

ANNUAL REPORT OF ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS IN NICARAGUA 2011 FOR EMERGENCY CAUSED BY TROPICAL DEPRESSION 12E

COUNTRY	NICARAGUA
RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	Pablo Mandeville

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING IN 2011 – US\$

Funding	1. Total amount required for the humanitarian response		14,840,854	
	2. Breakdown of total response funding received by source	2.1 CERF		2,030,597
		2.2 COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)		N/A
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral) to FA		3,327,054
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral) outside FA		5,160,924
		2.3 TOTAL OTHER		8,487,981
		2.4 TOTAL		4,457,651
	3. Breakdown of funds received by window	<input type="checkbox"/> Underfunded		N/A
		1. <i>First Round</i>		N/A
		2. <i>Second Round</i>		N/A
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response		2,030,597
	4. Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner	4.1 Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation		1,545,359
		4.2 Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation		289,668
		4.3 Funds forwarded to government partners		195,570
4.4 TOTAL			2,030,597	

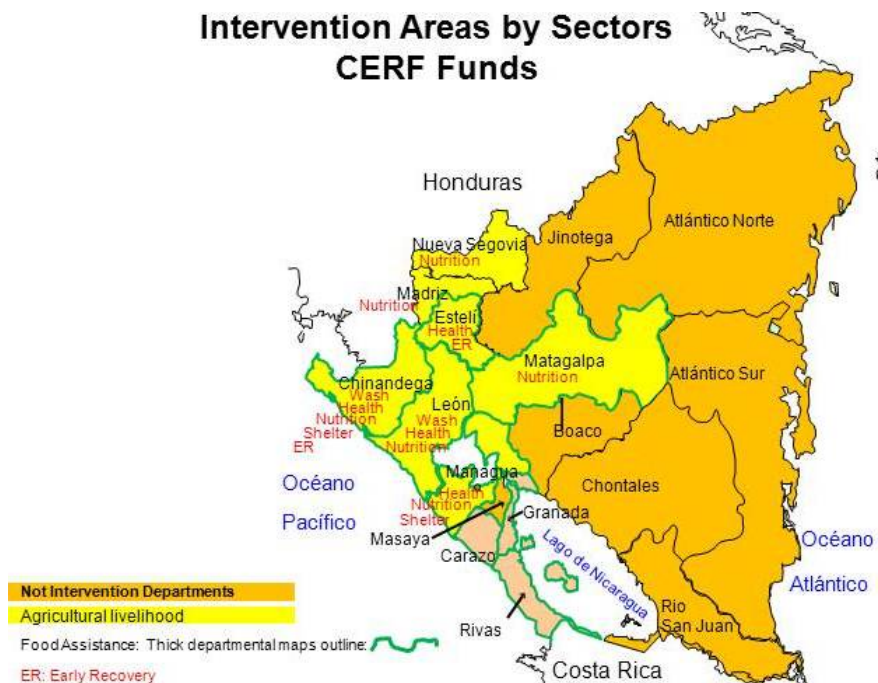
II. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES POR EMERGENCY CAUSED BY TROPICAL DEPRESSION 12E

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	100,000
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding (to date)	Female	50,000
	Male	50,000
	Total individuals (Female and male)	100,000
	Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	15,000

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Areas	Food Assistance	WASH	Health	Agricultural livelihoods	Early recovery	Nutrition	Shelter
Leon	X	X	X	X		X	
Managua	X		X	X		X	X
Chinandega	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Estelí	X		X	X	X		
Madriz				X		X	
Nueva Segovia				X		X	
Matagalpa	X			X		X	
Carazo	X						
Granada	X						
Rivas	X						

Intervention Areas by Sectors CERF Funds



The regions that were-most affected by the emergency were Chinandega, León, Managua, Estelí and Madriz. However, the emergency also impacted the departments of Matagalpa, Granada, Carazo and Rivas, which, upon the request of the Government of Nicaragua, were offered food assistance for 15 days.

IV. PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- I) Was the CERF report discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators?
YES NO

Remarks: The CERF report was elaborated with inputs from the sector coordinators and validated by the UNCT country team

- II) Was the final CERF report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The report has been shared with the Sector Coordinators (UNDP, OIM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, FAO) as well as UNCT. The report was elaborated in coordination with the corresponding government institutions in each sector.

V. ANALYSIS

1. The humanitarian context

In October 2011, heavy rains throughout Nicaragua due to the tropical depression 12E caused flooding and landslides, damaging properties, vital infrastructure and agricultural crops, making it necessary to evacuate the affected population, immediately. The most-affected departments were located in the Pacific, central and northern part of the country.

Faced with the humanitarian situation, on 17 October 2011, President Daniel Ortega issued a constitutional decree declaring national calamity and disaster (Decree 53-2011) for the entire national territory. Subsequently, the Government of Nicaragua formally requested the United Nations System (UNS) in the country to activate an international mechanism for aid and assistance.

The Resident Coordinator (RC) responded swiftly with the first alerts by activating UNDMT and UNETT in order to facilitate the coordination of the response to the emergency situation. The RC requested OCHA to deploy an UNDAC mission to support the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), known as the *Red Humanitarian* in Nicaragua, which was fielded on 19 and 20 October. Furthermore, the Interagency Emergency Response Plan was triggered and the response strategy was elaborated under a sector (cluster) approach with the participation of most humanitarian stakeholders in the country, through the HCT which includes the UNS, the Government, international humanitarian NGOs as well as donors. In addition, FAO and WFP, along with their national counterparts (MAGFOR and SINAPRED), carried out an Initial Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to carry out a needs assessment related to food security in the affected areas.

Vital road infrastructure was severely damaged by the rain and flooding which made gaining access to the affected areas difficult, as many roads were blocked by debris or isolated by floods and landslide. Large areas of agricultural crops were also damaged in the departments of Managua, Rivas, Masaya, Nueva Segovia, Granada, Carazo, Leon, Chinandega, Estelí and Matagalpa, which resulted in the loss of harvest and endangered livelihoods.

In addition, several departments were also seriously-affected as water supplies became contaminated and the overall health and hygiene situation deteriorated. This situation, along with the loss of food crops and food shortages, posed a serious threat of acute undernourishment among the most-vulnerable groups (children and pregnant women). This made it necessary to provide rapid assistance to the most-affected families living in the areas concerned, in order to re-establish the basic conditions for water, sanitation and hygiene, to monitor the nutrition status, thereby avoiding a negative impact on public health. A rapid assessment in the most-affected municipalities, was conducted jointly by SINAPRED, MINSA, Nuevo FISE and ENACAL, as well as a specific analysis for the WASH sector, detecting an overall increase in morbidity from acute respiratory infections, acute diarrheal and skin diseases, cases of H1N1, leptospirosis and dengue fever, in addition to the worsening nutritional status of children aged under five.

As a result of rain and flooding, more than 10, 000 people were relocated to 102 emergency shelters. This situation increased the risks of psycho-social stress, gender-based and sexual violence, physical violence and abuse, separation from families and illegal adoptions. Based on experience from previous emergencies, creating appropriate living conditions in shelters, establishing participatory management systems to ensure the protection of and to offer victims of gender based violence with access to medical and psychological care, were priorities. Rains also caused damage in to the health system (SILAIS), which was given priority, in terms of CERF funding. The most vulnerable groups, including pregnant women, children, the disabled and the elderly were given priority healthcare as well as controlling diseases such as dengue fever, leptospirosis in shelters and among the most-affected communities, who could not be reached easily.

Although the Government of Nicaragua responded swiftly and effectively to the disaster, there were significant humanitarian gaps in the initial life-saving response that CERF funding had hoped to fill. With CERF funding, five of the most-affected departments (Chinandega, León, Managua, Estelí and Madriz) and a population of approximately 63,000 people was identified as the most-affected at the time were the target beneficiaries.

The projects included in the CERF grant application consisted of the most essential projects derived from the humanitarian response strategy (Flash Appeal). Projects included in the appeal were planned and budgeted in

consultation with the Government of Nicaragua (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and SINAPRED) as well as with the Humanitarian Country Team. Subsequently, all the projects were validated through a joint needs assessment with national authorities and UN agencies.

Urgent needs that were prioritized for responding to the emergency situation targeted the following sectors:

- *Food Security* – With a two focus approach. Providing immediate food needs for the affected population as well as safeguarding and providing seeds for future harvesting, in order to avoid food insecurity.
- *WASH* – Providing adequate water sanitation and hygiene in communities, by intervening in water sources contaminated by floods (wells); providing treatment facilities, transferring and storing drinking water; rehabilitating sanitation facilities and promoting hygiene activities at the family and community level.
- *Nutrition* – Evaluating the nutritional status of children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and identifying cases that required medical assistance; education and communication activities related to breastfeeding, nutrition among young children and safe food manipulation.
- *Health* – Aimed to provide medicines and strengthening local capacities for monitoring a response to *possible outbreaks*.
- *Shelter* – Aimed to provide appropriate living conditions to evacuated families residing in shelters by strengthening management, providing comfort and contributing to the prevention of gender-based violence.
- *Early Recovery* – Sought to provide immediate housing rehabilitation and reconstruction as well as generating temporary employment.

Following the elaboration of the CERF and the Flash Appeal, more in-depth needs assessments were conducted by the agencies, in collaboration with national and local authorities, including the health, WASH and food and nutritional security sectors. The assessments generally confirmed needs with regard to projects, sectors and locations that were a CERF priority to begin with. In the case of interventions planned for the shelters, such as appropriate living conditions and nutrition, there were some changes. While the CERF application was being elaborated, it was estimated that the majority of affected families who were forced to leave their homes would remain in collective shelters for a number of weeks. Nevertheless, once the rains subsided, nearly all families quickly returned to their homes in spite of the poor state of their houses and surrounding conditions. In case of the OIM, this resulted in the agency deciding to focus on shelter support and NFIs projects whereas UNICEF/MoH, in terms of nutrition, adjusted the intervention and implemented some of the activities that were originally planned for shelter, among the most-affected returnee communities.

2. Provide brief overview of CERF's role in the country

On 18 October, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), requested the coordinator of the donor roundtable and the RC to convene an extraordinary meeting on 19 October, in order to address the emergency situation in the country, officially. At this meeting, the Government requested the assistance of the international community to address the emergency, providing data on damages and identifying priority sectors.

While the CERF application was being elaborated, a Flash Appeal was also elaborated, containing the main emergency response strategy. The RC and other UNCT representatives coordinated closely the emergency response strategy with the Executive Secretary of SINAPRED and the vice-minister of the MoFA to establish a response strategy for each sector and to establish priorities. The humanitarian response strategy was coordinated with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which integrates SINAPRED, Red Cross, donors, as well as international and national humanitarian NGOs. The coordination took place at several plenary sessions as well as in the sectorial clusters established and prioritized by the Government as food assistance; agricultural livelihoods; health; water, sanitation and hygiene; and shelter.

UNETT has also been activated, right from the start of the emergency to assist UNCT, supporting coordination and providing technical assistance for the prioritization of the strategy. In the initial stage of the emergency and during the response period, rapid needs assessments were carried out to support the elaboration and revision of the response strategy. An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was carried out by WFP and FAO with the Government. At a later stage, UNICEF supported a rapid assessment of the WASH and Nutrition sector under the coordination of SINAPRED, with the involvement of other agencies and NGOs and the direct participation of central and local government institutions.

In the case of the shelter sector, gender was taken into account in designing the initiative, as well as during each stage of the implementation phase. Women, men and adolescents were actively involved in the analysis of the situation in shelters, as well as the creation and implementation of plans to prevent gender-based violence. PAHO/WHO and UNFPA also paid special attention to women in designing their interventions, which allowed for the purchase of male condom kits, as well as oral and intravenous contraception kits. They also provided capacity building to their counterparts in terms of incorporating the needs of women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.

3. What was accomplished with CERF funding

The main results of CERF funding will be outlined by sector. It is worth noting that results are not final, since most projects are ongoing.

FOOD AID

As a first response, WFP assisted 100,000 affected people that were living in isolated conditions and provided temporary shelters as a result of the heavy rains and floods. General food distribution was carried out, containing emergency rations of 550 grams, each providing an estimated 2,000 calories. Rations included fortified micro-nutrient foods, cereals, vegetable oil and pulses. WFP began addressing the emergency needs with in-country stocks of response through general food distribution for the target population. Nonetheless, stocks were rapidly depleting.

CERF funding enabled WFP to provide food assistance over a 15-day period for 100,000 affected people during the first phase of the implementation. It is essential that food distribution is started as soon as possible as food is one of the most vital elements for saving lives in emergencies. The emergency caused by the tropical depression 12E affected regions that were already suffering from general food insecurity; therefore it posed the threat of worsening an existing bad food security situation. Rapid and uninterrupted emergency distribution was essential for people already suffering from malnutrition. Furthermore, there were groups that were especially vulnerable. CERF funding guaranteed rapid response as well as an uninterrupted distribution of food to the people in need, thus making a difference in terms of saving lives and preventing permanent damage. The remaining 15 day-period of the first phase was covered with other sources of funding.

A joint initial Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was carried-out by WFP in coordination with SINAPRED, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGFOR) and FAO. This was not implemented with CERF funding. However, it possible to target CERF funding. Coordination among government institutions, WFP and FAO was working well in all phases of the EFSA. Therefore, apart from difficult living conditions in the field, no obstacles were identified in implementing the project.

WASH AND NUTRITION

In terms of WASH, the following was accomplished with CERF funding: an improvement in the quality of drinking water and more knowledge on hygiene practices in the families. In order to confirm this, monitoring visits to the communities and interviews with families were carried out.

The main activities included: cleaning wells, distributing ceramic filters, providing supplies for transportation and storage for drinking water, activities on promoting hygiene and training on using and maintaining water treatment filters. These activities helped improve living conditions among the most vulnerable groups like children, pregnant women and the elderly. With regard to the nutrition project, training sessions for health officials have been organized and the monitoring activities will be implemented next month. Furthermore, educational and communication materials are being produced and will be distributed in affected communities.

The most relevant factors limiting the timely implementation of response actions were: lack of timely and quality information on the damages and the lack of appropriate coordination between actors involved in the response to the emergency. In addition, due to changes in UNICEF's internal management system, no MoU had been pre-established with counterparts and the consultant roster was not up-dated. Funds have been transferred to the Ministry of Health since November 2011, including those for hiring two national consultants to provide technical assistance during the nutrition response, but due to changes in UNICEF's internal management system, it was not possible to elaborate contracts for national consultants by the end of 2011 and January 2012). Despite delays at the MoH, and the internal changes in UNICEF, efforts have been made to accelerate the implementation process.

SHELTERS

The Government of Reconciliation and National Unity (GRUN), through SINAPRED, developed care and rescue actions to 10, 803 people, who were received in 110 shelters and offered food and other humanitarian supplies. IOM, with CERF funds, supported the Government, by delivering of NFI kits to 1,000 affected families in the municipalities of Managua and Chinandega. The CERF funds also helped improve communication with government institutions in charge of the shelters and also contributed to increasing the Government's capacity in shelter management, as well as improving shelters through small scale infrastructure support. Currently, the number of active shelters has been reduced to four, and the people living in the shelters are expected to be relocated by the end of April 2012.

UNFPA, with CERF funds, supported the coordination of activities related to the prevention of gender-based violence in shelters. Eleven state institutions went some way in defining and preparing an information system on gender based violence, revising the legal framework and the elaboration of a procedure manual for preventing gender based violence and attending to people's needs. The Nicaraguan Women's Institute (INIM) has defined paying more attention to female victims of gender based violence in emergency shelters.

What prevented the implementation of UNFPA CERF projects was: the lack of previously established inter-institutional mechanisms to coordinate the prevention and attention for victims of gender based violence. The national elections in November 2011, followed by a lull in government with focus on putting in place a new government.



HEALTH

The healthcare situation of people affected by floods has improved substantially, with the population enjoying medical assistance, medication, educational lectures, laboratory exams, etc. According to the epidemiological analysis, there was no increase in dengue fever during the emergency, which is usually anticipated.



The SILAIS of León, Chinandega, Estelí and Managua mobilized Integral Medical Brigades to assist the population affected by floods; and provided educational talks on health. These brigades visited 64 shelters where they provided healthcare for 2792 persons. Furthermore, the provision of healthcare was strengthened in 18 municipalities in these SILAIS, to a total of 23,205 people in 106 communities (see picture).

The communication system of San Juan de Limay municipality was not working, making things difficult during the heavy rain as roads were in poor condition. Radio equipment was provided to improve the flow of communication between health posts and healthcentre.

One of the obstacles hindering the implementation of the project was the late delivery of CERF funds. Therefore, the project was

initiated with funds from other donors.

AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS

The outlook for production after the damage caused by continued rain and flooding was not very promising, since farming families had no money for seeds. CERF funding made some basic resources available for the agricultural production, rotating funds to create small grain banks, which stored grains suitable for planting and consumption.

With the support of CERF funding, most farmers with access to irrigation in the 23 municipalities, where the projects took place, have been given seeds and fertilizers to help them set up 221 hectares of corn, 285 hectares of beans and 1,000 small vegetable gardens. By planting basic grains and small vegetable gardens, families will improve their dietary intake, including a greater variety of foods.

With CERF funding the following was achieved:

- The recruitment of technical team for monitoring and technical assistance for the project.
- The selection of communities and farmers with irrigation potential.
- Coordination meetings with local stakeholders in the municipalities.
- Supporting 1,731 small producers, providing input to restore their food production..
- Small seed banks have also been identified in the municipalities, which will be strengthened by providing silos for storing grains suitable for planting.

4. An analysis of the added value of CERF to the humanitarian response

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries? If so how?

YES NO

In general, recipient agencies agreed that the CERF provided an added value to emergency response. In some cases, once CERF funds had been confirmed, it was possible for agencies to pay attention to the affected-population with the agencies own funds or with in-country stocks, even before actually depositing CERF funds, thus reducing the response time of the interventions.

Delays in delivering assistance to beneficiaries was mainly due to factors outside the control of the project or CERF funds, such as the lack of quality information in a short time or slow institutional process inside partner governmental institutions.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs?

YES NO

CERF funds enabled recipient agencies to respond immediately to time critical needs as described in their projects. CERF funds allowed for a quick response to food requirements, improving the quality of water among the most-affected communities, by disinfecting wells, delivering water filtration units and promoting hygiene in families. It also contributed to responding to critical needs such as a lack of resources for mobilizing comprehensive medical brigades, which helped maintain the health of the populations living in shelters and communities that were difficult to access. With regard to intervention in shelters, the provision of non-food items helped the affected population cope with the stressful situation of losing many personal items.

In the case of agricultural livelihoods, the CERF allowed for the timely delivery of inputs (seeds and fertilizer) for restoring plots of small producers, who would have otherwise not sown them and, food shortage would have been worsened. Before this project, heads of households was expected to migrate to neighbouring countries (Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica) in search of work, to meet the nutritional needs of the family, but CERF funding prevented such migration.

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO

The CERF funds resulted in other funds being mobilized. CERF, as an important part of the Flash Appeal, has become the main base for mobilizing resources.

The revised Flash Appeal sought \$14,840.854 for the response plan. To date, \$ 5,357.651 has been mobilized through the Flash Appeal, of which \$2,030.597 was raised through the CERF. Furthermore, \$ 5,160.924 has been mobilized for projects outside the appeal, in order to address the country's needs from the point of view of both bilateral and multilateral donors.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

After calls by the Government, in the aftermath of the disaster, for international assistance and requests for the UN Resident Coordinator to lead and coordinate such calls, the RC activated the UNDMT, the UNETT and convened the donor roundtable in Nicaragua. The RC requested OCHA to deploy an UNDAC mission to support the UNDMT.

The RC led the elaboration of the CERF coordination process and the Flash Appeal under a sector (cluster) approach with the Government of Nicaragua and the HCT, comprising SINAPRED, international and national humanitarian NGOs as well as the Red Cross and some donors.

The recipient agencies, as cluster leaders, coordinated the sectorial response plans and played a role in supporting local government in implementing needs assessments, prioritizing areas, and NGOs response and coordination, in order to avoid duplication and to complement response actions.

CERF funds also fostered coordination between UN agencies, resulted in concerted technical assistance for the Government and helped improve coordination between local actors in the municipalities. For instance, the FAO project activities were being implemented in close coordination with Municipal Offices, MAGFOR, INTA and others relevant stakeholders related to the agricultural sector. Furthermore, in different municipalities, where the FAO project was being implemented, municipal committees were being created with the participation of local actors, in order for them to endorse the selection of communities and families participating in the project.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Previous coordination with the central and local government facilitated information at all levels.	Improve the coordination and communication of these kind of actions between the agencies and strengthen communication with the Government.	OCR, OCHA, UNETT, All agencies
Even with damaged road infrastructure, successful food distributions to semi-isolated communities were possible when tools and mechanisms for identifying alternate routes were in place.	Even easier and faster reactions can be made possible with the help of geo-referential information of routes, rivers, populations and other relevant factors	Logistic Unit of WFP
Effective coordination with the Government facilitated the initial EFSA, which collected concrete information on affected communities, crop losses and food needs by holding meetings with local authorities.	Continue to value good communication between the Government and members of the food security sectorial group.	WFP and FAO
Information and the proper establishment of the food security sectorial group was missing, which slowed down the coordination process.	The Food Security sectorial group needs to be institutionalized. FAO and WFP have taken actions to hire an additional person to coordinate the group so that all the preparatory work will be done in the preparation phase.	WFP and FAO
Importance of good management and short-term availability of relevant and detailed information, to plan and prioritize effective and efficient response interventions.	There should be a better coordination and support of SINAPRED to government institutions and municipality emergency units, allowing for a fast compilation of relevant and detailed information regarding the affected areas. This information should be made available for main stakeholders.	SINAPRED
Effective administrative procedures of the implementing agency were crucial for reducing the time of planning, disbursing and implementing projects.	Specific areas or mechanisms should be put in place, in order to deal with situations requiring fast response, meaning efficiency and effectiveness.	Organizations and institutions participating in funds and programme management.
Coordination between organizations involved in the response implementation was important in order to increase impact and to avoid duplication.	The Government, through SINAPRED, should improve its leading coordination activities, through more agile and efficient mechanisms, with the support of other government institutions and NGOs.	SINAPRED
The existence of an inter-institutional coordinating committee on gender-based-violence was useful for the joint implementation of the project.	Maintain the technical committee during the preparation phase.	SINAPRED
Having negotiated with the participating state institutions before the flooding in terms of preventing and being aware of gender based violence was important for raising awareness on the topic.	Strengthen and amplify preparation activities in relation to gender based violence.	SINAPRED, MIFAN, INIM and UNFPA
The Estelí SILAIS boosted the use of dedicated resources to perform coordination of field work with governmental institutions such as ENACAL, MINEDA, municipal mayors and Army National INPRHU.	The call for NGOs working in the area of health to unify efforts with government institutions is necessary for improving inter-agency coordination.	SILAIS Estelí. SINAPRED
The coordination with municipal governments, institutions and local actors in the municipalities facilitates project implementation.	Keep strengthening decentralized cooperation and organize capacity building knowledge- sharing workshops.	SE-SINAPRED / FAO and local actors
Immediate availability of funds allowed for	Follow up on the process and positive feedback from	OCHA/CERF

fast operations on the ground. Quick availability of initial funds.	partners.	
The second EFSA ended after the start of the project.	EFSA should be adapted to multi-territorial, multi-sectorial quick needs assessment through increased local capacity building and specialized by sector. Several needs assessment were conducted with quicker reports on the situation.	SE-SINAPRED/ Ministries/OCR
Format of the application and report in English	Propose a bilingual format or Spanish format instead of a compulsory English format.	CERF/OCHA
The importance of having educational materials with information about breastfeeding and nutrition in emergencies that could be readily reproduced and distributed during emergencies.	The elaboration and distribution, together with the MoH, of educational materials for nutrition during emergencies drafts is ready.	UNICEF, Ministry of Health
The importance of increasing competencies for monitoring the nutrition status during emergencies in the health officials as a continuous educational strategy because of a high personnel turn-over.	ToT activities in nutrition during emergencies included in the regular cooperation of UNICEF with the Ministry of health.	UNICEF, Ministry of Health
The distribution of kits among families especially women, allowed for a better distribution of the kits within families.	This way of working with women must be replicated and taken into account for future emergencies.	SINAPRED-OIM
Many identification cards were in very bad condition. Men were reluctant to let their wives carry their identification cards, which was a challenge, since many women showed up to claim emergency aid for themselves and their families without carrying the identification cards of their husbands.	This case demonstrates the importance of promoting gender equality in emergency preparedness.	SINAPRED-MIFAM-IOM
The importance of training government personnel and communities in shelter management (A workshop was held with CERF funds for government personnel).	Replication of trainings to communities and local government (planned training of 50 government personnel will be replicated and will reach 10,000 people.	IOM- SINAPRED

ANNEX I. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT RESULTS BY AGENCY

WFP - FOOD ASSISTANCE							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WFP-069	Total Project Budget	\$ 8,406,470	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity The beneficiaries were the families in shelters and isolated communities, families who lost their crops. Women heads of family were prioritized for food assistance delivery.
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency food assistance to families affected by tropical depression 12E	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 2,875,954	Individuals	50,000	100,000	
				Female	21,300	50,100	
				Male	21,200	49,900	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	42,500	100,000	
				Of total, children under 5	7,500	15,000	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing (17 May 2012)	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 692,506	TOTAL	50,000	100,000	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
To reach vulnerable groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been affected by tropical depression 12E.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial expected outcome of improving food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected families was achieved. Food was distributed in sufficient quantities and quality to targeted women, men and children. Because of the urgent needs, the original target of providing food for 50,000 people for the period of 30 days was changed to provide for 100,000 people for a period of 15 days. 				<p>Because of the WFP request, the distribution lists of families receiving food assistance was used by the SINAPRED in food distribution points.</p> <p>Field visits and monitoring were undertaken by WFP staff in selected areas.</p>	

UNICEF - WASH							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-061-A	Total Project Budget	\$ 750,000	Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Gender Equity All families living in the communities benefited, including children, women, men, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups, using the water sources for drinking purpose and for cooking, hygiene and other domestic activities. Women in particular benefited as they are normally the ones taking care of drinking water supply for households. In addition, some community schools also benefited.
				Individuals	9,000	25,085	
PROJECT TITLE	Improve WASH conditions in affected shelters and communities	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 197,800	Female	4,950	13,072	
				Male	4,050	12,013	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 197,800	Total individuals (Female and male)	9,000	25,085	
				Of total, children under 5	4,700	7,275	
				TOTAL	9,000	25,085	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Preventing morbidity and mortality caused by unsafe water consumption, inadequate sanitation and low hygiene in the communities, temporary shelters and schools.		<p>To guarantee access to safe drinking water sources for families in target communities, by cleaning wells affected by floods and ceramic filters delivering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 362 wells (hand digging) cleaned. ■ 827 ceramic filters with a capacity of 30 litres distributed. <p>Delivering supplies for drinking water transfer, storage and use, to families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 827 kits with one bucket for water transfer (with lid) and one bucket for water storage (with lid and tap), 20 litres capacity. ■ 350 kits with one mug, one dipper and six glasses. <p>Promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 839 awareness conversations given to target families, about hygiene promotion. 				Monitoring and evaluation actions carried out with CERF projects, were carried out in close collaboration with municipalities, governmental Institutions (MoH, ENACAL, MoE) and implementing organizations (CRN and BUSF), with the involvement of community leaders. Data have been collected with the support of governmental institutions at the local level, before and after the intervention.	

IOM – SHELTERS																												
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-IOM-043	Total Project Budget	\$ 420,525	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td>4,500</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>3,500</td> <td>2,415</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>2,585</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>4,500</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>2,190</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>4,500</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals	4,500	5,000	Female	3,500	2,415	Male	1,000	2,585	Total individuals (Female and male)	4,500	5,000	Of total, children under 5	1,000	2,190	TOTAL	4,500	5,000	Gender Equity Cross cutting issues: gender, protection, the specific needs of vulnerable persons.
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																										
Individuals	4,500	5,000																										
Female	3,500	2,415																										
Male	1,000	2,585																										
Total individuals (Female and male)	4,500	5,000																										
Of total, children under 5	1,000	2,190																										
TOTAL	4,500	5,000																										
PROJECT TITLE	Support for collective centre management, shelter and NFI distribution for flood affected populations in Nicaragua	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 179,386																									
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 179,386																									
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																						
To improve the living conditions of IDPs temporarily residing in collective shelters in the targeted zones by distributing NFI kits to the most affected families and by strengthening their management abilities. Improved management capacity will allow for the identification of vulnerabilities, and special needs and measures will be taken to improve the living environment, which will afford greater dignity and provide better comfort by distributing NFIs (kitchen kits, comfort kits, and hygiene kits) to families.		<p>Within four weeks, 1000 families, selected in coordination with MIFAN, SINAPRED and COMUPRED, received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hygiene Kits (shampoo, soap, toothbrush, paste, diapers, sanitary napkins, etc), ■ Comfort Kits (mattresses, blankets, sheets, mosquito nets, etc), and ■ Kitchen Kits (pans, dishes, silverware, glasses, etc.) to facilitate reintegration into homes that has suffered minimal damage. 				<p>With regard to supervision and monitoring, IOM staff will continue to coordinate the sectorial meetings and to travel to the field to report on the evolving situation and progress. Periodic reports will be forwarded to the UN Resident Coordinator. Monitoring visits will be carried out in coordination with SINAPRED and COMUPRED and will coordinate the delivery of joint reports on a regular basis.</p>																						

UNFPA – SHELTERS

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FPA-050	Total Project Budget	\$ 195,131	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Prevention and attention for gender based violence in the emergency shelters of Managua	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 60,000	Individuals	1,504	1,750	This project benefited women and girls through the prevention of gender based violence. Men and boys actively participated in the training and organization activities.
				Female	760	1,483	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 60,000	Male	744	267	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	1,504	1,750	
				Of total, children under 5	174	0	
				TOTAL	1,504	1,750	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Contribute to the prevention and attention of gender based violence in emergency shelters of Managua, by strengthening the capacities of state institutions and organizations within the shelters.</p>		<p>Emergency shelters organized for the prevention, monitoring and reporting of cases of gender based violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 45 women promoters and 38 youth promoters were trained in the prevention, identification and referral of cases of gender based violence (GBV). ■ 1,022 sheltered adults and 728 children and adolescents participated in cine-forums on GBV. ■ Seven Violence Prevention Commissions were established. ■ Seven Actions Plans for the prevention of violence were developed. <p>Institutions prepared to respond to the problem of gender based violence within one month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 11 institutions have analyzed the normative and legal framework to analyze the responsibilities of each one during emergency situations. ■ 11 institutions have participated in the elaboration of procedures manual for the prevention and attention of gender based violence in shelters. ■ SINAPRED has developed an information system to collect information on gender based violence in the shelters. ■ INIM has begun paying more attention to women and girls victims of gender based violence in emergency situations. 				<p>Direct visits including focus groups with the sheltered population.</p> <p>Meetings with shelter coordinators and staff from attending institutions.</p> <p>Monthly inter-institutional meetings.</p>	

WHO- HEALTH							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-066	Total Project Budget	\$ 300,000	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached	The benefits between women, children and men are substantially different, as you can see in the table of sex, women were 66 per cent of the beneficiaries.	
PROJECT TITLE	Re-establishing health services in community and shelters	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 72,024	Individuals	14,216		21,116
				Female	6,900		15,315
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 72,024	Male	7,316		5,801
				Total individuals (Female and male)	14,216		21,116
				Of total, children under 5	Not defined		2,088
				TOTAL	14,216	21,116	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
To keep functioning health services in shelters and communities affected by heavy rains and floods.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centres and health posts in the areas affected by the floods in the SILAIS of Managua, Chinandega, Esteli and León have provided health services; comprehensive mobile health brigades have gone to communities that are difficult to access to bring health services closer to the population. 64 shelters visited and provided population health services. 23, 205 consultations in health, proportionate to the population of the affected communities. <p>Please Note: <i>The integrated brigades in health, engaged in medical care, counselling, vector control, controlling the quality of water, controlling environmental health.</i></p>				<p>In the PAHO-WHO representation, organized a multidisciplinary team of professionals from Health Services, Health Surveillance Health and Environment and Disasters.</p> <p>The above team conducted the following activities in the prioritized SILAIS, Chinandega, León, Managua y Esteli.</p> <p>Set actions for the reinstatement of health services, health surveillance, health and environment to develop in the affected communities.</p> <p>Visit the SILAIS benefit during the development of planned activities.</p> <p>Administrative area visit expenditure tracking and accountability for funds provided. The review of technical reports submitted by technical areas and the representative of SILAIS.</p> <p>Evaluation mechanisms used are those contained in the Letters Agreements and review technical reports submitted by the operational sections of each of the SILAIS.</p>	

WHO-HEALTH						
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-067	Total Project Budget	\$ 96,271	Beneficiaries		Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached	
PROJECT TITLE	Disinfection and drinking water surveillance in shelters and health centres	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 74,806	Individuals	8,000	76,776
				Female	4,000	39,156
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 74,806	Male	4,000	37,620
				Total individuals (Female and male)	8,000	76,776
				Of total, children under 5	4,000	6,909
				TOTAL	14,216	76,776
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES			MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
<p>Improve access and use of safe drinking water with emphasis on shelters and health centres to reduce the incidence of water-related diseases to levels below initial levels..</p>		<p>Indicators on the quality of water services, such as continuity, quantity and quality. The integrated health brigade has made the effort to visit affected communities, to ensure that the quality of water through the distribution of 12796 litres of chlorine, in 237 communities in three reported SILAIS; in the aftermath of the floods, providing people with shelter became a priority.</p> <p>Indicators on the proper use of water supplies, such as efficiency and hygienic behaviour Cleaning efforts in areas where there has been an overwhelming amount of debris washed away by water that has been accumulated.</p> <p>Talks aimed at involving the local population who have been given 477 educational lectures with topics on the use and care of the water, the importance of maintaining cleanliness in the shelters and in the community.</p> <p>Incidences of water-related diseases during the project.</p> <p>Actions on how to care for and use water, cleaning shelters and communities, medical care for the integrated health brigades, helped reduce diarrhoeal outbreaks, dengue, leptospirosis (with medication for prophylaxis, which the Government has prioritized as a health policy.</p>			<p>In the PAHO-WHO representation, organized a multidisciplinary team of professionals from Health Services, Health Surveillance Health and Environment and Disasters.</p> <p>The above team conducted the following activities in prioritized SILAIS, Chinandega, León, Managua y Estelí.</p> <p>Actions for reinstating health services, health surveillance, health and environment to develop in the affected communities.</p> <p>Visit the SILAIS benefit while developing and planning activities.</p> <p>Administrative Area visits, tracking expenditure and accountability for funds provided.</p> <p>Reviewing technical reports submitted by technical areas and the SILAIS representation.</p> <p>Evaluation mechanisms used are those contained in the Letters Agreements and review technical reports submitted by the operational sections of each of the SILAIS.</p>	

WHO - HEALTH

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-WHO-068	Total Project Budget	\$ 328,500	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Disease surveillance and vector control activities	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 115,307	Individuals	106,000	328,718	
				Female	35,700	167,646	
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 115,307	Male	34,300	158,622	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	106,000	328,718	
				Of total, children under 5	Not defined	Not defined	
				TOTAL	70,000	328,718*	
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Contribute to strengthening local capacities for monitoring, early warning and response to outbreak control.		<p>SILAIS mostly affected by the intense rains, have the basic capability to respond to outbreak control and surveillance.</p> <p>Although the funds for surveillance and vector control were received quite late, they served to strengthen actions initiated in the different SILAIS, which allowed reducing outbreaks that occurred in October, November and December in cyclic form.</p> <p>100 per cent of SILAIS most affected by intense rains initiated alert and response actions for outbreak control in the first 48 hours</p> <p>The CERF funds, played an important role in strengthening anti-epidemic actions by SILAIS, to strengthen action days after floods: over 106 thousand rubbish dumps were removed, more than 211 thousand garbage dumps were treated, abate was applied to more than 52 thousand homes, with consumption greater than the 3700 kg of abate. It made it possible to protect the population against epidemics: it is important to emphasize community participation, the municipal mayoralties, NGOs and other institutions.</p> <p>*The initial plan was for 70 thousand people in benefits and shelters to benefit directly,, but the actions of spraying for vector control have indirectly benefitted 258,718 people out of a total of 328,718 people.</p>				<p>In the PAHO-WHO representation, organized a multidisciplinary team of professionals from Health Services, Health Surveillance Health and Environment and Disasters.</p> <p>The above team conducted the following activities in SILAIS, Chinandega, León, Managua y Estelí, which were a priority.</p> <p>Set actions for the reinstatement of health services, health surveillance, health and environment to develop in the affected communities.</p> <p>Visit the SILAIS benefit during the development of planned activities.</p> <p>Administrative area visits expenditure tracking and accountability for funds provided.</p> <p>Review of technical reports submitted by technical areas and SILAIS representation..</p> <p>Evaluation mechanisms used are those contained in the Letters Agreements and review technical reports submitted by the operational sections of each of SILAIS.</p>	

UNICEF - HEALTH/NUTRITION

CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-CEF-061-B	Total Project Budget	\$ 60,968	Beneficiaries			Gender Equity
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Monitoring nutrition on children, pregnant and breastfeeding women in shelters during floods of October 2011	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 60,968	Individuals	10,146	5,670	Children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women in affected communities.
				Female		2,892	
				Male		2,778	
				Total individuals (Female and male)	10,146	5,670	
				Of total, children under 5	5,462	1,644	
TOTAL	10,146	5,670					
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 60,968				
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	
Avoid acute malnutrition during the emergency situation.		<p>204 health officials trained in seven SILAIS. Communication materials have been designed and are ready for reproduction. The original outcome was that the malnutrition situation has increased in less than 10 per cent among the attended population from the shelters (according to the ENDESA, our baseline in rural areas was 1.4 per cent). According to the evaluation performed, the severe acute malnutrition measured was of 2.82 per cent, double our baseline).</p> <p>Concerning breastfeeding, the outcome was that at least 60 per cent of children under six month are breastfeeding in at least 80 per cent of the shelters. The result found was that 59.5 per cent were breastfeeding, although only 15.6 per cent of those younger than six months were exclusively breastfeeding.</p>				Monitoring and evaluation of the actions have taken place in close collaboration with the MoH. Data will be collected with the support of mentioned govt. institution at the local level, during and after the intervention.	

FAO - AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS/ FOOD SECURITY																													
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-FAO-042	Total Project Budget	\$ 1,700,000	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiaries</th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individuals</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,617</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>2,498</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total individuals (Female and male)</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>4,115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of total, children under 5</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>8,230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>12,345</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Individuals			Female	5,000	1,617	Male	5,000	2,498	Total individuals (Female and male)	10,000	4,115	Of total, children under 5	15,000	8,230	TOTAL	25,000	12,345	Gender Equity	
Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached																											
Individuals																													
Female	5,000	1,617																											
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Total individuals (Female and male)	10,000	4,115																											
Of total, children under 5	15,000	8,230																											
TOTAL	25,000	12,345																											
PROJECT TITLE	Immediate assistance to prevent food losses, restore food production and livelihoods of vulnerable farmers affected by DT 12E in 26 municipalities	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 370,862				<p>The project is supporting the establishment of household gardens in order to improve their diet. 80 a percentage of the household are female headed, with pregnant women, children and elderly.</p> <p>It is important to mention that planting basic grains is normally an activity carried out by men, even if the support is directed to the family</p>																						
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Report to January 31, 2012 Ongoing (April 2012).	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 370,862																										
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS																							
<p>The main objective of the project is to support 5,000 food insecure families by restoring short-term food production and the prevention of food losses in departments affected by tropical depression 12 E.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identifying affected farmers in all communities with irrigated conditions. ■ Coordination with local stakeholders, city hall, MAGFOR, INTA and other stakeholders. ■ Purchasing and distributing seeds (corn, beans, vegetables) and fertilizers. ■ Supporting the restoration of land belonging to 1731 farmers by planting 285 hectares of beans, 221 hectares of corn and establishing 1,000 small gardens. ■ Distributing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bean farmers: 80 pounds of certified red bean seed and a quintal of complete fertilizer. ○ Corn farmers: 34 pounds of certified corn seed and a quintal of urea fertilizer. ○ Vegetable farmers: vegetable seeds (tomato, onion, and squash). ■ Small seed banks are currently being identified, which will be provided with silos in order to ensure the safe storage of seeds suitable for planting in the coming seasons. 				<p>Monitoring and evaluation is performed by a team hired by the project, which is directly on the ground following up on actions, gathering weekly data from the field and reporting monthly to the project coordinator.</p> <p>Comment: In the early months of the project, the distribution of seed and fertilizer for the farmers who had irrigation conditions was prioritized. In late February, small metal silos seed banks will be distributed. The project is being implemented in 23 of the 26 municipalities originally planned, since 3 municipalities did not present irrigation conditions.</p>																							

UNDP-EARLY RECOVERY							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	11-UDP-017	Total Project Budget	\$1,350,000	Beneficiaries		Reached	Gender Equity The beneficiary selection processes were established, giving priority to women and young people. Training modules will be developed ensuring the participation of women and young people. It is estimated that 50 per cent of beneficiaries will be women.
				Targeted			
Individuals	11,650						
Female	2,738						
Male	2,738						
PROJECT TITLE	Housing rehabilitation and reconstruction and generation of temporary employment	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 229,438	Total individuals (Female and male)			
				Targeted	11,650		
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Ongoing	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$206,938	Of total, children under 5			
				Targeted	6,175		
TOTAL				Targeted	11,650		
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
To facilitate emergency relief operation and the initial stabilization of livelihoods for the affected people through Cash-for-Work scheme.		<p>The project started in February of 2012 and will end in May 2012. Progress to date has been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The coordination between UNDP- NGOS and the Government of Nicaragua has been established through the INVUR. ■ Agreements signed between UNDP and the NGO (Habitat for the world and GVC Germany) ■ Funds have been disbursed to NGOS. ■ The mechanism of work at the local level between NGOs and the local government have been established. ■ Workings at the local level groups have been organized to implement the Cash-for-Work scheme. ■ Local promoters have been trained. 				<p>A monitoring system has been established. It is as follows::</p> <p>Bi-monthly reports.</p> <p>Monthly coordination meetings.</p>	

ANNEX 2. CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NGOS AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

CERF PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER/ SECTOR	AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NAME	PARTNER TYPE	TOTAL CERF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PARTNER US\$	DATE FIRST INSTALLMENT TRANSFERRED	START DATE OF CERF FUNDED ACTIVITIES BY PARTNER	Comments/ Remarks
11-CEF-061-A	WASH	UNICEF	BUSF	INGO	48,293.75	13/12/2011	15/12/2011	
11-CEF-061-A	WASH	UNICEF	Nicaraguan Red Cross	NGO	13,295.68	13/12/2011	15/12/2011	
11-FPA-050	Shelters	UNFPA	MIFAN	Government	4,000,00	22/12/2011	16/01/2012	
11-FPA-050	Shelters	UNFPA	SINAPRED	Government	4,086,87	28/12/2011	16/01/2012	
11-WHO-066	Health	PAHO/WHO	Ministry of Health	Government	40,520,70	15/11/2011	18/11/2011	
11-WHO-067	Health	PAHO/WHO	Ministry of Health	Government	21,266,47	14/11/2011	18/11/2011	
11-WHO-068	Health	PAHO/WHO	Ministry of Health	Government	70,196,00	22/11/2011	25/11/2011	
11-CEF-061-B	Health/ Nutrition	UNICEF	MoH	Government	42,500,00	30/11/2011	15/01/2012	
11-IOM-043	Shelters	IOM	MIFAN	Government	13,000,00	30/11/2011	13/02/2012	
11-UDP-017	Early Recovery	UNDP	Agro Acción Alemana	NGO	96,700,00	14/02/2012	14/02/2012	
11-UDP-017	Early Recovery	UNDP	Habitat para la Humanidad	NGO	96,700,00	16/02/2012	16/02/2012	

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

BUSH	United Firemen without Borders
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
ENACAL	Nicaraguan Aqueduct and Sewers Company
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GRUN	Government of Reconciliation and National Unity
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
INIM	Nicaraguan Women's Institute
INTA	Nicaraguan Institute for Agricultural Technology
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MAGFOR	Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry
MIFAN	Ministry of Family and Children
MINED	Ministry of Education and Culture
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MoE	Ministry of Education and Culture
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
RC	Resident Coordinator
SINAPRED	National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Attention of Disasters
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Manager Team
UNETT	United Nations Emergency Technical Team
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNS	United Nations System
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme