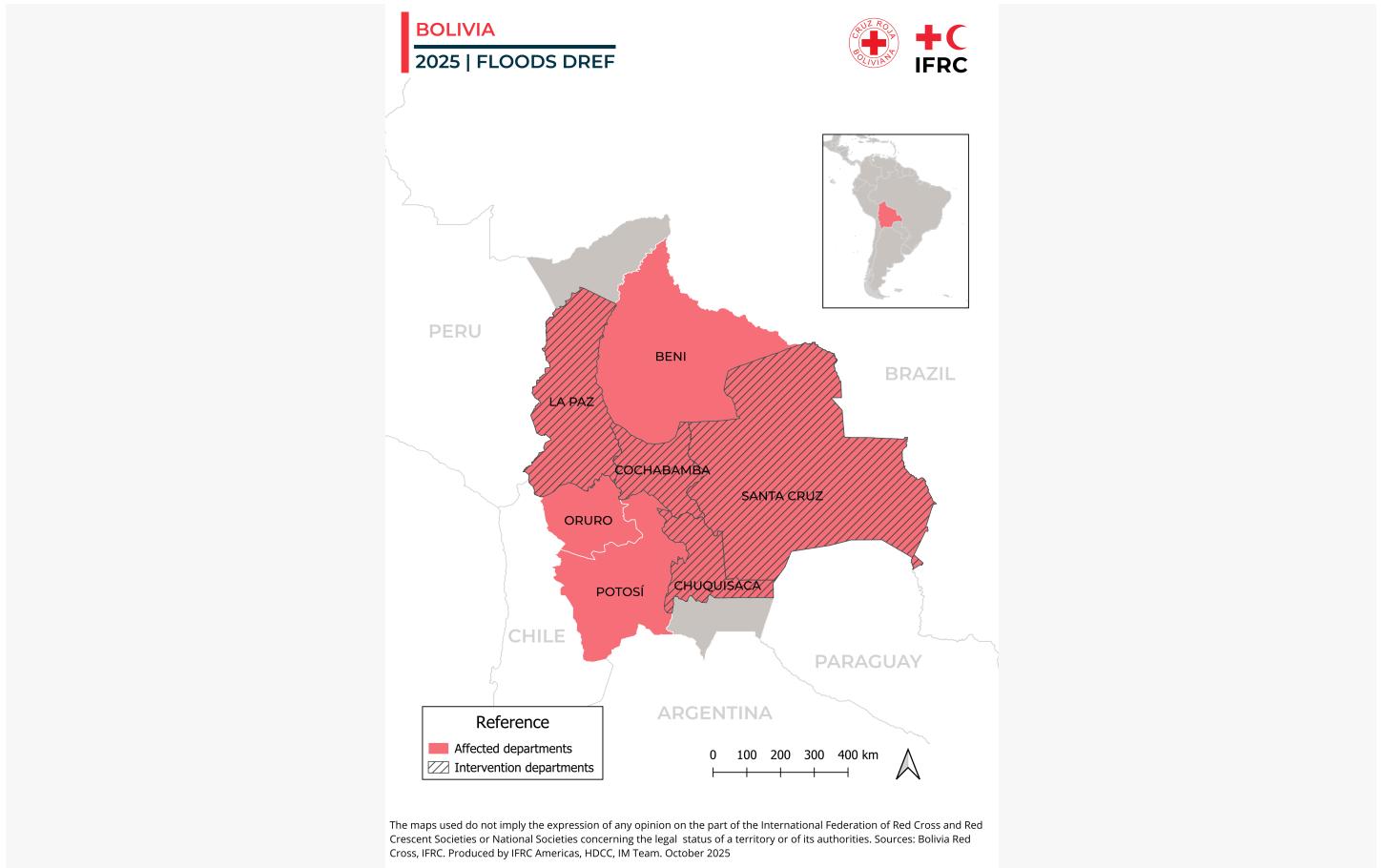




Communities in Beni affected by flooding. Source: El Deber Press. March 2025.

Appeal: <b>MDRBO018</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 495,243</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2025-000038-BOL</b>	People Affected: <b>3,005,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>12,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>19-04-2025</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>31-01-2026</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>9 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>19-04-2025</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>15-11-2025</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>0</b>		Targeted Regions: <b>Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Potosi, Santa Cruz</b>	

# Description of the Event



Affected departments and intervention areas

## Date of event

01-04-2025

## What happened, where and when?

On 1 April 2025, the Bolivian government declared a national emergency and formally requested international assistance from the diplomatic corps and the European Union to address the severe humanitarian crisis caused by an exceptionally intense rainy season. This situation, which began in November 2024, triggered widespread flooding, landslides, and more than 404 extreme weather events, leading 31 municipalities to declare a state of emergency and 109 municipalities to declare disaster zones.

The disaster has had a devastating human impact, with at least 58 deaths, 10 missing persons, and more than 601,000 families affected nationwide. Thousands of homes were damaged or destroyed, with regions such as the Altiplano, the Amazon, the Chaco, and the eastern plains particularly hard hit since late 2024.

### April to June: Initial Response

In mid-April, the government allocated emergency funds and initiated assistance nationwide:

- Beni: Eight municipalities received support, with allocations averaging 500,000 Bs each.
- Chuquisaca: Assistance reached 18 municipalities, with amounts ranging from 50,000 Bs to over 1.6 million Bs.
- Cochabamba: Resources were directed to 15 municipalities affected by floods and landslides.
- La Paz: Aid was distributed across more than 30 municipalities, including high-risk areas in the Altiplano and Yungas regions.
- Other departments—Oruro, Pando, Potosí, Santa Cruz, and Tarija—also received government allocations to mitigate flood impacts.

Assistance continued throughout May and June. In early May, support was delivered to Ichoca (La Paz) following landslides, and in mid-May, interventions targeted Carangas and Santiago de Huayllamarca (Oruro) due to flooding. By late June, Cochabamba reported severe damage from hailstorms, flash floods, and flooding in Copapata, Pasorapa, and Tolata, prompting targeted response actions.



## July to September: Escalation of Events

July marked an intense period of operations. On July 2, Cochabamba recorded multiple incidents of hailstorms, flash floods, and flooding across several municipalities, while La Paz faced similar events, including frost, affecting more than 20 municipalities. At the end of the month (July 30), Pando reported floods in several localities, Santa Cruz experienced a sudden flood in Warnes, and Tarija addressed impacts in San Lorenzo.

In August, assistance was concentrated in Beni, where Guayaramerín and Riberalta received support for flooding. Mid-month, Aucasapa (La Paz) was assisted for flooding and landslides, and by the end of August, Pando again reported floods in multiple localities.

In September, operations continued in Cochabamba, where flooding, flash floods, and landslides affected several municipalities, and in Tarija, where hailstorms and flash floods impacted communities such as El Puente, Padcaya, San Lorenzo, and Uriondo. On September 12, La Paz provided assistance in Huarina, while Santa Cruz responded to flooding in El Puente.

## November: Critical Phase

On November 18, the municipality of Samaipata (Santa Cruz) declared a municipal disaster after heavy rains, flooding, and landslides. A total of 1,138 families were affected, with 87 homes partially damaged and 25 homes destroyed. The hardest-hit areas included Achira, Cuevas, and Palermo, as well as urban neighborhoods, with severe damage to homes, roads, bridges, basic services, and agricultural production (112 hectares destroyed). This declaration underscores the persistence of extreme risk conditions in the country.

The impact on children is particularly critical. Many have lost access to safe housing, education, drinking water, adequate nutrition, and protective spaces, leaving them highly vulnerable to disease, malnutrition, violence, and other forms of harm.

## Quillacollo: Focus on Risk Reduction

Currently, Quillacollo (Cochabamba) remains one of the most affected areas. Although rains have stopped, the absence of a sewage system and unplanned housing construction have caused water stagnation, leading to vector proliferation, foul odors, and contamination of previously productive farmland. This municipality has been prioritized by the Bolivian Red Cross for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities during December and January, including the provision of water filters and hygiene promotion in schools to strengthen community resilience.

## Scope and Scale

As of November 22, 2025, the rainy season in Bolivia has affected a total of 601,000 families, rapidly escalating from the 10,800 families reported in January. This humanitarian crisis has caused 58 deaths and 10 people missing.

According to the protocols of the Vice Ministry of Civil Defense (VIDECI), of the total number of families affected, a significant segment is classified as a disaster-stricken population, indicating that they have suffered direct personal or material damage, such as the loss of their homes or sources of income. The affected population, on the other hand, includes those whose living conditions have been negatively impacted, for example, with partial damage to homes or interruptions in access to essential services.

The material damage is extensive. Nationwide, floods and landslides have damaged 4,760 homes, of which 1,208 were completely destroyed. The impact on livelihoods is equally severe, with 301,193 hectares of crops affected and 141,240 hectares completely lost, including key crops such as corn, potatoes, quinoa, and cocoa. In addition, the livestock sector reports 1.15 million head of cattle affected and 48,161 deaths, exacerbating the economic situation of rural communities.

A detailed departmental analysis reveals the distribution of the impact:

- La Paz is the hardest-hit department, with 267,134 families affected, 1,676 homes damaged, and the greatest impact on livestock.
- Cochabamba reports the highest number of human victims (22 deaths) and has 72,142 families affected.
- Santa Cruz suffered a severe impact on its agricultural sector, with 58,000 hectares affected and 25,998 families affected.
- Chuquisaca presents a particular situation, with 170,805 families affected and a state of disaster declared in 45 of its municipalities, although detailed data on homes and crops is lacking.

The climate outlook remains concerning. Current forecasts indicate that seasonal rains, influenced by La Niña conditions, are increasing the risk of flooding in several regions. Bolivia's National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (Senamhi) has issued hydrological warnings, including Orange Alert No. 20/25, which anticipates rising water levels in critical basins such as the Acre and Mamoré rivers. These conditions heighten the likelihood of river overflow and localized flooding in vulnerable areas.

## Flood and Flash Flood Emergency in Samaipata

On November 17, 2025, extreme rainfall with accumulation exceeding six hours caused rivers and streams to overflow in the municipality



of Samaipata in the Department of Santa Cruz, causing flash floods and mass movements that mainly affected the community of Achira and surrounding areas. The emergency has had a high level of multisectoral impact, with significant population affected, partial collapse of road networks, and loss of productive capacity, creating a scenario of high health vulnerability and access restrictions.

As of the date of this operational update, 1,138 families have been affected, with 87 homes partially damaged and 25 homes destroyed, resulting in the temporary displacement of 125 families to shelters and foster homes. Two people remain missing, triggering search and rescue operations in areas that are difficult to access.

Production losses amount to 568 hectares of crops (vegetables, tubers, fruit trees, and pastures), compromising food security and local livelihoods. The road network has 30 km of interrupted roads and collapsed bridges, affecting land connectivity and requiring air transport for supplies and evacuation.

In the health sector, there is a high epidemiological risk due to exposure to contaminated water and vectors, with the likelihood of outbreaks of gastrointestinal, respiratory, and arboviral diseases (dengue, chikungunya, Zika) in the short term. Although medical brigades and vector control measures have been deployed, gaps in access to safe water, sanitation, and primary health care persist.

The situation remains unstable due to soil saturation, which increases the likelihood of further landslides and flooding in the event of additional rainfall.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Bolivian Information Agency (ABI): Medical brigades treated affected families.	<a href="https://abi.bo/index.php/noticias/feeds/37-notas/noticias/sociedad/71069-brigadas-medicas-brindan-atencion-a-las-familias-afectadas-por-las-inundaciones-en-samaipata">https://abi.bo/index.php/noticias/feeds/37-notas/noticias/sociedad/71069-brigadas-medicas-brindan-atencion-a-las-familias-afectadas-por-las-inundaciones-en-samaipata</a>
2. Ministry of Public Works: Coordinated actions following the disaster.	<a href="https://www.oopp.gob.bo/nota_prensa/acciones-coordinadas-e-inmediatas-tras-desastre-en-samaipata-y-regiones-afectadas/">https://www.oopp.gob.bo/nota_prensa/acciones-coordinadas-e-inmediatas-tras-desastre-en-samaipata-y-regiones-afectadas/</a>
3. El Deber: Samaipata declares state of emergency due to rains.	<a href="https://eldeber.com.bo/santa-cruz/samaipata-declara-emergencia-desastre-desastre-intensas-lluvias_1763484133">https://eldeber.com.bo/santa-cruz/samaipata-declara-emergencia-desastre-desastre-intensas-lluvias_1763484133</a>
4. Bolivia - Severe weather and floods, update (UNCT Bolivia, NOAA-CPC) (ECHO Daily Flash of 28 April 2025)	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/bolivia-plurinational-state/bolivia-severe-weather-and-floods-update-unct-bolivia-noaa-cpc-echo-daily-flash-28-april-2025">https://reliefweb.int/report/bolivia-plurinational-state/bolivia-severe-weather-and-floods-update-unct-bolivia-noaa-cpc-echo-daily-flash-28-april-2025</a>
5. Rainfall in Bolivia affects more than 601,000 families in 2025. (May 7, 2025)	<a href="https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/las-lluvias-en-bolivia-dejan-am%C3%A1s-de-601.000-familias-afectadas-en-2025/89282707">https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/las-lluvias-en-bolivia-dejan-am%C3%A1s-de-601.000-familias-afectadas-en-2025/89282707</a>
6. River overflows in Samaipata, flooding homes, causing injuries, and reaching the highway between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba	<a href="https://television.unitel.bo/portada/noticias/se-desborda-el-rio-en-samaipata-hay-casas-inundadas-heridos-y-llego-mazamorra-a-la-carretera-entre-santa-cruz-y-cochabamba-ON18157009">https://television.unitel.bo/portada/noticias/se-desborda-el-rio-en-samaipata-hay-casas-inundadas-heridos-y-llego-mazamorra-a-la-carretera-entre-santa-cruz-y-cochabamba-ON18157009</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:



Through this operations update, the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) aims to inform about the following modifications to the ongoing DREF operation:

\*Inclusion of the municipality of Samaipata (Santa Cruz):

Due to a new emergency caused by floods and flash floods on 17 November 2025, which affected more than 1,138 families and caused severe damage to housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods, Samaipata is being added as a priority area. The intervention strategy will focus primarily on meeting critical needs of 400 additional households in the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector, including access to safe water and promotion of hygiene practices to reduce post-emergency epidemiological risks.

\*Removal of the community of Llallagua in Potosí Department from the intervention areas due to security access constraints for Red Cross personnel. In June, clashes, blockades, and unsafe conditions in the municipality resulted in three fatalities and more than 60 injuries. Following a security analysis and considering the limited communication response from the branch, the decision was made to avoid operational intervention to safeguard the physical integrity of those involved.

\* Inclusion of risk reduction activities in Quillacollo (Cochabamba):

A community preparedness and resilience element has been integrated into the Water and Sanitation activities in Quillacollo, focusing on the distribution of water filters and educational resources in schools. This initiative aims to mitigate future risks and enhance local capacity to respond to hydrometeorological hazards.

To ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the response, the Bolivian Red Cross aims to allocate CHF 32,191 from unspent funds in the operation, generated mainly by exchange rate differences. The reallocation will be distributed as follows:

1. Supplies for humanitarian assistance (WASH) of 400 households:

- Water treatment at the household level: Canisters, buckets, water purification tablets, and water filters – CHF 4,134
- Water treatment in shelters: Flocculants, softeners, and water filters – CHF 1,130
- Family hygiene kits: Essential items for personal hygiene and health prevention – CHF 16,444
- Development of community workshops to promote hygiene and disease prevention – CHF 574

2. Associated operating costs:

- Transportation of supplies and kits: Logistics for distribution in priority areas – CHF 2,756
- Volunteer mobilization: Coverage of expenses for field deployment – CHF 6,350
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff and volunteers: Gloves, boots, masks, and other supplies for field safety – CHF 229
- NS monitoring visits: Technical supervision and monitoring of field activities – CHF 574

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

### Secretariat

The IFRC Andean Countries Cluster Delegation, based in Lima, continues to provide technical support to the Bolivian Red Cross in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the operation. This support includes ongoing coordination with the different levels of the IFRC in the Regional Office in Panama to ensure operational standards and technical support in the response.

Deployments to date:

- \* Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Coordinator: 1 month, based in La Paz.
- \* Operations Manager – First rotation: 1 month, operational support in the field, based in La Paz.
- \* Operations Manager – Second rotation: 2 months, continuity in operational management, based in La Paz.
- \* MPC Specialist – Canadian Red Cross: 1 month, technical strengthening in cash transfers, based in La Paz.

### Participating National Societies

The Swiss Red Cross maintains a permanent presence in the country, actively supporting the Bolivian Red Cross in strengthening its institutional capacities and implementing programs in disaster risk management, health, and volunteering. Although no specific actions are currently planned by the Swiss Red Cross for this response operation, early recovery efforts are underway.



# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been supporting the National Society in institutional strengthening, the promotion of safe access, and the Restoring Family Links program, especially in border areas. In response to the current emergency, the National Society, with technical support from the ICRC, has developed contingency plans for La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Oruro, with the aim of being prepared to respond effectively to humanitarian needs arising from possible protests related to the crisis and the electoral process. Micro-projects have also been developed with the branches in La Paz, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Oruro. These projects have strengthened response capacities in the event of adverse events. In the case of the Cochabamba branch, synergy was achieved with a community covered by the DREF Flood 2025 project.

# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>The General Directorate of Prevention and Reconstruction of the Vice Ministry of Civil Defense (VIDECL) provided assistance in 37 municipalities, of which 9 are in Cochabamba, 11 in La Paz, one in Oruro, one in Santa Cruz, one in Sucre, and five in Tarija, reaching a total of 13,213 families with 201 tons of aid, including mattresses, blankets, and food.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health and Sports, through its Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Unit, is providing medical interventions in several municipalities in the departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, Tarija, Cochabamba, and Pando.</p> <p>The Bolivian Highway Administration of the Ministry of Public Works, Services, and Housing is working to repair and restore damaged road sections and establish alternative routes in response to landslides and infrastructure collapses in Cochabamba and La Paz. In addition, heavy machinery is being deployed to channel and dredge rivers in order to mitigate future flood risks.</p> <p>To date, the State Treasury has allocated 2.5 million bolivianos to send humanitarian aid. The Ministry of Defense has assisted 13,213 families, while the Ministry of the Presidency, through the Social Action Unit, has assisted 6,366 families.</p> <p>On July 5, 2025, as part of the Bolivia campaign for solidarity led by the Vice Ministry of Civil Defense, a humanitarian mission was deployed in the municipality of Loreto, with the support of UN Bolivia and in coordination with national and local authorities, to provide assistance to indigenous communities affected by the floods. More than 400 families received cash transfers to purchase food, hygiene kits, water filters, and more than five tons of supplies.</p> <p>* Flood Emergency in Samaipata</p> <p>The government has secured USD 380,000 from Fonplata and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to support humanitarian assistance for families affected by the overflow of the Piraf and Achira rivers. These funds will be allocated to the Santa Cruz departmental government.</p> <p>As of November 19, 2025, the municipal government and VIDECL are providing timely support, including food supplies and machinery to reopen roads. However, consolidated impact figures for Samaipata are not yet available.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>As part of its humanitarian efforts, the BRC maintains ongoing communication with the HCT to strengthen response actions and maximize support for affected populations, in line with established priorities.</p> <p>Key Actions Implemented During the Rainy Season:</p>



- \* Food Security: WFP provided cash transfers in San Borja; Ayuda en Acción delivered aid in Riberalta and San Ignacio de Moxos; FAO and Caritas supported food kits and productive system recovery in multiple municipalities.
- \* WASH: UNICEF supplied water filters; Save the Children, and Practical Action distributed hygiene kits and rehabilitated water systems in Beni, La Paz, and Oruro.
- \* Health & Nutrition: PAHO/WHO and partners donated equipment, medicines, and medical supplies in Aiquile, Mizque, and other areas.
- \* Protection: Ayuda en Acción led child protection campaigns; UNDP strengthened municipal risk management; Save the Children and partners provided psychosocial support and shelter management.

Current Actions in Samaipata (Santa Cruz):

- \* Water & Sanitation: UNICEF delivered five 2,500-liter tanks for Achira and Cuevas.
- \* Livelihoods: FAO assisting 5,000 cattle with veterinary kits; WFP assessing agricultural impact for potential cash transfers.
- \* Protection & Shelter: Save the Children, World Vision, and Cascos Rojos FTH supporting child protection and psychosocial care; FTH trained COED staff on protection standards.

Additional Support: UNFPA conducting demographic baselines; UN Women ready to distribute dignity kits; UNICEF promoting psycho-emotional assistance.

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**

The Humanitarian Country Team has been reactivated, bringing together humanitarian agencies under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the Bolivia Humanitarian Consortium, and the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC). This coordination platform aims to strengthen synergies and ensure an integrated approach to emergency operations.

On 21 March, the Government activated the National Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and established technical committees to address ongoing emergencies. Subsequently, on 31 March, the President of the State, Luis Arce, urged subnational authorities—including departmental governors and municipal associations—to assess the impact of adverse natural events across the country.

In this context, several sectoral working groups have been activated. The Bolivian Red Cross is actively participating in the Risk Management Working Group, convened by the Ministry of Education, and has joined the Technical Committee on Health and Nutrition at the request of the Ministry of Health. These committees include key actors such as Senamhi, the Vice Ministry of Civil Defense, and health programs deployed in affected areas.

At the local level, the BRC is engaged in Departmental and Municipal Committees for Risk Reduction and Disaster Response, supporting coordination of emergency actions, damage assessments, and implementation of mitigation measures to assist communities impacted by floods.

\* Flood and Flash Flood Emergency in Samaipata

The response to the emergency in Samaipata is coordinated through the Departmental Emergency Operations Committee, led by the Santa Cruz Governor's Office, which maintains a permanent presence in the municipality to manage operations. From the incident command center established in Samaipata, daily coordination takes place with municipal authorities, armed forces, rescue teams, medical brigades, and volunteers.

The BRC is actively engaged through its departmental EOC, ensuring continuous monitoring, planning, and reporting of activities. Inter-institutional mechanisms have been implemented for the distribution of humanitarian aid, fumigation, medical care, and rehabilitation of basic services, with support from the Ministry of Health and private companies contributing supplies and logistics.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The floods and landslides have caused a severe emergency, resulting in widespread damage to housing and related infrastructure. A total of 4,760 homes have been reported as affected across the country, of which 1,208 have been completely destroyed. The most critical



damage has been recorded in the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Potosí.

- La Paz: 1,676 homes affected, 600 destroyed.
- Cochabamba: 648 homes affected, 102 destroyed.
- Potosí: 189 homes affected, 111 destroyed.
- Oruro: 624 homes affected, 47 destroyed.
- Beni: 1,058 homes affected, 220 destroyed.
- Santa Cruz: 329 homes affected, 55 destroyed.
- Tarija: 77 homes affected, none destroyed.
- Pando: 22 homes affected.

According to local media and data from Bolivian Red Cross branches, several municipalities have established temporary shelters. In La Paz, 120 people are currently sheltered. Puerto Pailas is also hosting 120 people, and Riberalta has accommodated 33 families. In Cochabamba, temporary shelters have been set up. In Trinidad, six shelters are operational and nearing full capacity. In San Borja, only one shelter has been established with space for 50 people, despite a reported need for shelter for 150 people as of 25 March.

In the highland departments of La Paz, Oruro, and Potosí, where temperatures can drop to -5°C at night, shelter management teams have reported an urgent need for blankets and personal mattresses. The low temperatures increase the risk of respiratory illnesses associated with hypothermia, especially among people staying in temporary shelters.

In addition to basic needs, several key humanitarian needs have been identified in temporary shelters and among displaced populations. These include access to clear information on rights and available services; educational and recreational activities for children and youth; psychosocial support; and legal assistance for recovering documents. Furthermore, it is important to promote initiatives that strengthen social cohesion and facilitate the reintegration and sustainable recovery of displaced people.

So far, no formal requests for support related to shelter and essential non-food items have been submitted to the Bolivian Red Cross by departmental authorities. Although response and repair efforts are currently being led by the Government, under the operational strategy of the Bolivian Red Cross, complementary actions could be considered for people currently staying in collective centers.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Flood impacts on livelihoods continue to worsen. As of June, more than 141,240 hectares of crops have been destroyed and over 48,000 heads of livestock lost, severely affecting agricultural production and food security in rural regions. In August, FAO maintained capacity to support up to 5,000 heads of livestock with veterinary kits in coordination with SENASAG, while the World Food Programme (WFP) is assessing the feasibility of activating emergency cash transfers.

The Unified Health System still faces significant limitations in meeting demand: although public health expenditure accounts for 63.8% of total health spending, out-of-pocket expenses remain high at 82.8% of private spending, imposing a heavy financial burden on families who have lost their livelihoods.

Lack of access to safe water in some communities in Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Santa Cruz increases risks of malnutrition, gastrointestinal diseases, and hygiene challenges. Over 800 kits of water purification tablets and jerrycans have been distributed to date, but significant gaps persist, especially in remote areas. In Samaipata, 112 hectares of crops—mainly maize, potatoes, peanuts, vegetables, and legumes—have been affected.

Road infrastructure has also suffered severe damage: approximately 30 km of roads have been impacted, including sections of the Santa Cruz–Samaipata highway and inter-community routes.



## Health

There has been a sustained increase in vector breeding sites in the departments of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca, a situation directly linked to recent floods. This rise is associated with stagnant water, waste accumulation, and collapsed drainage systems. Reports from SEDES Cochabamba (26 November) indicate a 5% increase in Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and suspected dengue cases, reflecting a high public health risk scenario.

National reports from the Ministry of Health confirm an uptick in diseases associated with the rainy season, including diarrhea, respiratory infections, fungal infections, and hypertension-related complications—particularly among displaced families living in unsafe areas. The country had already been warned by PAHO/WHO, which updated its risk analysis, identifying floods as the highest health



threat due to their potential to trigger outbreaks of dengue, leptospirosis, diarrhea, and other waterborne or vector-borne diseases since March 2025.

In response, the Government and SEDES have intensified entomological surveillance, laboratory diagnostics, community fumigation, and mitigation campaigns, with technical support from PAHO/WHO and the European Union



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Water, sanitation, and hygiene remain among the most affected sectors. In Cochabamba, particularly in Quillacollo, the absence of sewage systems has led to stagnant wastewater and seepage of septic residues into water sources, significantly increasing the risk of gastrointestinal diseases in communities across Cochabamba and Chuquisaca.

Contamination of wells, springs, and household connections has deteriorated potable water quality, while waste and sediment accumulation has facilitated vector proliferation.

Humanitarian response has been reinforced since March.

To date:

\* UNICEF delivered new 2,500-liter storage tanks in Achira and Cuevas (Samaipata municipality).

\* Save the Children continues distributing personal hygiene kits, personal water filters, and conducting partial rehabilitation of water systems in Achira.

Despite these efforts, the scale of damage requires structural interventions, such as installing pumps to extract contaminated water, constructing storm drainage systems, expanding sewage networks, and implementing sustainable community water treatment systems. Perceptions of neglect persist in communities where restoration of safe water and sanitation is slow, raising concerns about long-term risks and potential new outbreaks.



## Education

The ongoing emergency caused by heavy rains and flooding has significantly impacted the education sector in Bolivia. In mid-March, the number of affected schools reached 1,000, but through coordinated efforts by education authorities and communities, this figure has steadily decreased. Measures such as implementing hybrid classes in some cases have helped maintain educational continuity despite the challenges.

As of April 9, 2025, 32 educational units across six departments are conducting classes under semi-presential and distance learning modalities. According to the Ministry of Education, 27 schools have been affected by flooding, while five schools have suspended in-person classes due to a smallpox outbreak.

The number of impacted schools has risen from 17 to 32 in three days. Beni remains the most affected department, with 15 schools in San Andrés-Loreto suspending in-person classes entirely due to flooding. In La Paz, 10 schools are affected, with five impacted by smallpox outbreaks. Cochabamba has three schools affected by flooding and one by COVID-19 cases.

Pando reports two schools operating in a semi-presential format due to rainfall, while Santa Cruz and Tarija each have one affected school caused by adverse weather conditions.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

According to data from the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service (SENAMHI), over 30 years of monitoring indicate that climate change is gradually increasing temperatures across several regions in Bolivia. In response, communities have sought climate-resistant raw materials, such as adaptive seed varieties, yet every five-year cycle demands additional resources to reinforce agricultural productivity.

The situation nationwide is dire, with extensive crop and livestock losses leaving communities facing immediate challenges to secure food supplies and rebuild livelihoods. Resources are urgently needed to address the damage, including financial support, raw materials, and technical assistance to stabilize agricultural activities and mitigate further risks.

In northern Potosí, a landslide displaced massive amounts of mud from a hillside, burying homes and farmlands in the municipality of Andavillque. This has rendered the affected areas unfit for cultivation, as mineral residues in the debris pose a serious environmental



challenge. This localized crisis reflects broader issues throughout the country, underscoring the critical need for national-level interventions to prevent further harm and support recovery efforts



## Community Engagement And Accountability

During the emergency, families faced uncertainty about their well-being and the future of their communities, as not only their homes were affected, but also public facilities such as medical centers and schools. The intervention of state entities and humanitarian organizations required the collaboration of local leaders, who acted as trusted representatives to strategically and transparently coordinate assistance to those most affected.

Currently, some people are leaving their homes to stay with relatives, while others are migrating internally to other regions because prolonged exposure of their homes to water has caused structural damage.

There has been widespread discontent among the population regarding the management of humanitarian aid by municipal authorities, which is perceived as insufficient and irrelevant. Some people are abandoning their homes due to structural damage.

In response, organizations such as the Bolivian Red Cross, Cascos Rojos FTH, World Vision, and UNICEF are working to restore trust. Strategies such as training in protection standards, the promotion of psycho-emotional support services such as "Familia Segura" (UNICEF), and the mobilization of assessment teams with a protection focus are being implemented. UN Women and UNFPA are prepared to provide support with humanitarian kits and demographic analysis to identify at-risk populations, respectively.

### Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

In Cochabamba, one of the main challenges was low community participation in the needs surveys. The population expressed mistrust due to previous negative experiences with state aid programs, particularly the misuse of personal data for political purposes. This situation was exacerbated by the proximity of the elections, generating resistance to providing information and hindering the implementation of the surveys. Added to this was the population's dissatisfaction with the management of humanitarian aid by local authorities, which was perceived as insufficient and inadequate in view of the structural needs of the communities. This discontent led to the refusal of some groups to participate in assessment processes, which limited the representativeness of the information collected.

On the other hand, in La Paz and Chuquisaca, difficulties were linked to logistical and transportation problems at the beginning of the operation. For example, the contracted transportation failed to comply with agreements and displayed unprofessional attitudes toward volunteers, which hindered planned activities. In addition, several communities were hours away from accessible towns, which delayed the collection of information.

Finally, administrative constraints also posed a challenge. Internal procurement, bidding, and institutional approval processes took longer than expected due to fluctuations in the local currency and uncertainty surrounding the presidential elections, which impacted planning and the ability to respond in a timely manner to conduct initial needs assessments. The overload of activities at some branches reduced their capacity to respond to data collection. However, the branches and volunteers showed interest and commitment to continuing the response.

Problems were evident in the management and completion of the "Kobotoolbox" survey application. This may be due to some volunteers' lack of familiarity with the platform and the absence of sufficient training or prior practice to correctly use all the application's functions. These limitations can lead to errors in data entry, delays in information collection, and the need for additional reviews to ensure the quality and accuracy of the data collected.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF operation, the Bolivian Red Cross seeks to assist 2,400 families (approximately 12,000 people) affected by flooding in the departments of Santa Cruz, La Paz, Chuquisaca, and Cochabamba through the implementation of activities in the areas of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, multipurpose cash transfers, livelihoods, and community participation and accountability (CEA).



## Operation strategy rationale

Considering the identified needs, as well as the Bolivian Red Cross's capacity for a timely response, the following areas of intervention have been prioritized:

### A) MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE:

The intervention aims to assist 1,118 families affected by the emergency (approximately 5,590 people). One modality will be implemented for this emergency:

Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA): Under this program, the 1,118 affected families will each receive Bs 1,200 (approximately CHF 138) to cover their essential needs, including food and other basic necessities, where the heads of household or representatives of each family: 573 women and 345 men have already benefited from the program. This amount was established based on a market study conducted during the emergency response process. The program made an adjustment to its initial design based on a market analysis and operational feasibility study, which allowed for the optimization of resources.

\* Coverage: The initial goal of assisting 2,000 families was reduced, prioritizing assistance to 1,118 families identified as the most vulnerable and in line with actual operational capacities.

\* Transfer amount: The amount per family was increased from Bs 600 to Bs 1,200 (approximately CHF 138). This change responds directly to the results of the market analysis, which showed an increase in the prices of basic needs, thus ensuring that the transfer effectively covers the basic needs of beneficiary households.

Cash distribution was facilitated through RedRose and MoneyGram, which will act as providers, and for the department of Chuquisaca, distribution was carried out in cash in envelopes. We had the cooperation of a representative from the Canadian Red Cross CVA, who facilitated the management and control of the RedRose platform.

Community workshops were organized to inform and raise awareness among communities about the cash transfer program. Twenty-three percent of post-distribution surveys were also conducted to assess the effectiveness and impact of the process.

### B) WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE:

The response has reached 2,000 households affected by flooding events during the first half of the year in different municipalities. Assistance included the delivery of family hygiene kits, water purification tablets, and containers for safe water storage. To date, 2,000 hygiene kits, 16,000 water purification tablets, and 2,000 containers of 10 liters and 2,000 containers of 5 liters have been distributed. Community workshops have complemented these actions, focusing on water conservation, hygiene, and disease prevention. Each hygiene kit contained an eco-friendly bag, a 1,000 ml bottle of shampoo, five 100 g bars of soap, two packs of feminine hygiene products, two toothpaste tubes of 180 g, and five medium toothbrushes.

The ongoing emergency in Samaipata, triggered by recent flooding, requires an expanded response to cover 400 additional households between December 2025 and January 2026. The hygiene kits for this phase maintain the core components but include additional items to address current needs: personal towels, toilet paper packs, and razors. Water and sanitation support will also be reinforced through the distribution of eight strips of water purification tablets per family—enough to treat 400 liters—along with two 10-liter containers and a 10-liter bucket for safe water storage. Furthermore, eight large-capacity water filters (68 liters) and two boxes of flocculants will be provided to shelters. Community sessions continue to promote safe water management, handwashing, and disease prevention. In Quillacollo, five water filters and educational banners on hygiene and vector control will be delivered to schools as part of a strategy to increase resilience in one of the most affected communities.

### C) HEALTH:

Assistance was provided to 1,400 families (approximately 7,000 people) in the departments of Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, and Cochabamba for vector prevention, where more than 300 cleaning kits were delivered in the department of Santa Cruz. Activities carried out by the Bolivian Red Cross included:

- Delivery of cleaning and disinfection kits.
- Health workshops focused on disease prevention.
- Psychosocial care for both the community and those involved.
- Delivery of water filters to schools in affected communities.

Each family received a cleaning kit that will include:

- 2 bags of 1 kg washing powder
- Bleach in 1L plastic containers (2 bottles)
- Rubber gloves, size M, 1 pair
- Black nylon garbage bags, 90x110 cm, pack of 10
- Kitchen sponge, 9x7x4.5 cm, pack of 4
- Plastic brush broom, 1 unit



- Medium dustpan, 1 unit
- 10L plastic bucket, 1 unit.

#### Community workshops:

14 Workshops on physical vector control were held, addressing topics such as:

- Elimination of standing water and proper covering of water containers.
- Safe storage of food and drinking water to prevent contamination.
- Measures to prevent diseases caused by contaminated water and avoid the proliferation of rodents and insects.

The scheduled community clean-up days did not take place because, during monitoring visits and needs assessments in the affected areas, it was determined that the situation did not require these clean-up days. Therefore, priority was given to gathering information and monitoring the real needs of the community in order to guide our actions more effectively.

#### Psychological first aid:

Stress management and coping workshops will be provided for responders through debriefings and psychological first aid will be provided to affected individuals when necessary.

#### D) COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE COMMUNITY (CEA):

To ensure a transparent, inclusive, and community-centered response, the Bolivian Red Cross integrated the Community Participation and Accountability (CEA) approach throughout the operation.

Initial coordination with local leaders:

Before implementation began, meetings were held with community leaders and local authorities, where the following protocol was followed:

- Introduction of Red Cross staff and volunteers, building trust and facilitating entry into the community.
- Present the intervention strategy and align it with local needs.
- Identify the most affected areas and determine priority cases requiring support.

#### WhatsApp hotline:

Two corporate WhatsApp hotlines were set up specifically to receive feedback and inquiries from the community. They were managed by volunteers from the La Paz departmental branch and designated staff from the National Society.

The WhatsApp line allows:

- Share concerns and suggestions in real time.
- Respond to questions and inquiries from beneficiaries.
- Provide updates on the response.
- Receive feedback on the assistance received.
- Communication and dissemination of feedback channels:

The two WhatsApp hotlines and other feedback mechanisms are announced and shared at community meetings and through kits that will have the toll-free numbers printed on them.

- Cultural adaptation and linguistic inclusion:

CEA activities are being carried out at all stages of the operation

Volunteers from BRC branches who speak local languages continue to support communication with the local population in the communities during activities and assist in the translation and review of messages. These initiatives are carried out in coordination with the National Headquarters team. This process ensures that the messages and knowledge provided in the workshops and awareness-raising activities are adapted to the cultural and linguistic diversity of the people assisted.

- Sensitive information and referral routes:

If sensitive information, such as reports of gender-based violence (GBV) or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), is received through the WhatsApp hotline or other channels, the team will follow the protocols established by the IFRC, including the use of the Integrity Line. Staff will be trained to handle these reports appropriately. During the first month of the operation, stakeholders will be mapped and possible referral pathways identified in coordination with public institutions, such as the Children's Ombudsman, for cases requiring specialized protection services. The IFRC's Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) team will provide ongoing support.

- Dissemination of key messages:

To ensure clear and timely communication, key messages will be disseminated through various channels, including:



- o Printed or digital materials with messages on health, water, and hygiene will be shared through institutional social media and directly with the population.
  - o Printed materials (fact sheets) were implemented to accompany multipurpose cash distributions, providing guidance on the distribution process.
  - o Banners with health and hygiene messages will be placed in high-traffic areas.
  - o Suggestion boxes will be available at meetings and workshops to collect anonymous feedback.
- Post-operational feedback and learning:

At the conclusion of the operation, community meetings will be held to gather feedback on the assistance provided. These spaces, implemented in previous BRC, support reflection during the final Lessons Learned workshop and provide recommendations for future responses. The trust built with community leaders will be essential to ensuring long-term collaboration beyond the scope of the operation, through other sources of funding.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation aims to assist 2,400 families (approximately 12,000 people) affected by flooding in seven municipalities in the departments of Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca. The departments and areas prioritized for response were selected based on the current impact of the floods, population density, accessibility to resources and personnel, and the presence of active volunteer networks and community leaders. These characteristics ensure that the intervention will have a significant impact on risk reduction and the protection of lives, in addition to promoting an effective and participatory community response. Initially, the department of Potosí was prioritized, but in June, clashes, blockades, and unsafe conditions occurred in the municipality of Llallagua (Potosí), leaving three people dead and more than 60 injured. Based on the security analysis and in order to protect the physical integrity of those involved, it was decided not to intervene operationally.

Families were selected based on a comprehensive needs assessment, prioritizing those with the greatest barriers to accessing humanitarian aid from other organizations.

The communities to be prioritized are in the following municipalities, selected by the Bolivian Red Cross branches based on their level of impact and the operational capacity of each branch (volunteers, equipment, and experience in previous interventions):

#### LA PAZ: LAJA AND GUAQUI MUNICIPALITIES

##### Communities

1. Masaya Quentuni
2. Masaya Kalasaya
3. Masaya Jankarullo
4. Masaya Chosacota
5. Yaurikorahua
6. Belen A
7. Belen B
8. Patarani
9. Santa Rosa
10. Villa Tintuma

#### COCHABAMBA: QUILLACOLLO MUNICIPALITY - DISTRICTS 3, 4, 5, AND 10 OTBs

1. May 27
2. Villa Providencia Sud
3. Cotapachi
4. Esquilan Chico
5. Shearing in Iquircollo
6. Demetrio Canelas
7. Libertad Sapenco
8. Pocopollo
9. New dawn
10. New hope
11. Roby
12. Villa Providencia Norte



13. Santo Domingo
14. Ramon G. Prada
15. Rotari
16. Martin Cardenas
17. Miranda Siles South
18. Canillitas

SANTA CRUZ: COTOCA - PUERTO PAILAS, EL PAILON, OKINAWA, AND SAMAIPATA MUNICIPALITIES

Communities

1. May 3
2. Canaán
3. La Salvadora
4. Valle Hermoso
5. La Verdad
6. San Antonio
7. Samaipata

CHUQUISACA: ZUDAÑEZ – PRESTO MUNICIPALITIES

Communities

1. Lomán
2. Huallapampa
3. Aramasi
4. San Francisco
5. Pampa Mission
6. Llavetani

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of families to receive assistance was based on vulnerability and impact criteria, with the aim of prioritizing those households most at risk and with the greatest difficulties in recovering their livelihoods.

First, priority will be given to households with the most vulnerable members, such as:

- Elderly people.
- Single-parent families.
- People with disabilities.
- People with limited resources.

In addition, the impact of the floods will be assessed in terms of the damage caused and its effect on households' ability to restore their well-being. The impact criteria will include:

- Damage to housing infrastructure.
- Loss of livelihoods (such as crops, livestock, or sources of income).
- Disruption of essential services, such as access to drinking water, medical care, and other basic services.

To carry out this process, the Bolivian Red Cross works closely with its local affiliates and community leaders, ensuring accurate and efficient identification of affected families.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	5,220	Rural	49%
Girls (under 18)	1,080	Urban	51%
Men	4,580	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	1,120		
Total targeted population	12,000		



# Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Political use of humanitarian response during the electoral processes scheduled for the third quarter of the year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasize neutrality through internal and external communication.</li> <li>Ensure clear identification of the Red Cross in all response activities.</li> <li>Train volunteers on neutrality during sensitive periods.</li> <li>Monitor and address any political misuse of the response.</li> <li>Promote the role of the Red Cross throughout the project to raise public awareness and strengthen understanding of its humanitarian mandate ahead of the electoral process.</li> <li>Produce and disseminate communication materials and key messages on humanitarian principles, the role of the Red Cross, and protection of the emblem.</li> </ul>
Impact of vector-borne diseases and extreme weather conditions on response teams: There is a risk that Bolivian Red Cross response teams may suffer from vector-borne diseases and be affected by extreme weather conditions, such as heavy rains, heat stress, and low temperatures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the availability of personnel trained in first aid and access to emergency medical support.</li> </ul>
Social and political instability: Social and political instability may affect aid distribution due to protests, strikes, or roadblocks. Tensions over perceived inequalities in distribution could lead to unrest, increasing the risk of theft or looting of humanitarian supplies. In addition, staff and volunteers may be exposed to violence in certain areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain close coordination with local authorities and security forces.</li> <li>Conduct regular security assessments.</li> <li>Ensure that staff receive security training and follow strict ongoing security protocols.</li> <li>Use clearly identified Red Cross vehicles and uniforms to improve recognition and protection.</li> <li>Develop and share with branch staff and volunteers a contingency plan to address social unrest related to the electoral process, developed with technical support from the ICRC and the Bolivian Red Cross security coordinator.</li> </ul>
Difficulty accessing communities: Flooded roads, landslides, and damaged infrastructure can hinder access and put CRB teams at risk, and remote communities can be difficult to reach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and establish alternative transport routes.</li> <li>Ensure that vehicles are well maintained and clearly identified.</li> <li>Pre-position aid supplies in strategic locations, if available.</li> <li>Coordinate with local authorities and private transport providers to obtain accurate information and additional logistical support.</li> </ul>



In Samaipata, risks persist from further flooding and flash floods, the isolation of communities due to damaged roads, and the contamination of water sources, which increases the likelihood of disease outbreaks. Added to this are epidemiological risks from IRAs, EDAs, and vectors; food insecurity and lack of drinking water; and critical conditions in shelters that particularly affect women, children, and vulnerable people. There is also a risk of disruption to education due to the use of schools as shelters, psycho-emotional impact on the population—especially children and adolescents—and possible communication failures due to power outages.

- Advance mobilization of equipment and logistical coordination to ensure the safe transfer of personnel, vehicles, and supplies.
- Assembly, verification, and quality control of 400 hygiene kits and 400 WASH kits.
- Progressive and orderly distribution in prioritized communities, ensuring beneficiary records, transparency in deliveries, and monitoring supervision.
- Supplementary provision of supplies for shelters (water filters and flocculants) according to identified needs.
- Coordination with local authorities to define delivery points, safe zones, and operational coordination.
- Closing meetings, community follow-up, and emotional support for the team to strengthen staff well-being and improve operational feedback.

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:**

The operation is taking place in an environment with multiple factors affecting the security and protection of staff, volunteers, and beneficiaries themselves.

The Potosí branch was planned to be included in the operation, but in June, there were clashes, blockades, and unsafe conditions in the municipality of Llallagua, which left three people dead and more than 60 injured. Based on the security analysis and the poor communication response from the branch, and in order to protect the physical integrity of those involved, it was decided not to intervene operationally.

On the one hand, there were logistical incidents, such as failure to comply with schedules and inappropriate attitudes on the part of the contracted transport and lack of maintenance of institutional vehicles, which generates operational risks and affects the motivation of volunteers. Likewise, the geographical conditions of some communities involved prolonged travel, which increases exposure to situations of vulnerability during journeys.

Finally, there were reports of cases in which humanitarian aid was used in some departments to favor political actors in their election campaigns, which generated unrest and discontent among the beneficiary population. This situation increases the risk of social tensions, possible demonstrations of rejection towards the institution, and an atmosphere of mistrust that can jeopardize both the acceptance and safety of teams in the field.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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## Planned Intervention



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 172,460  
**Targeted Persons:** 5,590  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of families assisted with Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) program	1,118	1,118
Number of feasibility studies developed	1	1



Percentage of households participating in post-distribution survey	80	80
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## Progress Towards Outcome

Between May 3, 2025, and May 26, 2025, a feasibility study was conducted. After analysis, it was determined that Bs 1,200 would be given to each family. because initially, 2,000 families were considered with an amount of approximately Bs 600 bolivianos, which was not sufficient due to constant price fluctuations in the market. Therefore, it was reduced to 1,118 families with an amount of Bs 1,200.

Between July 17, 2025, and August 31, 2025, 890 codes were issued, and families collected Bs. 1,200 (one thousand two hundred bolivianos) through Moneygram at Banco Económico, Banco Nacional de Bolivia, and Banco Ganadero.

The breakdown by area was as follows:

- \* Department of Santa Cruz: 250 codes delivered to 258 people.
- \* Department of Cochabamba: 410 codes delivered to 410 people.
- \* Department of La Paz: 250 codes delivered to 250 people.

To date, 23 codes remain pending delivery, with distribution planned for the second and third weeks of October 2025, in coordination with departmental branches and community leaders.

During distribution, some difficulties were identified, with a negative reaction from some leaders and members of the communities in the four departments because not everyone benefited from the MPC program. These limitations were addressed through good communication, highlighting our humanitarian action, explaining the selection criteria, and explaining what the assistance consisted of to both community leaders and the assisted population, which allowed us to continue with the planned schedule.

In addition, the delivery of the codes was accompanied by community awareness and training sessions on what the MPC program is and how to use the assistance, reaching 910 people (70.25% women, 29.75% men) with more than 30 awareness sessions held. These sessions helped to reinforce knowledge and promote self-care habits in the communities served.



**Budget:** CHF 33,602  
**Targeted Persons:** 7,000  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people receiving individual psychosocial support, including psychological first aid, by National Society staff or trained volunteers	200	240
Number of support meetings or psycho-educational activities organized for staff and volunteers (emotional ventilations).	10	10
Number of families supported through vector control interventions	1,400	1,400
Number of community awareness-raising workshops on prevention of vector-borne diseases.	7	7

## Progress Towards Outcome

To date, 1,400 cleaning kits have been delivered to the departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Santa Cruz.

During distribution, some difficulties arose, mainly related to the visibility of the response. In one of the localities, a community leader linked to a political front attempted to attribute the delivery of aid to his administration, encouraging the population to support him in



the upcoming elections. These limitations were addressed through clear and timely communication, emphasizing the strictly humanitarian nature of our action and explaining in detail what the assistance consisted of.

This work was carried out with both community leaders and the beneficiary population, which allowed us to maintain the transparency of the process and continue with the established schedule.

In addition, the delivery of kits was accompanied by community awareness and training sessions on cleaning practices for vector control, reaching 402 people (60.45% women, 39.55% men). With more than 7 awareness sessions, these sessions helped to reinforce knowledge and promote self-care habits in the communities served.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 104,772

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people who received personal hygiene kits, which include menstrual hygiene management.	2,000	2,000
Number of people reached with effective water treatment materials and promotion	2,400	2,000
Number of awareness sessions on hygiene promotion conducted in affected communities.	18	14

### Progress Towards Outcome

To date, 2,000 personal hygiene kits, purification tablets for 5 liters, and containers for safe water storage have been delivered to communities in the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca.

During distribution, some difficulties were identified, mainly related to the visibility of the response, as government institutions in the country conducted surveys and provided assistance to the communities addressed, but the aid was not well received or was of little use. These limitations were addressed through good communication, highlighting our humanitarian action and explaining what the aid consisted of to both community leaders and the population assisted, which allowed us to continue with the planned schedule.

In addition, the delivery of kits was accompanied by community awareness and training sessions on personal hygiene practices (such as proper hand washing), reaching 2,293 people (66% women, 34% men) with more than 14 awareness sessions. These sessions helped to reinforce knowledge and promote self-care habits in the communities served.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 8,794

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Percentage of people surveyed who report they know how to provide feedback about the Red Cross activities during the emergency response	80	80
Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	80	80
Number of committee meetings and focus group discussions held with affected communities to share operation results and lessons learned	14	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

As of November 26, 2025, 2,293 satisfaction surveys were conducted in which the population reported whether they received useful and actionable information in the workshops in the communities of the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca where assistance was provided. Respondents were asked whether the assistance provided and the kits delivered were useful for their needs, whether they considered the distribution to be appropriate, and whether they knew that the supplies included contributed to disease prevention. They were also asked whether they considered the information provided in the workshops to be important.

The responses recorded in the monitoring tool correspond to beneficiaries who answered affirmatively on all of the above aspects.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 88,292

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Monitoring visits	4	1
Surge deployed	2	3

## Progress Towards Outcome

Between June 18, 2025, and August 31, 2025, two Operations Managers were deployed, each for one month, to provide support in advancing the operation. Their work focused on accompanying the technical team and volunteers from the National Society in coordinating the procurement and distribution of relief items, strengthening coordination with local actors, and supervising the implementation of emergency activities, ensuring compliance with IFRC operational guidelines and best practices. In addition, thanks to the support of the Canadian Red Cross, a CVA Coordinator was deployed for one month to monitor the implementation of the cash assistance program and strengthen cash distribution processes and standards. Finally, a PTM Coordinator was deployed to support the market and feasibility study conducted at the beginning of the response.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 87,324

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** -



Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Lessons learned Workshop	1	0
Number of monitoring and technical support visits to branches carried out by the National Society's technical staff	20	20

## Progress Towards Outcome

As of November 26, 2025, more than 20 monitoring visits and technical support visits were made from headquarters to the departmental and municipal branches involved in the emergency response.

From April 19, 2025, to June 7, 2025, three members were recruited for the technical team that will implement the operation on a full-time basis.

On June 18, 2025, three laptops were purchased and acquired to support information management and local management between the national office and departmental branches.

Since the first week of June, refresher and training sessions have been held regularly for staff and volunteers on operational safety and secure access, implementing safety checklists and briefings and debriefings for each activity.

As of November 26, 2025, 100 red cross institutional uniforms were delivered to the departmental branches in La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and Chuquisaca. Accessories (hats, T-shirts, and buffs) will be delivered at the departmental feedback workshops.

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The following professionals are currently leading SN emergency projects. Initially, the positions were planned for six months. According to this update, the number of additional months per position is detailed below:

- 1x National Coordinator - 100% (3 additional months): Responsible for developing operational actions, coordinating with local authorities, establishing synergies with other humanitarian organizations, carrying out awareness-raising processes with affected communities, managing volunteers, coordinating AVC activities, facilitating training processes for volunteers, and collecting information for diagnostics and complementary processes within the framework of the CEA.
- 1x Financial Logistics Coordinator - 100% (3 additional months): Responsible for developing a procurement and contracting plan and preparing regular financial reports.
- 1x PMER Technician - 100% (2 additional months): Responsible for monitoring activities to ensure they meet established quality standards. The role will include ensuring adequate data collection and timely reporting, facilitating informed decision-making and accountability.

To date, more than 161 volunteers have been mobilized. The number of volunteers refers to those who have participated in at least half of the branch's activities.

Their duties include: logistical support, coordination, community instruction and workshops, translation, physical and mental health care, among others.

### Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age,



## **or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?**

Yes, our volunteer team strives to reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people we support. We make sure to include volunteers who can provide respectful and compassionate care regardless of age, gender, or cultural background, matching those of the beneficiary communities.

This diversity allows us to offer more inclusive support, strengthen trust with those receiving support, and ensure that the assistance provided is relevant, sensitive, and effective for all those affected.

## **Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.**

Two Operations Managers were deployed for one month each to support us in the progress of the operation. Their objective was to support the technical team and volunteers of the National Society in coordinating the procurement and distribution of relief items, improving coordination with local actors, and supervising the implementation of emergency activities, ensuring compliance with IFRC operational guidelines and best practices.

One CVA Coordinator was deployed for one month thanks to the support of the Canadian Red Cross, who was responsible for monitoring the implementation of the cash assistance program and strengthening cash distribution processes and standards. One MPC Coordinator was deployed to support us in conducting the market and feasibility study that was carried out at the beginning of the response.

## **If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?**

The National Society carries out all procurement processes in strict accordance with IFRC procedures, ensuring transparency, accountability, and efficiency in resource management. In the case of cash assistance delivery, the Andean CCD and the Logistics Unit of the Regional Office for the Americas (ARO) are continuously supporting the financial management of deliveries through RedRose, MoneyGram, and envelope delivery.

## **How will this operation be monitored?**

The Bolivian Red Cross, through its Disaster Risk Management Unit and the DREF Floods 2025 team, continuously monitors operations to ensure their proper implementation and effectiveness. This is achieved through regular missions to the intervention areas to supervise the execution of activities and ensure alignment with the response plan, providing technical guidance and support to teams in the field as needed.

The CCD for the Andean countries provides administrative and operational support to the Bolivian Red Cross. This includes assistance with fund transfers, financial monitoring, and support during the initial needs assessment to ensure proper data collection. Both the Bolivian Red Cross and the CCD will continuously monitor the progress of activities, identifying areas for improvement and ensuring timely reporting on activities carried out and financial expenditures, in compliance with the standards established by the IFRC.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

This DREF operation will adhere to the new IFRC-DREF communication protocols established by the Regional Office for the Americas to improve the visibility of the operation and the Movement's services in support of the most affected populations. To achieve this, the launch of the operation will be announced on the National Society's social media channels and regular reports will be provided.

A comprehensive communication strategy is currently being developed under the coordination of the Bolivian Red Cross National Communication Officer to effectively showcase the impact of the DREF fund and ensure adequate documentation of the operation.

The campaign for the role of assistant, which begins on December 1, is currently underway and will run until December 30, 2025. This start date coincides with the broad scope that is projected to be achieved in the departments and communities where the intervention is taking place.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRBO018 - Bolivian Red Cross Bolivia: Floods

#### Operating Budget by Output Codes

	Total
<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>319,627</b>
<b>Shelter and Basic Household Items</b>	<b>0</b>
AP005 Shelter assistance to households	0
<b>Livelihoods</b>	<b>0</b>
AP007 Improvement of income sources	0
<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>172,460</b>
AP081 Multipurpose cash grants	172,460
<b>Health</b>	<b>33,602</b>
AP107 NS health capacity	0
AP108 Health services	0
AP109 Health services in emergencies	33,602
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	<b>104,772</b>
AP110 WASH	104,772
AP111 WASH in emergencies	0
<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	<b>0</b>
AP114 Humanitarian values and principles	0
AP116 Protection/gender/inclusion services	0
AP117 Protection/gender/inclusion capacity	0
<b>Education</b>	<b>0</b>
AP115 Access to education	0
<b>Migration</b>	<b>0</b>
AP112 Support to migrants and displaced	0
AP113 NS Migration & Displacement Capacity	0
<b>Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery</b>	<b>0</b>
AP101 Climate change adaptation	0
AP103 Comm. risk reduction and resilience	0
AP104 Assistance to people affected	0
AP105 NS DM Capacity	0
AP106 Disaster Law	0
<b>Community Engage. and Accountability</b>	<b>8,794</b>
AP129 Community engagement/accountability	8,794
<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	<b>0</b>
AP102 Climate change mitigation&greening	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>175,616</b>
<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	<b>0</b>
AP049 IFRC coord. in humanitarian system	0
AP118 Engagement w. stakeholders	0
AP119 Influencing and hum. diplomacy	0
AP120 Innovation	0
AP121 Digital Transformation	0
AP127 Membership Coordination	0
AP128 Movement Cooperation	0
<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>88,292</b>
AP122 Secretariat services strengthening	88,292
<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>87,324</b>



# Contact Information

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

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