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Emergency Plan of Action update

Bolivia: floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRBO009 Glide N° FL-2014-000008-BOL
Date of issue: 19 June 2014	Date of disaster: 24 January
Operation manager: Felipe Del Cid	Point of contact: Dr. Abel Peña y Lillo Telleira
Operation start date: 19 February 2014	Expected timeframe: 5 months
Overall operation budget: 331,399 Swiss francs	
Number of people affected: 290,200 people (58,040 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 5,000 people (1,000 families)
Host National Society: Bolivian Red Cross	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: ECHO, UN, Plan Internacional, Acción contra el Hambre, OXFAM, Care, FUNDEPCO, Caritas, GIZ.	

Summary of revisions made to the emergency plan of action:

331,399 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bolivian Red Cross National Society in delivering immediate assistance to about 5,000 beneficiaries in Beni Department in Bolivia with livelihoods recovery, health and hygiene promotion, and water and sanitation actions.

In response to the heavy rains affecting the entire country since November of 2013, the Bolivian Red Cross is contributing with educational promotion to reduce the health risk in the affected population, while also implementing a mixed Cash Transfer programme (CTP), with unconditional cash and conditional vouchers. The CTP programme, that aims at ensuring food security in the affected areas, has been revised to increase its target from 900 families to 1,000 families. This was possible after the detailed assessment of agricultural practices revealed the use of organic methods that made redundant the planned purchase of fertilizers and pesticides; the remaining funds were therefore allocated for 100 additional families. However, the National Society requested an additional extension of the implementation time frame in order to complete the operation, which has suffered significant challenges on several fronts:

1. The rain continued in Beni Department, including the area of intervention (Rurrenabaque, Reyes, and San Buenaventura), and water took as much as three months to recede in some areas. This significantly limited access for detailed assessments, trainings, awareness talks, and distributions.
2. Since this is the first time the Bolivian Red Cross implements CTP, there were some delays in the selection of best procedures and stores.
3. There were some challenges, now solved, in the transfer of funds to the National Society that delayed implementation

This operation is now expected to conclude on 19 July 2014, with a final report published three months after closure of the operation, on 19 October 2014. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) for their generous contributions to replenish the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg

government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. The Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO) has replenished the DREF up to 50 per cent for the allocation made to this operation.

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The intensification of rains on the first month of the year brought several floods, overflowing rivers, destroying crops and blocking the access. By February, more than 58,000 families in 9 departments of the country were affected, 56 people had died and 11 people were missing. A month later, the governmental authorities reported the following updated figures of affection:

156 Municipalities in 9 Departments	67,799 families	2,218 houses	64 deaths	10 missing
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Source: SINAGER – 3 March 2014

Department	Affected families
Beni	10,701
Chuquisaca	12,284
Cochabamba	22,431
La Paz	8,889
Oruro	170
Potosí	5,042
Santa Cruz	5,988
Tarija	567
Pando	1,727
TOTAL	67,799

- According to official reports, 5,900 families are living in 151 temporary shelters, out of which 4,700 are distributed in different municipalities in the Department of Beni. So far, in Trinidad, the capital of Beni Department, all the families are located in shelters.

-The water level is decreasing slowly, especially in the most affected regions; however, conditions are not adequate enough for the return of families to their homes. In lower areas, water took two to three months to recede and allow the restoration of living conditions.

- A significant problem is the damage or, in some cases, destruction of roads connecting communities with commercial centers where people acquire food and non-food supplies and where they sell products. This situation affects their livelihood. According to the Bolivian Highway Administration (*Administradora Boliviana de Carreteras - ABC*), the national government is providing a significant amount of resources to rehabilitate roads in all affected locations.

- Water transportation is not operating normally; especially the small boats, which are the common means of transportation for families in these communities, are not functioning regularly. Large boats are operating at great risk due to large number of palisade (trees and logs) driven by the river flow.

-The Ministry of Rural Development and Land (*Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras*, MDR –T) reports that 99,434 hectares of productive land have been affected. In addition, 1,979,726 head of cattle have been affected and 217,074 lost. The ministry is still in the process of quantifying livestock at risk.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has been monitoring the situation since the start of the rainy season. Once the decision to request DREF funds was made, the Bolivian Red Cross worked alongside the disaster management delegate from the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), to carry out needs assessments. The departmental and municipal branches are supporting with their own resources, including human resources through volunteers and staff assisting with evacuations and First Aid, as well as participating in the municipal and departmental Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The National Society is currently concentrating its efforts in the branches of Rurrenabaque, Reyes, Riberalta, and Guayamerín.

The National Society is also participating in the Humanitarian Country Team meetings organized by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and is therefore contributing to the development of their situation reports. The Bolivian Red Cross is also part of the water and sanitation (WASH) and Food Security clusters, coordinating with the United Nations' Children Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the MDR-T, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO). Likewise, members of the National Society headquarters participate in the National EOC lead by the Civil Defence Vice-ministry (VIDECI).

Moreover, a team and a vehicle from headquarters were deployed to Beni to assist in the day-to-day coordination with municipal authorities, neighbourhood committees and indigenous organizations. An IFRC's Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member is part of this team.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Since 8 March, a RIT member is in Bolivia assisting the implementation with emphasis on the Cash Transfer Programme, community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) training and seed distribution to 1,000 beneficiary families. On the other hand, the Spanish Red Cross, which is currently running a development project, supported the preparation of a proposal submitted and accepted by the Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID). With this project, 400 families affected by floods in Riberalta Municipality, Beni Department, will be assisted. Additionally, the Swiss Red Cross will support the development of health activities, especially dengue prevention, targeting 500 families and 10 school units in Guyaramerin municipality in the north of Beni.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons company (*Exploración y Producción de Hidrocarburos, REPSOL*) donated 1,000,000 bolivianos (approximately 144,000 US dollars) to the National Society to purchase and distribute family food kits, mosquito nets, jerry cans, hypochlorite, and continue with the health and hygiene promotion.

The government, through VIDECI and in coordination with the Unified Command for Disasters of the Armed Forces, is providing assistance to affected families, mainly in the departments of Beni, Cochabamba and La Paz. Support includes distribution of food, mattresses, blankets, evacuation of cattle and forage allocations, transported by land when there is access or by river and air. The Plurinational State of Bolivia also announced on 8 April the start of the Patujú Prevention and Recovery Plan, which ensures 476.6 million US dollars for reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by floods this year.

The Humanitarian Country Team, made up of UN agencies coordinated by OCHA, the Consortium of Humanitarian Organizations and the Bolivian Red Cross have had several briefings and coordination meetings, generating situation reports, while also holding specific health, protection, water and food security sectors clusters meetings. Some of the other actors providing assistance in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Buenaventura, where the National Society is concentrating its efforts, are:

Institutions/NGOs	Areas of intervention	Type of support
FUNDEPCO	San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque	Camp setting
OXFAM	San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque	Camp management
BOLIVIAN RED CROSS	San Buenaventura, Reyes and Rurrenabaque	CTP and seed distributions
CONSORCIO	Through OXFAM and FUNDEPCO	Camps
GIZ (German government)	Rurrenabaque	Livelihoods damage assessment
CARITAS BOLIVIA	Municipality of Reyes	Food distribution
World Food Programme	14 Municipalities in Beni	Food for work
Helbetas	San Buenaventura	Cocoa production
Plan International	San Buenaventura and	Psychosocial support (PSP) with

	Rurrenabaque	children
CARE	San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque	Assessment

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Livelihoods:

In its situation report, the MDR-T informed that there are 160 municipalities and 97,477 families affected. The widespread affectation across the country resulted in 28 varieties of crops damaged in the Altiplano, the valleys and the tropics. The latest figures indicated 99,434 hectares of land affected and 1,979,726 head of cattle at risk, with 217,074 heads already lost. This information was given by governorates and municipalities. The most affected are poor farmers and indigenous communities.

Damage of crops per department

Departament	Affected hectares
Beni	10,701
Chuquisaca	12,284
Cochabamba	22,431
La Paz	8,889
Oruro	170
Potosi	5,042
Santa Cruz	5,988
Tarija	567
Pando	1,727

Source: Report of SINAGER – 3 March 2014

As mentioned above, the Plurinational State launched the Patujú plan that will provide 476.6 million US dollars for rehabilitation and recovery. Eighty-five per cent of this plan will be allocated to the Department of Beni.

Risk analysis

The continuous rain and the slow receding of water limited the access to the affected communities. In addition, the political situation and protests by miners caused blockages of roads between Beni and La Paz. As a result of these two factors, the communities in Rurrenabaque, Reyes and San Buenaventura were left without basic supplies such as fuel. However, the situation has now improved and the risk has decreased.

Waterway access presents similar challenges. In some places, the river increased expanded and created additional routes. This has created difficulties to locate communities. Currently, the National Society is being supported by the Rurrenabaque Navy force, but it became clear to the National Society the importance of having a geo-referencing system (GPS) for future interventions.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

To reduce the effects caused by floods in Bolivia for 1,000 families in Beni department through the implementation of participatory livelihood activities, local market development, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The current target represents an increase of 100 beneficiary families.

Proposed strategy

The main focus of this operation is ensuring access to food and the restoration of livelihoods with the support of a Cash Transfer Programme in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque and Reyes in the Department of Beni and in the municipality of San Buenaventura, in the Department of La Paz. To ensure this, a two-stage process has been established. Firstly, checks for unconditional access to cash (600 bolivianos) and of conditional vouchers for food and hygiene products (an additional 600 bolivianos) will be distributed in May.

In a second stage, the National Society will distribute seeds and implement educational workshops with the support of an agronomist. To better coordinate these, several meetings with farmers' federations are being held to prepare lists of people that have suffered severe losses due to the floods.

The Bolivian Red Cross will also complement the health care services provided by the governmental authorities by carrying out community-based health promotion campaigns with the support of community leaders. An important part of this will be the implementation of hygiene promotion activities in collective centres to reduce the risk of diseases in the highly populated shelters.

Finally, an evaluation incorporating a beneficiary satisfaction survey and other methods will be carried out, in order to determine the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the activities implemented, and the level of compliance with the standards and policies of the IFRC and the minimum Sphere standards.

Operational support services

Human resources

The operation is led by the Bolivian Red Cross' Relief and Disaster National Unit which sent a team from the headquarters to support field work. In order to support the implementation of the livelihood component of the plan of action, an agronomist was hired through this operation, and he will coordinate all the elements of the livelihoods component of the plan of action. Furthermore, temporary support for the operation has been hired, including an assistant to the Relief and Disaster National Unit, a driver and a coordinator. They are all being supported by the IFRC disaster management delegate and the RIT member with experience in CTP.

IFRC insurance will be provided to volunteers.

Logistics and supply chain

The operation includes the distribution of seeds to benefit 1,000 families. These will be purchased in La Paz, so land transportation is being coordinated, taking into account safety aspects and the limited access to affected communities. Food and hygiene products will be provided to families through the voucher systems in the area of intervention, therefore reducing logistics costs and reactivating local commerce.

Communications

An article with preliminary information and a description of the actions carried out by the Bolivian Red Cross was written, while in Reyes interviews with three media were conducted, focusing on the Bolivian Red Cross' intervention in this municipality. Press information can be found at <http://www.cruzrojaboliviana.org/noticias/2014/03/07-03-14.html> or at <http://www.cruzrojaboliviana.org/>. The presence and visibility of the Bolivian Red Cross is recognized in the area of intervention, facilitating the development of activities.

In addition, a video with the participation of beneficiaries was produced in May to show the distribution of checks and exchange for household items.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The project includes the following mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating and reporting:

1. An update report 40 days after the start of the operation;
2. A survey on satisfaction of beneficiaries with the CTP
3. A final evaluation in communities;
4. A final report upon completion of the operation;

The disaster management regional delegate will conduct at least three field visits to the project (at the beginning, mid-term and at the end of the operation). The Bolivian Red Cross will receive technical support from the IFRC regional office and the Americas zone office.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming/Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, monitoring and communication with beneficiaries are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement ¹
	Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.		80%
	Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		60%
	Output 1.3 The operation activities are disseminated at local, national and regional levels		80%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branches Monitoring by the Bolivian Red Cross headquarters	X		100%
Develop a multi-sectorial action plan	X		100%
Detailed assessment of implementation in the affected communities, including beneficiary satisfaction surveys	X		80%
Evaluation of the operation (relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the activities)	X		10%
Develop and disseminate two press releases	X		80%
Develop and disseminate two stories of beneficiaries		X	70%
Three monitoring visits by IFRC	X		30%
Monitoring by the Bolivian Red Cross headquarters	X		70%

Progress towards outcomes

The emergency plan of action was developed and was socialized with Rurrenabaque and Reyes branches in Beni. As part of the plan, the necessary coordination with municipalities and indigenous organizations was conducted in order to engage the communities in beneficiary selection and the prioritized activities. More details on their involvement is provided in the livelihood section of this report.

The communication unit of the Bolivian Red Cross has developed and published three press releases for the mass media, but other dissemination tools such as public events are also being used; for example, the anniversary day of the Red Cross Movement was an opportunity to disseminate information about the operation. In May, a video with participation of beneficiaries was produced during the distribution of checks and is currently being processed at the Bolivian Red Cross' headquarters.

The needs assessment and direct contact with stakeholders have been essential for the progress of the operation, together with the presentation to the local authorities—the mayors of Rurrenabaque and Reyes, and the mayor of San Buenaventura—of information regarding the extent of the IFRC involvement with the leaders of the beneficiary communities.

Beneficiary lists have been created, and a census was carried out in the target communities.

Although the final evaluation of the operation is yet to be carried out, ongoing analysis and assessment during the implementation are feeding into the decision-making process and serve as monitoring tools to track progress. Moreover, the regional disaster management coordinator has carried out a monitoring visit to the affected area, and the RIT members from the Chilean Red Cross and Peruvian Red Cross provided support with the implementation of the CTP and the beneficiary satisfaction survey.

¹ The current operation update covers the period from the launch of the operation until mid-June.

The consultant for the final evaluation of the operation (relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the activities) has been identified and the evaluation will be done between 1 and 19 July.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Due to the large number of people sheltered in collective centres, the need to carry out activities to promote health and hygiene was imminent. Furthermore, household visits in the affected communities were needed to reduce the risk of water-related diseases.

Following the coordination meetings with the Humanitarian Country Team, it has been established that the National Society will focus its efforts on hygiene and health promotion, while the other actors will provide the required items (soap, chlorine tablets, etc.).

Population to be assisted: 500 families (approximately 2,500 people) living in collective centres and/or affected communities with poor hygiene conditions due to flooding and other vulnerabilities. This activity is being carried out in the municipality of Reyes:

Nº	Community	Nº of families
1	EL COZAR	53
2	VILLA COPACABANA	30
3	SAN JOSE	46
4	PUERTO SALINAS	23
5	GUALAGUAGUA	50
6	BAYCHUJE	27
7	SAN FELIPE	16
8	SAN JUAN	24
9	RATIJE	38
10	NUEVO AMANECER	15
11	RIO VIEJO	19
12	SAN PEDRO	10
13	GUAGUA UNO	24
14	REYES	125
TOTAL		500

Water and sanitation

Outcome 1 Reduced risk of water-related and water borne diseases in the target population.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards are provided to the affected population.		70%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Ten hygiene promotion activities in communities		X	100%
One hundred households visits for hygiene promotion		X	20%
Conduct an assessment of hygiene in communities and prioritized shelters for intervention strategy	X		40%

Progress towards outcomes

The volunteers from the Reyes branch have conducted eight workshops on hygiene promotion in the following communities:

Rurrenabaque:

- Cerrito community, with 21 participants (18 women and 3 men);
- The shelter located at the new terminal, with 40 participants (34 women and 6 men);
- Fe y Alegría school, with 25 students of the 5th grade (16 women and 9 men).

Reyes:

- Jesus Alvarez School, with 42 students of the 5th grade (24 women and 18 men);
- Humberto Safade school, with 48 students of the 5th grade (31 women and 17 men);
- San Pedro community, with 23 participants (18 women and 5 men).

San Buenaventura:

- Shelter located in the university, with 15 participants (13 women and 2 men);
- Villa Fatima community, with 24 participants (16 women and 8 men).

So far 20 families have been visited in Villa Fatima community, municipality of San Buenaventura, and the volunteers disseminated health and hygiene promotion information.

The Bolivian Red Cross will not make a formal evaluation of the hygiene situation in the communities, although this aspect is being taken into consideration during visits and the implementation of the livelihoods component.

However, as with many other elements of this plan of action, implementation has been challenged by the bad weather and difficulties in access. As a result, the Bolivian Red Cross volunteers needed on occasion to walk long distances to reach affected areas.

Health and care

Needs analysis: Health care services are being provided to affected families by mobile medical brigades; however, there was a need to contribute with the promotion of health habits in the affected areas. Furthermore, community work with leaders, children and adults to control vectors were essential once the flood water recedes. As this is a need that will continue for several months and will be present in very isolated areas, the current operation will train the leaders of indigenous organizations that had agreed to continue the work in the areas where Red Cross presence is hard to maintain.

Population to be assisted: 500 families in Beni Department will be reached by the support of the Bolivian Red Cross. All actions carried out will focus on community participation.

Health and care

Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Epidemic prevention measures carried out		30%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct a CBHFA workshop for volunteers	X		100%
Ten CBHFA replications in collective centres and communities by volunteers	X		20%
CBHFA training for community leaders		X	0%
Five hundred households visits to promote health in affected communities		X	0%

Progress towards outcomes

The CBHFA workshop was held from 28 to 30 March in Reyes municipality in the Beni Department. It was attended by 22 volunteers from the municipal branches of Reyes and Rurrenabaque. In addition, three members of the Bolivian Navy—the operational arm of the Civil Defense in the port of Rurrenabaque—were present.

Knowledge and skills were provided to volunteers to conduct training in communities on disease prevention, health promotion, First Aid, disaster preparedness and response. As the Bolivian Red Cross has a limited number of volunteers in these two municipal branches, it was decided to hold one CBHFA workshop for both branches. However, the small number of volunteers also implies the challenge to replicate key contents in target communities in the time scheduled. The first replication on CBHFA topics was carried out at Lucio Lenz school in Rurrenabaque with 27 high school students from the 5th grade and 15 students from the 6th grade. The educational talks were well received by participants and conducted in two sessions of 30 minutes each. Similarly, a second replication on CBHFA issues was made at the camp located in the new terminal in Rurrenabaque with 59 families. The Bolivian Red Cross is currently liaising with community leaders to continue replicating the CBHFA workshop.

It must also be mentioned that on the past five years, the municipal branches of Reyes and Rurrenabaque have been working on dengue prevention, supporting campaigns to eliminate mosquito breeding sites, organized by local authorities. As the dengue epidemic is cyclical, having periods of recurrence given the proper environment for the development of the vector, the Bolivian Red Cross aims at carrying out interventions every year. With the accumulation of water after the floods, the National Society is ensuring that promotion for dengue prevention is continued, and is currently planning more educational sessions in schools and communities.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: Many of the affected families are from indigenous groups that depend on subsistence agriculture, and with the floods occurring just before the harvest period, the families lost not only access to food, but also the resources to restart on the next cycle. The current strategy aims at reducing the possibility of families selling their remaining assets to satisfy their needs.

Interviews in the field highlighted that families use between 300 and 400 bolivianos per week for food and other household needs. As the water remained on the floodplain, the cash flow of the families has been diminished during this period. The Bolivian Red Cross is carrying out a CTP project based on the minimum wage in Bolivia (1,200 bolivianos) to meet the immediate food and household needs. This amount is also in line with other CTP development programmes in the country and the information gathered during the field interviews. Once water levels decrease, the

Bolivian Red Cross will assist families to implement an agricultural programme to help the families reestablish their source of food. At the moment, the National Society is coordinating with the Food and Agriculture Organization and with the Ministry of Agriculture to implement this activity in partnership and avoid duplication of efforts. The National Society started the agricultural recovery activities in mid-April as the next planting season in the affected area starts in May.

Population to be assisted: 1,000 families of small farm owners that depend on subsistence agriculture will be assisted in the recovery of their livelihoods. The National Society will work in the Beni Department to provide an integrated response to the selected communities (alongside the actions in health and water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion). The distribution of families by municipalities is as follows:

MUNICIPALITY	No. of communities	No. of families
REYES	13	500
RURRENABAQUE	11	250
SAN BUENAVENTURA	16	250
	40	1,000

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Outcome 1: The immediate food needs of 1000 affected families are met and the families are provided with means to restore their livelihoods	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Cash transfers are provided to 900 households to purchase food.		
Output 1.2 Productive assets/inputs for primary production provided to 900 families in accordance with the seasonal calendar via in-kind distribution, cash grants or vouchers			70%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct a feasibility study for a Cash Transfer Programme	X		100%
Identification and selection of beneficiaries	X		100%
Training on the use of CTP for families	X		100%
Implementation of CTP for 900 families		X	100%
Identification and selection of service providers		X	100%
Evaluation of the use of cash by beneficiaries		X	100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey		X	100%
A CTP workshop for Bolivian Red Cross volunteers and technicians		X	70%
Mobilization of a RIT member with experience in livelihoods	X		100%
Identification of affected livelihoods groups	X		100%
Assessment of the level of affectation of livelihoods and needs involving communities and the municipality	X		100%
Identification and selection of beneficiaries using the Mega V programme	X		100%
Ten workshops on livelihoods protection according to the sector identified in the feasibility study	X		20%
Signature of mutual cooperation agreement with the municipality	X		100%
Distribution of fertilisers and seeds in coordination with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture	X		0%
Hiring an agricultural technician	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Meeting with key stakeholders and local authorities in the municipalities of Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura and Reyes (mayors, disaster risk management directors of the municipality, the Vice-ministry of Civil Defense, Navy) were held. During these meetings, briefings on the CTP process (what is it about, who will be in charge, areas to intervene and duration of the operation) were provided.

The willingness of local authorities to participate and provide support to implement the project has been demonstrated. The disaster risk management directorates supported the verification of the beneficiaries list, while also making available auditoriums and offices to be used by the Bolivian Red Cross. Also the Rurrenabaque Navy and indigenous communities provide the Bolivian Red Cross with maps.

Support is widespread and credibility has been maintained in the three municipalities even though there is no branch in San Buenaventura.

As mentioned in the previous update, a building was rented in Rurrenabaque to receive complaints and as an information center for CTP. It also serves as an operations base for the Bolivian Red Cross humanitarian assistance team.

To develop the CTP component, the Bolivian Red Cross sent two members from the national headquarters to work in the affected communities; moreover, a local project coordinator and a staff member for logistics support were hired. During the month of May the CTP component was implemented and 1,000 families received checks and vouchers. The RIT member carried out the beneficiary satisfaction survey, to evaluate the way the CTP was implemented.

During the feasibility study, the Bolivian Red Cross and the RIT member had identified potential suppliers according to the following criteria: ability to meet the demand; reasonable prices; legal businesses with proper documentation and stock of products.

The national CTP workshop for the Bolivian Red Cross staff and volunteers, as well as members of other institutions will be carried out between 17 and 20 June in the city of La Paz. Eighteen volunteers (11 men and 7 women) from the Bolivian Red Cross branches of La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Potosí, Oruro, Tarija, Chuquisaca and El Alto will attend the workshop, together with staff from the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defense.

The agronomist hired for the operation, together with the local project coordinator and staff from the Bolivian Red Cross branches, visited the affected communities and identified the affected livelihoods. In the case of Rurrenabaque, important information was provided by the German Cooperation for Development (GIZ), which helped evaluate the community's needs. On June 28, the affected communities will receive the following types of seeds: rice, maize, beans, cassava, plantain, lettuce, tomato, sweet pepper, onions, zucchini and cabbage.

The community workshops on livelihoods protection, as well as the technical support, are scheduled starting from 23 June.

The beneficiary satisfaction survey has been done using ODK system between 27 and 31 May and the final report is being prepared by the RIT deployed to Bolivia; the results of survey will be published in the final report.