

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS

Country	Bolivia
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I. Executive Summary

In 2008, for the second consecutive year, most of Bolivia's territory was hit by natural disasters produced by La Niña Phenomenon. The worst flooding, mudslides and landslides in fifty years caused significant loss of life, injury and displacement, as well as damage to housing, infrastructure and agriculture.

Immediately after the peak of the emergency, and in view of the Government's request for international support, the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) decided to submit a funding proposal to United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to cover the immediate needs of the different sectors. Based on preliminary assessments, and a prioritization process carried out by sector groups (clusters) composed by government authorities, UN agencies and NGOs, the proposal included a request to support 8 sectors through five UN agencies and IOM.

Thanks to the availability of CERF funds the UN in Bolivia could immediately respond to life saving needs, especially in Beni and Santa Cruz Departments, where thousands of families had to be evacuated or remained in their completely flooded communities. For most of the UN agencies, the CERF funds were the first to be made available, enabling a prompt response that saved the lives of thousands of people, particularly children. It also enabled crucial programmes for taking care of people suffering from flood-related hunger, sickness, homelessness, and insecurity.

Summary of the CERF money requested and received status

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year ¹	REQUIRED: RECEIVED:	\$18,215,196 \$14,603,307
Total amount requested from CERF	FUNDS (IN TOTAL REQUESTED):	\$2,271,877
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	RAPID RESPONSE: UNDERFUNDED: GRAND TOTAL:	\$2,271,877 \$2,271,877
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	UN AGENCIES/IOM: NGOS: GOVERNMENT: OTHER: TOTAL(Must equal the total CERF funding allocated):	\$ 2,271,877 \$ 2,271,877

<i>Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding (disaggregated by sex/age if possible)²</i>	TOTAL	under 5 years of age	Female (If available)	Male (If available)
		271,244	35,803	
Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding (please be specific)	Departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, Pando, Cochabamba, La Paz and Chuquisaca.			

II. Background

The scale of La Nina related damage was much greater than in 2007. More than 700,000 people were affected, out of which around 25,000 had to be sheltered in camps, which were organized mainly in Trinidad and San Julian. The city of Trinidad had the greatest number of sheltered people (23,147 people), that lived in 39 shelters for more than four months.

Life inside these camps and shelters, generated vulnerabilities in both populations because of the conditions under which they lived, crowded, use of common sanitary toilets, shared family spaces, absence of electricity, lack of privacy, etc. In addition, they suffered from the lack of work or recreational activities, particularly teenagers and young people.

Political tensions heightened in 2008. Frequent demonstrations, road blockades and social clashes have often increased the United Nations security phase in certain regions.

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) the total value of damages and losses were estimated in more than a half billion \$, most of which belonged to the agricultural sector.

The most affected were subsistence farmers and indigenous people, already food-insecure, whose crops were ravaged for two to three years in succession. In 2008, those already struggling to meet their daily food and nutrient needs had the additional shock of unprecedented food price increases. World Food Programme (WFP) Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out in February 2008 revealed that 19 % of the affected households suffered of severe food-insecurity while 38% suffered of moderately food-insecurity (in surveyed disaster-affected departments). These households have limited food access since they depend on irregular sources of food and income, such as casual labour and food assistance.

Sector wise, the damage has also been very significant³. At least 224,000 hectares of crops were lost. The majority of the affected were indigenous families depend heavily on their subsistence production.

In the education sector, 2008 saw the destruction of a large amount of school infrastructure. The Ministry of Education reported 551 damaged schools. Other schools were used as temporary shelters. Approximately 66,000 school children were affected mainly with the interruption of school classes.

The Ministry of Health reported a dramatic increase ---- 553 percent --- of Dengue cases, and 25 percent increases in cases of diarrhoea and respiratory infections. Also cases of Leptospirosis, Hanta Virus and Yellow Fever and Malaria were reported. Approximately 38 health centres were affected or destroyed by floods.

Water and sanitation conditions were seriously affected, both for families who remained in their communities and for those who sought refuge in shelters. Some riverside communities had to drink water straight from the rivers. Most latrines were dammed up and their contents spilt, contaminating villages and homes. Nearly all wells and drinking water systems were completely destroyed. 10,400 houses were completely destroyed and other 21,500 affected by floods, most of them in the rural areas.

Road infrastructure was one of the sectors with highest losses. In the Department of Beni, almost the entire road network was under water for periods of up to 6 months.

The UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) played a key role in the inter-agency coordination, assessment and advice to the UN System in Bolivia. During this emergency, the UNETT coordinated the work of UN agencies, and worked in close step with most other humanitarian actors including donors, NGOs and the Government. In 2008, a step further in the coordination of the UNETT was the creation of Departmental (regional) UNETTs that replicated the national experience, and helped local (municipal) and departmental governments to coordinate emergency related actions.

Besides the immediate response, UN agencies implemented several activities to help to augment create preparedness and response capacities within the Government. For example, a national workshop was held in Trinidad, Beni, to assess the lessons learned from the two consecutive disasters. More than 200 representatives from at least 40 institutions from the Government, UN agencies and NGOs participated in the meeting. Moreover, WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the Government to formulate its Strategy to Strengthen the Preparedness and Response System.

Immediately after the peak of the emergency, and in view of the Government's request for international support, the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) decided to submit a funding proposal to CERF to cover the immediate needs of the different sectors. Based on preliminary assessments, and a prioritization process carried out by sector groups (clusters) composed by government authorities, UN agencies and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the proposal included a request to support 8 sectors through five UN agencies and International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Later, as the main floods in Beni, Santa Cruz and Pando continued to destroy new regions, the number of affected population and the new humanitarian needs increased. The Government and the UN system decided to launch a flash appeal for a total of \$ 18,215,196.

III. Implementation and results

FOOD SECURITY

The CERF contribution to this sector has entirely been implemented by WFP through an ongoing Emergency Operation in Bolivia (EMOP) 10616.0⁴. It was implemented mainly through the Government. The DRIPAD⁵ at the departmental level managed and distributed the food under WFP supervision and monitoring. Local governments also contributed with important resources to distribute food to the beneficiaries and to carry out early recovery activities. The government covered a large part of costs related to food-handling, storage, supervision, technical assistance, and part of the transport costs. During the most critical phase, the government provided air transportation for the operation, under South-South cooperation with neighbouring countries that loaned helicopters. Almost 300 MT of food were airlifted to communities that were completely isolated by floods. Also, high energy biscuits were airlifted from WFP-LACERN⁶ Emergency Response Hub in Ecuador. The flight was entirely covered by the government of Ecuador as a contribution to the Government of Bolivia.

WFP has played an active role in the coordination not only of the food response, but also providing assessment information, logistics and general advice to the other UN agencies, NGOs and the Government. It played a particularly leading role in the Food Group (food cluster). In order to improve the coordination among all actors, this sector group was organized to assess and to respond to the food and nutrition needs. The Food Commission which included the Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and Environment (MDRAMA), the Civil Defence, UNICEF, the Bolivian Red Cross, DRIPAD, Save the Children, the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, World Vision and other NGOs.

Nutrition interventions were coordinated with UNICEF, whereas some recovery actions were jointly carried out with FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization). Important NGOs, such as World Vision and ADRA, distributed WFP food and complemented the support with essential training, technical assistance and inputs.

The operation assisted a total of 244,530 beneficiaries. A total of 6,829 MT of food were distributed in 2008, out of which 913 MT were purchased with the CERF contribution.

The operation supported rehabilitation and recovery activities incorporating a vulnerability reduction approach. Activities such as reforestation and construction of dikes are examples of measures to increase resilience and reduce risks. WFP supported capacity building activities in emergency preparedness and response.

To assess the results (at an outcome level) of the operation, an EFSA was carried out to compare the performance of outcome indicators with those obtained in a similar EFSA in 2007. The table below illustrates the results and progress of the indicators. The beneficiaries were hit for a second, and in some cases, a third consecutive major disaster in 2008, which directly impacted on their nutritional status. Even when the latest follow up assessment in 2008 reveal an increase of the acute malnutrition compared to the baseline in early 2007, the intervention has impeded an even higher increase of this prevalence, since the beneficiaries were permanently assisted with food since 2007.

OUTCOME	BASE VALUE EFSA 2007	LATEST FOLLOW UP EFSA 2008
Household food consumption (% households with an inadequate food intake), Trinidad	32.0	10.0
% Under-5 acute malnutrition (weight/height <-2z) Beni	3.0	4.6
% Under-5 acute malnutrition (weight/height <-2z), Cochabamba	2.8	3.4
% Under-5 acute malnutrition (weight/height <-2z), Santa Cruz	0.8	0.9
Proportion of Households depending on agriculture as a main income source Beni	16.0	16.0
Proportion of households depending on agriculture as a main income source, (%), Chuquisaca		16.0
Proportion of households depending on agriculture as a main income source, (%), Cochabamba	30.0	65.0
Proportion of households depending on agriculture as a main income source, (%), Santa Cruz	18.0	9.0

The operation benefited from partnerships created during previous years. Response and recovery activities were permanently coordinated within the UNETT, mainly UNICEF, FAO and UNFPA. Partners, such as World Vision, ADRA and Plan International, as well as other 6 local NGOs provided technical assistance, human resources and supported the organization of Food for Work (FFW) and Food for Training (FFT) activities, and monitoring and reporting.

Several trainings were carried out to strengthen women's participation. Efforts were coordinated with the Government to train women in areas such as nutrition, health, child care and sexual and reproductive health. The proportion of women in leadership positions in food management committees, as well as women's share of food entitlements have increased in comparison to 2007.

WFP used the ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system called a computerized food monitoring and evaluation system (SIMEVDA) that provides important output information. Data

to the system is mainly introduced by its counterpart DRIPAD and co-operating partners. DRIPAD also ensured that food were properly transported and stored in the warehouses and that documentation and reporting procedures are adhered to according to the Warehouse Movement System (MOVALM). WFP permanently verified this information with a team of food monitors located in all implementing regions. In addition EFSAs were regularly carried out to assess the situation of the affected families and the project's performance⁷

NUTRITION

Complementing the food sector interventions, UNICEF carried out in coordination with WFP a nutritional project to assist children below 2 years old. The nutrition strategy was based on the fundamental premise of the right of having a culturally and nutritionally adequate food.

CERF funds contributed for delivering a fortified complementary food –Nutribebe- to children from 6 to 23 months. The project involved a first step of information collection on affected children and then the distribution of the food. It was implemented with the cooperation of Municipalities, health municipalities establishments, Canaria Medical Solidarity, Armed Forces, Technical Team of E/A PROCESS, SOS Children's Village, PAN Centres, benefiting a total of 25.125 children from 6 to 23 months with the delivery of 4 rations of Nutribebe to complement their nutrition for a period of 2 months per each children, benefiting a total of 7 Health Network Management with 15 municipalities and 537 communities.

The project was implemented in coordination with the Health Ministry at the local level Departmental Health Service (SEDES) in both affected departments Santa Cruz and Beni.

Technical and coordination assistance was provided to the commission of Health, Water and Sanitation of the Departmental Emergency Committees (COE). As a result, the health situation room was implemented, mapping all interventions on health as well as nutrition, water and sanitation, being the shelters and settlements the main focus of interventions.

With the support of 80 volunteers, (students of nursing and teaching careers of the University), the following activities were implemented in the shelters of the city of Trinidad: a) Nutritional evaluation in children under 5 years old with priority in children under 2 years old (weight for height); b) Group counselling to family parents of the shelters and settlements for the promotion of breastfeeding and supplementation with micronutrients.

Activity	Funds – \$	Results
Purchase and delivery of 12,925 bags of complementary food.	34,838.27	With CERF funds and other cooperation, 4 rations of complementary food were delivered for a total of 25,125 children from 6 to 23 months for a period of 2 months. To 125 municipalities and 537 communities
Training to 80 volunteers		Promotion and nutritional education actions were made to 5,000 families including the use of nutritional food
Communication activities for health	3,040	
TOTAL	37,878.27	

WATER AND SANITATION

CERF funds were directly allocated by UNICEF to ensure access to safe water, adequate excreta disposal and proper use of infrastructure provided to ensure impact on health of displaced and affected populations.

UNICEF implemented the WASH component in coordination with two COE, which were established in the departments of Santa Cruz and Beni and the Vice ministry of Basic Services in order to respond to the emergency crisis. COE involvement was crucial for making jointly decisions during the most critical interventions. The executing agency was Sumaj Huasi, a Foundation with ample experience in emergency response in the WASH sector. They shared with COE and other NGOs their technology mainly in above ground dismountable latrines.

Partnership and close collaboration with COE, the Vice ministry of Basic Services and NGOs like Oxfam, Save the Children, Acción Contra el Hambre and World Vision resulted in higher capacity of these organizations to respond to emergencies and avoided duplicating efforts by being aware of each other's interventions.

Major activities and results in the water and sanitation sector:

Activity	Results
Contract with Sumaj Huasi for construction of 20 dismountable latrines, preparation of training material on filter use, promotion of hygienic use of latrines in affected populations.	1,000 people in rural areas of Beni have access to improved sanitation facilities. Materials for training 5,000 families in rural communities were prepared to ensure water filters are adequately used.
Supply of 15,000 ceramic filters and accessories to assembly the domiciliary water filters	5,000 affected families in rural communities in Beni have access to safe water through filters which potables contaminated river and pond water
Supply of family hygiene kits to families living in shelters in the city of Trinidad and other minor towns affected by floods in Santa Cruz	1,300 families living in shelters with hygiene kits which contributed to their personal hygiene
Supply of school cleaning kits	600 school children in 20 schools benefited from school cleaning kits to keep clean their school premises
Supply of 35, 2,500 litres water storage tanks and their support structure	875 families living in shelters in the city of Trinidad with access to safe water for human consumption and cooking
Supply of printed materials about water filters use and improved hygienic practices	6,000 families with improved knowledge about hygiene practices
Communication activities for the sector of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
10 and 20 jerry cans and accessories to collect rainwater	3,500 families in flooded rural areas have means for rainwater harvesting

CERF funds gave the flexibility to direct actions where they were most needed. For example, isolated, small communities of 5 to 40 families drinking contaminated flood waters were too small to benefit from water supply systems, but filters provided them with a quick way to access clean water, and to continue doing so after the emergency.

COE committees in Beni and Santa Cruz were the ultimate government bodies responsible for monitoring emergency activities. During the emergency months, weekly internal UNICEF Emergency Committee meetings were held to monitor progress and coordinate initiatives.

The most valuable impact of CERF funding was prompt receipt of funds which enabled response during at the most critical phase.

HEALTH

The Pan-American Health Organization/Organización Panamericana de la Salud (PAHO/WHO) and the UNFPA implemented two CERF-funded projects within the health sector.

In Beni, a rapid allocation of resources by PAHO/WHO allowed the interventions to provide technical assistance, support the delivery of services, supply drugs, mobilize teams to provide care, to assist in water and sanitation, coordinate the response and logistics for the epidemiological survey and the control of vectors, assist in mental health, mobilize medical kits, provide 1,000 water tablets, and mobilize emergency management in the field. The response headquarters in Beni was well integrated and coordinated with the Emergency Operations Centre, other institutions, and NGOs. Meetings were convened by the National Emergency Operations Centre in order to coordinate the priorities and response to the floods with the United Nations Emergency Team.

Many families had to live in camps and shelters, located in different areas of the city of Trinidad and other rural areas of the department, in which were identified 108 pregnant women, a figure probably underestimated in relation to the total number of displaced persons, as well as adolescents and youth.

After field assessments, UNFPA addressed the condition of vulnerability of the families living in camps and shelters. Allocated resources enabled interventions, previous coordination with UN agencies, Prefecture of the Departments and the Joint Command. It was agreed to strengthen humanitarian support on the issue of sexual and reproductive health, to prevent situations of sexual, Gender and Age Related Violence (SGARV) that could be presented by living conditions mentioned above.

Preventive measures in the field were strengthened to inform and empower adolescents and young people, mainly women in their sexual and reproductive rights, strengthening the network of prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence and provide necessary equipment to perform these tasks as a preventive measure.

Also safe delivery kits were distributed, to strengthen the capacities of health in populations that were isolated by the weather conditions and floods. The SEDES as well as Enda Bolivia staff were trained to prevent SGARV.

SHELTER AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

The IOM was responsible for implementing the CERF contribution for the shelter and camp management sector. IOM adopted two strategies, the creation of Rapid Response Hubs (RRHs) at a regional level, setting up a headquarters in La Paz and the Camp Administrators (CAs) in each camp.

- The RRHs are coordination and support mechanism in the field to manage the activities of each sector group (cluster) in order to improve the humanitarian response of the Operational Centre for Emergencies of each department (COED), sharing human and logistic resources with local authorities, NGOs, civil society and international actors as well as improving information management.
- The CAs are responsible to identify the needs and find the institution in charge to supply them. They also guarantee the humanitarian response as well as the respect of human rights, security, protection and access to services inside the camps.

IOM signed agreements with World Vision (WV) and Plan International (PI) to enable immediate help for the departments of Beni, Santa Cruz and La Paz. This project allowed quick access, registering, distribution and monitoring of the provision of non-food items (tents; housing, hygiene and kitchen kits) for the most vulnerable population groups in the flood-affected areas.

Effective coordination between RRHs and CAs with WV and PI, gave access to timely and effective information and logistics networks.

Based on preliminary assessments, the Departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, Pando and La Paz were prioritized for the provision of shelter and camp assistance. Through the RRHs and CAs, rapid assistance was delivered to regions and persons that needed it the most. UN agencies and cluster partners in the sector collaborated with IOM to assist the affected areas (UNICEF, WFP, WHO/PAHO, WV, PI, SOS, and local government authorities).

The main results follow:

- Rapid disaster response hubs were established to implement ‘Rapid Relief Response Plans’ in prioritized areas to provide logistical coordination in support of the ongoing and planned distribution processes. They included ground transportation and mobile warehouse units.
- 6424 families provided with Non Food Items and assisted through RRH and CAs support.
- Local and departmental-level shelter logistics response capacity built and strengthened;
- Establishment of synergies with other ongoing activities in line with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence and Integrated Development Cooperation (Viceministerio de Defensa Civil y Cooperacion al Desarrollo Integral (VIDECICODI)), such as information networks, monitoring and assessment missions, promotion of coordinated and holistic responses.

Planned number of assisted families	Actual number of assisted families.	Department	Municipality	Families provided with Non food Items	Families assisted in camps through RRH and CAs
1000	6424	La Paz	La Paz	108	158
			Ixiamas	50	
		Beni	San Ignacio de Moxos	1,000	5,311
			Trinidad	1,000	
		Santa Cruz	San Julián	490	955
			El Torno		
			Cabezas		
			4 Cañadas		
		Pando	El puente	440	
			San Lorenzo and San Pedro		
Total			6,424		

A partnership was made with the VIDECICODI to enable better access to Government infrastructure. Through the RRH and CAs, together with the expertise of WV and PI, the non-food items (NFIs) and shelters were distributed in an efficient and fast way. These partnerships provided technical and infrastructure support that was essential to assist the targeted areas efficiently. Contingencies were addressed thanks to the strategic planning and alliances with experts.

Due to the constant rains during the project’s execution, the roads to some communities and camps were inaccessible, complicating the implementation of some RRH and CAs. This

problem was addressed by renting motorcycles and pick-ups to gain access to the camps, meaning also an increase in efforts for the local staff.

River transportation had to be contracted, as most of the roads were flooded. However, boats were not always available. This type of transportation also involved higher risks. Reaching these areas took more time in execution than expected.

The political situation in the country affected seemed to contribute to the level of mistrust in the provision of information. Some communities that were not affected also tried to profit from the help. The project's mission, objectives and vision had to be explained extensively to these persons. Gender was mainstreamed through the CAs and RRHs. As, in unstable locations, like refugee camps, violence and crimes tend to be committed towards more fragile persons: women and children, CAs established strict rules and monitoring for the protection of women and children, so that no harm could be done to them.

Furthermore, the NFI kits that were distributed contained important items for the women.

As a first step in the M&E system, IOM and its partners assessed the number of displaced persons in the camps. Once people registered, NFI were distributed to the affected families, allowing following up on reported beneficiary numbers. Weekly staff meetings were carried out to assess the project's progress.

EDUCATION

UNICEF implemented the CERF-funded education sector activities that included (i) the quick return to classes of children affected by flooding, (ii) information collection at departmental and district levels of the professors, students and schools affected by flooding and the number of days lost, (iii) and elaboration of lists of prioritized districts and materials to be distributed, and (iv) distribution of school materials.

The intervention benefited 5.000 school children affected in two departments: Santa Cruz and Beni, a total of 125 teachers of 118 schools were attended.

The distribution of materials was coordinated with the Ministry of Education and Cultures, Servicios Departamental de Educación (SEDUCA), District Directors and the municipalities. The delivery to the schools was coordinated with the authorities, the school parent directive and the technical and logistical support of UNICEF.

Activity	Results
1. Acquisition and delivery of 5,000 bag packs with basic school material	1. 5,000 school children have access to school material to assist to classes (notebooks, pencils, pens, colour pencils, paper sheets and bag pack)
2. Purchase and distribution of 15 school tents for 35 school children.	2. 15 school tents benefited to 525 children, same children and 45 teachers had enough space for teaching and normalization of the classes.
3. Purchase and delivery of 118 sport kits for the psychosocial and sport support to children.	3. 118 sport kits delivered to the affected schools allowed for the development of recreational activities to support the process of learning.
4. Coordination with the Ministry of Education, SEDUCA and District Directions of the municipal governments in Beni and Santa Cruz	4. The coordinated activities allowed that the materials arrive as soon as possible to the schools children affected by the flooding.
5. Purchase and delivery of the school material for teachers, who lost similar materials in the flooding.	5. 125 didactic kits delivered to docents to make the continuity of classes possible (black boards, markers, white chalks, colours, etc.)

6. Monitoring and coordination in the field visiting the camps.	6. The start of the classes is coordinated with the authorities and the refugees. New demands and request are received during this period.
Communication activities for the sector of Education	

Important results were achieved through this project included:

- The departmental and district directorates of education have accumulated experience in responding to emergencies and are aware of the tremendous impact on the children.
- 5.000 bag packs were delivered in the two departments, helping children to return to classes to continue learning in despite of the economic difficulties of their families.
- 125 teachers received enough teaching resources to make possible the continuity of the learning process with recreational and participative activities.
- The technical teams of the SEDUCAs in both departments have acquired experience to organize and give immediate response to help children in the schools in emergencies.

PROTECTION

The emergency in the departments of Beni and Santa Cruz produced psychological damage in particular to children, young people, women and their families, separation of families, violence, consumption of alcohol, etc. UNICEF implemented with CERF funds a series of activities to avoid or mitigate these effects.

The methodology of psychological and psychosocial recuperation was applied to 3.400 children, young people in conjunction with Servicio Departamental de Gestion Social (SEDEGES), Dirección de Nutrición y Alimentación (DNA) and NGOs in 25 municipalities of 5 departments, with 70 educators and 430 young volunteers, who were trained and equipped with uniforms, didactic material and therapeutically bag packs, which included playing resources to diagnostic and over come the emotional damage, promote the rights of children, young person and to provide practical information to prevent sexual abuse.

The therapeutic and psychological and psycho social bag pack was culturally adequate to emergencies of the western part of the country, in particular related to slides, droughts or grail precipitations. At the same time, the materials of 2007 were reproduced with new orientation materials directed to parents, leaders and authorities about the good treatment and the prevention of the commercial sexual violence.

A contract was set up with an NGO Pro Adolescents to provide technical assistance to 5 Interinstitutional discussion Tables against the commercial sexual violence, in municipalities of high vulnerability.

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS
Extend of the program of psychological social program: ✓ Follow up to the use of the methodology of psychological social recuperation. ✓ Training about the same method ✓ Contract of facilitators to provide technical assistance to SEDEGES and DNA for applying the method.	3.400 children and young people of 25 municipalities of 5 departments have psychological social support during three months. Volunteer teams with 70 Guide educators and 430 young volunteers are trained in the method. 5 areas of coordination with DNA of SEDEGES for monitoring and support in the field.
Material for support in the field: ✓ T-shirts ✓ Field kit (rain cover, lantern, knife, sleeping bag, tent and bag pack)	4500 children, who assist to the program have t-shirts and receive food (milk and cookies) 430 young volunteers and 60 guide

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Megaphones and photo cameras ✓ Bag packs and didactic material ✓ Sensibilization materials (posters, calendars, triptychs) for parents and community authorities. ✓ Support material for the work of the Defensorias and other operators of justice. 	<p>educators with t-shirts, cups, credentials, identification bottoms.</p> <p>25 DNA equipped with tents for attention in the camps and communities.</p> <p>250 bag packs are reproduced with the therapeutic method of psychological social recuperation.</p> <p>44 communities receive orientation by the DNA and are part of the social recuperation</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Visits in the field (department, municipality) to identify weaknesses and potentialities ✓ Meetings with educators and young volunteers for evaluation and planning. ✓ Continued technical assistance 	<p>5 SEDEGES and 25 DNAs are part of the evaluation process.</p>
<p>Communication activities for the sector of Protection</p>	

The following results were achieved through the implementation of this project

- a) Five SEDEGES know and manage the methodology of psycho affective recuperation with capacity to extend the training of new volunteers, to provide technical assistance to the Defensorías of the childhood and youth and guide educators.
- b) Twenty five Defensorias of the Childhood and Youth develop the method with children in emergency situation
- c) Four hundred thirty young volunteers applied the method in their communities.
- d) Seventy Guide educators support the tasks of young volunteers, providing follow up and technical assistance.
- e) Four thousand and five hundred children participate in the program of psycho affective recuperation.

AGRICULTURE

FAO implemented an agriculture recovery project with \$288,600 in CERF funding. The main objective was to help more than six thousand families by restoring the production capacity of the small rural producers and generating income in order to preserve their food security..

Main activities included the distribution of seeds and fertilizers, and the provision of technical assistance. As a result, 6.226 families were assisted in the three municipalities of Chuma, Ayata and Aucapata of the Department of La Paz. A total of: 3.864 qq of potato seeds, 498 qq of bean seeds; and 50 qq. of corn seeds; and 579 qq. of fertilizer Phosphate Di Ammonic, and 193 qq of urea fertilizer were distributed

The same number of families were trained in a) recognition of seed according to the size; b) handling of certified seed and, b) control of plagues by natural local products, for early fungus Tizón (*Phytophthora infestans*), pulgones (*Mysus persicae*) and other aphids.

This project was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and Environment, de Departmental Services of Agriculture (SEDAG), and the producers associations

The, MDRAyMA and SEDAG contributed to the project with skilled professionals. In addition, the project coordinator, 2 professionals and 25 field technicians were hired for a period of three months for the project execution.

The funds of CERF project have contributed to improving the lives of women and men. Though the short duration of the projects give FAO the opportunity to execute only very short training modules, women did play lead roles in the training process.

The project was closely followed by FAO staff. A special effort was made to assure precise information about the affected families, to avoid duplication of benefits.

IV. Results: (Agencies)

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector (Add project nr and title)	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Food security	08-WFP-008 Humanitarian assistance to households affected by floods	1,023,320	244,530 35,803 Children <5 119,772 female 124,758 male	Government of Bolivia: Prefectures and Municipalities ADRA World Vision Plan International (no direct disbursement)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acute malnutrition (-2SD) in children under 5 maintained below 5 percent ▪ Planned number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance: 150,000 ▪ Planned amount of food distributed: 7,234 MT ▪ Beneficiaries have recovered or protected essential assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although the affected population was affected by 2, and sometimes by 3, consecutive natural disasters the acute malnutrition prevalence was kept below 5% (Beni: 4.6%; Cochabamba: 3.4%; Santa Cruz: 0.9%) ▪ Actual number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance: 244,530 ▪ Actual amount of food distributed: 6,829 MT ▪ Number of assets recovered or protected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of dikes constructed: 12 ○ Number of latrines constructed: 88 ○ Rural roads reconstructed (km): 6,008 ○ Drinking water systems constructed: 4 ○ Wells constructed: 6 ○ Irrigation systems constructed: 4 ○ Land rehabilitation (ha): 14,542 ○ Nursery trees produced: 18,381 ○ Land reforested (ha): 18 ○ Houses reconstructed and improved: 1,429 People trained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of people trained in health: 6,482 ○ Number of people trained in Gender & Citizenship: 1,896 ○ Number of people trained in nutrition & food security: 2,282

Nutrition	008-CEF-004B Supplementary nutrition for infants	40,861	Infants/children aged 6 to 24 months	Civil Defence, Ministry of Health and Sport, Ministry of Agriculture, Prefectures, Municipalities, WFP, WHO/PAHO, ADRA, Cáritas, CARE, Red Cross, and local NGOs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain low under-nutrition prevalence rates in infants aged 6 to 24 months through permanent surveillance, in all affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With CERF funds and other cooperation, 4 rations of complementary food were delivered for a total of 25,125 children from 6 to 23 months for a period of 2 months. To 125 municipalities and 537 communities ▪ Promotion and nutritional education actions were made to 5,000 families including the use of nutritional food
Water and Sanitation	008-CEF-004C Water and Sanitation for Affected Families	298,586	6,300 affected families and children	Ministry of Water, Prefectures, Municipalities, WFP, NGOs, Local Radio networks Sumaj Huasi (9,514)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6300 affected families have improved their hygiene and have access to safe water ▪ 200 more families have access to improved sanitation ▪ 20 schools have been cleaned of debris and contamination after the floods ▪ 8,700 families have more awareness regarding better hygienic habits to improve their health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.000 people in rural areas of Beni have access to improved sanitation facilities. Materials for training 5.000 families in dispersed rural communities were prepared to ensure water filters are adequately used. ▪ 5.000 affected families in rural dispersed communities in Beni have access to safe water through filters which potables contaminated river and pond water ▪ 1.300 families living in shelters with hygiene kits which contributed to their personal hygiene ▪ 600 school children in 20 schools benefited from school cleaning kits to keep clean their school premises ▪ 875 families living in shelters in the city of Trinidad with access to safe water for human consumption and cooking ▪ 6,000 families with improved knowledge about hygiene practices ▪ 3,500 families in flooded rural areas have means for rainwater harvesting
Health	08-WHO-003 "Provision of Health Services and Surveillance of Human Diseases and Environmental Risk Factors"	160,500	37,000 visits performed through health brigades. 15,000 families with direct health, water or sanitation actions	Ministry of Health, SEDES (Departmental Health Services)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disease and vector control strengthened. ▪ Adequate and timely medical/psychosocial care to affected communities and populations in shelters ensured. ▪ Efficient/transparent administration of humanitarian aid. ▪ Provision and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Epidemiological surveillance system implemented. Vector control activities carried out. No major outbreaks recorded. ▪ Surveillance of Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases (ADD) and Cholera was implemented through periodic human and water contamination, 54 samples of stools were collected in `symptomatic` patients of ADDs and 22 samples of floodwater were collected ▪ A mass vaccination campaign for rabies took place in the shelters (78% of the population of dogs)

						<p>control of drinking water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate systemization of information (COE strengthened) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serological sampling for leptospirosis was carried out in people with febrile syndrome In Beni and Santa Cruz ▪ 30 health brigades and 25 medical posts provided services to shelters. Mental Health experts were part of teams. ▪ Around 37,500 medical visits performed. 5200 people in 39 shelters received medical attention ▪ Incidence of acute malnutrition did not increase ▪ 671 boys and girls with 5 years of age with some degree of malnutrition benefited from the Nutribebé ▪ 350 boys and girls with low height and with diarrhoea benefited from tablets of Zinc in order to improve their growth and reduce the effects of diarrhoea. ▪ 671 families prepared and guided in comprehensive care of children under 5. ▪ 1000 families received with hygiene kits in shelters in Santa Cruz ▪ Capacity of SEDES (departmental health services) and especially its Water and Environmental Health Unit strengthened. ▪ SUMA (Supply Management System) set up increased coordination and information on donations. ▪ Sanitary conditions improved through the dissemination of information in shelters. ▪ Morbidity for diarrheic diseases controlled through provision of safe water and purification tablets (219 analysis for quality of water completed) ▪ Health sector coordinated through EOC ▪ 6 bulletins with epidemiological information produced.
Health	08-FPA-003 Humanitarian Support in sexual and reproductive health with emphasis on prevention of sexual and gender based violence (SGARV) for	45,690	271,244 people	<p>Prefecture Departments of Santa Cruz and Beni</p> <p>Sedes Departments of Santa Cruz and Beni</p> <p>Gender Unit Management</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportune / psychosocial care to affected communities and population in shelters guaranteed. ▪ Effective / transparent administration of humanitarian aid. ▪ Supply and delivery of medical supplies. ▪ Gender units prepared and strengthened. ▪ Knowledge and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SEDES established a schedule of training in prevention and awareness of SGARV to the personnel in all health centres in Trinidad. ▪ The SEDES foresees the need to replicate the program for prevention of SGARV at Departmental level. ▪ CIES established a monitoring plan for the activities of Enda Bolivia and SEDES, follow-up staff trained in the community. ▪ Training materials and medical supplies were delivered to institutions in the Municipalities through SEDES of Santa Cruz and Beni, with

	people displaced by the floods, in Beni and Santa Cruz					attitude developed in the affected populations in the Departments of Beni and Santa Cruz, empowering their sexual and reproductive rights, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), HIV / AIDS and SGARV.	the purpose to attend health posts in camps and community points, easily accessible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of statistical information for people living in camps and shelters. Through the NGO Save the Children, we supported with a brief systematization of data and statistical information updated by CIES, SEDEGES, European Commission, Trinidad Municipal COE, Advocacy for Children, UNICEF, Universidad Autonomy del Beni, Beni CODEPSI and Save the Children. (see annexes).
Shelter and camp management	08-IOM-004 "Humanitarian help to affected families by the Niña phenomenon in 2008"	264,000	9,512 families Technical support and coordination: 6,424 Basic Items: 3,088	Plan International, World Vision, Civil Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported problems in camps Observation and monitoring of cleanliness the shelters and camps Monitoring of response time. CAs and RRHs reports Time of initial information processing Number of distributes kits compared to number of families Number of demand compared with number of affected families Number of shelters build compared to number of affected families Information distribution time from government to operating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination in information and response. Camp & Shelters administration manuals. Assistance with non-food items(NFIs) Assistance with building of shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in administration, of camps and shelters through RRHs and CAs. Distribution of NFIs. Providing families with basic survival means.

					organizations.		
Education	08-CEF-004A Ensure that the right to education (access and quality) is guaranteed for children affected by the floods	77,152	10,000 pre-school and primary school aged children	Civil Defence, Ministry of Education and Culture at national and departmental levels (SEDUCA's), Prefectures, Municipal and Districts authorities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ - 10,000 children restarted and continue schooling (based on the regular school semester/hours). ▪ - 10,000 school aged children received learning materials, and attend schooling and recreational activities. ▪ - 125 teachers received materials; attend classes and use teaching and recreational materials for their teaching improvement, for carrying out participative recreational activities with students and psycho-social support (in the framework of recreation and social learning) to children. ▪ - 20 temporary learning spaces installed and functioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.000 school children have access to school material to assist to classes (notebooks, pencils, pens, colour pencils, paper sheets and bag pack) ▪ 15 school tents benefited to 525 children, same children and 45 teachers had enough space for teaching and normalization of the classes. ▪ 118 sport kits delivered to the affected schools allowed to develop recreational activities to support the process of learning ▪ The coordinated activities allowed that the materials arrive as soon as possible to the schools children affected by the flooding. ▪ 125 didactic kits delivered to docents to make the continuity of classes possible (black boards, markers, white chalks, colours, etc.) ▪ The start of the classes is coordinated with the authorities and the refugees. New demands and request are received during this period.
Protection	08-CEF-004B Ensure that children realize their rights to protection	126,885	25,000 children aged 5 to 14	Defensoría de la niñez y adolescencia (3,000) SEDEGES (5,000) Universidad Autónoma del Beni (2,000) NGO Pro young persons (5,000) NGO (CIES, Fundación La Paz, Talita Kumi, Proyecto de Vida, Wen Chester) (2,500)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 10,000 children and adolescents reached through psycho-social care and support services. ▪ Approximately 15,000 community members sensitized on the child rights discourse. ▪ Municipal Child Defence Offices functioning and carrying out prevention activities in the affected areas. ▪ Children, adolescents and their families living in temporary camps and shelters fully protected from rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.400 children and young people of 25 municipalities of 5 departments have psychological social support during three months. ▪ Volunteer teams with 70 Guide educators and 430 young volunteers are trained in the method. ▪ 5 areas of coordination with DNA of SEDEGES for monitoring and support in the field. ▪ 4500 children, who assist to the program have t-shirts and receive food (milk and cookies) ▪ 430 young volunteers and 60 guide educators with t-shirts, cups, credentials, identification bottoms. ▪ 25 DNA equipped with tents for attention in the camps and communities. ▪ 250 bag packs are reproduced with the therapeutic method of psychological social recuperation.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ violations. ▪ State authorities responsible for the protection and defence of children's and adolescents' rights with increased awareness on the rights of children in emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 44 communities receive orientation by the DNA and are part of the social recuperation ▪ 5 SEDEGES and 25 DNAs are part of the evaluation process.
Agriculture	008-FAO-001 Food Security Assistance to small producers in affected areas of La Paz	288,600	5,585 families of subsistence farmers	<i>MDRyT Min Defensa, Alcaldías Without information on funds disbursed</i>	6,482 Families		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6,226 families in 14 Districts in 3 municipalities

V. CERF IN ACTION:

Food Security

Tackling challenges to provide life saving food to isolated communities



In February 2008, CERF contributed \$1,023,320 to WFP to assist flood-affected households in the Departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Pando and Chuquisaca. At that time WFP was implementing its Emergency Operation 10616.0 to assist 150,000 persons. La Niña Phenomenon caused -for a second consecutive year- floods, mudslides and landslides generating loss of lives, injury and displacements, as well as damage to housing, infrastructure and agriculture. The disaster was catalogued as the worst in the last 50 years.

One of the most important challenges to providing relief assistance to the affected families was the transportation of food. 60% of the territory of the Department of Beni (the second largest in surface size of the country) was under water, leaving more than 50% of the total affected population in Beni without communication. In addition, Beni is one of the Departments with the poorest road network in the country, most of which are dirt roads that are that are inaccessible during the rainy season.

During the floods, the rivers became an important transportation means.



However, river transportation typically takes very long lead times, which in an emergency context –where food has to be delivered immediately- out rules this alternative. Therefore, the perfect combination is to provide air transportation during the first response phase, making sure that the delivered food lasts at least 15-30 days, until when the food could reach the communities through boats.



With a strong support of the Government, WFP could combine the two transportation means to assure food assistance to the most in need. In a south-south collaboration, the Governments of Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina and Ecuador, provided air transportation to the Bolivian army. During the peak of the emergency, helicopters and C-130 airlifted more than 160 MT of food to 9,300 families living in 282 communities of 7 municipalities of the Department of Beni. The aircrafts were under the coordination of the Army's Joint Command based in Trinidad. WFP, the Joint Command and the Emergency Operations Centres (COEs) in each Department planned all the flights, most of which were

carried out by helicopters since most of the communities did not have landing strips or they were under water.

Another 890 MT of food were later shipped by boats through the rivers of Beni. River trips took sometimes up to two months to deliver the food in the most isolated communities. A combination of boats provided by the Bolivian Navy and WFP contracted ones, reached more almost 16,000 families in 345 communities.



As CERF fund was one of the first contributions granted to WFP operation, it became a key resource to implement the first phase of the food aid response, which was definitively the most challenging, and at the same time, the most needed for the victims of floods.

Water and Sanitation

Individual Family Filters

Flooding in Amazon Region departments caused families to lose access to safe water because their precarious family open wells were flooded and contaminated. Constructing water supply systems for these communities was too expensive given their size (5 to 40 families) and isolation (some up to 30 hours by small boat). Cleaning, disinfecting and closing family wells was also expensive and difficult since pumping and disinfecting equipment would have had to be transported by small boat to reach each individual family well. It was therefore agreed that the best solution was to provide them with individual family filters and means for rainwater harvesting which would enable immediate access to safe water and continue doing so after the emergency phase.





To implement this solution, 15,000 ceramic candles were imported from Brazil and assembled using two buckets, one with a tap (see photo below) and instructions on use and maintenance were glued to each filter. Filters were assembled in situ for its distribution to families..

Each individual filter eliminates particles to a minimum size of 1.5 microns, removing sediment, parasite ova and most bacteria. Its operation is simple, just pouring water and letting it filter through. Its maintenance involves removing the candles and brushing them to remove sediment when the flow through the candles is considerably reduced. 5,000 units were kept as spare parts once the ceramic candles get clogged by its continued use, UNICEF is working on a strategy to ensure that replacement candles can be obtained from local hardware stores and NGOs to

ensure their sustainability.

For urban shelters located around the city of Trinidad, 35 water storage tanks were installed to provide safe water to families affected by flooding. The city Water Cooperative provided the water to the tanks on a daily basis.

Both activities provided a timely and technically appropriate solution to families who were at serious risk of contracting gastrointestinal parasites and infections due to drinking contaminated flood waters.

Health

In 2007, the El Niño phenomenon caused floods in a large number of departments of the country. The department of Beni was one of the most affected, where approximately 18,000 families, or 108,000 people were victims.



In the city of Trinidad, a project called “Strengthening Local Health Management in Disasters in the Andean Region” was financed by Disaster Preparedness -European Commission’s Humanitarian Office (DIPECHO) and conducted by PAHO. This allowed the municipality of Trinidad to be moderately prepared and to implement “The Preparation and Response Plan for Emergencies and Disasters” in order for the municipality to confront floods in a more prepared and organized way. The response was coordinated with the National Guard, the government, cooperating organizations, the National Guard of the Department and in collaboration with the United Nations system

of cooperating organizations. This helped strengthen the organization and response to these situations. The results of the preparation were realized this year with better coordination between all the actors in the response to the floods. The funds from CERF allowed for the consolidation of processes in the Municipality, but primarily in the Departmental health services

where the health COE was an important actor in all the process for disaster response and coordination with the counterparts and other sectors.

After cases of Leptospirosis last year, this year, serological sampling in people with fevers in the shelters/camps confirmed 26 positive cases.

In 2007 nutritional tablets were distributed to 5,000 children from ages six months at the youngest to five years, in Beni and Pando with out a previous nutritional study. This year a training of nurses and doctors in - Atención integral para enfermedades prevalentes de la infancia–nutricional (AIEPI – NUT) - to conduct anthropometric assessments, allocation of micronutrients (zinc), and supplementary feeding (Nutribebe). The evaluation demonstrated that 12.8% of the children between ages six months and two years presented with some degree of acute malnutrition, of those, 7.7% were boys and 5.25% were girls. In regards to chronic malnutrition (height/age), 23.12% of the children presented with below height for their age.



These malnutrition rates are much lower than the departmental and national averages; even despite four months of living in camps and shelters. It was concluded that the nutritional situation of the children was not affected, and that comprehensive care (shelter, food, health, water) to the injured was satisfactory.

For the second consecutive year, the same families living in the slums of the city of Trinidad were forced to live in shelters/camps. Consequently, there were mental health affects for which technical staff trained volunteers from different institutions. They provided emotional support to the people in the shelters. This took place in 100% of the shelters/camps.

The interventions were implemented in different places in the previous year, allowing for the improvement and development of materials based on lessons learned from last year, which were disseminated among the counterparts and the people in the shelters.

Protection

Ensure that children realize their rights to protection

The activities of psycho-social recuperation, that were Developer in the framework of the Project with CERF resources, were continued from the Developer process of the last quarter of 2007, with training of young volunteers of several municipalities and villages.

The support with financial resources to operate the activities of training, follow up, evaluation and support in the field, was key to support the active participation of the State Institutions like SEDEGES and Defensorías of childhood and youth, who extend their field in alliance with other actors.

With this Program and the logistic resources allowed in the frame of the Project with CERF resources, the young volunteers have developed their artistic, play and expressive capacities and this is a space that allows them for interaction and be recognized as main actors. This is a slow process still. The Defensorías of childhood and youth have recognized this as a base action to generate the participation in areas which traditionally were for adults.

The production of sensibilization and orientation material to the parents has been complementary to all Developer actions with children supported with CERF resources, in this way it is recognized the importance to work with the whole family.

Annex: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADRA:	Adventist Development Relief Agency
ADD:	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases
AIEPI-NUT:	Attention integral para enfermedades prevalentes de la infancia - nutricional
CA:	Camp Administrator
CERF:	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
COE:	Departmental Emergency Committees
COED:	Operational Centre for Emergencies of Each Department
DIPECHO:	Disaster Preparedness -European Commission's Humanitarian Office
DRIPAD:	Integrated and Participative Rural Development in Depressed Areas
ECLAC:	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EFSA:	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP:	Emergency Operation in Bolivia
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFW:	Food for Work
FFT:	Food for Training
HC/RC:	Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
LACERN:	Latin America and Caribbean Emergency Response Network
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOVALM:	Warehouse Movement System
MDRAMA:	Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and Environment
PAN Centres:	Programa de Atención Integral a Niños y Niñas Menores de 6 Años/Programa of Assistance to Children under 6
PHAO/OPS:	Panamerican Health Organization/Organización Panamericana de la Salud
RRH:	Rapid Response Hub
SEDES:	Departmental Health Service
SGARV:	Gender and Age Related Violence
SIMEVDA:	Food Monitoring and Evaluation System/Sistema de Monitoreo y Evaluación de la Distribución de Alimentos
STIs:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SUMA:	Supply Management System
UN:	United Nations
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNDMT:	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNETT:	United Nations Emergency Technical Team
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WFP:	World Food Programme
WV:	World Vision
PI:	Plan International
VIDECICODI:	Vice Ministry of Civil Defence and Integrated Development Cooperation/ Viceministerio de Defensa Civil y Cooperación al Desarrollo Integral
NFIs:	Non-Food Items
SEDUCA:	Servicios Departamental de Educación
SEDEGES:	Servicio Departamental de Gestión Social
DNA:	Dirección de Nutrición y Alimentación
SEDAG:	Departmental Services of Agriculture
TAM:	Transporte Aereo Militar
INEE:	Education in Emergencies
UCD:	Unit of Coordination of Defensorías