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Country Programme - Nicaragua (2013-2018)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Nicaragua, Republic of (NI)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP has a strong engagement with the Government of Nicaragua, building on a history of partnership and collaboration to achieve Zero Hunger. During 2017, WFP continued to support national programmes through capacity strengthening, technical assistance and the direct implementation of food assistance in the most remote and vulnerable regions of the country. Assistance was focused in the areas of nutrition, education, gender, smallholder support, relief, disaster risk reduction and resilience-building.

During 2017, WFP continued to support the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to achieve food security and wellbeing through the implementation of the National School Meals Programme. As the largest social protection safety net, the programme provided a daily meal to over 1.2 million schoolchildren in public schools. Throughout the year, WFP provided direct food assistance to pre- and primary school children in 12 municipalities in the departments of Jinotega and the North Autonomous Caribbean Region (RACCN).

In addition to the distribution of school meals in the country's most remote communities, WFP's support has a strong capacity strengthening component. As the Government's partner of choice, WFP provided logistical support and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education's School Nutrition Unit (PINE/MINED), with a view to improving the reach and quality of the programme. This included infrastructure projects to improve school facilities and create safe environments for food preparation and consumption as well as the provision of training for PINE/MINED's technical staff and the School Meals Committees on various topics like gender, nutrition, and food administration.

WFP had advocated with the Government of Nicaragua for the implementation of the Rice Fortification Law that came into effect since 2015. This law has not been fully implemented as outlined by legislation. As a result, WFP

and the Ministry of Education began the design of a pilot programme to locally fortify 135 mt of rice within the framework of its Integral School Nutrition Programme (PINE). For this project, WFP partnered with the local and regional private sector (DSM), who provided the micronutrients. The National School Meals programme is the largest social safety net programme of the country that reaches all children in public schools and therefore represents a structured demand for fortified rice through its institutional market. Hence, it was identified as the ideal partner to coordinate the pilot. Coordination meetings with all relevant parties were held and a work plan has been established. For 2018, the pilot will be implemented with WFP rice that will be distributed to schools in the areas of WFP intervention, including the department of Jinotega and the North Autonomous Caribbean Region (RACCN) that are among the most food-insecure and vulnerable regions in the country.

WFP provided technical assistance and equipment to the Ministry of Health to strengthen its nutrition based programmes, both at local and national levels. During 2017, WFP supported national efforts to publish and update the guidelines for the Nutritional Prenatal Care and the Growth Surveillance Programme and to implement the 2017 Nutritional Census.

WFP supported government efforts to utilize its social safety net programme in crisis response. In 2017, two national programmes were used as shock-responsive social safety nets: the National School Meals Programme and the Food Security Grant programme. During times of crisis and stress as during a drought and the lean season, the school meals programme has proven to be a valuable mechanism to prevent families from adopting negative coping strategies, including removing children from school. By providing an additional meal to the daily rations, the programme generated an incentive for school attendance, as it alleviates the burden of feeding and the economic pressures at home during times of scarcity. Through this intervention, children received two meals at school instead of one – a breakfast and a lunch before going home.

After Tropical Storm Nate, during the first week of October, heavy rains severely affected the country with loss of lives, displacement, and extensive material damage in the Pacific and Central regions of Nicaragua. As part of the government emergency response strategy, in addition to in-kind food distributions, WFP supported the extension of the national Food Security Grant programme to provide flood-affected families with a one-time value voucher to purchase agricultural non-food items. WFP supported the horizontal expansion of this social protection programme to include shock-affected populations and meet the immediate needs of subsistence farmers. This intervention linked emergency and development work, providing families with immediate relief while looking ahead at longer-term assistance.

Resilience-building activities formed also a large part of WFP's work in 2017. It supported women and men smallholder farmers through their organisations to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor, challenged by depleted natural resources and weather and vulnerable to climatic shocks. Therefore, WFP promoted reforestation, water conservation activities and the use of seasonal livelihood planning tools for the design of yearly work plans. Farmer organisations were strengthened, in order to be able to take on an active role as leaders in fostering resilience within their communities.

An important component of WFP's collaboration with the Government of Nicaragua included the provision of technical assistance to strengthen the monitoring capacities of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Attention (SINAPRED) both preceding and succeeding shocks. With this in view, WFP implemented a pilot project with SINAPRED for the collection, revision, and updating of data for multi-hazard maps at department level. Technical guidance was provided to upgrade data collection tools to include food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and gender-disaggregated information for a more comprehensive analysis of risks in each department. The multi-hazard maps are an essential tool to identify the areas most vulnerable to disasters and inform the development of local response plans. Through these exercises risk areas, evacuation routes, and shelters were mapped depending on the needs of the populations. Plans and responses are developed according to this mapping, setting up clear protocols to be activated in the event of an emergency. Similarly, in 2017, WFP supported SINAPRED in the development of household level drought response plans that had not existed previously. In this way, vulnerable families are better prepared to face slow on-set emergencies. These activities are expected to continue in 2018.

In 2017, WFP incorporated nutrition and gender-sensitive activities within all its interventions. In particular, WFP strengthened SINAPRED's national training plan for disaster prevention and preparedness by providing technical assistance in including nutrition and gender modules within its programmes. In addition, WFP trained government partners, smallholder farmers and NGOs in food security and nutrition, healthy eating habits, adequate nutritional needs in emergencies, gender-disaggregated data in monitoring, women empowerment, and masculinity.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Over the last decade, Nicaragua has achieved economic growth and poverty reduction. However, it is still among the poorest countries in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, with 25 per cent of the population living below the poverty line and 7 per cent in extreme poverty. Most of the poor live in rural areas, in the Northern and Southern Caribbean Regions (RACCN and RACCS) and in the central area of the country. [1]

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Nicaragua is one of two low-income food deficit countries in LAC. [2] The prevalence of stunting among children under five years old still stands at 17 per cent, with figures the highest in Madriz (30 per cent), Jinotega, and Nueva Segovia (28 per cent). [3] In addition, 20 per cent of the population suffer from obesity and 6 per cent of the children under five are overweight. [4] As for micronutrient deficiencies, Nicaragua has made progress on eliminating vitamin A deficiency over the past years thanks to the fortification of foods, reducing its prevalence among children aged 6-59 months. [5]; The prevalence of anaemia in children under five still stands at 10 per cent according to latest data available.[6] The main cause of food insecurity is insufficient access to food, due to poverty, low incomes, limited education, and unemployment.

Natural disasters also impact food security. Nicaragua is the 4th most affected country worldwide by natural events [7], and the 14th country at highest risk [8]. During October 2017, monsoon rains severely impacted the Pacific and Central regions and Tropical Storm Nate hit the Caribbean coast. Combined, these extreme weather conditions affected 36,700 people and led to extensive material damage and crop losses. When disasters strike, low-income families adopt negative coping strategies such as reducing their meals and removing the children from school, thereby impeding the education and development of future generations.

Access to primary schooling has improved in recent years, with the national primary enrolment rate reaching 94 percent. [9] However, according to the latest available data, 37 per cent of the primary-aged children in RACCN and 30 per cent in Jinotega are out of school. Average schooling in RACCN is only three years and dropout rates are 13 per cent in Jinotega and 15 per cent in RACCN. [10] These figures are due to several factors, ranging from socio-economic conditions to constraints in the educational system. Within the WFP assisted areas, 30 per cent of the households cite lack of interest to explain school absenteeism, as parents do not see the value of education. Moreover, during the rainy season, extreme weather disrupts pathways to school and destroys livelihoods leading to migration, low school attendance and school drop-outs.

According to the 2017 Global Gender Gap Index, Nicaragua has made significant progress on the gender front over the past years, ranking as the 6th country with the lowest gender gap in the areas of economic participation and opportunities, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. This high rank was achieved, first of all, by the significantly high number of women in ministerial and parliamentary positions. [11] However, gaps remain particularly with regard to economic participation and opportunities, as well as decision-making and control over assets at both the professional and the household level. [12] Such gender imbalances dominate especially in the agricultural and rural sectors, where traditional gender roles are deeply ingrained in the fabric of society. As a result, female smallholder farmers face significant challenges when seeking to enter formal markets and find access to credit and services.

The Government of Nicaragua places strong emphasis on the achievement of food security and the reduction of poverty. It has taken several programmatic and policy-based steps to address the existing gaps. In particular, the national Food Security and Sovereignty Law; the National Programme towards the Eradication of Child Chronic Undernutrition; and the Zero Hunger programme all highlight the importance of fighting hunger and the need for a comprehensive approach to food security. Additionally, the Food Security Grant Programme fosters food security in rural areas by providing support to smallholder farmers. The Government outlined its priorities in the 2017 Good Government Plan and the 2018 National Human Development Plan, setting targets and scaling up its national programmes with a comprehensive approach to the reduction of poverty. These programmes and strategies of the Government of Nicaragua are in line with the 2030 Agenda and pave the road for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The National School Meals Programme is another important tool of the Government to ensure children's access to nutritious food, promote school enrolment, and provide government support in remote regions. It is also a shock-responsive programme, acting as a powerful mechanism to respond to weather extremes and assist the most vulnerable populations during times of hardship, such as droughts, and alleviate the economic burden and food needs of the families.

This policy context makes WFP's mandate highly relevant and has allowed it to position itself as the leading government partner in food security, ensuring alignment between its body of work and the existing national programmes. WFP's programmes were jointly designed with government partners, thus guaranteeing coherence with national priorities; and all WFP activities in the country complement, and/or cover gaps of, existing programmes. WFP's portfolio is coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented in cooperation with the relevant ministries, expanding the reach of their initiatives and providing strategic advice to further improve the quality of existing efforts. This policy avoids duplication and allows for greater sustainability.

- [1] INIDE (2017) Encuesta de Medición del Nivel de Vida (EMNV) 2016
- [2] FAO (2017) Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries - List for 2016
- [3] INIDE & MINSA (2014) Encuesta Nicaragüense de Demografía y Salud 2011/12
- [4] FAO & OPS (2017) Panorama de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional en América Latina y el Caribe 2017
- [5] INIDE & MINSA (2014) Encuesta Nicaragüense de Demografía y Salud 2011/12
- [6] MINSA (2010) Sistema Integrado de Vigilancia de las Intervenciones Nutricionales 2010
- [7] Germanwatch (2016) Global Climate Risk Index 2017
- [8] United Nations University (2016) World Risk Report 2016
- [9] GRUN (2016) Compromiso de Buen Gobierno 2017 -2021
- [10] Eduquemos & UNICEF (2011) Situación y Perspectivas en Nicaragua para Universalizar una Educación Primaria de Calidad
- [11] World Economic Forum (2017) The Global Gender Gap Report 2017
- [12] UNDP (2015) Human Development Report 2015: Nicaragua

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP supports the Government's efforts to achieve Zero Hunger by strengthening national capacities and national ongoing programmes as well as providing food and nutrition assistance to highly vulnerable populations, located in some of the most remote and hardest to reach areas. In 2017, WFP continued to provide support to government partners in the areas of nutrition, school feeding, relief, and disaster risk reduction. It also further strengthens partnerships with strategic partners such as SINAPRED.

WFP's programmes were jointly designed with government partners, thus ensuring full alignment with national priorities and helping to extend geographic coverage and/or cover operational gaps in existing programmes. WFP does this by providing food assistance in areas of difficult access where national programmes have limited reach, particularly due to logistic challenges and poor infrastructure. WFP's portfolio is coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented in collaboration with the relevant ministries, expanding the reach of their initiatives and providing strategic advice to improve the quality of existing efforts. To do so, WFP and government partners hold consultations every year and identify the gaps or areas in need of intervention and prepare annual operational plans (OPA) guiding the implementation of activities. This avoids duplication and allows for greater sustainability.

Country programme (CP) 200434 – approved budget: USD 33 million. Duration: 5 years (2013-2018)

During 2017, WFP maintained its focus on: i) providing nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women and children under three years in municipalities at risk of food insecurity. This is in line with the Government's approach which seeks to ensure that children receive assistance until they start pre-school; ii) strengthening the national school feeding programme and extending its coverage; iii) assisting populations affected by HIV; and iv) supporting smallholder farmers in rural Nicaragua. Altogether, 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 aimed at supporting the 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 the 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.

WFP ensures that the two operations in the country, the regional PRRO and the country programme, complement each other and are implemented in coordination. Whilst the CP aims at fostering sustainable action to tackle the inter-generational cycle of hunger, the PRRO allows WFP to provide immediate response to urgent needs resulting from shocks. Additionally, both operations build on the lessons learned and the progress generated by the other. For instance, for the targeting of its emergency response through the PRRO, WFP relied on risk and vulnerability maps for resilience building, developed in collaboration with SINAPRED under the Country Programme.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Nicaragua designed a funding strategy in 2015 with the support of its regional bureau. This strategy focused on the following objectives:

1. Stronger relations with the Government of Nicaragua for more predictable funding and enhanced collaboration;
2. Broadening the traditional donor base with access to development resources;
3. Strategic collaborations with the private sector and foundations;
4. Improved communication materials to reflect the repositioning of WFP towards the strengthening of national capacities to find sustainable long-term solutions to hunger.

WFP has positioned itself as a strategic partner for the Government in the National School Meals Programme as well as in the fields of Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and the linking of smallholder farmers to the demand of social safety nets and formal markets.

This funding strategy has been effective in mobilizing resources. Since the start of its Country Programme (2013-2017), WFP Nicaragua has resourced USD 29.9 million, representing 89.4 percent of the overall requirements of USD 33 million. In 2017, WFP's Country Programme was 84 percent funded; contributions were earmarked for school meals, support to smallholder farmers and government capacity strengthening activities in the areas of disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and resilience building. These components were sufficiently funded throughout the year thanks to multi-year contributions, the private sector, and the support of new donors to the CP. While earmarked funds were restricted to specific activities, it is important to note that they are WFP Nicaragua's largest programme of work, representing 90 percent of its overall budget.

Since the start of the Country Programme, funding for activities that lend nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women and HIV patients has been inconsistent and untimely. In 2017, these components were not funded and hence not implemented; as a result, the expected improvements in nutrition and in the condition of people living with HIV have not been met. WFP's last food distribution to targeted women and children under the Mother and Child Health programme was carried out in the last quarter of 2016. Assisted beneficiaries received food rations in the amount of six months' food requirements. Hence, whilst food was not delivered in 2017, pregnant and lactating women benefitted of WFP food rations through April 2017.

The largest single contribution to date is a multi-year agreement with Canada for USD 9.4 million to support smallholder farmers and link them to formal markets; 60 percent of this grant is earmarked to purchase grains for the school feeding programme. WFP's second largest donor is the Government of Nicaragua, with contributions amounting to USD 3.8 million since the start of the Country Programme for the school meals programme.

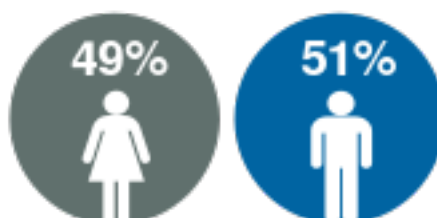
WFP has also broadened its donor base, receiving grants from two new donors: the European Union and the Russian Federation. With EU funds, WFP scaled up its resilience-building activities in the country. The support from the Russian Federation enabled WFP to include wheat flour in the school meals basket for children in the RACCN, thereby adjusting to cultural eating habits. The government of Switzerland, WFP Nicaragua's third largest donor has consistently supported the school meals programme with dried skimmed milk since 2006. Milk as the main source of animal protein for many children is an essential component of the food basket. Private donors contributed up to 10 percent of WFP's overall budget, thereby becoming its fourth biggest donor supporting school meals, grants to improve school infrastructure for improving the quality of the programme. The private sector also provided timely support to avoid pipeline breaks of essential commodities for the school meals programme.

WFP submitted a funding appeal to the donor community for the immediate response to populations affected by the monsoon caused floods in October 2017. The Government of Italy quickly responded with a timely contribution that enabled WFP to procure food and support the Government's Food Security Grant programme. Moreover, internal emergency funding mechanisms provided timely support to the emergency intervention implemented in the framework of the PRRO.

WFP resource-based planning tools ensured the maximization of resources by aligning available funding to government priorities and donor conditions. Furthermore, resources were cost-efficiently utilized. WFP implemented cost-saving measures, including the reduction of local travel costs by 10 percent through long-term agreements with service providers and the installation of an automatic control system for the use of air-conditioning that reduced costs by 20 percent. WFP also enhanced staff performance through the use of improved planning tools, a staff development plan, a wellness strategy and office retreats to ensure the efficient time-management of WFP's human resources.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	39,829	37,546	77,375
Children (5-18 years)	158,755	148,517	307,272
Adults (18 years plus)	8,095	9,707	17,802
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	206,679	195,770	402,449



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	2,113	499	795	1,099	496	5,001
Regional PRRO	690	-	180	-	4	874
Total Food Distributed in 2017	2,803	499	975	1,099	500	5,875

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional PRRO	-	150	-
Total Distributed in 2017	-	150	-

Supply Chain

WFP Nicaragua has formed a Supply Chain working group that meets monthly to optimize resources and ensure the timely arrival and delivery of food and technical assistance.

In 2017, WFP strengthened its planning tools to deliver capacity strengthening activities through an improved design of a procurement plan and by closely monitoring non-food items and services. WFP procurement processes used to be centralized in one operational unit. In 2017, purchase orders of USD 2,500 or less were decentralized and delegated to each requesting unit and field office. This led to a more efficient procurement process, reducing lead times by half. In addition, where possible, training and workshop were held at community or municipal level in order to reduce overall costs.

WFP also drafted a yearly food procurement plan to ensure the timely delivery of commodities to targeted people. Maize and beans were locally purchased, 84 percent from smallholder farmers. Two farmer organisations participated alongside regular larger food suppliers in the tendering process to locally procure beans for WFP's emergency response to the monsoon rains that affected the food security of families. The tender was awarded to smallholder farmers. This was the first time smallholders directly competed with regular suppliers.

WFP's logistics team also conducted a series of training sessions with government partners, including SINAPRED and PINE/MINED, and smallholder farmers. The goal was to strengthen SINAPRED's capacities in food handling during emergencies and of smallholder farmers to deliver a quality product in line with all the safety standards and quality requirements of formal markets.

WFP Nicaragua also purchased 100 percent of its Super Cereal requirements from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) – a corporate mechanism that procures commodities when prices are more favourable and then prepositions them in strategic areas across the world to supply country offices. As a result, lead times and commodity costs were reduced by 30 percent on average compared to local and other international sources.

All commodities procured internationally or regionally arrive through Port Corinto and are then transferred to WFP's main warehouse in Managua. The warehouse was part of the Government of Nicaragua's contribution to WFP programmes in the country and is managed by the Ministry of Education with the support of WFP. Food was delivered in a timely manner to beneficiaries. Food transport was coordinated by WFP with government partners. Contracts with transport suppliers were signed for a six-month period, mitigating the impact of sudden prices peaks.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	341	-	341
Iodised Salt	4	-	4
Maize	183	-	183
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	200	200
Rice	260	231	491
Vegetable Oil	-	460	460
Wheat Flour	-	720	720
Total	788	1,611	2,398
Percentage	32.8%	67.2%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	1,069
Vegetable Oil	167
Total	1,236

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, WFP's Office of Evaluation commissioned an external party to carry out a midterm evaluation of Country Programme 200434. The results confirmed that the Country Programme was pertinent, effective and efficient. The evaluation team also made recommendations how to improve the overall implementation of the Country Programme. Building on these recommendations, during 2017 WFP sought to strengthen its portfolio of activities by taking the actions described below.

1. Revise and adapt WFP's resilience component to current priorities and needs.

The midterm evaluation identified the need to revisit the third component of CP 200434, which included Food Assistance for Assets, but was not implemented due to changing priorities and lack of funding for traditional resilience activities. In a budget revision in 2017, WFP removed, therefore, the third component and continued, instead, to mainstream its approach to resilience building with a more innovative and comprehensive focus. This combined approach included: i) strengthening the climate resilience of smallholder farmers, organised in farmer organisations (FOs); ii) supporting government programmes as shock-responsive safety nets; and iii) strengthening national capacities in resilience-building. The resilience building activities conducted with the FOs served as a valuable platform to indirectly promote community resilience, as these organisations are comprised of community members and community leaders who can replicate and share in the community the knowledge and skills acquired through their FOs. This is particularly so, considering that FOs play a key role in their communities, performing multiple functions ranging from access to assets and credit through social and human development and services to promoting social cohesion. In addition, by working with government actors, such as SINAPRED, WFP contributed towards the strengthening of resilience building at the institutional and higher political levels, maximizing impact. Finally, by using the national school meal programme as a shock-responsive mechanism to respond to the drought in the Dry Corridor, WFP contributed to strengthening the linkages between resilience building and social protection. This revamped approach allowed WFP to tackle resilience building in a more systematic and integral manner, providing support to the government and targeted populations at different strategic levels. This approach, and particularly the link between social protection programmes and resilience building, was highlighted as a good practice in a recent regional Resilience Building Scoping Exercise for the Dry Corridor, conducted by WFP's Regional Bureau from September to November 2017. [1]

2. Strengthen the collaboration with PINE/MINED under the School Meal Programme

The School Meal Programme has run a remarkable trajectory since its inception. Begun as a WFP initiative in 1994, it developed into a government-owned programme under the leadership of PINE/MINED in 2005-2007, becoming the largest social protection safety net in the country. WFP has continued supporting PINE/MINED with the provision of school meals in targeted schools, while the Government has progressively increased its implementing capacity over the past decade. Currently, PINE/MINED is responsible for providing and distributing 85 per cent of the food requirements of the entire programme that reaches 1.2 million pre- and primary school children across the country. WFP helps cover the remaining requirements of the programme in the poorest and hardest to reach communities, supporting 163,000 school boys and girls.

Along this trajectory, the operational capacity of PINE/MINED and the national programme have kept on growing over the past year. Now WFP is working with PINE/MINED to update the collaboration and re-define its role in this context, taking into account the recommendations of the midterm evaluation and seeking to improve the quality of the programme. Thus in 2017 WFP provided technical assistance to PINE/MINED in areas that require strengthening, such as monitoring capacities. For instance, WFP helped PINE/MINED through the provision of equipment to expand the reach of its monitoring activities to remote communities, thus improving information gathering relevant to the programme, such as school attendance and the number of dropouts. WFP also provided trainings to members of the Ministry of Education among others on food handling and storage; to members of the School Meal Committees on food administration and preparation to ensure effective implementation at the local level. In addition, WFP advocated assessments of the programme to understand its current strengths and challenges. To do so, WFP presented to the Ministry of Education the Systems Approach to Better Education

Results (SABER), an evidence-based approach to analyse, assess and diagnose school meal programmes and a method to devise strategies for improving their quality and sustainability. As a result of these advocacy efforts, WFP and the Government of Nicaragua decided to apply SABER in 2018 - 2019, if funds are secured. As WFP prepares for the next programmatic cycle (2019-2023), these conversations are on-going and part of a broader exercise that aims to identify the key areas in which WFP is well equipped to support PINE/MINED in the coming years, including the development of a sustainability strategy, that would lead to the handover of the programme to the government.

3. Promote synergies between WFP's operations and the activities of other actors in WFP assisted areas

During 2017, WFP partnered with other actors like universities and the Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER) to develop methodologies and collect data in the course of the multi-hazard mapping exercises. The participation of different actors resulted in the adoption of a comprehensive methodology for data collection, including meteorological and climatic events, socioeconomic and demographic conditions, food and nutrition security indicators, and territorial characteristics. Moreover, WFP sought to strengthen the synergies between its two operations, the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200490 and CP 200434, particularly in the areas of emergency preparedness and response and resilience building. Thus the activities under both operations were implemented in closer coordination and complementing one another. For instance, the experience of multi-hazard mapping in Matagalpa, implemented under CP 200434, provided the basis and methodology for vulnerability mapping in Rivas and Carazo in response to the monsoon rains.

[1] WFP, Resilience Building Scoping Exercise for Central America Dry Corridor Countries: Taking Stock of Lessons Learned and Inform WFP's Next Steps, Panama 2017.

Fostering Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness in Disaster-prone Nicaragua

Situated in a hot spot for natural hazards, Nicaragua is a disaster-prone country with earthquakes, hurricanes, drought, and floods threatening the lives and food security of its vulnerable people. Fostering disaster risk reduction is, therefore, key to achieving zero hunger. In line with the Government's priorities and at the Government's request, WFP has scaled up its support to SINAPRED in the implementation of its integral risk management policy and plans with the aim of boosting emergency preparedness and response.

Building on its expertise in vulnerability analysis mapping, emergency food security assessment and information technology, WFP and SINAPRED began together geo-referencing and mapping exercises in three departments of the country: Matagalpa, Rivas, and Carazo. SINAPRED requested WFP as the lead expert to help improve their information management systems. For this purpose, SINAPRED and WFP collaborated with several Nicaraguan universities, the National Engineering University (UNI), the National Autonomous University (UNAN), and the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), among others, in order to identify and map critical points across the country that are vulnerable to disasters and thereby better to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate crisis situations. Teams from all partners revised existing data collection tools. In previous years, WFP provided training to SINAPRED in emergency food security assessments. This training was well received and helped WFP to advocate with success for the inclusion of gender-disaggregated data, food security and logistics capacities for each department of the country. The final result is a multi-hazards map identifying the levels of vulnerability and types of risks that affect the population in different geographical areas. This tool will allow for better municipal planning and inform decision-makers on the needs and type of assistance each municipality requires before and after a crisis.

SINAPRED also identified the need to have an interactive platform for storing and processing the data for disaster risk reduction. WFP offered its IT expertise in transferring the data from a former information platform, until recently managed by the Nicaraguan Institute of Social Security (INSS), to the new one of SINAPRED. This information platform serves to collect and process geo-referenced data on the people exposed to high, medium, and low risks as well as additional information needed for informed emergency preparedness and response. The platform needs to be upgraded, and in 2018 WFP will continue its work with it to ensure that the system responds to needs of the Government and scale-up data collection to other regions of the country.

WFP's team and IT experts also provided technical assistance for setting up the country's information platform and provided Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) equipment to heighten SINAPRED's operational capacity and telecommunication systems, including emergency situations. The BGAN is a global satellite network that can be used to ensure continuous communication in the event of an emergency, when the central systems fail. Given Nicaragua's high exposure to natural hazards, these combined actions seek to boost the country's capacity to cope with sudden and prolonged events, which often threaten the food security of the most vulnerable.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Through its country programme, WFP supports the design and implementation of long-term programmes to break the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition and hunger. It focuses on technical support to government partners, while providing food assistance in the most food-insecure areas of Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Jinotega, and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RACCN).

Component 1 – Provide Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups

Through Component 1 of its Country Portfolio, WFP supports Government strategies to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and prevent their chronic undernutrition. Every year WFP targets, for this reason, 8,200 pregnant and nursing women and children under three years old who live in municipalities classified as highly or extremely vulnerable to food insecurity, according to WFP's Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM), located in the Department of Madriz and Nueva Segovia.

To support the Government's efforts, WFP works in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MINSa) in organising food distributions at rural public health posts. The food basket, designed to meet the nutritional requirements of the targeted groups, provides fortified foods and specialized nutritious products such as Super Cereal Plus. The latter is an important source of micronutrients and thus a particularly valuable contribution to the daily food consumption of the targeted population.

Due to funding constraints, no food distributions were carried out in 2017. However, WFP delivered food to targeted beneficiaries in November of 2016 for six months of assistance. Consequently, targeted women and children had access to micronutrient enriched food through April 2017. The food distributions serve to complement a government health-and-nutrition package that includes education on health, nutrition, and hygiene, as well as individual counselling. By providing food rations at health posts, WFP's intervention acts as an incentive for mothers to attend pre- and post-natal care and growth monitoring of infants.

Component 2 – Support Access to Education

WFP has been supporting the Government's School Meal Programme in Nicaragua since its inception in the early 1990s. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, WFP reached schools even in the most remote locations of the country, where vulnerability and exposure to natural disasters are high. By helping to meet the food needs of school girls and boys, the School Meals Programme also promotes access to education even in times of crisis.

Under its regular school meals programme, WFP distributed school meals to boys and girls in public pre- and primary schools, located in 12 municipalities, classified as extremely or highly vulnerable to food insecurity, in Jinotega and the indigenous Northern Autonomous Caribbean Coast (RACCN). With support from the School Meals Committees, schoolchildren received a hot breakfast that met an important portion of their nutritional requirements, including minerals and vitamins that they tend to lack in their regular diets. The food basket included maize, rice, wheat flour, Super Cereal, beans, vegetable oil, dates, and dried skimmed milk. Wheat flour was provided to children in RACCN, while children in Jinotega received maize instead in line with local dietary habits. The committees were composed of teachers and parents, promoting community participation. This is a key element of the programme, as it contributes towards local ownership and sustainability.

In 2017, WFP also supported the government strategy of scaling up the School Meal Programme in the Dry Corridor, using this social protection programme as a shock responsive safety net when the drought that has afflicted this area in the past years dramatically increases food needs. The vertical expansion of the programme is part of the government's approach to building resilience. Thus, during the lean season, WFP complemented the regular meal provided by PINE/MINED with an additional meal. WFP provided school lunches for 200,683 pre- and primary school children in 49 municipalities in the Dry Corridor. This exceeded the 40,000 project target, since the number of prioritized municipalities, selected following Government assessments, was higher than planned and the number of feeding days was reduced from 60 planned days to 25. In order to reach all targeted schoolchildren with full rations, WFP complemented the school basket with its in-country stocks from Country Programme 200434 and Protracted Recovery and Relief Operation (PRRO) 200490. The rations included vegetable oil, rice, Super Cereal (CSB), beans, maize, and dates.

In addition to the distribution of school meals in some of the most remote communities, WFP's support has a strong capacity strengthening component. As the Government's partner of choice, WFP provided logistical support and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education's School Nutrition Unit (PINE/MINED), with a view to improving the reach and quality of the programme. This includes infrastructural projects to improve school facilities and create

safe environments for food preparation and consumption; training on gender, nutrition, and food administration for PINE/MINED's technical staff and School Meals Committees. In 2017, WFP effectively implemented these activities, providing technical assistance and trainings in line with its implementation plan.

Component 3 - Enhance Household and Community Resilience

This component was removed from WFP's 2017 plan in the course of a budget revision. Since the start of the Country Programme, no funding has been available for this component. Moreover, planned activities were revised and adjusted to government priorities. As a result, resilience activities were streamlined throughout the Country Programme and technical assistance was provided.

Component 4 – Mitigate the Impact of HIV

In line with WFP's HIV and AIDS Policy, WFP's country programme had planned to support adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) for HIV-affected persons in food-insecure households in Chinandega and Managua. These two municipalities have the highest prevalence of HIV in the country. Due to funding constraints, this component was not implemented in 2017.

Component 5 – Support Smallholder Farmers and Linkages to Markets

Given the strong interrelation between agriculture and food security in Nicaragua, WFP is supporting smallholder farmers who seek to increase their sales to formal markets for this will improve general food availability. WFP's own purchasing demand offers an opportunity to achieve this goal, as it provides a market for the FOs. However, hindered by weather and climatic impacts, low yields due to outdated production methods and the lack of access to agricultural services makes it difficult for farmers to reach the quantity and quality required for formal markets.

Therefore, and in line with national priorities, WFP provided support to farmers, women and men associated with one of the 15 farmer organisations in the central and northern areas of the country. The activities were tailored to meet their needs and help them overcome current obstacles through the provision of agricultural inputs and technical assistance on production techniques and post-harvest losses; access to credit; commercialization; resource management; and sustainability.

The activities have a strong focus on resilience building because the farmers are particularly vulnerable to climate variability and weather extremes. Droughts and irregular rain patterns recurrently impact Nicaragua's agricultural production, and these risks are expected to increase due to climate change. WFP aimed to foster climate resilience, particularly in the drought-prone area of the Dry Corridor.

WFP worked closely with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) to strengthen local production capacities through the dissemination of bio-enriched seeds of beans, the establishment of community seed banks and the replication of best practices at the farm level. WFP always operates in partnership with government actors in Nicaragua, supporting national efforts to promote food security and poverty reduction.

According to WFP's assessments women face greater challenges than men when seeking to enter male-dominated agricultural markets. To narrow the gender gap, WFP developed its "Women Economic Empowerment Strategy", which aims at boosting the productive capacities of women farmers, providing them with financial and business training so that they are better equipped to join agricultural value chains under favourable terms.

WFP also works with farmer organisations as well as individual men and women on gender policies and on strengthening their gender committees. In this way, WFP fosters institutional mechanisms to ensure the sustainability and success of the strategy. Gender training on gender identity and new masculinities are also provided to both women and men farmers and farmer organisation members.

Results

Through the regular School Meal Programme, WFP distributed daily meals to over 165,600 pre- and primary school children during 180 days in 12 municipalities of Jinotega and RACCN, reaching more than 2,000 schools. This represents a slight increase compared to the number of children targeted under WFP's project plan on the basis of estimates from early 2016 and approved through a budget revision in 2017. Thus, in this reporting year, WFP reached 101.6 per cent of the targeted school boys and girls according to project plan, ensuring that all vulnerable children attending the targeted schools received their daily meal. Of the total schoolchildren, 18 per cent were in pre-school and 82 per cent in primary.

During the 2017 school year, WFP distributed daily full rations comprised of beans, rice, maize (Jinotega) or wheat flour (RACCN), vegetable oil, Super Cereal (CSB+), milk, and dates, procured with multi-donor support. In one of the municipalities, WFP only provided dates. The food basket contributed with 645 kilocalories, covering about 35 per cent of the daily caloric requirements of schoolchildren. The Super Cereal is an enriched blended food with

high nutritional value that makes an important contribution to meeting the nutritional needs of children who tend to lack micronutrients in the daily diets. Additionally, WFP distributed wheat flour in the indigenous RACCN for the first time, in line with cultural preferences and accepted dietary practices.

In line with the expected education outcomes, school retention in the WFP targeted areas increased by one per cent for boys, from 94 to 95 per cent, and remained at 95 per cent for girls. Attendance and enrolment rates had slightly decreased from the 2016 values; yet, attendance was still above the project target of 70 per cent. Furthermore, both indicators improved on the baseline values, with attendance increasing significantly from the 62 per cent registered at the beginning of the programme cycle in 2013. Ensuring consistent school attendance continues to be one of the main challenges in these regions. In particular, during the rainy season river floods impede access, as did the monsoon rains in October 2017. This often leads to diseases and migration of families in search of new livelihood opportunities. To address these issues, the Ministry of Education asked these families to ensure that children continue to attend school by re-joining the educational system in their new locations. The school meal is a key element of the Government's strategy here, for it alleviates the economic pressures on the families and food burden at home, incentivizing school attendance. In addition, WFP agreed with the Ministry of Health on promoting hygiene and deworming campaigns at the schools.

In addition to its regular school meal support in Jinotega and RACCN, WFP supported the Government strategy of upscaling the programme in the Dry Corridor by the distribution of lunches for more than 200,600 pre- and primary school children in 49 municipalities. The assisted population was above the project target of 40,000 schoolchildren on account of a prioritization higher than planned and selected on the basis of Government assessments. This resulted in the reduction of the days of assistance from 60 to 25. Full rations were provided as daily lunches during a period of 25 days in August, complementing the morning meal provided by PINE/MINED. Of the total number of schoolchildren, 28 per cent were in pre-school, the rest in primary. Gender indicators show no significant differences: 48 per cent were girls and 52 per cent boys. According to PINE/MINED this led to positive results in the targeted areas, with a school retention rate up to 94 per cent for boys and girls in pre-school; and 98 per cent for girls and boys in primary school. Attendance rate was 77 per cent for girls and boys in pre-school; and 83 per cent in primary. Very few children in the targeted schools dropped out during the lean season, the period at greatest risk of school desertion in general. In this way, the programme served as a shock-responsive safety net, promoting resilience and fostering the link between development and emergency responses.

WFP also contributed to improving school infrastructure by providing safe environments for food storage, preparation and consumption. WFP built dining areas, storage rooms, kitchen facilities, and eco-stoves in four schools in San Rafael del Norte, benefitting over 700 boys and girls in pre- and primary schools. This investment also benefitted the community and the health of the parents who prepare the meals, reducing their exposure to smoke from cooking with non-environmentally friendly appliances like cooking stoves with wood consumption and no chimney.

During 2017 pregnant and lactating women and children under three also benefitted from WFP's food assistance. While no food distributions took place in 2017 due to funding constraints, these vulnerable groups continued to have access to the food rations distributed in November 2016, during the last food distribution for a period of 180 days of assistance. In this way, the targeted groups continued to consume food rations through May, including specialised nutritious products high in micronutrients.

Under component 5, WFP supported 15 farmer organisations and their members, seeking to connect them to markets and national social protection programmes. To do so, male and female farmers were trained on commercialization, financial education, storage, post-harvest management, production, resilience, nutrition, and gender. During 2017, WFP placed a stronger focus on resilience building and undertook a series of actions to strengthen farmers' capacities to produce and sell their products in a context of climatic variability and weather extremes. In particular, WFP implemented activities with three FOs, located in the Dry Corridor, which resulted in the adoption of climate adaptation measures and resilience actions, such as improved resource management, water and soil conservation, and diversification of the production by including cacao. The resilience building actions were identified relying on the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) exercises, conducted with members of the FOs. These exercises use a participatory approach, as the participants play an active role in identifying their current challenges and needs, as well as proposing solutions. This way, the SLP allowed WFP to carry out a well-informed and targeted set of actions, based on a solid understanding of the context, while promoting farmer engagement.

WFP also continued to partner with INTA to validate seeds of maize and beans fortified with zinc and iron with the collaboration of a selected group of smallholder farmers, using community seed banks. Here smallholder farmers acquired and tested new varieties of bio-enriched seeds, checking if they were appropriate in the local context and in line with local preferences. This is a participatory seed selection process in which the farmers play an active role accepting, introducing and disseminating improved seeds. This leads to the effective transfer of new varieties with high micronutrient content that are expected to have, in the long-term, a positive nutritional impact for the farmers and their families, who will be able to regularly consume grains with higher zinc and iron content. Combined with

WFP's trainings on nutrition, this process will strengthen the smallholder farmers' understanding of their nutritional needs and improve their dietary practices and food security.

As a result of these combined efforts, the targeted farmers continued to access formal markets, including the demand generated by WFP. During 2017, 85 per cent of all maize and beans purchased under the country programme were sourced from WFP-assisted FOs; and all maize and beans distributed under the School Meal Programme was purchased from these farmers. Similarly, the entire requirement of beans for the emergency response to the monsoon rains was purchased from these farmers, bringing about significant benefits to the local economy and linking them to a government response. The purchase was completed through a tender and the FO met WFP's high-quality standards, kept to the expected delivery date, and fulfilled all terms of a competitive food purchase. This is an important achievement, as it is the first FO that fully meets such terms and timeframes, responding within a tight window.

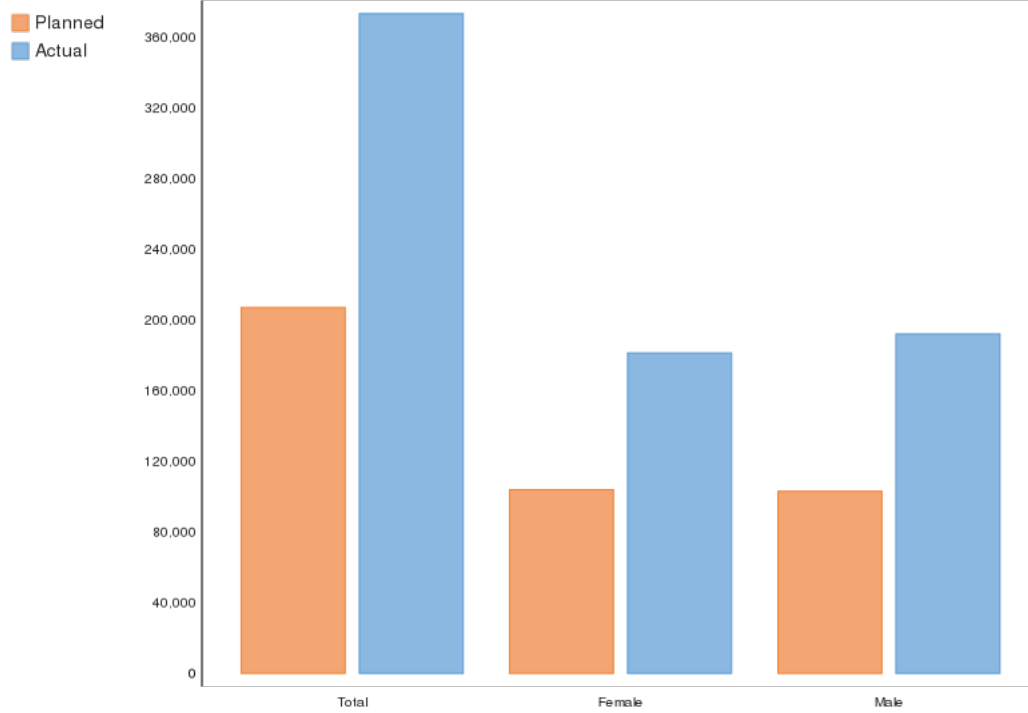
Finally, the technical assistance to SINAPRED led to important achievements during 2017 in the areas of disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response. With WFP's support, SINAPRED strengthened its drought management capacities, updating the national guidelines for drought plans at municipal level. Furthermore, five drought management plans were developed in the department of Chontales, in municipalities located in the Dry Corridor. These activities were informed by a Seasonal Livelihood Programming exercise

Similarly, multi-hazard mapping in the department of Matagalpa enhanced SINAPRED's risk information management system, allowing for informed decisions before and during emergencies. The multi-hazard mapping exercise is a mechanism of the Government of Nicaragua, used to identify the levels of exposure and vulnerability of Nicaraguan families to different risks and natural events at community level. Through field visits and interviews with key informants, WFP and SINAPRED collected data about the socio-economic context and natural conditions, the level of infrastructure, evacuation routes and access to services, and using this information to map out areas at risk. WFP supported SINAPRED in the updating of these maps, helping to improve the methodology used by the government institution, incorporating a stronger focus on vulnerability, as well as on food and nutrition security.

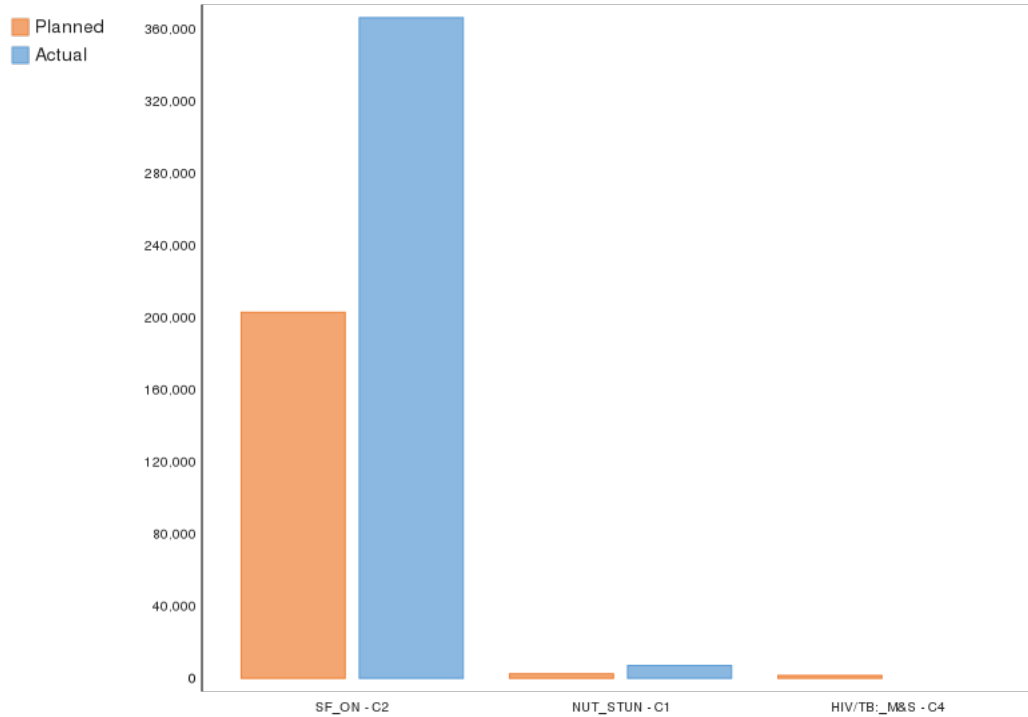
WFP also provided equipment and technical support to strengthening the Centre of Operations for Disaster Management (CODE) that enabled SINAPRED to relocate the Emergency Monitoring and Decision-Making System to its own servers and facilities. In this way, SINAPRED improved its data access and information management capacities, including the acquisition of improved telecommunication systems, becoming better prepared to respond to emergencies.

In addition, supported by WFP, SINAPRED incorporated a focus on food and nutrition security and on gender into its National Training Plan. New modules were introduced: food handling in shelters, gender and nutrition in emergencies and food security assessments during emergencies. WFP supported their design and implementation during 2017, working alongside SINAPRED and members of MINSa. WFP also supported the implementation of the National Training Plan by strengthening knowledge of these topics readiness to respond to emergencies.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

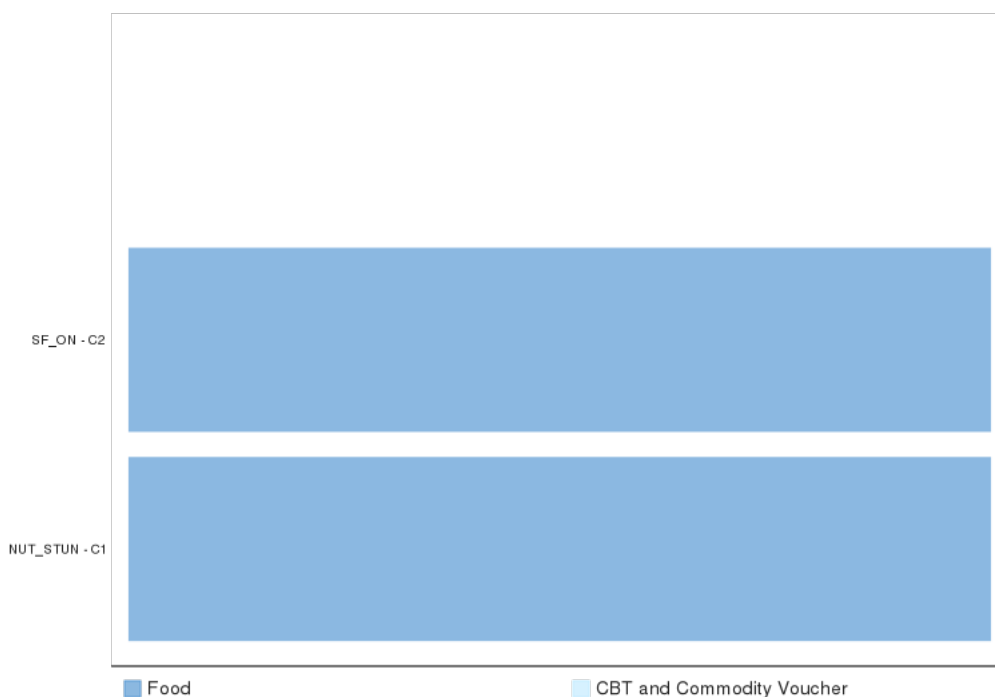


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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

Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Mitigation and Safety Nets			
Beans	7	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	6	-	-
Rice	46	-	-
Vegetable Oil	3	-	-
Subtotal	62	-	-
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)			
Corn Soya Blend	180	-	-
Vegetable Oil	15	-	-
Subtotal	195	-	-
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed			
Beans	940	795	84.6%
Corn Soya Blend	1,099	1,099	100.0%
Dried Fruits	293	309	105.2%
Maize	571	517	90.5%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	293	187	63.8%
Rice	1,270	1,123	88.5%
Vegetable Oil	464	499	107.5%
Wheat Flour	466	472	101.5%
Subtotal	5,396	5,001	92.7%
Total	5,653	5,001	88.5%

Performance Monitoring

WFP in Nicaragua is committed to carrying out effective performance monitoring of its country programme and ensure accountability; to generate timely data to inform decision-making; and to provide solid evidence of lessons learned. To achieve this, at the beginning of the country programme, WFP designed a logical framework to measure results. A plan of annual monitoring was drafted at the beginning of the year for output and outcome level data collection, processing and analysis. WFP also piloted the use of mobile technologies to collect data related to the activities targeting smallholder farmers. This proved useful to save time and increase the efficiency of its monitoring activities, as the data is simultaneously collected and processed. In the coming year, this platform will be tested involving other activities of the country portfolio depending on the particular context of each monitoring exercise.

WFP Nicaragua has four field offices: Ocotal, Jinotega, Bilwi, and Siuna. Each field office has monitoring teams, which follow up activity implementation and coordinate with government partners at local level. In the central Managua office, WFP has two dedicated monitoring assistants. M&E staff was trained in the use of corporate tools to monitor food security and nutrition results. In addition, the country office has also trained staff from other units to reinforce the monitoring teams – particularly in data collection, when required.

For monitoring the School Meal Programme, WFP followed up on its baseline survey, assessing a representative sample of schools in September 2017. This allowed WFP to measure outcome indicators such as school attendance and retention. Additionally, post-distribution monitoring exercises were carried out after school meal deliveries three times a year. These monitoring exercises served to collect data on programme performance, school types, food handling and other elements of the School Meal Programme. Data was collected by WFP and Ministry of Education staff using surveys to interview teachers and members of school meal committees. In the framework of post-distributions monitoring WFP also carried out process monitoring to collect information on the school meal committees, community participation, the conditions in the schools, protection, gender and, partnerships.

WFP monitored its support to smallholder farmers through focus groups, quantitative surveys and interviews with women farmers. Finally, WFP followed up on the 2015 baseline at farmer organisation level, and on its 2012 diagnosis. The data collected during these exercises served to update the existing evaluation of the FO's capacities, completed in 2015. This report was furthermore informed by the information obtained through records kept by the FOs as well as by information collected by WFP's field offices throughout the year. Such records include data with regard to sales by FO members and harvest projections.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with its corporate gender policy, WFP is committed to promoting gender sensitive activities and works to empower women in policies, programmes, and actions to address food and nutrition challenges. Therefore, in 2017, WFP adopted a strong gender lens in all of its activities at the country level, all through from programme design and implementation to reporting. WFP Nicaragua was a pilot country for the corporate Gender Transformative Programme. This initiative aims at streamlining gender equality and women's empowerment in all its activities. As a result of the pilot, WFP revised its planning tools, implementation strategies and strengthened local staff capacity to ensure that its work addressed the different needs of women, girls, men, and boys.

WFP expanded the reach of its Women Economic Empowerment Strategy, among assisted smallholder farmers, with female farmer organisation membership rising from 235 to 295. In alignment with WFP's Gender Policy, this strategy seeks to create the conditions for women to have the same access as men to productive assets and basic equipment. The aims are to help them become competitive actors in local markets, to promote female leadership,

and ultimately contribute to their food security and sovereignty. Thus, thanks to this strategy, women farmers receive an enhanced package of support, including financial education, trainings, agricultural inputs and workshops on gender identity with male participants. Furthermore, women are encouraged to assume decision-making positions and roles within farmer organisations.

During 2017, the targeted women were provided with equipment: silos, threading machines, shellers, backpack sprayers and trainings. The latter included topics ranging from post-harvest management to the development of business plans. Trainings on topics such as gender identity, self-esteem, empowerment and leadership were conducted with 130 women; and 42 men, including FO field technicians, participated in 'new masculinities' training sessions. The workshops on new masculinities aim at generating awareness of the changing roles of women and men in society and within the household, as Nicaragua progresses towards a more equitable society where women actively engage in productive roles. The workshops also discuss gender-based violence. Overall, these efforts contributed to increasing women's participation in decision-making roles within their FOs, it has grown from 33 per cent at the start of the country programme implementation in 2013 to 42 per cent in 2017. Furthermore, WFP and the UCA San Ramon farmer organisation, worked in partnership to implement an operational work plan to strengthen the capacity of six farmer organisations to mainstream gender within their policies and training plans.

As for the implementation of the School Meal Programme, the gender ratio was close to 1:1, with 0.9 girls for every boy. While there was a slight increase in the school retention rates for boys, the gender ratio continued to be balanced and to show improvements from the baseline value. In line with the trends at national level, there are no significant gender gaps in access to education at the pre- and primary level. At the same time, women were encouraged to take part in the School Meals Committees and to participate in trainings provided on topics such as food handling and storage. In 2017, 1,160 people were trained, and 61 per cent of the participants were women.

Furthermore, in 2017, WFP supported SINAPRED in the revision of its monitoring and assessment tools to introduce gender-sensitive data collection. WFP also contributed towards the introduction of gender and women empowerment modules into the national training programme to strengthen local capacities to identify, assess and respond to the different needs of women and girls, men and boys.

In the framework of the United Nations' UNiTE campaign and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, WFP implemented activities to generate gender awareness at different strategic levels, among them a media event, a University Forum for civil society actors organised in collaboration with all UN agencies present in the country, a gender event with 53 women and men, all members of WFP's assisted farmer organisations. This two-day event served to generate awareness and offered an opportunity to jointly explore ways in which the farmer organisations can help put an end to gender-based violence in their rural communities. This helped reinforce WFP's ongoing efforts to bridge the gender gap and promote women's empowerment.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In line with its commitment to put people into the centre of planning, WFP conducted Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations (SLP) with farmer organisations. These consultations enabled the active participation of communities in the planning process and design of activities, thus ensuring that participants voiced their needs and were considered in the project design. These consultations built on previous planning exercises in the same region. The methodology, however, was adapted to the context and interests of the farmer organisations. For instance, new elements were included concerning the best season to sell agricultural products, expected prices at various times of the year and issues related to the harvest. Similarly, to develop the Women Economic Empowerment Strategy, WFP set up an extensive process of consultations with project participants at two levels. At the organisational level, WFP consulted with the management bodies to promote engagement and approval. At field level, WFP conducted consultations with 100 women farmers of the targeted farmer organisations to identify the needs of their women members.

In addition to the consultation process in the design of interventions, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in informing schools on the benefits of the programme by providing educational materials, training and workshops. The schools reported that they understood clearly the benefits of the programme. The Ministry of Education has established a feedback mechanism relying on their staffs at community, municipal and department level.

All trainings and workshops ensured proper security measures. Trainings were planned well in advance, held during daylight hours in locations near the beneficiaries and targeted participants were informed properly.

WFP's support to female empowerment in Nicaragua: a female farmer's dream house

Guadalupe Cano is a smallholder farmer from the municipality of El Cua, Jinotega, one of the most impoverished and food insecure regions of Nicaragua. Mrs. Cano and her husband produce enough basic grains for their consumption and for sale at the local markets. Like many of other female farmers in the country, she has experienced gender inequalities that predominate in the agricultural and rural sectors: limited access to financial credit and markets, little participation in decision-making and no control over assets.

Mrs. Cano has been an active member of her community. She has participated from early on in trainings, workshops and other activities implemented by local NGOs to foster economic development. Mrs. Cano used to meet with a group of women friends and neighbours under a tree by her house. She tells how difficult it was to get organised, sometimes they would just sit under this tree whether it rained or was sunny. Many people in her community discouraged this group of women to organise as farmers, calling it a "pipe dream". But Mrs. Cano and her friends would not give up. Their group participated in a training on livelihoods hosted by a local NGO in the framework of a government programme. They were asked to draw their "dream house". On a small piece of paper, she drew a house made of concrete, with two pillars on the front, a big backyard, a cozy living room and enough space for every member of her family. After the workshop, Mrs. Cano kept the picture and said to herself that 'hopefully, in a few years she would be able to build that house'. She preserved the drawing over the years as a reminder to what she wanted, and as a promise that hard work would get her there.

Motivated by the positive influence of the organisations and government programmes that helped her improve her livelihood, in 2009 she co-founded COSAMESPE together with other 50 women farmers. Since 2013, WFP has been supporting COSAMESPE through its smallholder intervention to help them link up to formal markets. WFP has kept providing this organisation with improved infrastructure, equipment and training.

In 2016, WFP implemented the Female Economic Empowerment Strategy (2016-2018) to contribute towards their economic empowerment and participation in decision-making. This strategy targeted 300 women of 10 farmer organisations from the departments of Jinotega, Estelí, Matagalpa and Nueva Segovia. WFP delivered farming kits, agricultural inputs and provided training to its participants among others on the topics of financial education, credit management, commercialization, negotiation techniques and gender equality.

Mrs. Cano is an active promoter of rural women's empowerment. In 2016, she was elected president of the administrative committee of COSAMESPE. As a female farmer she encourages the inclusion and active participation of more women, since many of them still do not recognize themselves as farmers in their own right. Within WFP's strategy, Mrs. Cano was instructed as a facilitator of gender-related topics and financial education. In 2017, she helped replicate the training for more than 60 farmers in her organisation. As more female farmers become members of COSAMESPE, Mrs. Cano says: "organised and trained female farmers significantly contribute to the social and economic development of their communities."

Mrs. Cano enhanced her knowledge in financial education and credit management, improved her credit record and solvency. Her credit at the organisation has increased over the last ten years, receiving up to 20 credit loans to purchase agricultural inputs and other supplies. Building on WFP's training on farming techniques and crop management, Mrs. Cano reported an increase in crop yield for basic grains higher than the country's national average. At the same time, she was able to reduce her crop losses during the last harvest.

Mrs. Cano and her group of friends no longer meet under a tree. Their farmers' organisation has an office and a warehouse. COSAMESPE has become one of WFP's top suppliers of beans for the school meals programme. Mrs. Cano said today that she and her husband had built their home exactly as she had imagined it in the drawing that she kept over the years.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Sabrina Quezada Ardila

Annual Inauguration Act of the School Meal Programme, Instituto Nacional Rigoberto Lopez Peréz, Managua.

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	103,096	104,004	207,100	192,069	181,380	373,449	186.3%	174.4%	180.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW))	793	1,707	2,500	2,413	4,665	7,078	304.3%	273.3%	283.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Support Access to Education - Sch Feed)	101,500	101,500	203,000	189,656	176,715	366,371	186.9%	174.1%	180.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Mitigation and Safety Nets)	803	797	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	793	793	1,586	1,545	1,582	3,127	194.8%	199.5%	197.2%
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	868	808	1,676	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	914	914	-	2,275	2,275	-	248.9%	248.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	793	1,707	2,500	1	7,077	7,078	0.1%	414.6%	283.1%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed									
By Age-group:									

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 (under 5 years)	17,255	17,255	34,510	44,130	42,570	86,700	255.8%	246.7%	251.2%
Children (5-18 years)	84,245	84,245	168,490	145,526	134,145	279,671	172.7%	159.2%	166.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	101,500	101,500	203,000	189,656	176,715	366,371	186.9%	174.1%	180.5%
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	803	797	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	2,500	-	2,500	7,078	-	7,078	283.1%	-	283.1%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed									
School Feeding (on-site)	203,000	-	203,000	366,371	-	366,371	180.5%	-	180.5%
Mitigation and Safety Nets									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	2,500	-	2,500	7,078	-	7,078	283.1%	-	283.1%
Support Access to Education - Sch Feed									
School Feeding (on-site)	203,000	-	203,000	366,371	-	366,371	180.5%	-	180.5%
Mitigation and Safety Nets									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	320	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	17,255	17,255	34,510	44,774	41,926	86,700	259.5%	243.0%	251.2%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	84,245	84,245	168,490	145,526	134,145	279,671	172.7%	159.2%	166.0%
Total participants	101,500	101,500	203,000	190,300	176,071	366,371	187.5%	173.5%	180.5%
Total beneficiaries	101,500	101,500	203,000	190,300	176,071	366,371	187.5%	173.5%	180.5%
Mitigation and Safety Nets									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	160	160	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	160	160	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	803	797	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	400	400	800	1,545	1,582	3,127	386.3%	395.5%	390.9%
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	868	808	1,676	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,700	1,700	-	2,275	2,275	-	133.8%	133.8%
Total beneficiaries	400	2,100	2,500	2,413	4,665	7,078	603.3%	222.1%	283.1%

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				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>RAAN Y JINOTEGA, Project End Target: 2018.03, WFP Records, Base value: 2013.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	=16.00	16.00	18.00	18.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate 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: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	>95.00	96.00	94.50	94.96
Retention rate (girls) 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: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	>96.00	96.00	95.40	94.85
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: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>95.00	96.00	93.50	95.00
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Records</i>	>4.00	1.04	5.00	-3.00
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: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	=70.00	62.00	80.70	74.46
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: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	=70.00	62.00	81.40	75.00
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: 2016.09, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, Survey</i>	=70.00	61.00	80.00	73.00
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: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	=1.00	1.10	1.00	0.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Survey</i>	=1.00	1.10	1.00	0.90
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchasing and distribution records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchasing and distribution records</i>	=42.00	51.20	41.00	17.30
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchase records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP purchase records</i>	=12.00	20.00	50.00	42.90

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	5,862	15.6%
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	47	-	-
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,000	-	-
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	500	557	111.4%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	900	984	109.3%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	400	392	98.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	1,000	1,160	116.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	9	90.0%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	500,000	533,478	106.7%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,309	2,081	90.1%
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	-	-
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	50	-	-
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	25	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	-	-
SO4: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	7	-	-
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	800	-	-
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,600	-	-
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	800	-	-
Comp.5-Title				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	36	42	116.7%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	18	15	83.3%
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	350	1,046	298.9%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	8,490	6,691	78.8%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	1,312	437	33.3%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	6,535	1,019	15.6%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.5-Title				

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>NUEVA SEGOVIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	38.00	40.20	42.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	34.00	42.50	43.60
Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)				
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>50.00	44.00	48.00	37.00
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>60.00	23.00	51.00	49.00

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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	46.00	28.00	75.00
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	46.00	28.00	75.00
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=100.00	97.60	100.00	100.00
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=90.00	46.00	28.00	75.00
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: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</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: 2017.12</i>	>3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NUEVA SEGOVIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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</i>	>2.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CHINANDEGA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2018.03</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</i>	>1.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MADRIZ, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	-
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: 2017.09</i>	>25.00	22.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>RACCN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00461-02	Beans	-	14
Canada	CAN-C-00461-04	Beans	-	214
European Commission	EEC-C-00615-01	Beans	-	60
European Commission	EEC-C-00615-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	71
European Commission	EEC-C-00615-01	Maize	-	96
European Commission	EEC-C-00615-01	Rice	-	96
European Commission	EEC-C-00615-01	Vegetable Oil	-	19
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	494
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	135
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	148
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	235
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-03	Vegetable Oil	-	460
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-03	Wheat Flour	-	720
Switzerland	SWI-C-00587-02	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	200
		Total	-	2,961