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# DREF Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bolivia: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>Operation no. MDRBO010; Glide no. FL-2015-000008-BOL</b>	
<b>Date of issue:</b> 13 March 2015	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 21 February 2015 (slow onset)	
<b>Operation manager:</b> Pabel Angeles	<b>Point of contact in National Society:</b> Dr. Abel Peña and Lillo Telleria	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 11 March 2015	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months (until 11 June 2015)	
<b>Overall operation budget: 193,101 Swiss Francs</b>		
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 207,687	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 5,000 (1,000 families)	
<b>Host National Society:</b> Bolivian Red Cross (BRC)		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, have development projects in Bolivia, but they are not directly involved in this current emergency.		
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Vice-Ministry of Civil Defense (VIDECI), UN agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other organizations such as Department of Health Services (SEDES), the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), the Habitat Network, Action Against Hunger, World Vision, Save the Children and Plan International.		

<Click [here](#) for the DREF budget; Click [here](#) for contact details; [here](#) to view the map of the affected area>

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

In October 2014, 62 per cent of families in northern region of La Paz department slowly started to be affected by hail and thunderstorms; thirty-seven per cent of families were affected by heavy rains. Floods are occurring in the northern part of the country (north of La Paz department, Beni and Pando in particular). The National Information System (SINAGER) of the VIDECI indicated in its 24 February 2014 report that 76 municipalities had been affected, of which 39 declared a state of emergency.



**Aerial photo of the flooding. Source: BRC**

The nine Bolivian departments have been affected, but only two have declared emergencies (La Paz and Chuquisaca). Hailstorms and frost have damaged more than 13,000 hectares of crops, according to the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRT).

The most affected area in the Pando department is the city of Cobija as well other municipalities in rural areas. To date, 1,069 families have been affected, which represents 3,963 people according to (VIDECI). Most of them have been evacuated to 25 shelters set up in sports arenas, schools and sheds. A state of emergency has been declared in the municipalities of Porvenir, Filadelfia, Bolpebra and Cobija. The humanitarian needs focus on: food security, safe water, sanitation, housing and protection in shelters. Educational activities in the capital of Pando have been

suspended and health problems are anticipated. The response is being coordinated between the three levels of government, with the operational support of the Bolivian Armed Forces, police and other local institutions.

The VIDECI reported that it has granted 20 million Bolivian pesos (2.87 million US dollars) to emergency response in the country, which means the local authorities and municipalities have access to those financial resources.

Cobija is located on the banks of the Acre River, across from the Brazilian city of Brasileia. The two cities are connected by two bridges that span the river). On 22 February, the river level was 13.82 meters. The next day it increased to 13.89 meters before reaching 15 meters that same night. According to the Mayor of Cobija, the high river levels caused severe flooding, which affected twelve districts: Junín, Anta Cecilia, Mapajo, Villamontes, Puerto Alto, Cataratas, Frontera y Petrolero, Barrio Central, Las Brisa, 27 de Mayo and La Cruz. By 22 February, there were 11 shelters housing 475 families, according to IOM.

According to the UNFPA, the Amazonian Indigenous Native People of Pando reserve-CIPOAP had to evacuate from their homes, and 18 families (73 people) who live there have relocated in a school in Cobija.

In Bolpebra, 27 families were evacuated. Access to certain areas upstream is only possible from the Brazilian side due to the high water levels. However, according to the VIDECI, the floods in Cobija are due to the accumulation of groundwater that cannot enter the riverbed.

The municipal and departmental emergency operations centres (EOCs) were activated and state authorities have had the capacity to respond. The municipalities have financial resources that have not yet been entirely spent. Currently, the needs are being met with resources from municipalities and the government, which is working jointly with the Civil Defence.

The Department of La Paz has been affected by the heavy rains, especially in the municipalities of the Yungas (Caranavi, Guanay, Tipuani and Mapiri). The water originates in high areas, such as the city of La Paz, which is 3,600 metres above sea level; the high altitude caused floods and flash floods that strongly affected the communities in Rio Abajo in the municipality of Mecapaca. These communities, which depend entirely on agricultural production, have suffered losses in their food supply and a disruption in their revenue stream, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs. .. There are currently approximately 1,600 families severely affected by floods in this specific area.

### Overview of emergency by department

Department	Municipalities	Dead	Disappeared	Affected Families
Pando	2	0	0	1,069
Beni	2	0	0	716
Chuquisaca	16	4	0	5,185
Cochabamba	19	8	4	4,968
La Paz	17	2	1	5,315
Oruro	5	1	0	1,952
Potosi	9	7	0	721
Santa Cruz	2	1	1	202
Tarija	3	2	0	247
	75	25	6 Missing	20,375

Source Vice-Ministry of Civil Defense Report- 24 February 2015

On 28 February, MDRT reported that 13,449 hectares of crops had been affected; MDRT will conduct a more detailed evaluation.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

During the rainy season, the Bolivian Red Cross through its National Disaster Relief Unit sends a yellow alert to its departmental branches in order to accomplish local monitoring of rainfall and its possible effects, which must be reported to the headquarters for consolidation.

Departmental branches have responded in the emergency phase through their volunteer teams, in coordination with municipalities and other institutions, assisting in the evacuation of families and the preliminary assessments alongside

local authorities. The national headquarter located in La Paz is monitoring and tracking information of the branches and is participating in coordination meetings with the Humanitarian Country Team (consisting of UN agencies, the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies and the Bolivian Red Cross).

So far, the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence has not called any coordination meetings at interagency level; however BRC maintains communication with the various levels in order to exchange information.

The BRC consists of its headquarters and the National Directorate based in the capital city of La Paz, and nine departmental branches with their respective directorates (one in each department of the country). BRC also has municipal branches, which have experience in dealing with emergencies and disasters relating to natural hazards, domestic violence and health.

The BRC is divided into an administrative and accounting area and a management area with national units of relief, health, youth, volunteering, doctrine and communications. The national disaster relief unit is responsible for implementing and monitoring the objectives of this plan of action. The National Society implements activities through its network of volunteers spread across the 9 departmental and the 19 local branches in the country. Over the years, floods and landslides have become much more frequent in Bolivia, which has led to a corresponding improvement in the National Society's response capacities, with volunteers trained as National Intervention Teams (NITs) in water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, health in emergencies as well as general NITs.

Before the imminent occurrence of an event, alerts are emitted by the EOC of the BRC, which activates the structure for executive decision-making in case of emergencies and disasters. The EOC has a minimum permanent structure responsible for promoting, planning, and maintaining coordination during operations among different levels and jurisdictions of the Bolivian Red Cross that are involved in the preparation and response to emergencies and disasters. The same structure is replicated in every affected BRC branch.

At the field level, in coordination with the municipal EOC and the Civil Defense, the BRC volunteers are mobilized to provide pre-hospital care to the affected population and to implement a command post to manage the mobilization of volunteer brigades.

The disaster relief unit of BRC is also responsible for the risk management programs. The BRC implements regular programs on community-based disaster prevention and preparedness through inter-institutional projects and activities coordinated with the VIDECI and the risk management units in each departmental government, as well as programs implemented with the support of Movement partners. In order to provide immediate response, the BRC does permanent monitoring of the events that may cause emergencies or disasters.



**Floods in affected area. Source: BRC**

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

An IFRC's disaster management delegate from PADRU recently returned from a field mission to support the development of the plan of action, as well as the coordination with other humanitarian actors and the damage assessments.

In the BRC national headquarter, there is a delegate from the Spanish Red Cross to support development projects. In the city of Santa Cruz, the Swiss Red Cross has an office to support development projects. Also, the German Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross have development projects without the presence of international delegates.

The ICRC has a representative office in Bolivia to support the integration, implementation and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and of the standards on the use of force, to visit detainees, provide structural support for the penitentiary system, assist people affected by violence and promote the strengthening of the forensic system's capacities. It also works alongside the BRC to respond to emergency situations and strengthen its capacity to respond.

The BRC promotes and maintains close communication and coordination with the ICRC and the Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country.

### **Movement Coordination**

At the time of the drafting of this this emergency plan of action (EPoA), no Movement coordination meetings have been held.

However, information on the situation and actions to be taken has been provided by the BRC and the IFRC to all Movement partners.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

On the ground, an EOC is being led by VIDECl. The Pando department authorities and the municipality of Cobija, who are coordinating response actions with other departmental and municipal institutions, are holding coordination and planning meetings after 21:00 when the staff is available.

The first meeting of the Humanitarian Country Team was held on Friday, February 27 in the city of La Paz at UNFPA's office. It was led by OCHA following actors participated in it: UN agencies such as UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNFPA and other organizations such as the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE), ECHO, the Habitat Network, Action Against Hunger, World Vision, Save the Children, Plan International and the Bolivian Red Cross relief director.

The health needs are being met by the Departmental of Health Services (SEDES), which is supported by the Ministry of Health.

The Bolivian Civil Defence provided food; it did not request immediate support from WFP, as it secured provisions for one month.

## **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning**

### **Water and Sanitation**

The shelters are being supplied with water, but it was determined that the basic services being provided are inadequate, requiring immediate action to meet the needs of safe water, basic sanitation, hygiene and waste management in the temporary shelters.

During the peak of the flood, some key basic services like water and electricity supply were interrupted; communication systems and internet access were also affected. The Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA is its Spanish acronym) conducted assessments of the drinking water in the respective sectors, which will determine the actual needs and time that will be required to meet them.

Additionally, it is important to implement sanitation monitoring programmes. Current data reveals that there is a significant lack of safe water, which is a growing concern for the shelter managers.

### **Health**

The accumulation of water has created proper breeding grounds and a potential rise in chikungunya and dengue cases. Physical protection from mosquito bites, prevention and awareness within the affected communities to prevent the contraction of these diseases is essential.

### **Shelter**

Initially, five shelters were set up; however, the number soon rose to 25. Despite the significant increase in the number of shelters, reports indicate that shelter capacity has been exceeded and more space is needed. The shelters have limited potable water and sanitation and solid waste management.

According to IOM, mattresses, tarpaulins and kitchen sets are needed. Currently, the municipality is gathering qualitative information on shelters.

The event is still evolving and is not known at this time how it will unfold.

### **Education**

The schools in Cobija need to resume their activities as soon as possible to ensure that the affected children can exercise their right to receive an education. . Evaluating the structures and structural damages of the educational facilities and then rehabilitating and cleaning them under strict supervision is essential in order to reduce the risk of disease. Families occupying school grounds need to be relocated to other shelters as soon as possible.

To date, two educational facilities have been damaged by flooding and the corresponding restoration will be done soon.

## **Nutrition**

Activities promoting good nutrition must be promoted in order to mitigate the impact of the emergency on the health of the affected families, especially in children under five years of age and pregnant women. An assessment of the nutritional health of vulnerable groups and establishing a comprehensive program of nutritional support must also be conducted, and health centers must be supplied with nutritional supplements. Lastly, nutritional monitoring programmes must be implemented mothers must be trained in good nutritional practices.

## **Early Recovery**

The rains have rendered hundreds of homes uninhabitable, especially in the municipality of Cobija and other municipalities in rural areas. Following a visit to Cobija, the Bolivian vice-president announced that a reconstruction programme to provide safe housing to the affected families will be implemented. However, the affected families will still need to be sheltered until this housing project is completed.

The mud brought by the floods has caused serious damage to property and household goods. The streets and homes need to be rehabilitated and small tools that will allow families to actively participate in the rehabilitation process must be provided. The army is currently cleaning the streets. It is also necessary to ensure the cleaning of the homes as a way to hasten the return of the population to their homes and vacate the temporary shelters.

In rural areas all communities' main livelihoods are small agricultural and livestock production. Many have lost most of their crops since this period is close to harvest time. Being the only means of income to support their families, the MDRT is conducting an assessment in order to propose recovery programs and develop agricultural production. However, this process will probably take a while, and the families will need to replant their usual crops in the meantime.

## **Agriculture and Food Security**

The assessment of the floods' negative effects on food security in Cobija and the rural affected areas affected is still being conducted by the MDRT Commission. The Bolivian Civil Defence will continue to distribute food to the affected families until the results are known. Subsequently, it will have to be supported by their local authorities.

There is uncertainty about the current capacity deployed by municipal, departmental and national authorities to provide a sustainable food quality care to the evacuated population. For the time being, needs are being covered completely for a month by the national authorities. After this, the responsibility will shift to the n local authorities and municipalities, who will support the efforts with their own funds.

The immediate availability of food in the local market will become problematic if the supply of staple foods in the local markets is decreased. Humanitarian aid for food security was transported by the central government's aircraft. The provision of food from Riberalta, from which supplies are normally bought, is being hampered by access issues. The affected people have had to rely on articles from Brazil, which are sold at higher prices than usual.

## **Logistics**

Heavy rains and flooding have left badly damaged roads; some sections cannot be used, so there is a pressing need for the mobilization of heavy machinery to restore road access because the families in rural areas need to be able to access the markets in order to trade their agricultural and livestock products.

River transport is needed to move in some areas and to assess the situation of remote communities around the Acre River.

It is necessary to map the storage capacity, availability of stores in affected areas and to conduct a quick market survey regarding the provision of food staples, vehicle fuel and liquefied gas for food preparation and hygiene.

## **Beneficiary selection**

The criteria for beneficiary selection will take the following into account:

- Families owning a maximum of three hectares;
- Families who depend on subsistence agriculture;
- Families whose homes suffered structural damage;
- Families that haven't received support from other actors;
- Families without a permanent source of income (salary);
- Families with vulnerable members (elderly, pregnant women, small children).

### **Risk assessment**

The National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology (SENAMHI) predicts that the rains will continue in March, which represents a serious problem due to the saturated soil and high river levels. This situation may lead to a further deterioration of the affected population. The accumulated water in the lower regions of the department of Pando may take from weeks to months to dissipate fully.

An additional element to consider is the difficult access to many of the affected areas by road or boat due to strong river currents, damage to bridges and roads by landslides and flooding.

Taking into account that roads condition are poor under optimal conditions and were worsened by the heavy rains the government provided aid by air to the big cities and helicopter to the smaller places.

### **Border Situation - Brazil**

The flood area borders Brazil. The Acre River serves as an international border. The city of Cobija is also at a higher altitude than the neighboring cities of Brasileia and Epitaciolandia and the stretch until the town of Bolpebra in Bolivia, named after a tripartite point between Bolivia-Peru-Brazil. These Brazilian cities were also badly hit by the heavy rains.

The Brazilian state of Acre does not have a Red Cross branch, and the nearest branch in Rondonia is not operational. The closest operational branch of the Brazilian Red Cross to that area is in Belem, which is still a rather distant 3,000 km away. The possibility of mounting a collaborative effort between the Bolivian Red Cross and the Brazilian Red Cross to provide potential humanitarian relief in Brazil was discussed with the PADRU delegate conducting the assessment, Omar Robinson and the disaster management coordinator for Brazil, Mathieu Léonard.

Both National Societies have agreed on the need for this potential collaboration. However, as of the writing of this plan of action, Brazilian authorities have deployed significant relief efforts and funds. Further assessment of the Brazil situation is currently underway.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall objective**

To reduce the effects caused by heavy rains in Bolivia for 1,000 families in Pando and La Paz departments through the implementation of food security, safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions and participatory livelihood activities.

### **Proposed strategy**

In order to achieve the objectives of Bolivian Red Cross, the main action will be for them to coordinate with the various stakeholders at the national level and act in its auxiliary role toward the public authorities and the national EOC. It will interact closely with the VIDECI, the Ministry of Health, the MDRT and the Humanitarian Country Team.

At the local level, the BRC will coordinate with local authorities and municipalities through the local EOC and with the Departmental Health Service (SEDES), the community and local organizations, NGO's and international non-government agencies (INGO)'s present in the field.

The strategy involves addressing urgent needs in terms of access to food and water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as improving the food security status and restores the basic productive capacity of people affected by the floods. The Ministry of Health of Bolivia through its SEDES (Service health Unit) is conducting a nutritional assessment, which BRC volunteers will complement during their food distribution and promotion of nutritional practices. According to the state of emergency declared by the departmental and municipal government, the national Society's efforts will take

place within this plan of action in the municipalities that have been identified as priorities and that are reachable by the local BRC branches.

The operative intervention will begin by conducting further damage and needs assessments on the ground by the Bolivian Red Cross staff, which will be supported by the delegate of the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC); this action will help objectively assess the situation and identify the needs of the families affected by floods.

The following actions are included in the strategic lines of the operation:

#### **Food security and nutrition in the departments of Pando and La Paz for 500 families each**

- Distribution of food and the implementation of the nutritional monitoring programme
- Promotion of healthy food and nutritional practices.

#### **Livelihoods in the department of La Paz for 500 families**

- Seed distribution
- Training of beneficiaries for the optimization of their seeds

#### **Water and Sanitation (WatSan) activities**

- Promoting safe water access and hygienic habits in the visited communities

#### **Health (through WatSan activities)**

- Distribution of mosquito nets
- Health promotion sensitization on dengue and chikungunya

The plan of action will target 1,000 families (5,000 people) in the municipalities of La Paz and Pando, who will be selected according to vulnerability criteria that will be established. This humanitarian assistance will be implemented in coordination with the other Movement members present. In La Paz, 500 families will benefit from actions to restore their livelihoods. In the department of Pando, the actions will benefit 500 families with food distribution, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion.

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**

The Bolivian Red Cross as an auxiliary to the government of Bolivia has a mandate to coordinate response and recovery actions with other institutions within the system in case of emergency. It also has a national response plan in place that establishes mechanisms for responding to disasters and crises.

The National Response Plan determines the organizational structures during emergencies, disasters and crises, which are composed of disaster management coordinators on the operational side that work through established committees for the affected areas e. Strategic priorities of the National Response Plan define the humanitarian needs to be met in order to mitigate the impact on the affected population's livelihoods.

### **Human resources**

In order to assist in emergency situations, the Bolivian Red Cross has a Disaster Response Team and another specialized health team. There is also disaster risk reduction team and a programs and projects unit that have the necessary personnel to provide technical support. At the local level, volunteers from the various BRC branches are available to support the implementation of the plan of action.

Given the objectives and activities proposed in the DREF, the operation will need the support of the following human resources from the National Society:

- 1 DREF operation coordinator
- 2 field coordinators

- 1 financial support officer
- 100 volunteers

As part of the technical assistance and IFRC support, a member of the Regional Intervention Team will be deployed for one month in order to support the implementation and coordinate the activities of the emergency plan of action with the National Society. PADRU's regional disaster management coordinator in Lima, Peru will provide technical support for the three-month operation. Moreover, this operation requires technical support from PADRU's livelihoods, health in emergency, emergency water and sanitation officers, including the support services units, such as communications, IT/telecoms, logistics, innovation and finance.

## **Logistics and supply chain**

Through the coordination of their logistics services, the Bolivian Red Cross has a procurement department for the purchase of goods and services. Most purchases will be made at the national level in accordance with Bolivian Red Cross procedures and the IFRC's standard policies and procedures. Purchase of the mosquito nets is substantially cheaper in Panama; therefore, the international procurement for that item will be considered.

The Global Logistics Service (GLS) has maintained constant communication with the IFRC delegate responsible for the operation and provided technical advice and information on the resources available in the regional warehouse in Panama and the associated costs of each.

## **Information technologies (IT)**

The BRC has an information management department with a computerized system to provide associated services linked to this technology, providing data links, Internet and network access and technical support for the operation and equipment's deployed in the field. It also has a national radio network to facilitate contact with the operations team and equipment deployed in the field. The Open Data Kit (ODK) technology on smart phones will be used for this operation to collect detailed information of assessment and for beneficiary registration and the satisfaction survey. The Mega V software will be used to support the distribution of humanitarian aid. The equipment's acquired with the prior DREF operation will be used to implement ODK and Mega V.

## **Communications**

The National Society's communications department will provide information and coverage of the project activities in order for the media to report on the emergency situation and the actions of the Red Cross through the following actions:

- Press
- Publication of press releases
- Beneficiaries stories
- Operations reports and newsletters
- Visits to the media
- A video that aims to increase the dissemination and document information on the humanitarian impacts of the actions undertaken by the National Society
- Preparation of key messages and information

In addition, a communication and resource mobilization strategy will be conducted to provide information and support for the operation's donors.

The department of communications maintains close communication and exchanges with its communications counterpart from the IFRC Americas Zone in order to disseminate the actions of the Red Cross Movement through virtual networks, visuals, articles, social media, etc.

## **Security**

An analysis of the security situation with local authorities and community leaders will be performed before the start of the operation, and the operations will be performed during daylight hours. A safety plan will be developed and followed during the implementation of the DREF activities. This will be done with the guidance of the IFRC online training tool *Stay Safe* and the *Safer Access* protocol. All personnel and equipment will be highly visible, properly

identified and secured, and everything will be done according to the Code of Conduct. National Society volunteers will be insured through the IFRC's standard insurance used in emergencies.

BRC has a safety guide that applies to all activities carried out at the national level; the guide can be downloaded at the following link: <http://www.cruzrojaboliviana.org/revista/pdf/seguridad.pdf>

The current situation indicates no significant safety issues in the intervention area relating to social issues as Bolivia is considered a relatively safe country.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

The National Society will ensure a continual monitoring and evaluation of the plan of action activities during the implementation of the DREF.

The following activities will be carried out to monitor the progress of the action:

- ✓ Visits from the BRC headquarters staff to supervise the process of delivering humanitarian aid
- ✓ Periodic evaluation meetings during the operation
- ✓ Monthly reports of activities and coordination activities carried out within the context of the DREF
- ✓ The indicators will be periodically reviewed to measure their level of progress
- ✓ A beneficiary satisfaction survey
- ✓ An updated report 40 days after the beginning of the operation
- ✓ A final report at the end of the operation

The regional disaster management coordinator will field visits to the project (beginning, middle and end of the operation), and the BRC will receive technical support from the regional office in Lima and the Americas zone office.

## **Administration and Finance**

The Bolivian Red Cross has an accounting, finance and auditing department to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Society and the IFRC. Management of financial resources will be according to the regulations of the National Society and IFRC procedures. Furthermore, the justification process for costs and the use of IFRC formats established in the Memorandum of Understanding will apply, including the DREF procedures and guidelines, in order to ensure proper management of the funds.

The BRC will be responsible for managing the funds in the country in accordance with the IFRC's standard practices on operational transfers, based on the requirements and justifications specified in the Memorandum of Understanding that will be signed between the National Society and the IFRC for the execution of this operation.

The IFRC, through its Finance Department of finance, provides the necessary operational support for the review and validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Societies on procedures for the justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices.

The ratio of operational costs versus administrative support is 58/42 per cent. This is due to the fact that the most expensive costs are related to fuel, rental of trucks and volunteers mobilization support costs. The Bolivian Red Cross has limited human resources, making the hiring managers and finance staff during the operation essential. Administration costs have been cut as much as possible, even reducing the presence of the RIT delegate to 1 month instead of the 2 month-period that was initially planned.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Objectives	Indicators											
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis to design and implement the operation with active participation of stakeholders.	No. assessments conducted (general and/or sectorial) for the duration of the operation.											
<b>Output 1.1</b> Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	The evaluations reports for the beneficiaries are consulted (assessment reports, plan of action). Assessment reports provide data on the affected population disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities. # of beneficiaries consulted through a satisfaction survey											
Planned Activities (Weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct a rapid assessment of emergency per affected municipality and with the participation of volunteers												
Making a multi-sectorial assessment for each affected municipality												
Registration and census of beneficiaries												
Recruitment of operational and support staff for field operations												
<b>Output 1.2</b> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	# of specialists contracted and deployed # of beneficiary surveys											
Planned activities ( Weeks )	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Technical monitoring and monitoring by of the National Society												
Support and monitoring visits by the IFRC												
Beneficiary satisfaction surveys												
Lessons learned workshop												
Evaluation of Operation												

The multi-sectorial assessments of the municipalities will be performed by integrated teams and specialists from the Bolivian Red Cross and the IFRC through coordination with the authorities and other humanitarian organizations in response to the emergency. Aspects to be evaluated will address impacts on emergency health, food security, water and sanitation and livelihoods. The ODK tool will be used on mobile devices to facilitate the collection of information for the assessments.

The administration of satisfaction surveys of beneficiaries is considered part of the implementation of the operation, during the operation, and at the end of it.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** About 1,800 affected families by the floods of the Acre River in the Municipality of Cobija are living in 25 temporary shelters in the city. The situation indicates that the provision of water is adequate at limited levels, although it is insufficient for the sanitation and hygiene of all of the affected families. Due to continuous rainfall in the affected areas, the water sources and groundwater of the affected population have been contaminated, causing severe hydric stress.

Therefore, there is a need to develop activities to promote health and hygiene promotion. In addition, visits to the households in the affected communities will be necessary to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases. The BRC will focus its resources on reducing the effects of water-borne diseases and implementing hygiene and health promotion activities while completing the distribution of hygiene kits.

The following areas of intervention have been identified:

- Promotion of hygiene habits and optimum utilization of potable water

**Population to be assisted:** The DREF will conduct humanitarian operations in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to serve 500 affected families in the department of Pando, who are currently living in temporary shelters in the town of Cobija and rural communities in the = intervention area.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Risks related to safe water and hygiene are reduced in the population affected by the floods.												
<b>Output 1.1</b> Affected families have improved their hygiene practices and knowledge in order to reduce water-borne diseases.	#of families sensitized on hygiene promotion and proper handling of water											
<b>Output 1.2</b> 500 families will receive hygiene kit to improve their hygiene habits.	# of families receiving hygiene kits											
<b>Activities Weeks</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Evaluation of hygiene and provision of water supply centres and areas where BRC intervenes												
Hygiene promotion and safe water handling workshop for Red Cross volunteers and other related institutions that will do community outreach work												
Communal workshops on hygiene promotion conducted in 25 temporary shelters												
Cooperation agreement between communities, the municipality and the Bolivian Red Cross												

Hygiene kits will be locally procured and distributed during the hygiene promotion and management of potable water in the communities.

The items included in the hygiene kit are:

ITEM	QUANTITY
Toothpaste	3
Toothbrushes	5
Soap bar	3
Medium towels	2
detergent/soap	3
Sanitary pads	3
toilet paper	10 rolls

## Health

**Needs analysis:** The accumulation of waters have created breeding grounds for the mosquitos that carry chikungunya and dengue. Physical protection from mosquito bites and prevention and awareness within the affected communities to prevent the contraction of these diseases is essential. In conjunction with the hygiene promotion activities, it is critical to distribute mosquito nets and raise people's awareness of the dangers of these diseases. . Therefore, there is a need to train the local Pando branches volunteers in CBHFA in order to ensure that the beneficiaries are adequately sensitized.

**Population to be assisted: 500 affected families in the department of Pando, living in temporary shelters in the town of Cobija and rural communities in the intervention area.**

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Families have better knowledge to prevent epidemics												
<b>Output 1.2</b> Epidemic prevention measures carried out for 500 families.	Number of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities (Participant register from sensitization sessions/trainings/other events).  Number of families receiving mosquito nets											
<b>Activities Months</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
CBHFA sensitization workshops for Red Cross volunteers and other related institutions who will work with beneficiaries												
Distribution of mosquito nets to 500 families in Pando (2 per family)												

## Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

**Needs Analysis:** The constant rainfall in January and February in Bolivia and particularly in the departments of La Paz and Pando caused severe flooding that left families with insufficient resources for nutritional dietary intake. Due to this situation, there is now an immediate need for food security measures for the communities. In rural areas, food needs are covered by agricultural production, which is generally subsistence farming. The disaster occurred during the time of final harvest, which caused the loss of the majority of the crops. The crop losses have increased the vulnerability of the population because of the limited availability and access to food and livelihoods.

Food security during the emergency is being covered by the municipal, departmental and national governments, but their contributions are only guaranteed for one month; therefore, quick assistance is essential in order to implement a mid-term food strategy and recovery of livelihoods for the affected population.

The Bolivian Red Cross will provide food assistance to 1,000 families; taking into account the impact of the flooding, it has been determined that support is needed for 500 families in the department of Pando through the distribution of food and hygiene kits in the city and the rural areas and 500 families in the department of La Paz attempting to restore their livelihoods through the distribution of seeds and food aid.

The following areas of intervention have been identified:

- Food and nutrition security, with the distribution of family food parcels and seeds to 1,000 families in the departments mentioned above.
- Livelihoods, by distributing seeds, development of technical skills in agriculture and joint actions with the municipality for the mitigation of the floods through land rehabilitation;

**Population to be assisted:** The DREF operation is carrying out humanitarian actions to ensure food security, nutrition and livelihoods for 1,000 affected families in the departments of La Paz and Pando.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The affected families have immediate access to food, improve their nutritional status and recover their livelihoods	#of families receiving assistance from the Bolivian Red Cross			
<b>Output 1.1.</b> 1,000 families have received food aid during the first months of operation in Pando and La Paz department	# of families receiving food aid.			
<b>Output 1.2.</b> 500 families in Rio Abajo in the department of La Paz have restored their livelihoods and their regular agricultural or alternative production	# of households reached with seeds			

Activities Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Identification and registration of beneficiaries												
Signing of mutual cooperation agreement between the municipality and BRC												
Acquisition of food packages												
Distribution of food kits and nutritional surveillance with SEDES team												
Workshop on healthy food habits												
Evaluation of the degree of involvement, type of crops and average area of planted land												
Purchase of seeds												
Seed Distribution												
Livelihood workshop for volunteers												

The Bolivian Red Cross decided to distribute 45 kilos of food rations with eight products for a family of 5. This food aid is established through the Sphere standards.

These rations include:

Item	Quantity	TOTAL families
Rice	3 bags of 5kg	1,000
Sugar	2 bags of 5kg	1,000
Noodles	2 bags of 5kg	1,000
Salt	2 bags of 1kg	1,000
Oil	2 Liters	1,000
Flour	1 bag of 5kg	1,000
Cocoa	1 1kg	1,000
Black beans	1 bag of 3kg	1,000

Select families will participate in healthy food and nutrition workshops and have their nutritional status monitored through assessments and nutritional visits by anthropometric measurements, dietary surveys and nutritional counseling. These activities will be conducted and supported by the Ministry of Health's local health system SEDES and the BRC volunteers.

In the department of La Paz, the seeds will be used to revitalize the livelihoods of the farmers, who will also receive training in agricultural techniques and efficient use of those seeds.

## Contact information

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

- **In Bolivian Red Cross:** Dr. Abel Peña y Lillo, president; phone: (5912) 220 2934; email: [secretaria@cruzrojaboliviana.org](mailto:secretaria@cruzrojaboliviana.org)
- **In IFRC zone:** Carlos Inigo Barrena, disaster response and crisis and early recovery coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050; email: [ci.barrena@ifrc.org](mailto:ci.barrena@ifrc.org).
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Stephany Murrilo, Zone Senior Logistics & Mobilization Officer, Phone: +507 317 3050; email: [Stephany.murillo@ifrc.org](mailto:Stephany.murillo@ifrc.org)
- **In Geneva:** Cristina Estrada, quality assurance senior officer, phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **In IFRC zone:** Priscila Gonzalez, planning and monitoring senior officer; phone: +507 317 3050; email: [priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org](mailto:priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- In IFRC Zone: Ursula Araya, Relationship Management Coordinator. +507 317 3050; email: [Ursula.araya@ifrc.org](mailto:Ursula.araya@ifrc.org).

[Click here](#)

1. DREF budget [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

# DREF OPERATION

MDRBO010 BOLIVIA FLOODS

11 March 2015

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	3,867
Food	71,138
Seeds & Plants	5,749
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	15,420
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	14,878
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>111,052</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	17,384
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,331
Logistics Services	788
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>29,504</b>
International Staff	4,434
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	12,137
Volunteers	4,138
Other Benefits Staff	0
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>20,709</b>
Consultants	4,926
Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>4,926</b>
Workshops & Training	4,926
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>4,926</b>
Travel	3,646
Information & Public Relations	3,104
Office Costs	1,478
Communications	1,478
Financial Charges	493
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>10,198</b>
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	11,786
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>11,786</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>193,101</b>



# Bolivia: Floods

