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Country Programme - Nicaragua (2013-2018)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Nicaragua, Republic of (NI)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Over the last decade, Nicaragua experienced a stable GDP growth - averaging 5 percent in the past five years [1]-, switching from being a low-income country to a lower middle-income country in 2008 [2]. Nevertheless, it still ranks as the **second poorest country in Latin America** with a per capita gross national income of USD 1,940. Although the country's human development index score rose by 32 percent between 1980 and 2014, the benefits of economic development are unequally distributed [3]. Nearly 30 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line, and close to 8.3 percent live in extreme poverty [4]. Poverty levels are highest in rural areas, where more than 50 percent of the population is poor. Over 40 percent of Nicaragua's 6 million people live in rural areas [5].

Nicaragua is vulnerable to **natural disasters**, ranking as the fourth most affected country worldwide in the last 20 years, according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2017 [6]. Recurrent earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, droughts, and landslides threaten particularly the most vulnerable people. This leads to delays in addressing poverty, environmental degradation and food insecurity [7]. During the past three years, Nicaragua has been affected by a drought, which has impacted the Dry Corridor. Drought resulted in livestock and agricultural losses, increased market prices (especially basic grains); and the drying-up of water sources [8]. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), although agriculture is the main economic activity - engaging 70 per cent of the population and accounting for 20 per cent of the national GDP - Nicaragua continues to be a food deficit country. It is also one of the 14 countries worldwide with the highest levels of food insecurity.

Limited employment opportunities and low incomes are among the main constraints to food security and sustainable development [9]. Furthermore, food production and availability are affected by the inefficient use of land and water, lack of agricultural inputs and limited access to credit by smallholders. These factors also prevent **farmers** from **accessing formal markets** and improving their economic situation.

Despite progress on **gender equality** over the past years, gender gaps remain particularly high with regards to decision-making and control over assets at both professional and household level [10]. Gender imbalances are more frequent in rural areas, where traditional gender roles are part of the local culture. As a result, women smallholder farmers face significant challenges to access to formal markets, including lack of access to credit and services.

Over the past decade, Nicaragua has been seeking to improve the nutritional status of an important portion of its population. Yet, **stunting** continues to affect the most vulnerable groups. According to the 2011-2012 National Demographic and Health Survey, 17 percent of Nicaraguan children aged 0-59 months are stunted, with no significant differences between boys and girls. The highest stunting rates are registered in the departments of Madriz (30 percent), Jinotega and Nueva Segovia (28 percent), all located in the northern Dry Corridor.

According to the Ministry of Health, Nicaragua has one of the lowest **HIV prevalence rates** in Central America (in 2015, about 8,200 people – or 0.24 percent of the population – were reported to live with HIV). However, actual figures could be up to five times higher. The highest prevalence of HIV is registered in the departments of Managua and Chinandega. More men than women are affected, with an estimated 1.39 men for every woman. Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) coverage is 57 percent, reaching nearly 2,500 people. According to the Ministry of Health, 73 percent of children and 52 percent of pregnant women receiving ART live in Managua and Chinandega.

Finally, **access to primary schooling** has been improving in recent years, with the national enrolment rate among primary school children standing at over 90 percent [11]. Such progress, however, has not reached the indigenous areas of the country. According to the Ministry of Education, 37 percent of primary-aged children in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (RACCN) and approximately 30 percent in Jinotega are not enrolled in school. Moreover, school attendance not continuous. The average number of years in school in RACCN is only 3 years, with dropout rates amounting to 15 percent (and 13 percent in Jinotega) [12]. The ratio between boys and girls enrolled in primary school is close to equal.

[1] World Bank (2016) Nicaragua

[2] Organisation for Economic Development Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2016) History of DAC Lists of aid recipient countries.

[3] United Nations Development Programme (2015) Human Development Report: Nicaragua

[4] National Institute of Statistics (INIDE) (2014) National Livelihood Survey (EMNV) 2014

[5] World Bank (2015) Rural Population: Nicaragua

[6] Germanwatch (2016) Global Climate Risk Index 2017: Who Suffers Most From Extreme Weather Events? Weather-related Loss Events in 2015 and 1996-2015

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2008 and 2010. Nicaragua: Climate Change Effects on Agriculture. Santiago de Chile.

[7] SINAPRED (2015) Política Nacional de Gestión Integral de Reducción del Riesgo a Desastres 2015-2016.

[8] Reliefweb (2014) PMA contribuye con la reducción del impacto de la sequía en Nicaragua

[9] WFP (2014) Study on Gender Empowerment and Gender Based Violence in the Context of WFP's P4P Programme in Nicaragua.

[10] Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal (2009) Política de Seguridad y Soberanía Alimentaria y Nutricional Desde el Sector Público Agropecuario y Rural

[11] MINED (2014) Nicaragua: Revisión Nacional 2015 de la Educación para Todos

[12] Eduquemos & UNICEF (2011) Situación y Perspectivas en Nicaragua para Universalizar una Educación Primaria de Calidad

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Nicaragua places strong emphasis on food security and poverty reduction and has promoted targeted policies and programmes to end stunting in children, increase access to quality education, improve sustainable family agriculture, while enhancing emergency preparedness. The national goals on food security are

outlined in the Food Security and Sovereignty Law (2009); the National Plan for Human Development (2012-2016); the National Programme towards the Eradication of Child Chronic Undernutrition (2008-2015); and the Zero Hunger programme. These documents highlight the importance of fighting hunger and the need for a comprehensive approach on food security. The Government also promotes the Productive Bonus Programme and the Solidarity Programme (CRISSOL), aimed to foster food security in rural areas by supporting smallholder farmers.

Throughout the last decade, the Government adopted several steps to reduce **stunting, anaemia, and infectious diseases**. In 2008, the Government launched a programme for the eradication of chronic undernutrition in children, setting targets on various key interventions: the implementation of deworming campaigns; the distribution of fortified food to the most vulnerable groups of the population; the distribution of micronutrient packages with iron, folic acid, and vitamin A for pregnant and lactating women and children under five; and the implementation of vaccination campaigns, including against the rotavirus.

The **National School Meals Programme** is another important tool to ensure children's access to nutritious food and promote school enrollment and attendance in remote regions. In many WFP targeted indigenous communities, school meals are the only safety net with an outreach to remote regions, as there are no other institutions to provide basic services and assistance. The National School Meals Programme is also a shock-responsive safety net, as it can rapidly increase the assistance provided to populations affected by climatic shocks, such as droughts. This emergency assistance is key in preventing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms by affected populations, such as pulling children out of school.

In Nicaragua, WFP consolidated its role as a key government partner in food security. All WFP programmes are jointly designed with government counterparts, ensuring coherence and complementarity with national priorities and programmes. In 2016, WFP provided school meals in remote regions, which were difficult to access for the National School Meals Programme. WFP also complemented the national maternal health programmes – led by the Ministry of Health – with the distribution of fortified foods to vulnerable pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-36 months in areas with the highest prevalence of stunting.

WFP also supported the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED), particularly its national plan for emergency preparedness. In addition, WFP assisted HIV patients in food-insecure areas through municipal health centres. Finally, WFP worked with the Nicaraguan Institute of Agriculture Technology (INTA) to strengthen the capacity of farmer organisations and their members to get access to markets.

In line with the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) and through inter-agency working groups, WFP also collaborates with other UN agencies. In particular, in 2016, WFP started engaging with the Pan-American Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) to ensure a comprehensive coverage of the nutrition and health needs of vulnerable groups.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP supports government efforts to achieve Zero Hunger by strengthening national capacities and programmes, whilst providing food and nutrition assistance to highly vulnerable populations, located in some of the most remote and hard-to-reach areas. In 2016, WFP continued providing technical assistance to government partners in the areas of nutrition, school meals, relief and disaster risk reduction. Additionally, WFP further strengthened its partnership with strategic actors, such as the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED).

Country programme (CP) 200434 – approved budget: USD 36.2 million. Duration: 6 years (2013-2018)

The country programme aims at: i) providing nutritional support to pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children under three years old in municipalities at risk of food insecurity; ii) strengthening the national school meals programme and extending coverage; iii) assisting populations affected by HIV; and iv) supporting smallholder farmers in rural Nicaragua. These activities support WFP Strategic Objectives 3 (reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).

Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200490: "Restoring Food Security and Livelihoods for Vulnerable Groups Affected by Recurrent Shocks in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua" - approved budget: USD 194 million, of which USD 14 million for Nicaragua. Duration: four years (2014-2017)

This operation is aimed at supporting national response to and recovery from the effects of natural disasters on the food security of vulnerable people in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Activities of this Regional PRRO are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of saving lives, protecting livelihoods and helping establish

food security through relief and recovery assistance. In Nicaragua, WFP strengthens the capacity of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) to improve national emergency preparedness.

Regional project: "Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness in High Risk Countries in Central America" – budget for Nicaragua: USD 115,500. Duration: 5 years (2013-2017)

This project - funded by the UK Department for International Development (DfID) - complements the PRRO to strengthen national systems for disaster management in four countries in Central America. Activities include building and strengthening of national early warning systems and communication channels. The project will also develop a common understanding of risk that becomes the focus of national/regional planning.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Nicaragua has a **resource mobilisation strategy** aimed at securing more predictable funding and broaden its traditional donor base, including collaboration with the private sector and foundations. The strategy also entails the production of communication materials to reflect WFP contribution towards strengthening national capacities to enhance food security and nutrition.

In 2016, the country office was involved in various WFP pilot initiatives, including resource-based planning and macro-advance financing. The **resource-based planning** aimed at introducing a realistic approach to planning, based on expected resources and prioritisation of activities; while the **macro-advance financing** - an internal lending facility - enabled the country office to advance funds from WFP headquarters multilateral accounts, based on a solid funding forecast. With these new tools, funding was available at the end of the first quarter of 2016 to meet the yearly requirements of the country office resource-based plan. Having secured short-term funding, the country office was able to focus on building new partnerships and procuring commodities when prices were more favourable, maximising resource efficiency.

In 2016, the resource mobilisation strategy was effective in securing new funding. The **European Union** and the **Russian Federation** joined the country programme's donor team, providing new contributions to support resilience building activities in the Dry Corridor. **Canada** remains WFP's largest donor in Nicaragua, followed by **Switzerland** and the **Government of Nicaragua**. WFP also received funding from the **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia** and the **private sector**. Under the Regional PRRO 200490, resources were received from **USAID**.

In-kind contributions represented 40 percent of overall resources received in 2016. All donor funds received under the country programme were earmarked; 70 percent were slated for school meals and 18 percent to support smallholder farmers in connecting to markets. The remaining 12 percent was earmarked for the mother-and-child health and HIV components. The school meals programme was WFP's largest activity, representing 80 percent of its overall budget and the largest government social safety net.

Despite resource mobilisation efforts, no funds for nutritional activities for pregnant and lactating women and HIV patients have been received since the start of the country programme. In 2016, the use of the macro-advance financing tool enabled WFP to reach the targeted vulnerable populations with food assistance.

Donor contributions were also slated for capacity strengthening activities. WFP was able to use 15 percent of its available resources to strengthen national programmes including: the National School Meal Programme, smallholder agriculture programmes, maternal and child health monitoring, as well as emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Capacity strengthening activities included training sessions for government staff and distribution of basic supplies for national, regional, and local institutions, ensuring better preparation to address and prevent hunger and stunting, and increase school attendance.

Achievements at Country Level

Over the past 45 years, WFP consolidated its role as a technical advisor to the Government, achieving significant results. One of these was the shift of the **School Meals Programme** from a WFP-led initiative to a nationally-owned programme in 2007. The School Meals programme is currently the largest national social safety net and reaches over 1.2 million children in pre- and primary public schools [1]. In 2016, WFP provided direct food assistance to all targeted pre- and primary schoolchildren located in 12 municipalities of the departments of Jinotega and the North Autonomous Caribbean Region. WFP also continued providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education - particularly to its Comprehensive Programme for School Nutrition (PINE for its acronym in Spanish) unit, focusing on nutrition needs, technical assistance to government staff, enhanced resilience to climatic shocks (school gardens) and school infrastructure.

With regards to **nutrition** activities, WFP has been providing nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable groups through fortified food, as well as technical support to national and local health authorities. One major achievement over the last decade was WFP's advocacy and advisory during the drafting of the food fortification laws [2]. In 2016, WFP assisted over 7,000 children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women with specialised nutritious food to support government efforts in reducing stunting in the Dry Corridor. Moreover, WFP advanced providing technical assistance and equipment to the Ministry of Health, both at the national and local level. In particular, WFP supported local health centres in providing counselling sessions to pregnant and lactating women on nutrition,

health and hygiene good practices. The Government's firm commitment to end hunger, supported by WFP, has halved the prevalence of stunting over the past 10 years, combined with a reduction in the prevalence of anaemia and Vitamin A deficiency in children under five [3].

As part of WFP support to **farmer organisations**, smallholder farmers continued to improve their access to assets, services, and formal markets. Compared to 2015, farmer organisations obtained a higher surplus of grains and a larger portion of their produce was sold to new buyers at better prices. They also enhanced partnerships with other stakeholders and with other farmers' organisations. Additionally, as a result of WFP's Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, by the end of 2016 more women had strengthened their decision-making roles and access to agricultural assets.

WFP has been supporting the Government with disaster risk management and **emergency preparedness and response** for more than 40 years. Over the past five years, government requests for WFP food assistance in the aftermath of natural disasters have significantly decreased, as a result of increased emergency response capacity. Consequently, WFP's efforts have shifted from direct assistance towards technical assistance. In 2016, WFP promoted national training sessions and simulation exercises, sharing emergency food security evaluation tools, including the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment and the Seasonal Livelihood Planning. WFP also provided equipment for local and national delegations, in order to further enhance the government response capacity.

In the framework of the **Regional PRRO**, WFP provided food assistance through the government social safety net programme (school meals), covering not only drought-affected children in pre and primary schools, but also food-insecure households in the Dry Corridor. School meals were used as shock-responsive safety net in response to the drought. WFP **also carried out** emergency simulation exercises to strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions. In particular, training sessions were facilitated to staff of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED), covering key issues such as food storage during emergencies and the preparation of Emergency Food Security Assessments using WFP methodology.

[1] Consejo de Comunicación y Ciudadanía (2016) Compromiso de Plan de Buen Gobierno 2017-2021

[2] According to these national regulations, rice must be fortified with folic acid, iron, Vitamin B and Zinc; salt must contain iodine; sugar must include Vitamin A; and flour must be fortified with iron and other micronutrients. Sources: La Gaceta (2014) Norma Técnica Obligatoria Nicaragüense. Fortificación del Arroz; Ministry of Health (2013) Evaluación del Programa de Monitoreo de Alimentos Fortificados (Sal, Azúcar y Harina), (2012).

[3] 2011-2012 National Demographic and Health Survey

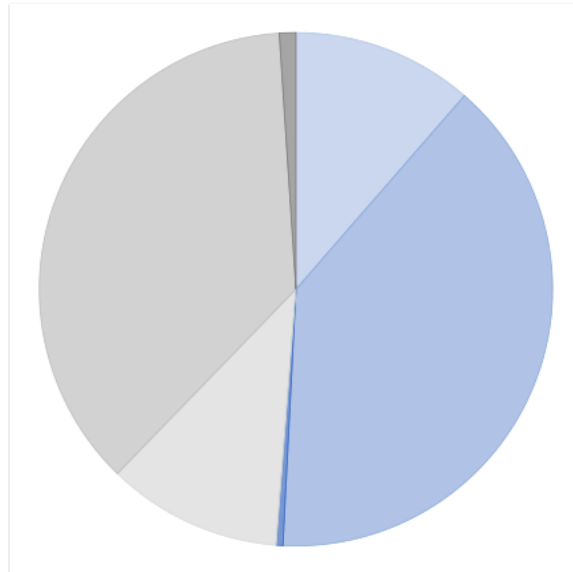


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	35,215	34,029	69,244
Children (5-18 years)	121,757	113,422	235,179
Adults (18 years plus)	1,317	3,212	4,529
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	158,289	150,663	308,952

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,404	286	718	1,168	441	4,018
Regional PRRO	261	0	80	33	-	373
Total Food Distributed in 2016	1,665	286	798	1,201	441	4,392

Supply Chain

WFP established a formal supply chain committee in 2014, composed of resource management, donor relations, programme management, procurement, logistics and finance staff. This committee aims to reduce lead times,

ensure the timely delivery of quality food, analyse the funding situation and make recommendations to WFP management.

In the first quarter of 2016, WFP drafted a procurement plan in order to optimise available resources. Almost 90 percent of the Super Cereal and 57 percent of the vegetable oil was purchased through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) – a corporate mechanism which procures commodities when prices are more favourable and then prepositions them in strategic areas across the world to supply WFP country offices. As a result, lead times and commodity costs were reduced by 30 percent as compared to local suppliers.

All maize and beans were procured locally, of which 72 percent from smallholder farmers. In 2016, WFP piloted the use of forward contracts with local farmers' organisations (a procurement mechanism which enabled WFP to sign contracts before the planting or harvest seasons with an extended delivery date). This mechanism ensured availability of maize and beans from smallholders at a favourable price, while providing a guaranteed demand for the produce of WFP assisted farmer organisations.

All commodities procured internationally or regionally arrived through Port Corinto, from where they were transferred to WFP's main warehouse in Managua. The warehouse was part of the government contribution to WFP programmes and it is managed by the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with WFP.

Food transport is coordinated by WFP with government partners. In 2016, contracts with transport suppliers were signed for a six-month period, mitigating the impact of sudden price peaks.

WFP also expanded its roster of companies to list quality suppliers for both food interventions and technical assistance activities. Through the supply chain committee, food and non-food procurement plans, programme planning and logistics routes were designed and discussed to optimise resource allocation and promote effective coordination. Furthermore, WFP held periodical meetings with government partners to discuss supply chain issues and ensure that vulnerable populations received timely assistance.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	785	-	785
Corn Soya Blend	-	71	71
Maize	970	-	970
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	250	250
Rice	-	1,519	1,519
Vegetable Oil	-	56	56
Total	1,755	1,896	3,651
Percentage	48.1%	51.9%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	497
Vegetable Oil	73
Total	570

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, an external mid-term evaluation of the country programme was carried out. The results of the evaluation highlighted positive results in terms of the country programme's relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. The evaluation team identified six recommendations to improve the country programme's overall performance.

1. Redefine the implementation strategy for mother-and-child health activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Health

In 2016, WFP engaged in discussions with government partners and UN agencies to redefine its nutrition interventions. In particular, the main issues highlighted by the evaluation were the instability and low level of funding, coupled with the insufficient duration of food assistance provided to children aged 6-36 months and pregnant and lactating women, lacking alignment to the 1,000 Days approach. As a response, WFP proposed to extend its nutritional assistance, while reducing the number of beneficiaries. Moreover, WFP proposed to focus these activities on maternal homes, which are part of national safety nets that provide medical and nutritional assistance to vulnerable pregnant women in remote communities in order to reduce maternal mortality. During 2016, WFP also placed strong efforts on advocacy activities with various donors, the Government and the Pan-American Health Organisation, looking for new funding opportunities.

2. Redefine the implementation strategy for activities building household and community resilience

The country programme had originally planned to strengthen community and household resilience through food assistance for assets activities. Due to funding constraints and changes in the national policy on resilience, this component has not been implemented. To align its operations to government priorities, WFP streamlined resilience activities throughout its other activities. For instance, WFP and the Nicaraguan Institute of Agriculture Technology (INTA) are promoting climate resilient good practices in agriculture among assisted smallholder farmers. This will protect their market access in the event of climate shocks. Additionally, through the School Meals Programme, WFP supports the Ministry of Education/Comprehensive Programme of School Nutrition unit in the implementation of school gardens and the provision of training sessions for the school garden committees. Through these activities, participants and schoolchildren learn about the sustainable use of natural resources and basic climate-resilient techniques.

3. Strengthen synergies with other stakeholders in WFP assisted areas

All WFP activities were implemented in collaboration with government partners. However, the evaluation recommended that WFP coordinate its efforts with other stakeholders, in order to reach vulnerable populations and support the Government to achieve Zero Hunger. Therefore, in 2016, WFP held meetings with various UN agencies, non-governmental organisations and donor partners, with the objective to explore potential areas of collaboration. This resulted in the development of a platform for information sharing, which will support further consultations.

4. Redefine WFP's collaboration with the Comprehensive School Nutrition Programme of the Ministry of Education

In view of the increased government capacities to implement the National School Meals Programme, WFP started discussions to design a handover strategy for its school meals activities, while increasing the provision of technical assistance to ensure programme sustainability. WFP shared the Systems Approach for Better Education (SABER) methodology [1] with government counterparts, in order to assess national school meal programmes and identify gaps and strengths. The SABER methodology will include the formulation of an action plan for handover. The Government also expressed interest in a supply chain assessment for its school meal programme, which WFP expects to conduct in the coming years. These aspects will be also taken into account during WFP consultations with the Government for the formulation of WFP's Country Strategy Plan in 2017.

5. Draft a capacity strengthening strategy

WFP's continued shift from the provision of food assistance to capacity strengthening will require detailed strategy. In 2017, WFP plans to conduct a desk review of its capacity strengthening activities and engage in consultations with the Government.

6. Enhance synergies between activities of the country programme and the Regional PRRO

Since the National School Meals Programme has been used a shock-responsive safety net, WFP linked its school meals activities to its drought response implemented under the Regional Protracted Relief and Response Operation (PRRO). At the same time, the school meals programme was linked to activities that support smallholder farmers, offering a platform to sell their grains to institutional markets. In 2016, all maize and beans distributed for school meals were purchased from local smallholder farmers. Furthermore, at the end of 2016, WFP added capacity

strengthening activities in disaster preparedness and risk management to the country programme.

A **mid-term review** was also conducted for the **regional PRRO** (200490). In the case of Nicaragua, the review recommended that WFP use a **greater flexibility in terms of activity types and transfer modalities** and their combinations, linking cash-based transfers, nutrition activities and capacity development. The implementation of this recommendation is still ongoing. Following the review, WFP Nicaragua aligned transfer modalities to government priorities. Instead of using food-assistance-for assets or general food distributions to respond to the negative effects of El Niño, WFP distributed food assistance through schools meals. In consultations with the Government, this assistance aimed at ensuring that children received a complete food basket to prevent school drop-out and to supplement household resources by ensuring that children received at least two meals in schools.

[1] The SABER methodology was jointly designed by WFP and the World Bank

Emergency Preparedness in Nicaragua: The Case of Hurricane Otto

Over the last five years, WFP's cooperation with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) contributed to fostering a more effective national emergency response system. In particular, in 2016 WFP focused mainly on strengthening SINAPRED's national capacity development programme both at the national and local levels, providing technical assistance, equipment and facilitating training sessions. Four emergency simulation exercises were carried-out by SINAPRED at national level with WFP support. The largest emergency simulation exercise ("Safeguarding Lives") included the participation of more than half a million people nation-wide, reaching 152 out of the 153 municipalities in the country. It also included the evacuation of 82 communities at highest risk of a tsunami threat. Moreover, WFP provided technical equipment to SINAPRED (particularly the national Emergency Task Force), including radios, Wi-Fi systems and other ICT materials. Supplies were also provided to firefighters for search and rescue efforts. WFP also shared food security assessment tools for emergencies (such as the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment) with SINAPRED staff. These activities contributed to fostering a culture of disaster prevention among national and local authorities, which was particularly useful to face the Hurricane Otto emergency and protect the most vulnerable populations.

On 21 November 2016, a tropical storm approached the Southern Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (RACCS region), rapidly turning into a category 2 hurricane. According to forecasts, Hurricane Otto was expected to hit one of the most vulnerable and poorest region of country, characterised by weak infrastructure, inadequate access to basic services and hard to reach communities. A few days before the Hurricane impacted Nicaragua, a team of WFP and SINAPRED staff flew to RACCS to finalise a logistics capacity assessment to identify logistics routes, available resources at community level, helicopter landing sites, telecommunications equipment, potential stakeholders and transport suppliers.

Building on WFP's technical assistance to enhance emergency preparedness and response, the Government of Nicaragua activated its early warning and disaster risk reduction system and set-up operations in the municipality of Bluefields, the largest city in the South Caribbean region. Within 24 hours, more than 10,000 people were evacuated to emergency shelters and safe areas. SINAPRED deployed mobile hospitals, rescue teams and prepositioned food and supplies to prepare for the impact of the hurricane. In collaboration with WFP, SINAPRED distributed 7,500 flyers on good practices in hurricane emergencies to the population at risk in the Southern Caribbean region.

Hurricane Otto made its landfall on 25 November at noon in the municipality of San Juan de Dios on the southern tip of Nicaragua, bordering Costa Rica. Within an hour from Hurricane Otto's landfall, a strong earthquake with magnitude 6.4 in the Richter scale was perceived on the Pacific coast, activating a tsunami alert. A state of National Emergency was declared and SINAPRED's local delegations activated their protocols to protect the populations at risk. In the aftermath of the hurricane and earthquake, damages were quickly assessed, food was distributed to the affected population and recovery operation swiftly began.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The country programme aims at supporting the Government in breaking the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition and hunger, focusing on capacity strengthening activities. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 (Reducing risk and enabling people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger), all country programme activities are geared towards the national development plans related to food security and nutrition: the Human Development Plan, the Programme towards the Eradication of Child Chronic Malnutrition, the National School Meals Programme, National Strategy for the Agricultural Sector, and the HIV Plan.

Originally, the country programme entailed five components, which were jointly formulated with the Government to address undernutrition, low educational indicators in the most food insecure regions, inadequate farming practices and insufficient market access of smallholder farmers.

Component 1 – Provide nutritional support for vulnerable groups, aimed at preventing chronic malnutrition and reduce prevalence of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women and children under 2, by offering mother and child health activities that supported their nutritional intake (Strategic Objective 4).

Component 2 – Support access to education, aimed at increasing enrolment and attendance among pre- and primary school-aged children by providing school meals and strengthening the National School Feeding Programme (Strategic Objective 4).

Component 3 – Enhance household and community resilience, aimed to enhance the resilience of vulnerable rural communities and households through food assistance for assets and food assistance for training activities (Strategic Objective 3). Implementation of this component was reviewed following changes in government policies and strategies on resilience. As a result, WFP streamlined resilience activities within the country programme, focusing on capacity strengthening and technical assistance.

Component 4 – Support mitigation and safety nets, aimed at mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS on individuals and households through sustainable safety nets, with the objective to improve participants' treatment uptake and adherence (Strategic Objective 4).

Component 5 – Support smallholder farmers and their access to markets, aimed at increasing smallholder farmer productivity and quality of produce, to connect farmers to markets and to integrate local purchases into food-based national safety nets (Strategic Objective 3).



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,595,640
Direct Support Costs	6,229,621
Food and Related Costs	24,044,087
Indirect Support Costs	2,370,854
Total	36,240,203

Project Activities

In 2016, WFP portfolio of activities aimed at supporting pregnant and lactating women, children under 3, school-aged children, HIV patients and smallholder farmers in the most vulnerable regions of the country. Gender, climate change adaptation and resilience were streamlined in all project activities for an integral approach to fighting

food insecurity.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger

Outcome SO 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Component 1 – Provide nutritional support for vulnerable groups

In 2016, WFP assisted over 7,000 pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months, in support to the national programme “Towards the Eradication of Child Chronic Undernutrition”. Targeting criteria for children were revised to include children up to 36 months, as requested by the Ministry of Health.

This intervention covered eight municipalities in Nueva Segovia and Madriz regions. These municipalities, located in the Dry Corridor, have among the highest rates of stunting in the country (up to 30 percent), according to the 2011-2012 National Demographic and Health Survey. Recurring natural disasters, particularly droughts, aggravate the food security situation of already vulnerable and poor households.

As part of a health-and-nutrition package, WFP provided fortified food to the targeted population through the Ministry of Health’s rural health posts. WFP’s assistance also included health education, nutrition, hygiene and individual counselling. Participants were required to attend health check-ups at least four times a year to monitor their nutritional status and receive pre and post-natal care, including de-worming, vaccination and preventative health campaigns provided by the Ministry of Health.

Nearly 2,300 targeted women received complementary rations of Super Cereal and vegetable oil and over 4,800 targeted children received Super Cereal with milk.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger

Outcome SO 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Component 2 – Support access to education

WFP continued to be a key partner in strengthening the national School Meals Programme, focusing on technical assistance to the Ministry of Education/Comprehensive Programme for School Nutrition unit.

WFP targeted 12 municipalities in the Jinotega and North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Regions, classified by the WFP vulnerability analysis mapping (2008) as very highly and extremely vulnerable to food insecurity. Targeted municipalities are characterised by low levels of schooling, high drop-out rates, precarious living conditions, and recurrently climatic and meteorological shocks.

In line with the National School Meals Programme strategy, WFP implemented the following activities to fill in operational gaps and strengthen national and local capacity:

- Delivery of school meals to pre-and primary schoolchildren;
- Establishment of and trainings on school gardens;
- Improvement of school infrastructure;
- Training and technical assistance to staff of the Comprehensive Programme for School Nutrition unit on resilience and climate change, food security and nutrition, monitoring, logistics and programme implementation; and
- Training to School Meals Committees at local level on food handling and storage at school level, nutrition, food security and programme implementation.

In 2016, school meals were delivered through the Ministry of Education with the logistics support of WFP. WFP’s expertise in logistics (operating in difficult conditions at a lower costs), ensured timely distribution of school meals to the most vulnerable children in remote areas. Children received a daily breakfast of maize, rice, beans, vegetable oil, Super Cereal, dried fruits, and dried-skimmed milk. In the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, children received wheat flour instead of maize in line with local dietary practices. Wheat flour was provided by the Government.

Strategic Objective 3: Reducing risk and enabling people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome SO 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Component 3 – Enhance household and community resilience

WFP planned to assist communities in eight municipalities of Nueva Segovia and Madriz through food-assistance-for assets and food-assistance-for-training to enhance resilience, access to food and reduce risks. Since the beginning of the country programme, this component has not received any funding. In addition, planned activities were revised following changes in government priorities on resilience. As a result, resilience activities were streamlined throughout the country programme with particular focus on capacity strengthening and technical assistance.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to include resilience issues into its school garden activities. WFP provided training to school garden committees, smallholder farmers, and government technical staff on good agricultural practices, climate resilience and risk management, in collaboration technical staff from the Ministry of Education.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger

Outcome SO 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Component 4 – Support mitigation and safety nets

The country programme supported adherence to anti-retroviral treatment for HIV affected people living in food insecure households in Chinandega and Managua. These two municipalities have the highest prevalence of HIV in the country. The Ministry of Health provided medical attention and educational counselling. WFP originally planned to provide participants with a family food ration, however, the Government requested to increase the number of participants and provide them with individual rations. Participants received rations of beans, rice, vegetable oil and Super Cereal.

At the same time, WFP provided technical assistance to staff of the Ministry of Health in order to strengthen the National HIV Programme, with a rights-based and gender approach.

Strategic Objective 3: Reducing risk and enabling people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

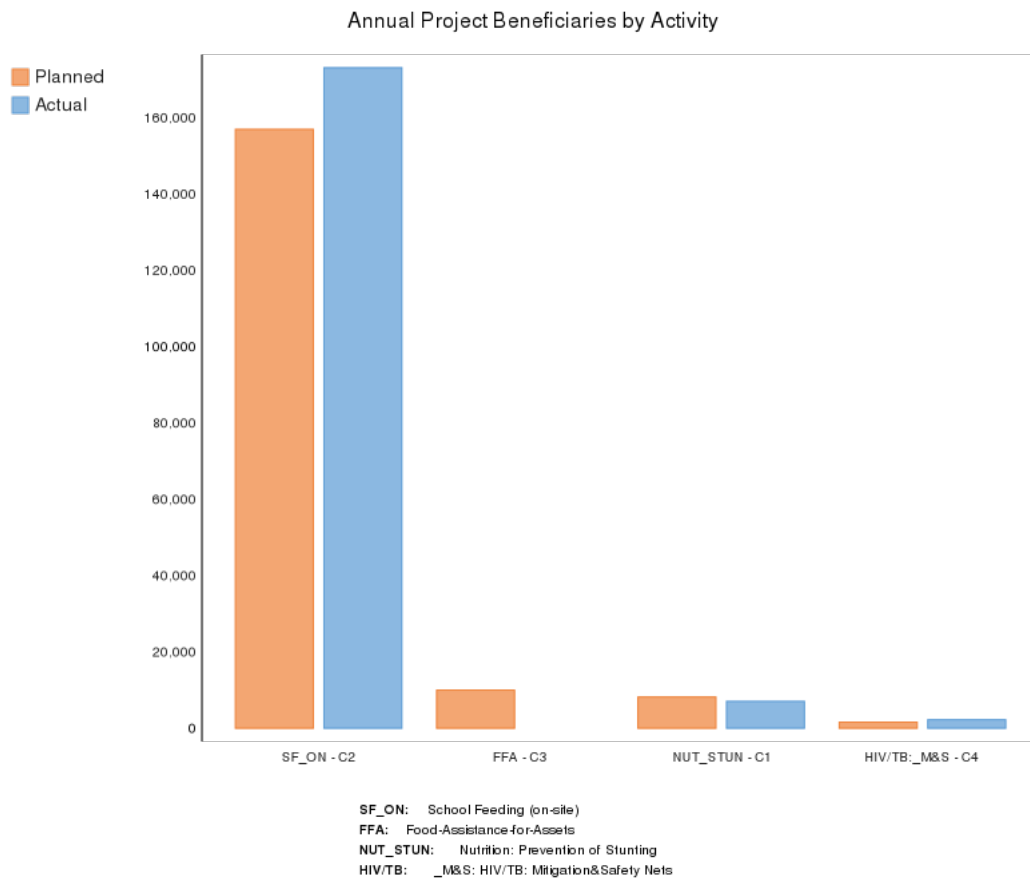
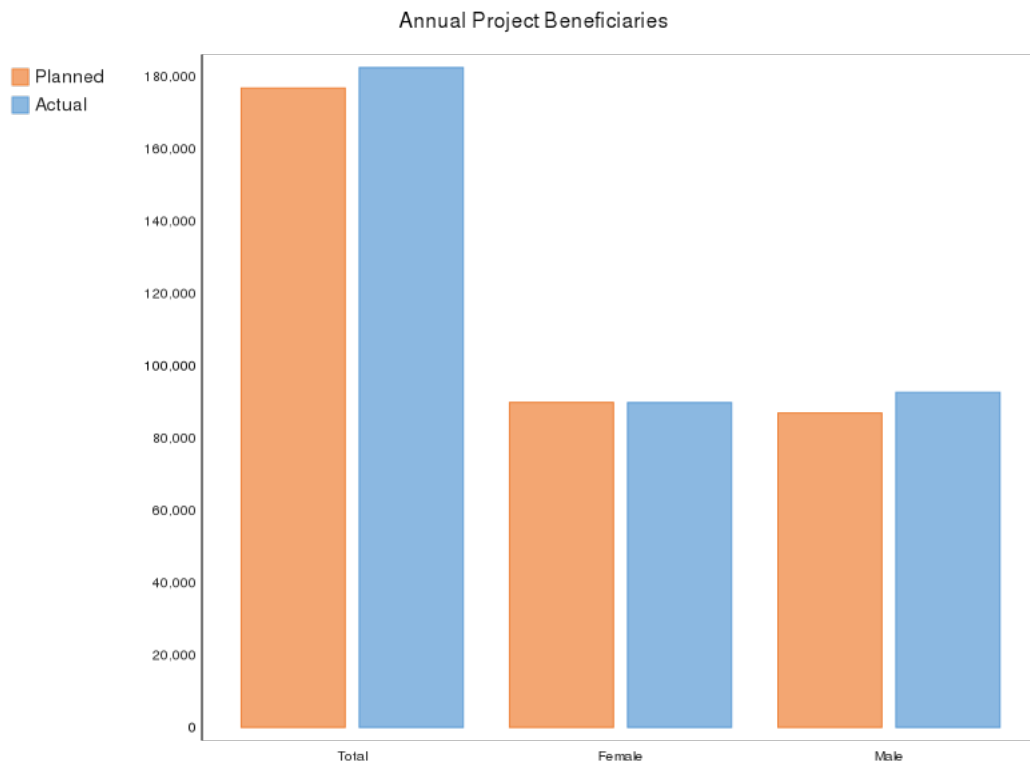
Outcome SO 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Component 5 – Support smallholder farmers and their access to markets

WFP purchased basic grains from small farmers organisations to cover the demand of the school meal programme. WFP supported farmers' organisations with technical assistance to enhance their capacity to meet market demands. Technical assistance covered key topics, such as improvement of grain quality; reduction of production costs and post-harvest losses; increase of yields; improvement of storage capacity; and business management. WFP also distributed equipment and supplies, facilitated partnerships between farmers' organisations and other stakeholders, and facilitated access to credit.

WFP fostered its partnership with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology to strengthen local production capacity through the dissemination of bio-enriched seeds of beans; the establishment of community seed banks; and the replication of best practices at farm level.

Women smallholder farmers face significant challenges when accessing to formal markets, including lack of access to credit and services. These limitations aggravate their position, resulting in low production and poor integration into the agricultural value chains. In addition to affecting their revenues, these challenges also impact their food security. As a response, WFP developed a strategy specifically targeted at enhancing the empowerment of women farmers. WFP provided women farmers with training, technical assistance and agricultural inputs, including basic agricultural machinery (such as blowers, shelling machines, silos, and other supplies) to boost their participation within farmer organisations. Additionally, WFP worked with farmer organisations' management to revise their policies, promoting a more inclusive gender approach.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 HIV/TB: _M&S: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comm. & Household Resilience (FFA/FFT)			
Beans	24	-	-
Maize	132	-	-
Rice	132	-	-
Split Peas	24	-	-
Vegetable Oil	12	-	-
Subtotal	324	-	-
Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Beans	7	23	332.8%
Corn Soya Blend	6	6	107.6%
Rice	46	50	108.5%
Vegetable Oil	3	4	131.9%
Subtotal	62	83	134.7%
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)			

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	295	285	96.5%
Vegetable Oil	14	9	63.7%
Subtotal	309	293	95.0%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed			
Beans	707	695	98.4%
Corn Soya Blend	824	877	106.4%
Dried Fruits	236	234	99.4%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	236	207	88.1%
Maize	450	431	95.9%
Rice	942	923	97.9%
Vegetable Oil	353	274	77.5%
Subtotal	3,747	3,642	97.2%
Total	4,441	4,018	90.5%

Operational Partnerships

WFP's main partner is the Government of Nicaragua, including the Ministry of Health for component 1 and 4, the Ministry of Education for component 2 and the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) for component 5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for coordinating all partnerships with the technical ministries.

WFP also worked closely with community organisations and volunteers to support programme implementation.

Complementary activities between WFP and government partners are key to maximise results and avoid duplication of efforts. WFP supported the Ministry of Health and its "Promotion and Surveillance of Growth Development" programme, by providing fortified food to targeted populations at health posts and maternity homes. Thus, WFP contributed to improving the nutritional status of pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under three, while providing an incentive for them to attend health posts and receive treatment. The government programme provided a comprehensive assistance package for women and children, including iron supplementation, health services, nutritional and health counselling, growth monitoring and pre- and post-natal care. Vaccination and deworming campaigns were carried out in targeted municipalities. Health volunteers reached out to communities to promote the participation of women and children in Mother and Child Health programmes. The Ministry of Health also provided accommodation to pregnant women living in remote communities in order to guarantee access to pre- and postnatal care. Maternity houses were located nearby hospitals and were equipped with health staff and basic medical equipment.

Similarly, WFP's distribution of nutritious food encouraged adherence of HIV patients to treatments. Through its National HIV plan, the Ministry of Health provided HIV affected people with retro-antiviral treatment and individual educational counselling on best health, nutrition and hygiene practices.

The Ministry of Education was responsible for the implementation of activities and coordination of stakeholders of the school meals programme. School supplies were delivered to children through the School Backpack programme. WFP worked with the Infrastructure Unit of the Ministry of Education to support school infrastructure projects. Blueprints were finalised in 2016 and the implementation of a pilot school infrastructure project will begin in 2017. The Ministry of Education also distributed educational material and provided training to teachers and community organisations on food security and nutrition and programme implementation. The Government also contributed with logistics costs, monitoring and provided warehouse space for storing WFP food.

Under component 5, the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology provided technical assistance and expertise to farmer organisations to enhance the quality of grains, promote new seed varieties, improve post-harvest management and promote best practices to increase productivity. WFP facilitated work sessions and meetings between farmers' organisations and national organisations with expertise in marketing of grains, credit management and finance.

Performance Monitoring

All monitoring activities were carried out to ensure accountability to all stakeholders, secure on-time data to inform programmatic decision-making, and gather evidence and lessons learned. By mid-June 2016, a corporate platform for Managing Programme Performance (COMET) was rolled-out and used to capture all output information directly from the field. The system enabled programme staff to enter and manage programme data in one platform, including information on planned beneficiaries, rations, actual assistance days and distribution sites. WFP also drafted an annual monitoring plan at the beginning of 2016 for output and outcome level data collection, processing and analysis.

WFP Nicaragua has field offices in Ocotal, Jinotega, Bilwi and Siuna. Each field office has monitoring teams which follow-up on activity implementation and coordinate with government partners at local level. In Managua, WFP has two dedicated monitoring assistants under the supervision of the head of programme. WFP promoted trainings in monitoring and evaluation for various staff to reinforce the monitoring skills, particularly in data collection.

In 2016, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP conducted a follow-up survey based on a representative sample of schools. In addition, teachers and members of school meal committees were interviewed. WFP also carried out post-distribution and process monitoring in the field.

WFP monitored its support to smallholder farmers through focus group discussions, quantitative surveys and interviews to women farmers. The information collected during these exercises was used to update WFP's assessment on farmers organisations' capacity conducted in 2015. This report was complemented by data obtained through records kept by the farmers' organisations. Such records included data on sales by farmer organisations' members and harvest projections.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger

Outcome SO 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Component 1 – Provide nutritional support for vulnerable groups

In 2016, in support of the national programme to eradicate child stunting, WFP coordinated **nutrition interventions** with the Ministry of Health to reach pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-36 months through rural health posts. WFP provided food assistance (including Super Cereal and vegetable oil) covering one-third of the energy needs of nearly 2,300 pregnant and lactating women and 46 percent of over 4,800 children. Staff from health centres reported that WFP's food assistance was an effective incentive for women and children to regularly attend medical check-ups and weight monitoring. To avoid duplication, WFP assisted three health centres less than the previous year, since they were already receiving food assistance by the municipal governments.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Health during counselling sessions to pregnant and lactating women on nutrition, health and hygiene good practices.

In addition, WFP provided equipment (weight balances and microcuvettes) to enhance the Ministry of Health's nutrition monitoring capacity in rural health posts.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger

Outcome SO 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Component 2 – Support access to education

Significant progress was achieved in terms of pre-school enrolment thanks to the strong government commitment and WFP support.

In 2016, WFP supported the national **School Meals Programme** reaching over 170,000 pre- and primary school boys and girls with the provision of nutritious mid-morning school meals. The school meals covered 180 school days and provided 35 percent of the daily caloric needs and important micronutrients that children would most likely otherwise not receive. They were prepared and distributed with the support of School Meal Committees, which were integrated by parents and teachers, encouraging parents' involvement in the education and nutrition of their children. As some pre- and primary schools were closed in 2016 and children moved to other assisted schools, the

percentage of schools assisted by WFP is lower than planned. However, given the increase in overall enrolment rates, the number of beneficiaries reached is higher.

WFP complemented the government efforts in **enhancing school attendance** with technical assistance. While the Ministry of Health promoted the distribution of deworming tablets and vaccinations, the Ministry of Education distributed school supplies and trained teachers, WFP trained nearly **250 school meals committees** on food handling and storage at school level, food security and nutrition, and school gardens. The school meal committees were responsible for the proper management of commodities, while parents contributed to the school meals with vegetables, spices and firewood for cooking. Although the 2016 attendance rate remained stable as compared to 2015, significant improvements can be observed in relation to the 2013 baseline (increasing from 62 to 80.7 percent).

With the aim of mainstreaming resilience into the school meals activities, WFP also supported the Government in the setting up of school gardens. This national initiative fostered resilience by promoting children's engagement in sustainable farming and nutrition from an early age. At the same time, school gardens increased the availability and variety of nutritious food for the school's consumption. Since the beginning of the country programme, over 200 school gardens have been set up and WFP - in collaboration with Ministry of Education's technical staff – facilitated trainings on good agricultural practices, climate resilience and risk management.

As part of an initiative to improve school infrastructure, WFP focused on identifying the main gaps that hinder the provision of quality learning environments, particularly in remote rural areas. Overall, schools often lack proper storage room and kitchens, which means that meals have to be prepared in the houses of teachers and parents. Food is either kept in schoolrooms or in the houses of parents or teachers, where it is exposed to theft and preservation risks. In agreement with the Government, WFP will enhance the storage facilities, kitchens and dining spaces of four school centres in San Rafael del Norte (Jinotega department). This initiative is expected to be completed by 2017.

Finally, WFP provided technical assistance to the strengthen staff capacities of the Ministry of Education, with the long-term goal of handing over all school meals activities in the country. WFP facilitated training sessions on nutrition, food distribution, and gender. WFP also provided logistical support to the Government in the planning and distribution of school meals, as well as education material and school supplies. As requested by the Ministry of Education, WFP provided trainings to a higher number of staff than planned. Activities to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system of the Comprehensive Programme for School Nutrition (PINE) of the Ministry of Education were postponed to 2017 to ensure alignment with the National Human Development Plan.

WFP school meals activities not only supported the nutrition and education of children, but they were also key in linking schools to smallholder farmers. In fact, the food distributed (maize and beans) was purchased from WFP-assisted farmers' organisations, fostering their access to new markets.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger

Outcome SO 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Component 4 – Support mitigation and safety nets

Thanks to new funding, WFP resumed its support to people living with HIV. As requested by the Ministry of Health, in support to the National HIV Plan, WFP assisted a higher number of beneficiaries in targeted health centres of Managua and Chinandega. To ensure coverage of a higher number of vulnerable people, WFP provided individual food rations rather than family rations.

Strategic Objective 3: Reducing risk and enabling people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome SO 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Component 5 – Support smallholder farmers and their access to markets

In 2016, WFP met its target of reaching **1,800 smallholder farmers**, 34 percent of whom were women. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of 15 farmers' organisations - focusing on agricultural production and marketing - with the aim of increasing competitiveness and improving the maize and beans value chains. Overall, WFP facilitated trainings on business management, basic accounting, marketing, and credit administration. To foster the marketing and entrepreneurial skills of farmers, WFP also organised negotiation rounds with the private sector. In addition, WFP held training sessions on key agricultural topics, focusing on post-harvest practices, such

as: safe food storage; plague control mechanisms; thorough cleaning and sorting of grains; the use of proper drying techniques; and the testing of grain moist levels. Following their participation in trainings, 98 percent of the consulted smallholder farmers applied at least two of the acquired post-harvest techniques. These trainings contributed to reducing post-harvest losses from 4.9 percent in the previous cycle to 3.8 percent. Losses were lower in the case of women farmers (2.9 percent) than in the case of men farmers (4.3 percent).

With WFP support, farmers' organisations continued to expand their access to agricultural services and assets, such as storage facilities, shellers, threshers, and facilities for cleaning and drying grains. Seventy-three percent of the farmers' organisations reported an increase in physical capital, as compared to 2015. The farmers' organisations, in turn, provided services and assets to 1,800 smallholder farmers, representing 61 percent of the total targeted population. Thanks to the trainings and enhanced access to services, smallholder farmers increased the productivity of maize and beans by 5 and 6 percent, respectively, as compared to the previous productive cycle.

Additionally, WFP used an innovative procurement modality to enhance access to credit for smallholder farmers. WFP signed two forward contracts with farmers' organisations for maize and beans. This procurement modality enabled WFP to procure commodities before the planting season or harvest. This way, farmers' organisations had a guaranteed market and WFP could ensure the availability of beans and maize for its school meals programme.

Farmers' organisations, in turn, could use their contract with WFP to access to credit from formal banking institutions.

As compared to last year, WFP purchases from farmers' organisations decreased by 44 percent. This was caused by exchange rate variations and increases in market prices. Due to the fluctuations in the exchange rate, there was a loss of over USD 570,000, (equivalent to 391 mt of basic grains). As a result, WFP could purchase less commodities than the previous year. Furthermore, after three consecutive years of drought, the price of beans and maize remained high, affecting WFP's purchasing power. Nevertheless, this situation pushed farmers' organisations to sell their produce to other buyers: at least five farmers' organisations sold over 390 mt of maize and beans to private markets. This led to a 187 percent increase in the sales of farmers' organisations to other markets as compared to last year.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with priorities outlined in the National Human Development Plan 2012–2016 and WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020), WFP Nicaragua launched a Female Economic Empowerment Strategy (2016-2018) to boost greater awareness on gender equality. The strategy was also aligned with WFP's Gender Regional Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, and focused on fostering women's participation in decision-making processes, as well as gender-oriented planning, monitoring and protection.

The Female Economic Empowerment strategy was designed to correct gender imbalances faced by women smallholder farmers when seeking to access agricultural markets. The strategy was developed using a bottom-up approach and designed in direct consultation with the supported farmers' organisations, with particular emphasis on women's participation.

In 2016, WFP reached 235 women smallholder farmers through training and equipment. While delivering agricultural inputs and supplies to 136 smallholder farmers, particular attention was placed on women, who received 12 grain blowing machines and other basic equipment. Additionally, a series of trainings were provided to both women and men, covering finance; credit management; production costs; pricing; negotiation techniques; basic accounting; and gender identity. All topics were presented with a gender-oriented approach.

Women's representation in boards and decision-making positions within the farmers' organisations continued to increase, reaching 40 percent. The share of women in leadership positions rose from 27 percent to 33 percent; and the portion of women in managerial posts grew by eight percentage points (from 17 percent to 25 percent) as compared to the previous year. Moreover, women's access to credit increased by six percentage points compared to 2015: women accounted for 27 percent of smallholder farmers who accessed credit (as compared to 21 percent last year).

In terms of school meals, boys and girls were equally enrolled in school and attendance rates did not vary much between the two groups. However, in rural schools the reasons for missing class were different: boys skipped school in order to work in the fields, while girls stayed at home to help with household chores. The Ministry of Education implemented a door-to-door campaign to encourage parents to send both boys and girls to school. School teachers noted that more men were participating in their children's education, a task that was usually assigned to mothers.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Despite its high levels of poverty, Nicaragua is one of the safest countries in Central America, as per the assessments of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. Since no considerable risks threaten the safety of WFP beneficiaries, additional security measures are not required. Nevertheless, WFP strives to facilitate safe and secure environments for the provision of assistance, minimising potential risks and ensuring that delivery times and locations do not compromise the safety of the beneficiaries and participants.

With the aim of ensuring accountability to its assisted populations, WFP informed all participants about the country programme's benefits and activities. In particular, community members, schools, health staff, parents, teachers and beneficiaries were briefed on food distribution modalities. To ensure adequate levels of security, all food distributions took place during daytime hours and were coordinated with local authorities. In addition, all trainings and workshops were implemented during regular working hours and in venues close to where participants lived. In case training sessions were held in different municipalities, WFP provided food, transport and lodging to participants.

Regarding the school meals programme, WFP data indicated that parents and teachers were informed on the benefits and entitlements. However, a formal feedback mechanism has not yet been established by the National School Meals Programme. The Ministry of Education, through its technical staff, is collecting feedback on the programme, although not on a regular basis. WFP is engaged in consultations with the Ministry of Education to set up a mechanism that enables students, teachers, administrators and parents to provide regular feedback.

Forward Contracts: Enhancing Access to Markets for Smallholder Farmers

Every year, when the productive cycle approaches, smallholder farmers and subsistence producers across rural Nicaragua gather their tools and invest their few resources to plant the maize and beans that will bring incomes to their families and food to their tables. Yet, with unexpected weather conditions repeatedly destroying their plantations, and fluctuating market prices sometimes hitting their sales, expectations are often threatened by the fear of a poor harvest. As a result, some farmers are even discouraged to produce.

In its efforts to boost the sales of its assisted farmers, and with the intention of generating confidence in anticipation of the cycle, in 2016 WFP Nicaragua launched a forward contract purchase modality, making it a first country in the Latin American region. That is, WFP commits to buying a specific amount of grains, and the business deal is closed months in advance of the time of delivery.

This innovative arrangement brings important benefits to smallholder producers, who can count with a guaranteed market, even before the planting season, allowing them to better prepare for the production period. They can balance the costs and secure gains. In turn, this tool gives them the confidence to continue to invest. Farmers can also access credit lines for agricultural supplies and marketing that will otherwise be out of reach in the absence of a collateral. This win-win deal also benefits WFP, as it can be sure to receive the needed commodities at a predictable price.

WFP Nicaragua has been working towards this goal with the supported farmers' organisations since 2015, providing technical assistance. WFP also partnered with the private sector (the Association of Producers and Exporters and other actors) to work out a fair and appropriate price formula, in light of the fluctuating prices in the agricultural market. Such efforts triggered positive results this year, as two farmers' organisations were able to sign in advance two contracts for maize and beans. In 2017, WFP expects to secure even more forward purchases, with the objective of engaging new farmers' organisations and ensuring that more tables are filled with food after the harvest.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Sabrina Quezada Ardila. Food distribution to a school in the North Autonomous Caribbean Region (RACCN)/School Meals Programme

As no data was received from the Ministry of Health on nutrition and HIV interventions, no updated outcome results are available on the nutritional status of the targeted population.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	86,933	89,867	176,800	92,657	89,813	182,470	106.6%	99.9%	103.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW))	2,600	5,600	8,200	2,413	4,665	7,078	92.8%	83.3%	86.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Support Access to Education - Sch Feed)	78,500	78,500	157,000	88,927	84,211	173,138	113.3%	107.3%	110.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comm. & Household Resilience (FFA/FFT))	5,030	4,970	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beneficiaries (Mitigation and Safety Nets)	803	797	1,600	1,317	937	2,254	164.0%	117.6%	140.9%
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	2,600	2,600	5,200	1,545	1,582	3,127	59.4%	60.8%	60.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	868	808	1,676	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	3,000	3,000	-	2,275	2,275	-	75.8%	75.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	2,600	5,600	8,200	-	7,078	7,078	-	126.4%	86.3%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	13,345	13,345	26,690	18,686	18,552	37,238	140.0%	139.0%	139.5%
Children (5-18 years)	65,155	65,155	130,310	70,241	65,659	135,900	107.8%	100.8%	104.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	78,500	78,500	157,000	88,927	84,211	173,138	113.3%	107.3%	110.3%
Comm. & Household Resilience (FFA/FFT)									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	770	730	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	2,340	2,160	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	1,920	2,080	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	5,030	4,970	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitigation and Safety Nets									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	122	118	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	374	346	720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	307	333	640	1,317	937	2,254	429.0%	281.4%	352.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	803	797	1,600	1,465	789	2,254	182.4%	99.0%	140.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	8,200	-	8,200	7,078	-	7,078	86.3%	-	86.3%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed									
School Feeding (on-site)	157,000	-	157,000	173,138	-	173,138	110.3%	-	110.3%
Comm. & Household Resilience (FFA/FFT)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitigation and Safety Nets									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	1,600	-	1,600	2,254	-	2,254	140.9%	-	140.9%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	8,200	-	8,200	7,078	-	7,078	86.3%	-	86.3%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed									
School Feeding (on-site)	157,000	-	157,000	173,138	-	173,138	110.3%	-	110.3%
Comm. & Household Resilience (FFA/FFT)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitigation and Safety Nets									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	320	-	320	2,254	-	2,254	704.4%	-	704.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	13,345	13,345	26,690	18,686	18,552	37,238	140.0%	139.0%	139.5%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	65,155	65,155	130,310	70,241	65,659	135,900	107.8%	100.8%	104.3%
Total participants	78,500	78,500	157,000	88,927	84,211	173,138	113.3%	107.3%	110.3%
Total beneficiaries	78,500	78,500	157,000	88,927	84,211	173,138	113.3%	107.3%	110.3%
Comm. & Household Resilience (FFA/FFT)									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	1,006	994	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,006	994	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	5,030	4,970	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitigation and Safety Nets									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	160	160	320	1,317	937	2,254	823.1%	585.6%	704.4%
Total participants	160	160	320	1,317	937	2,254	823.1%	585.6%	704.4%
Total beneficiaries	803	797	1,600	1,317	937	2,254	164.0%	117.6%	140.9%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	2,600	2,600	5,200	1,545	1,582	3,127	59.4%	60.8%	60.1%
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	868	808	1,676	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	3,000	3,000	-	2,275	2,275	-	75.8%	75.8%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	2,600	5,600	8,200	2,413	4,665	7,078	92.8%	83.3%	86.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
MADRIZ Y NUEVA SEGOVIA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Ministry of Health records, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, Ministry of Health population projection records	>90.00	89.68	-	-
Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
MADRIZ Y NUEVA SEGOVIA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Ministry of Health Records, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, Ministry of Health record	<10.00	11.44	-	-
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, WFP Records, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records	=16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey	>95.00	96.00	96.60	94.50
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey	>96.00	96.00	97.00	95.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>95.00	96.00	95.00	93.50
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Ministry of Education Records, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Records</i>	>4.00	1.04	4.00	5.00
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Survey, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	=70.00	62.00	81.40	80.70
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	=70.00	62.00	81.00	81.40
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	=70.00	61.00	82.00	80.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	=1.00	1.10	1.00	1.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	=1.00	1.10	0.90	1.00
Comp.5-Title				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>TODAS, Project End Target: 2018.03, WFP purchasing and distribution records, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchasing and distribution records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchasing and distribution records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchasing and distribution records</i>	=42.00	51.20	78.30	41.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>TODAS, Project End Target: 2018.03, WFP purchase records, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchase records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchase records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchase records</i>	=12.00	20.00	74.80	50.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	1	1	100.0%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	37,500	37,240	99.3%
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	976	976	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	180	180	100.0%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	47	44	93.6%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,000	2,275	75.8%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	103	556	539.8%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	205	991	483.4%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	102	435	426.5%
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	-	735	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	11	7	63.6%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	85,000	86,391	101.6%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	715	646	90.3%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	44	44	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	150	180	120.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,309	2,141	92.7%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Mitigation and Safety Nets				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	25	26	104.0%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	50	51	102.0%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	25	25	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%
SO4: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	7	7	100.0%
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	800	1,317	164.6%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,600	2,254	140.9%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	800	937	117.1%
Comp.5-Title				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	30	24	80.0%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	15	15	100.0%
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	400	800	200.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	8,490	6,597	77.7%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	1,312	807	61.5%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	6,535	1,638	25.1%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.5-Title				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NUEVA SEGOVIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>50.00	38.00	-	40.20
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NUEVA SEGOVIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=60.00	34.00	-	42.50
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MADRIZ, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03</i>	>50.00	73.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MADRIZ, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.07</i>	>60.00	77.80	-	-
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2013.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>50.00	44.00	52.00	48.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>60.00	23.00	29.00	51.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	46.00	54.00	28.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	46.00	54.00	28.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	97.60	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	46.00	54.00	28.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.5-Title		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NUEVA SEGOVIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>3.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ESTELI, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>JINOTEGA, Local Purchases, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		62.50
Mitigation and Safety Nets		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CHINANDEGA, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01</i>	>2.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CHINANDEGA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CHINANDEGA, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>		100.00
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MADRIZ, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MADRIZ, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>90.00	100.00
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>25.00	25.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00461-01	Maize	-	19
Canada	CAN-C-00461-02	Maize	-	58
Canada	CAN-C-00461-03	Maize	-	160
Canada	CAN-C-00461-04	Beans	-	402
Canada	CAN-C-00461-04	Maize	-	266
Luxembourg		Beans	-	33
Luxembourg		Rice	-	425
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	222
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	564
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	125
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	891
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	56
Nicaragua	NIC-C-00012-01	Corn Soya Blend	230	-
Nicaragua	NIC-C-00012-01	Rice	276	-
Nicaragua	NIC-C-00012-01	Vegetable Oil	79	-
Nicaragua	NIC-C-00015-01	Rice	100	-
Nicaragua	NIC-C-00015-01	Vegetable Oil	90	-
Nicaragua	NIC-C-00015-01	Vitacereal	276	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-03473-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	15
Private Donors	WPD-C-03473-02	Rice	-	180
Private Donors	WPD-C-03522-01	Rice	-	24
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	259
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-03	Vegetable Oil	-	73
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-14	Dried Fruits	234	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-18	Dried Fruits	309	-
Switzerland	SWI-C-00531-02	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	250
		Total	1,594	4,019