one hygiene kit or food parcel. To assist families that had lost their homes due to the landslide, the National Society first assisted 50 families residing in the Colegio Militar camp with some structures for communal use, and then assisted 50 families with the installation of transitional shelter modules within the Callapa Camp as well as with a complete set of kitchen items. In order to achieve a comprehensive approach the BRC decided to implement the remaining of their plan of action with all members of the community formed in the Callapa Camp. The 196 families residing in this camp were assisted with the rehabilitation of some sanitary facilities, such as toilets and sinks, and with a series of educational workshops that provided information on community health, personal hygiene and community-based first aid. In addition, 100 of these families also received first aid kits. Finally, the families in the Callapa Camp were also supported with six livelihood kits, each designed to support the restoration of a particular trade and therefore assist these families to recover their livelihoods.

**Lessons learned:** A lessons learned workshops was held from 10 to 11 December 2011 with the participation of 17 members of the Bolivian Red Cross. It was possible to gather different points of view during this experience, from volunteers of the branches involved to staff of the National Society's headquarters. Some of the main points discussed are:

- Learning from the difficulties confronted during the local purchase of relief items and shelter materials, the National Society is now creating a list of providers that fulfil the IFRC requirements to expedite the procurement process on future operations. Furthermore, the BRC reached an agreement with a local provider to have a virtual stock of 300 food parcels that would be available for distribution in very short notice.
- It is essential for all members of the National Society to be informed about the plans of action and the technical resources available. Although the current policy of the National Society is to upload all relevant documents into their webpage, during the workshop became evident that many volunteers were not aware of this during the operation. It was recommended that the BRC's headquarters should inform all branches every time a new document is uploaded.
- Expanding the framework of response of the National Society, with the undertaking of transitional shelter and livelihood recovery activities, was an important aspect of this operation. The experience gained in 2011 can open new windows of opportunities for the National Society with the appropriate collaboration and technical support of the IFRC.
- The importance of not only training volunteers to increase their technical knowledge, but to promote their engage through motivating activities and conduct refresher courses to ensure their availability during disasters and crisis.

## The situation

There were many days of intense and constant rainfall throughout the month of February 2011 causing widespread flooding across the country and a massive landslide in La Paz city. The weather disruption affected 78 municipalities in 9 departments, particularly the valley region in the Cochabamba department; the Chapare region and around the banks of the Beni River in the Beni department; and in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Borja in La Paz department.

Although initial estimations of affectation at the end of February stated some 11,000 families affected, the Vice-ministry of Civil Defence (Vice-ministerio de Defensa Civil-VIDECI) reported on 11 April final figures of 17,765 families affected as the table below shows:

Department	Families affected	N° of Municipalities
Chuquisaca	1,368	6
Cochabamba	4,950	21
La Paz	5,198	21
Oruro	515	5
Beni	3,204	6
Santa Cruz	342	5

Tarija	370	5
Potosí	509	5
Pando	1,309	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,765</b>	<b>78</b>

During the second week of May 2011, the situation and water levels had returned to normal and government alerts were lifted.



Volunteers dressed as clowns carried out recreational activities with the children that lost their homes in the massive landslide of La Paz city. Source: BRC

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Achievements against outcomes

#### Overview

The National Society faced significant challenges during the implementation of this operation due to several external factors such as land rights and the difficulties to locate appropriate land for settlements, national protests over road and land developments, as well as country elections, all hindering the activities in some level.

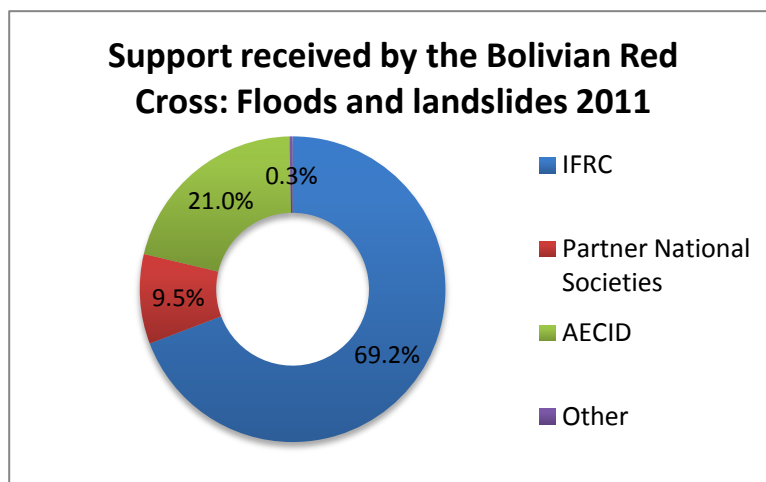
Nonetheless, the BRC achieved many successes. First, by the end of the

operation, 1,951 families had been reached with food parcels (114.8 per cent of original target) and 2,359 families (102.6 per cent of original target) with hygiene kits. Overall, 2,551 families from the departments of Beni, La Paz and Cochabamba were supported with at least one of these relief items. Second, the National Society collaborated with the municipal authorities of La Paz City to provide transitional shelter solutions to the families affected by the landslide. The BRC procured 50 family modules that were installed Within Callapa Camp alongside modules provided by other partners. The 50 families reached by the National Society were also supported with a complete kitchen set, including a gas stove, to contribute to their independence in preparing food and restart of daily activities. As part of their plan of action, the National Society also assisted 50 families that were settled in the *Colegio Militar* camp, providing them with some communal structures such as a warehouse and kitchen.

In order to achieve a comprehensive approach in their response despite the difficulties encountered during the course of the operation, the BRC decided to implement the rest of their plan of action with 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 had equal support access. The 196 families residing in this camp were assisted with the rehabilitation of some sanitary facilities, such as toilets and sinks, and with a series of educational workshops that provided information on community health, personal hygiene and community-based first aid. In addition, 100 of these families also received first aid kits. Furthermore, the families in the Callapa Camp were supported with specialized kits designed to support the restoration of their trades and recover their livelihoods.

The Emergency Appeal also funded the deployment of a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) system who supported this operation, as well as some cost of personnel of the Americas zone office. A second RIT member was deployed for two months with the support of the Canadian Red Cross.

**National Society Capacity:** The National Society completed several workshops to strengthen its institutional capacity. At the start of the operation, the Emergency Appeal supported the deployment of the IFRC shelter coordinator for the Americas who conducted an introductory shelter training with 20 volunteers and staff of La Paz branch, as well as a short session with the technical staff of the BRC headquarters. On 22 and 23 September, 18 volunteers from 8 branches received an induction on *Strategy 2020* and participated in the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Development Plan. This activity was supported by the IFRC's regional representation for the Andean Countries. In addition, the RIT member supporting the coordination of the operation assisted the National Society to disseminate and analyze the National Plan for Disaster Response with 21 participants from all 9 branches of the BRC. As mentioned before, this operation also helped the BRC to get involved in new sectors gaining new experience for the National Society which engaged in early recovery and transitional shelter activities for the first time. Finally, during the course of the operation the BRC Reyes branch was repaired after being slightly affected by the floods, while the Emergency Appeal also supported diverse office costs, the purchase of radios, visibility materials for volunteers, as well as banners and informational material about the Red Cross.



#### 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"> <li>Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>Develop a beneficiary targeting, distribution plan and a registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> </ul>
2,300 families from the departments of Cochabamba and Beni and the city of La Paz will receive hygiene kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritize local tendering following IFRC standards.</li> <li>Identify distribution points and monitor supply movements to end user.</li> </ul>
50 families from La Paz Department will receive kitchen kit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and reporting from BRC headquarters.</li> <li>Complete a general National Intervention Team (NIT) training.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** All three outputs of this sector have been reached, or slightly surpassed, and the most vulnerable families identified through needs assessments have received essential food and non-food items to meet their immediate needs. 1,951 families from the departments of Beni, Cochabamba and La Paz have received food parcels (see [Emergency Appeal](#) for its content), or 114.8 per cent of the original target. Additionally, 2,359 families from these departments also received hygiene kits, representing 102.6 per cent of the original target, and the 50 families supported with transitional shelter also received a kitchen set (which included a stove) to support the preparation of food:

Department	Area	Food parcels	Hygiene kits	Kitchen kits
Beni	Reyes	495	495	
	Río Beni	405	405	
Cochabamba	Leque	310	310	
	Chivi Rancho	272	272	
	Japo	69	69	
	Pongo	149	149	

La Paz	La Paz City	192	600	50
	San Buenaventura <sup>1</sup>	59	59	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,951</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>50</b>

After completing the assessments, volunteers from the BRC provided tickets to the identified families to be used for control at the time of distribution. Before providing the assistance, the National Society completed a series of meetings with municipal authorities and community leaders to explain about the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its Principles, the source of the assistance and discuss the methodology to be used. The logistics involved during distributions varied based on the location of selected communities. For those families residing in the Beni department, and San Buenaventura, in the La Paz department, a boat was rented. Four volunteers from the National Society's Reyes branch, as well as staff from headquarters and a representative from the IFRC, navigated for ten days to reach all communities alongside the Beni River. For the distributions in Cochabamba, several medium size trucks were used to simultaneously distribute in the four selected communities, optimizing the time of implementation. For the distribution in La Paz city, regular vehicles from headquarters were used. In addition, the BRC encountered several families affected by the floods from La Paz city that were not being considered for assistance as they were not living in any encampment. After assessing their situation, the National Society supported 192 families with food parcels.

Part of the goal of this Emergency Appeal was to strengthen the capacity of the National Society's volunteers to effectively assess needs and adequately respond to the needs identified. With the assistance of the Centre of Reference in Disaster Preparedness (based in El Salvador), a needs assessment training took place from 15 to 19 August 2011. 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.

The BRC, with the bilateral support of the Red Cross Society of China, reached 500 families in San Buenaventura with food parcels and hygiene kits. The 59 families supported through the Emergency Appeal in this location was a complement to this effort, therefore, 559 families were supported by the BRC in San Buenaventura. In addition, with the bilateral support of the Spanish Red Cross and the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation and Development (AECID), the National Society reached 492 families from the municipality of Mecapaca, in the La Paz department.

One of the challenges encountered by the National Society was to ensure the local procurement of items in a timely manner. To address the issue and avoid the situation in future operations, the BRC is considering creating a database of providers that fulfil the requirements of the IFRC. Furthermore, the Emergency Appeal supported the creation of a virtual stock of 300 food parcels, with the supplier agreeing to store it in its warehouse.

### 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"> <li>• Conduct rapid evaluation of health needs in those communities identified as priority.</li> <li>• Complete a workshop for volunteers on community health education.</li> <li>• Train leaders and pro-active community members on community first aid.</li> <li>• Complete health workshops and fairs for the whole community.</li> <li>• Print informative material developed by the National Society.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Volunteers of the BRC completed health assessments in all encampments after being trained through the National Disaster Programme of the Minister of Health. Subsequently, the institutions of Bolivia's health system, the Ministry of Health and the Departmental Health Services (Servicio Departamental de Salud, SEDES), took over the responsibility of providing health care while the National Society worked with 30 volunteers on the development of community health education workshops. Educational materials were

<sup>1</sup> The previous update, listed erroneously Buenaventura as part of the Beni department.

developed based on the community context and needs to reduce the risk of diseases. Seven community workshops covering different topics, each with 25 participants, were completed in the Callapa Camp. In addition, the BRC printed 1,000 community-based first aid manuals that were complemented by the distribution of first aid kits to 100 families in Callapa.

Through all these activities, the BRC reached the 196 families settled in the Callapa Camp, of which 50 families were also supported through the transitional shelter sector of this operation. The National Society was unable to achieve the original target of 500 families due to the challenges encountered during the implementation of this operation. The relocation of families was help up due to land right issues and therefore the health activities were delayed. 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 residents and to ensure all individuals were treated equally. This approach is in line with the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and supports an inclusive approach within the camp.

With the aim to provide a more comprehensive approach to the families residing in Callapa Camp, the Bolivian Red Cross also implemented recreational activities with 336 children, organizing group plays, providing toys and dressing-up as clowns. Particular attention was given to three children with disabilities living in the camp.

Through the bilateral support of the Spanish Red Cross and AECID, the BRC also implemented five health community workshops and trained pro-active community members on community first aid in the municipality of Mecapaca (La Paz department).

During the lessons-learned workshop completed at the end of the operation it became evident that volunteers were challenged to find an adequate location to complete the workshops. The National Society is considering the possibility of acquiring large tents that could be used during similar situations in the future.

### 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"> <li>• Conduct rapid water and sanitation emergency needs and capacity assessments in coordination with the relevant local authorities.</li> <li>• Procure water tanks and general sanitation equipment.</li> <li>• Monitor water quality in the selected communities.</li> <li>• Complete a refresher course for the NIT trained in Water and Sanitation.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a timeframe of activities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with community leaders and government authorities.</li> <li>• Identify and prioritize target communities and camps.</li> <li>• Conduct training with locally recruited volunteers to continue hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.</li> <li>• Produce hygiene and sanitation promotion materials based on existing materials.</li> <li>• Carry out community workshops on hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Establish cleaning brigades with the support of the community.</li> <li>• Monitor the correct use of the hygiene kit.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** In the early days of the emergency, the National Society considered providing families with access to safe drinking water. However, this need was ultimately covered by the governmental authorities. Therefore, the support of the Bolivian Red Cross focused on reinforcing infrastructures in the Callapa camp, ensuring that affected families had access to sanitary facilities (men's and women's latrines, showers, laundries and water supply tanks).

In addition, the National Society's hygiene promotion activities were planned in the same manner as the community health activities that were described in the above section – 18 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 representatives of the 196 families in the Callapa camp participated. As part of this effort, the National Society developed and printed 1,000 manuals called "Water, uses, quality and environment". The same 196 families also received cleaning materials such as community and household waste bins and brooms.

As activities in this sector were linked to the health sector activities, they were also delayed by the difficulties encountered in the settlement of affected families. Therefore, the BRC concentrated in providing a comprehensive programme to the families in Callapa, with activities aiming at increasing the participants' knowledge on preventive health and good hygiene practices, and motivating 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"> <li>• Identification of most appropriate, timely and feasible housing solutions.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy.</li> <li>• Complete a workshop to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter solutions to the BRC.</li> <li>• Design housing alternatives in coordination with local authorities and communities.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> <li>• Construction of a social area and a kitchen in <i>Colegio Militar</i> camp</li> <li>• Provision of a warehouse and office module for the <i>Colegio Militar</i> camp.</li> <li>• Community work at <i>Colegio Militar</i> camp</li> <li>• Coordinate activities with other sectors and actors.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** The outcome of this sector was successfully reached. With the support of the Emergency Appeal, the 50 families living in tents in the *Colegio Militar* camp from March to October 2011 were able to have access to a multipurpose space, a warehouse for food items and a communal kitchen. When these families were relocated from tents into transitional shelter modules in other locations, the material of these communal spaces were reused in Callapa Camp.

The National Society also installed 50 transitional shelter modules within Callapa Camp, a settlement located 25 minutes south of La Paz city with a total of some 200 families. The modules, selected in coordination with the municipal authorities, were assembled, painted and wired. On 3 October, affected families whose houses were damaged or destroyed in the landslide received a durable transitional housing solution to live in. Weekly visits to Callapa camp have been carried out under the direction of the BRC President to assess the project and ensure that basic needs are being met. As mentioned previously, the families in this camp were also targeted with the health, and the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

Although the shelter activities have been successfully completed, there were significant challenges faced. As this was the first time that the National Society participated in this type of shelter assistance, the IFRC shelter coordinator of the Americas zone office travelled at the start of the operation to provide technical support and participate in the negotiations with municipal authorities, while the RIT in-country continued with the follow-up. However, the BRC now considers that some form of permanent technical support will be beneficial to better understand shelter-related needs and ensure compliance with SPHERE standards in future operations. To ensure this, the National Society decided to further train a member of the BRC who could then complete workshops with other volunteers and staff. At the time of closing the operation, a member of the relief unit was participating in a five-week online course in shelter and then travelled to Mexico for a one-week course closure. Another significant challenge was the difficulty to locate an appropriate site due to land issues in the country. This situation not only delayed the construction of the modules, but also the activities of early recovery and community health, hygiene promotion and sanitation.

## 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"> <li>• Research and develop a technical assessment and intervention strategy in prioritized affected areas.</li> <li>• Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions (agricultural associations and/or NGOs).</li> <li>• Training beneficiary families.</li> <li>• Early recovery training to volunteers.</li> <li>• Provide technical support throughout the operation.</li> <li>• Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.</li> <li>• Establish exit strategy.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Similarly to the other sectors, the early recovery activities were also affected by delays in the relocation of the majority of affected families. As a result, the National Society decided to concentrate their efforts in the Callapa Camp where the needs of families were better understood as other activities were also being carried out there. Therefore, by the end of the operation 196 families were supported to recover their livelihoods.

On a first stage, the BRC completed assessments in Callapa to identify the types of trades carried out by members of the affected families prior to the disaster. On a second stage, the National Society designed different sets of livelihood kits to support the types of trades identified. In this way, the BRC reached 196 families with dressmaking kits, brick-building kits, baking kits, cooking kits and carpentry kits, to support the most common trades in this urban environment. In addition, a kit with recreational equipment was formulated for families conformed by elderly members. See Annex 1 for detailed content list of these kits. The National Society verified that each recipient of the kit had the abilities and experience to use the materials and tools given. 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 assistance.

In addition, the BRC reached 492 families with seeds and tool kits in the Mecapaca municipality through the bilateral support of the Spanish Red Cross and AECID. Some 150 persons from the benefited families were also trained in techniques of soil conservation and agricultural risk management.

The implementation of the early recovery sector was a learning process for the National Society who had not engaged in these types of activities previously. The experience gained during this operation provided the National Society with the confidence to include more early recovery activities in new emergency response operations, as it is the case with their current plan of action to respond to the floods of 2012.

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

**Impact:** the outcome of the logistic sector was 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. Currently, the National Society is assessing the possibility of creating a small database of local providers that can fulfil the IFRC's procurement requirements, therefore speeding the process for future operations.

The lessons learned of this operation also prompted the BRC interest in creating a virtual stock of 300 food parcels, where the supplier agreed to store it in their warehouse. This stock will be used as relief stock in future emergencies. Each parcel 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.

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All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) 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.
-

## **ANNEX 1 Types of livelihood kits**

### **Cooking kit**

<b>n°</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Q</b>
1	Industrial stove, two burners	1
2	Set of pots	1
3	Slotted spoon	1
4	Cooking spoon	1
5	Kettle 60 cups	1
6	Sieve N° 42	1
7	Large pan	1
8	Blender	1
9	Aluminium enrober	1

### **Dressmaking kit**

<b>n°</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Q</b>
1	Sewing machine 5590 (engine and table)	1
2	Oberloc duki 3 threads (engine and table)	1
3	Scissor 8 inches	1
4	Dressmaking ruler	1

### **Brick-building kit**

<b>n°</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Q</b>
1	Wheelbarrow	1
2	Pick	1
3	Pick handle	1
4	Shovel	1
5	Bricklayer bucket	1
6	8 pound kit	1
7	Spirit level	1
8	Plumb-bob	1
9	Handsaw	1
10	Tape measure 5 metres	1
11	Brick trowel	1
12	Float	1
13	Gloves	1
14	Overall	1
15	Helmet	1
16	Boots	1

17	"Piruleador" (tool to manually mix and apply mortar)	1
18	Drill set (60 pieces)	1
19	Clamp N° 4	1
20	Ceramic tile cutter	1

#### Bakery kit

n°	Item	Q
1	4 tray oven	1
2	Jerrycan	1
3	Aluminium bowl	1
4	Rolling pin	1
5	Cookie cutters	1
6	Baking pan set (5 pieces)	1
7	Baking decorating kit	1

#### Carpentry kit

n°	Item	Q
1	Electric sander	1
2	Circular saw	1
3	Hammer, 27"	1
4	Wood rasp	1
5	Jointer plane N° 6	1
6	Sanding brush N° 4	1
7	Adjustable square	1
8	Handsaw 22"	1
9	Drill set	1
10	Files set	1
11	Screwdrivers set	1
12	Chisel set	1

#### Recreational kit

n°	Item	Q
1	Television 21"	1
2	CD player and radio	1
3	DVD player	1

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/03-2012/03
Budget Timeframe	2011/03-2011/12
Appeal	MDRBO006
Budget	APPROVED

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## I. Consolidated Funding

	Pledge	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		518,725					518,725
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0					0
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross (from United States Government - Missions)</i>	M1105064	83,886					83,886
<i>American Red Cross (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	M1104017	81,644					81,644
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	M1105023	37,831					37,831
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	M1106210	17,100					17,100
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	M1105065	6,211					6,211
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	M1103080	43,498					43,498
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>	M1104098	75,000					75,000
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)</i>	M1103072	46,101					46,101
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	M1103101	65,677					65,677
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	M1103052	1,300					1,300
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>458,248</b>					<b>458,248</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>458,248</b>					<b>458,248</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>458,248</b>					<b>458,248</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>		<b>88%</b>					<b>88%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0
<b>C. Income</b>	458,248					458,248
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-458,279					-458,279
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	-31					-31

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

Final Report

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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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>518,725</b>					<b>518,725</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
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	93,244				93,244	-15,124	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,665	48,338				48,338	-10,673	
Medical & First Aid	18,600	6,282				6,282	12,318	
Teaching Materials		3,355				3,355	-3,355	
Utensils & Tools	5,616	25,202				25,202	-19,587	
Other Supplies & Services	111,600	5,650				5,650	105,950	
Cash Disbursement		2,636				2,636	-2,636	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>342,741</b>	<b>260,699</b>				<b>260,699</b>	<b>82,042</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	4,650	1,442				1,442	3,208	
Others Machinery & Equipment		60,345				60,345	-60,345	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>61,787</b>				<b>61,787</b>	<b>-57,137</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		53				53	-53	
Distribution & Monitoring	4,185	5,241				5,241	-1,056	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,300	3,922				3,922	5,378	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>13,485</b>	<b>9,215</b>				<b>9,215</b>	<b>4,270</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	42,030	25,520				25,520	16,510	
National Staff	2,325	1,518				1,518	807	
National Society Staff	20,460	2,892				2,892	17,568	
Volunteers		2,806				2,806	-2,806	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>64,815</b>	<b>32,736</b>				<b>32,736</b>	<b>32,079</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	4,650	3,277				3,277	1,373	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>3,277</b>				<b>3,277</b>	<b>1,373</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	28,830	11,821				11,821	17,009	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>28,830</b>	<b>11,821</b>				<b>11,821</b>	<b>17,009</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	11,160	12,372				12,372	-1,212	
Information & Public Relations	5,580	9,825				9,825	-4,245	
Office Costs	2,790	9,215				9,215	-6,425	
Communications	5,580	3,373				3,373	2,207	
Financial Charges	2,785	9,266				9,266	-6,481	
Other General Expenses		1,098				1,098	-1,098	
Shared Office and Services Costs		3,145				3,145	-3,145	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>27,895</b>	<b>48,295</b>				<b>48,295</b>	<b>-20,400</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	31,659	27,809				27,809	3,850	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>31,659</b>	<b>27,809</b>				<b>27,809</b>	<b>3,850</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		1,840				1,840	-1,840	
Pledge Reporting Fees		800				800	-800	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>2,640</b>				<b>2,640</b>	<b>-2,640</b>	

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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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>518,725</b>					<b>518,725</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	518,725	458,279					458,279	60,446
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>60,446</b>					<b>60,446</b>	