

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Nicaragua Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

From the onset, 2018 was a challenging year for Nicaragua, as it suffered once again the impacts of natural hazards, affecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and disrupting smallholder farmers' agricultural production. Additionally, this year was characterized by civil unrest and an economic crisis that threw several into despair. This turn of events that inadvertently hit the Central American country as of April 2018 ended with years of growth for one of the region's most dynamic economies, resulting in an economic recession that may have long-lasting effects.

In this context, WFP strived to provide food assistance and a safety net for those in need, preventing them from spiraling deeper into poverty, while planting the seeds for sustainable development for the times to come. Despite funding constraints and roadblocks, WFP maintained its strong field presence and provided direct food assistance to over 364,700 women, men, girls, and boys; and technical assistance to 1960 smallholder women and men farmers.

With WFP's support, over 165,000 school boys and girls in some of the most remote and poorest areas of Nicaragua, had sustained access to food through the regular school feeding programme in Jinotega and the Northern Atlantic Caribbean Coast (RACCN), receiving at least one nutritious meal per day. This guaranteed their food access, while promoting sustained access to education, with attendance increasing, against all the odds at this time of economic hardship.

WFP also supported vulnerable populations in the Dry Corridor, who were impacted by weather extremes, including women and men farmers and 170,000 schoolchildren through the scale up of school feeding, serving as a shock-responsive social protection programme. Thus, besides the regular mid-morning meal, these children received hot lunches, helping prevent low-income households from adopting negative coping strategies at this time of enhanced needs, such as reducing their meals, selling their assets, and removing children from school.

Additionally, WFP's support to smallholder farmers in 2018 was as important as ever, since it promoted economic and climate resilience, helping counterbalance the impacts of the crisis. On the one hand, this helped ensure that farmers continued to improve their management of natural resources and access agricultural inputs, including drought resistant seeds to reduce the impact of climatic events. On the other, WFP provided them with a fair market by purchasing its maize and beans requirements from farmer organizations. Additionally, women farmers' engagement and sales continued to increase, defying the structural gender gap in the agricultural sector.

Finally, WFP provided humanitarian assistance through general food distributions to 29,000 people, who had been severely impacted by floods at the

end of 2017; and continued to strengthen national capacities in emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. With WFP's assistance, the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response improved its information management systems, multi-hazard platform, and data collection tools, incorporating food security and gender perspective. This is a significant step towards more informed, efficient, and integrated national responses to natural hazards, in a country where hazards represent a threat to food security.



364,734
total beneficiaries
in 2018

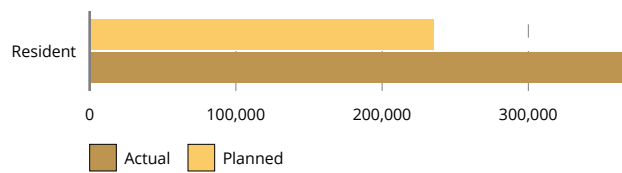


49%
female

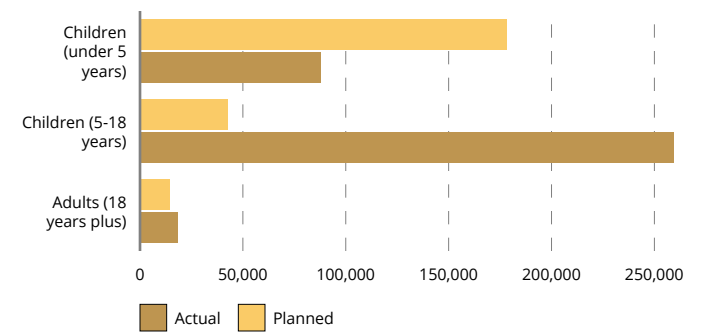


51%
male

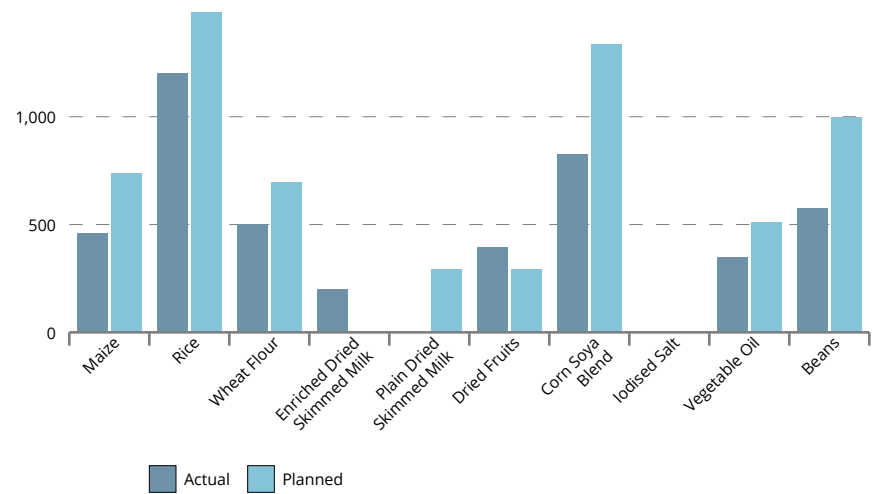
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Age Group



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Nicaragua is a lower middle-income country that has achieved increasing levels of economic growth and human development in the last decade. However, it is amongst the poorest countries in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region and access to services is insufficient to cover the population's basic needs.[1] Furthermore, after years of growth, 2018 was marked by a surge of civil unrest, which led to several fatalities; growth fell from 5 to -4 percent and by mid-2018, formal job losses were estimated at 120,000.[2]

While Nicaragua has made progress in the fight against hunger, it is still one of two food-deficit countries in LAC, with one million people undernourished.[3] About 17 percent of children under five suffer from stunting, with figures reaching 28-30 percent in the departments of Madriz, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia.[4] At the same time, overweight affects 51 percent of women and 41 percent men, and eight percent of children under five.[5] Food and nutrition security are primarily driven by lack of access to food due to limited employment, low incomes, and poverty — most of the poor concentrate in rural areas and along the central region of the country and the Northern and Southern Atlantic Caribbean Coast Regions (RACCS and RACCN). While poverty affects about one-third of the population, this figure has likely increased due to the economic crisis.

Natural hazards and weather extremes also pose a permanent threat to food security, since Nicaragua ranks as the fourth most affected country worldwide by natural events in the last 20 years.[6] In 2018, rainfall deficit in the Dry Corridor during the first agricultural season (May-August) led to significant crop losses. This was followed by rainfall excess during October, threatening smallholder farmers' food production during the main agricultural season (September-December). In November, WFP and the Government conducted an adapted Emergency Food Security Assessment in the Dry Corridor, which indicated that food reserves are running low. Based on WFP estimates, about 200,000 people could be at risk of food insecurity.

Food and nutrition insecurity are also driven by other factors, including a lack of dietary diversity; inefficiencies in the agricultural sector; and gender inequalities, particularly among farmers. Despite the vast availability of natural resources, food production is adversely impacted by the inefficient use of land and water, lack of agricultural inputs, and limited access to credit by smallholders. Medium- and smallholder farmers are the backbone of the agricultural sector, producing 90 percent of the staple food consumed in the country.[7] Yet, they are vulnerable to climate variability and have limited resources, hindering their access to formal agricultural markets. Challenges are even greater for women, who rarely have access to land and agricultural services due to long-standing gender inequalities.[8] Nicaragua's gender gap has reduced in recent years, according to the Global Gender Gap Report. However, women's employment and

incomes are much lower than that of men; and adolescent pregnancy rates are among the highest in LAC.[9]

Finally, food security and education are interrelated, since stunting increases as the level of education of the parent's decreases.[10] The national primary school enrolment rate is 94 percent, equal for boys and girls. However, access to educations is lower in RACCN and Jinotega, where schooling averages only three to five years.

Government's Response and WFP's Operations

The Government of Nicaragua promotes poverty reduction through the National Human Development Plan (2018-2021), which paves the way for the 2030 Agenda. The Government also promotes food security through the National Food Security and Sovereignty Law and Policy. To reach its development targets, Nicaragua has social protection and productive programmes that cover the lifecycle; and a national plan for disaster risk reduction. The programmes include 'The Love for the Youngest'; the 'Mother and Infant Homes'; and the 'Zero Hunger' programme. The National School Feeding Programme is another flagship programme that ensures children's access to nutritious food while promoting education. It is also a shock-responsive programme in times of hardship.

WFP contributes towards the implementation of social protection programmes through its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). The T-ICSP aims to help break the intergenerational cycle of hunger and poverty through direct food assistance to vulnerable populations and capacity strengthening for zero hunger. To do so, it has five strategic objectives:

- Pre- and primary schoolchildren and persons living with HIV have access to adequate food and nutrition during 2018
- Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas meet their nutritional needs during 2018
- Smallholder farmers in targeted departments increase their food security and access to markets all year round.
- Shock-affected populations have access to adequate and nutritious food after an emergency
- National institutions and programmes are strengthened to prevent and respond to shocks during 2018.

All activities contribute towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals and are implemented in coordination with Government partners.



Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In 2018, WFP managed to mobilize over 70 percent of the funding needed for the TICSP, thanks to the support of long-standing government donors, the private sector, and new partners to WFP Nicaragua. However, funding still fell short from the amount originally budgeted, therefore reducing the implementation of activities. Additionally, the resources mobilized were earmarked at the activity level. The only flexible funding was provided through WFP's multilateral fund, replenished with non-directed contributions by donors at the headquarter level; and through WFP's Immediate Response Account.

Donor earmarking was in support of the largest activities, including: school feeding, support to smallholder farmers, and disaster risk reduction. This led to a relatively good level of funding for part of WFP's programme of work. However, it also resulted in the full interruption of Activity 2, which provides food assistance to HIV patients, and Activity 3, which supports pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G). Although these activities represent only 3 percent of the overall budget, funding has been insufficient, inconsistent, and untimely since 2013, hindering WFP's ability to make progress towards results in this respect.

Given the funding constraints, WFP designed an implementation plan, based on needs, funding availability, and donor conditionalities, reducing the transfer to maximize beneficiary coverage. Thus, although there was a 30 percent reduction in the food transfer, WFP reached all school boys and girls planned in 2018. Due to the late arrival of resources, the technical assistance to the Ministry of Education planned for 2018 was only partially implemented (70 percent). Similarly, WFP partially implemented the capacity strengthening in disaster risk reduction and activities planned with smallholder farmers. Nevertheless, WFP managed to reach all planned beneficiaries by prioritizing key thematic areas. To maximize results with limited resources, WFP also introduced cost-saving measures. For instance, field trips and missions were planned at the beginning of 2018 to avoid unnecessary costs and reduce expenditures. The CO also continued to implement measures aimed at lowering energy consumption and requirements of paper and office supplies, which led to a reduction in expenditures.

To promote adequate levels of funding and continue to strengthen partnerships, WFP followed its resource mobilization strategy, designed in 2015 and updated in 2018. Additionally, as part of its transition toward a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, WFP developed a new Partnerships Action Plan and held extensive consultations with existing and potential donors, as well as other members of the international community. This allowed the CO to identify new opportunities for collaboration for the years to come.

In 2018, the Government of Canada continued to be amongst WFP's largest donor, thanks to its multi-year contribution provided in 2013, in support of

smallholder farmers and school feeding. In-kind contributions represented about 15 percent of 2018's resources, including contributions from Japan and Saudi Arabia. About 5 percent of the funding was provided by the private sector.

An important achievement in 2018 was the expansion of the donor base, incorporating new partners, such of the Republic of Korea, who provided its first trench of a USD 3 million multi-year contribution towards school feeding. Additionally, WFP and the European Union (EU) signed a multi-year agreement in December for EUR 15 million in support of smallholder farmers and school feeding, which represents a remarkable increase from the current EU support through the regional project PROACT. The Russian Federation also committed to USD 1 million biannual contributions.

The strong trend in favor of reliable multi-year funding has been key for a more adequate, efficient, and effective implementation of the activities, maximizing resources for results and allowing for the sustained investments for transformative approaches.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Pre and primary schoolchildren and persons living with HIV have access to adequate food and nutrition during 2018

Limited access to food is a main driver of food insecurity in Nicaragua. Strategic Outcome 1 seeks to ensure that schoolboys and girls and HIV patients have sustained access to nutritious food, contributing to their food security and human development. To do so, WFP works in partnership with the Government of Nicaragua, supporting the implementation of national social protection programmes. WFP also promotes coordination with other United Nations agencies through joint programmatic groups and inter-agency groups, aimed at promoting cohesive actions and avoiding duplication.

To reach Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's portfolio includes two activities. Activity 1 supports the implementation of the Government's largest social protection programme, school feeding, which reaches 1.2 million children in public schools across the country. Once a WFP-run project, the programme is now an initiative of the Government of Nicaragua with universal coverage. WFP's food assistance represents 15 percent of the overall programme requirements and is allocated to Jinotega and the Northern Atlantic Caribbean Coast (RACCN). These are some of the most remote and poorest areas of the country, where education indicators are low, poverty is rampant, the presence of indigenous populations is significant, and there is high risk of food insecurity. Activity 2 aims to support 1,600 HIV patients in Managua. Its implementation, however, was interrupted due to lack of funding: no food distributions took place this year.

In 2018, WFP continued to support the implementation of the school feeding programme in 12 municipalities of Jinotega and RACCN. Working in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINED), WFP provided daily school meals to over 165,000 pre- and primary school children (48 percent girls and 52 percent boys) in about 2,000 public schools. This way, WFP ensured that all vulnerable children attending school in the targeted areas received at least one nutritious meal per day. Additionally, WFP provided dates to complement the school basket outside its area of intervention, reaching over one million schoolboys and girls across the country. The school meals ration typically includes rice, beans, cereals, vegetable oil, Super Cereal, and dates, providing about 28 percent of the children's daily caloric requirements. The food basket is adapted to the cultural preferences and eating habits of the beneficiaries, providing maize in Jinotega and wheat flour in RACCN. However, in 2018, WFP had to reduce rations due to funding constraints, resulting in a 30 percent shortfall in food requirements. All the maize and beans were procured from WFP-assisted smallholder farmers, generating a virtuous cycle and opportunities for the local and rural economy.

Meals were provided during 173 days, representing 96 percent of the academic year. This is a slight reduction from the 180-day target due to roadblocks during April-June. The meals were prepared with the support of school feeding committees, promoting local appropriation and, therefore, the sustainability of the programme. Committees were comprised of about five members, including parents of pupils and teachers, who were responsible for food handling, storage, and preparation. WFP organized informative sessions with almost 1,000 committee members (55 percent women) on hygiene, food preparation, nutrition, food handling, and storage.

The school feeding programme has an educational objective, as it seeks to incentivize school enrolment, attendance, and retention. In 2018, in WFP targeted areas, school attendance continued to improve, notwithstanding the country context. School enrolment remained the same as in 2017, falling short from the target. Retention rates slightly decreased, teachers attribute this trend to migration, often related to the search for employment opportunities.

Besides providing meals, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to MINED to help improve the programme's sustainability and quality. As part of these efforts, WFP strengthened the institution's monitoring capacities through the provision of equipment and means of transportation to enhance their access to targeted remote communities. WFP also supported the translation of educational material for teachers and parents to the indigenous languages used in the targeted areas. The purpose of the informative material was to generate awareness on topics including gender and sexual-based violence, discrimination, and bullying, among others. WFP also supported a workshop for teachers on food and nutrition security in RACCN.

In support of nutrition-sensitive actions to enhance the school feeding programme, WFP piloted rice fortification in 2018, seeking to increase the consumption of fortified food by pupils and the demand for fortified rice in social protection programmes. This important achievement was made possible by WFP's strong advocacy with the Government to promote the implementation of the national rice fortification norm. While the technical norm had been approved, it had not yet been implemented due to limited capacities and resources, missing an opportunity to provide rice of higher nutritional content to tackle micronutrient deficiencies in school-aged children. Therefore, WFP, MINED, and partners set themselves to test possible mechanisms for rice fortification, while helping generate local capacities. With an in-kind rice contribution of Japan, a donation of micronutrients from DSM Nutritional Products and the additional support of the Costa Rican Vigui company, WFP helped fortify 135 mt of rice in 2018, which will be distributed to schools in 2019. To give continuity to these actions, WFP's food safety and quality assurance unit carried out a mission to start the certification of local providers and thus allow



for the local procurement of fortified rice. During 2019, WFP will continue to advocate for the distribution of fortified rice at schools and to generate awareness about its benefits.

Strategic Outcome 02

Nutritionally vulnerable groups in the targeted areas meet their nutritional needs during 2018

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP seeks to support government efforts aimed at preventing chronic undernutrition, focusing on some of the most vulnerable areas with the highest prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in the country. Activity 3 targets 2,500 pregnant or lactating women and girls and children under three years, providing a highly nutritious food basket with during the 1,000-day window of opportunity.

This activity could not be implemented in 2018 due to a lack of funding, hindering WFP's ability to meet the expected results. Notwithstanding extensive resource mobilization efforts with existing and potential donors, no contributions were received for this activity. The Government of Nicaragua was alerted of the resource situation and planned accordingly to respond to the needs of targeted beneficiaries through national programmes.

Given the difficulties encountered, WFP adjusted its nutrition assistance under the upcoming Country Strategic Plan, shifting its approach from nutrition specific to nutrition-sensitive actions, in line with the needs identified by the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review.

Strategic Outcome 03

Smallholder farmers in targeted departments increase their food security and access to markets all year round

In Nicaragua, smallholder farmers play a key role in food production. Yet, due to the low-yielding methods used, vulnerability to shocks, and lack of access to resources, farmers are prone to food insecurity and have limited access to formal markets. During 2018, these challenges exacerbated due to the economic recession and civil unrest resulting in higher prices of agricultural inputs and a decrease in credit for smallholder farmers. Access to markets was further impaired by roadblocks, established as a measure of protest during the second quarter of the year. At the same time, weather extremes decreased production compared to previous years.

Through Activity 4, WFP supported women and men farmers associated in farmer organizations in the central and northern areas of the country with the aim of improving their livelihoods and food security. WFP promoted smallholder

farmers' resilience, while providing a stable demand for their produce. Although the implementation of activities was challenging, WFP identified mechanisms to continue operating during the civil unrest, delegating the implementation of some of the activities to the farmer organizations.

In 2018, WFP supported 1,960 smallholder farmers, including an increased number of women (43 percent) compared to previous years. Activities focused on supporting smallholder farmer production; promoting commercialization and sales to formal agricultural markets; fostering climate resilience, particularly in the Dry Corridor; and promoting women's empowerment. WFP worked in partnership with the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), universities and other actors.

To support smallholder farmers' production, WFP continued to provide technical assistance and agricultural inputs to smallholder farmers and farmer organizations. The technical assistance included training, field schools, crop management, plague control, and good agricultural practices. These topics were instrumental to mitigate the risk of crop diseases due to extreme rainfall variability. WFP also provided agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, which were difficult to access this year, and basic agricultural equipment, including sowing machines, silos, backpack sprayers, and shellers. These inputs were identified based on consultations with smallholder farmers. Working in partnership with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) – Harvest Plus and INTA, WFP helped transfer bio-fortified and drought resistant bean seeds. To prevent losses, WFP's assistance had a strong focus on post-harvest management, leading to a reduction in post-harvest losses despite the challenging climatic conditions.

Compared to the previous year, smallholder farmer organizations increased significantly their sales to WFP in 2018. The income constituted an important relief to farmers during economic contraction. Throughout the year, five farmer organizations sold maize and beans to WFP, directly benefiting approximately 20 percent of farmers (32 percent women and 68 percent men). WFP's food demand represented an important and stable market for these organizations. To be able to meet WFP's high-quality standards, the farmer organizations received support from WFP's logistics unit and field offices in quality control, food handling, and storage. To promote their access to other formal agricultural markets, WFP strengthened smallholder farmers' capacities on topics, such as commercialization, negotiation, business plans development, market analysis, leadership, and market strategy. WFP also promoted partnerships amongst farmer organizations to leverage their negotiation power and secure contracts with formal buyers. Some of the WFP-assisted farmer organizations managed to increase their sales to retailers in 2018.



During 2018, WFP also increased its efforts to promote climate resilience of farmer organizations, particularly in the Dry Corridor. Organizations embraced climate adaptation measures and resilience-building actions, such as improved resource management, water and soil conservation, reforestation, and farm diversification. These actions helped restore degraded natural resources, depleted by recurrent droughts and land mismanagement. WFP also contributed towards improved access to water for human consumption and agricultural activities. This generated a significant change in the lives of the women in targeted areas, who previously had to walk long distances to collect water.

In 2018, WFP's support to smallholder farmers also focused on promoting gender equality, seeking to bridge the gender gap in access to and control over resources, as well as women's engagement in agricultural activities. Thus, WFP continued to implement the Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, which responds to needs identified in previous assessments. On the one hand, the strategy increased direct assistance from 300 to over 330 women, including through the provision of agricultural inputs, access to credit, and trainings to enhance financial literacy, cost analysis, commercialization, and self-esteem. On the other hand, it promoted greater gender awareness and an enabling environment for women's empowerment by discussing topics of gender identity, violence, and power with members of farmer organizations, including men.

Besides the strategy, WFP adopted a cross-cutting approach to gender equality. In 2018, WFP partnered with one of its assisted farmer organizations, UCA San Ramon, given its solid experience in mainstreaming gender. WFP and UCA San Ramón provided technical assistance to women farmers and supported two farmer organizations in the development of their gender policies. WFP will continue to capitalize on these field experiences, applying the lessons learned to improve gender awareness.

Efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, including through the Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, led to increased sales from women farmers to WFP, greater engagement of women in farming activities and to over 40 percent women in decision-making positions of farmer organizations.

Strategic Outcome 04

Shock affected populations have access to adequate and nutritious food after an emergency

Given Nicaragua's exposure to natural hazards and other shocks, Strategic Outcome 4 provides life-saving assistance, helping vulnerable populations meet their food needs during crises. WFP assists those in need, in coordination with the Government of Nicaragua, by scaling-up the school feeding programme to

respond to prolonged and slow-onset crisis (activity 5); and by providing immediate relief food assistance to populations affected by sudden events (activity 6). In line with its dual mandate, WFP seeks to provide immediate relief, while setting the conditions for recovery and resilience in the longer-term.

Through Activity 5, WFP supported the Government's strategy of scaling up the school feeding programme in the Dry Corridor during the lean season, when food needs increase, and vulnerable households adopt negative coping strategies, such as selling their assets, removing children from school, and migrating in search of seasonal work. As the largest social protection scheme in the country, the school feeding programme can serve as a shock-responsive mechanism to limit negative coping strategies and promote the resilience of populations. Therefore, in 2018, WFP complemented the mid-morning meal provided by the Ministry of Education (PINE/MINED) with hot lunches, increasing the resources transferred to the beneficiaries of the programme. WFP provided food assistance to 170,000 pupils (48 percent girls and 52 percent boys) in over 2,000 public schools across 49 municipalities of the Dry Corridor, surpassing the original target of 40,000 school children. This significant increase in beneficiaries is a result of expanded areas prioritized by the Government and the lack of national resources to complement the response. The food basket included maize, beans, Super Cereal, vegetable oil, rice, and dates, providing about 25 percent of the daily caloric requirements of the school children, additional to those provided by the regular meal.

Besides providing school meals, WFP supported infrastructure projects in two schools of the Dry Corridor, improving the cooking and dining facilities to ensure that food is prepared, stored, and consumed in secure and healthy environments. This came in hand with the provision of cooking and eating utensils for the school children.

The scale-up of the school feeding programme has been highlighted as an important safety net, particularly during times of heightened needs, like during the lean season. During the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), carried out by WFP and the Government of Nicaragua in 2018, key informants stressed that the meals alleviate the food burden at home and guarantee that children receive at least two daily nutritious meals. Based on national records facilitated by MINED, school feeding also achieved its educational objective: the retention rate in the targeted schools was remarkably high, reaching 99 percent for both boys and girls, although drop-out was expected to increase this year.

Through Activity 6, WFP also provided emergency food assistance to households that had been affected by floods during late 2017, which resulted in the loss of life, displacements, and extensive material damages. Assessments carried out by the Government of Nicaragua reported that about 36,700 people had been



affected and the main agricultural cycle for the November/December harvest was disrupted. Therefore, to complement the initial response of the Government of Nicaragua, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 29,000 women, men, girls, and boys to guarantee uninterrupted access to food and livelihood recovery. While this response began in 2017, WFP's general food distribution continued during January and February of 2018. The food assistance was provided in coordination with the National System for Disaster Risk Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (SINAPRED). WFP's food distributions focused on the departments of Matagalpa, Jinotega, Chontales, Boaco, and Nueva Segovia, complementing government distributions in the remaining affected areas of the country.

The food basket of beans, rice, maize, vegetable oil, Super Cereal, and salt, responded to the nutritional requirements and cultural dietary preferences of the targeted population. The food items were purchased on the international and local markets, seeking a cost-effective and timely response. Oil and Super Cereal were procured from the Global Commodity Management Fund (GCMF), WFP's internal food prepositioning mechanism in Las Palmas. Commodities of the GCMF are procured when prices are most favorable and are ready to be shipped to any country worldwide, thus significantly reducing logistics and administrative processes. Rice, maize, and beans were purchased locally, boosting the local economy and, in the case of beans, providing a market for smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 05

National institutions and programmes are strengthened to prevent and respond to shocks during 2018

Nicaragua is a disaster-prone country, where floods, droughts, and hurricanes recurrently disrupt food systems and threaten the food security of the most vulnerable. Promoting emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction is therefore key to promote sustainable solutions to hunger. WFP strengthens the capacity of the Government of Nicaragua to help prevent and respond to natural events. Activity 7 supports the National System for Disaster Risk Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (SINAPRED), contributing to the implementation of its integrated risk management policy and plans.

During 2018, WFP supported four strategic pillars, including: (i) risk planning and analysis, particularly for drought management; (ii) telecommunications and technology; (iii) knowledge management; and (iv) communications. To strengthen national capacities in risk planning and analysis, WFP supported SINAPRED in the implementation of two seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) consultations in the Dry Corridor.[1] The SLPs were implemented in Madriz and

Nueva Segovia departments. The exercise was gender sensitive, allowing for a differentiated analysis that considers the needs of women, men, boys, and girls. These consultations provided valuable inputs for the planning of resilience-building actions, and allowed WFP to transfer the methodology of this planning tool to the Government. The Government's appropriation of the methodology will help strengthen institutional capacities at subnational, sub-regional, and local level, linking food security analysis, resilience building, and preparedness actions.

To improve national capacities in drought management, WFP also helped strengthen SINAPRED's national guidelines for drought risk analysis and the design of action plans at municipal level. With WFP's support, these guidelines apply a more holistic approach that considers food and nutrition security, livelihoods, and gender aspects.

WFP also supported SINAPRED's capacities in telecommunications and technology to monitor and respond to shocks. WFP helped strengthen the national mobile data center and telecommunications to provide uninterrupted connectivity in the event of a power shutdown. From this center, SINAPRED operators can ensure that systems are re-established and continue to run, even when telecommunication are down. WFP support included the provision of telecommunications equipment, specialized technical assistance to staff, and assistance to design emergency response protocols. Additionally, WFP provided equipment to emergency operation centers in more than 30 municipalities in the Dry Corridor, to ensure that these were well-equipped to monitor and respond to droughts. To test the national mobile data center's response capacity, SINAPRED successfully completed an emergency simulation exercise by the end of 2018.

Furthermore, WFP continued to support SINAPRED in the improvement of its multi-hazard and risk management platform, which serves as an electronic system to collect information and monitor risks. The platform was established under SINAPRED with WFP's support in 2017, and includes valuable information that can be used by decision-makers when hazards strike, such as a registry of the population exposed to risk and multi-hazard maps. During 2018, WFP continued to support the strengthening of the system, helping enhance its different modules, including its risk mapping.

WFP also helped improve SINAPRED's information management system and data collection methods. With the technical assistance of WFP's technology unit and its field offices, SINAPRED introduced a new electronic data collection system in 2018, generating access to real-time information. The data collection tools were improved by incorporating new topics, such as food and nutrition security, livelihoods, coping capacity, and socioeconomic aspects. This enhancement will



allow for a more comprehensive and accurate analysis to better assess vulnerability and risk in key areas of the country.

Upon Government's request, WFP continued to support SINAPRED in knowledge management, contributing to the implementation of the National Training Plan. This plan aims to ensure that first responders, government institutions, and the Nicaraguan people adopt preparedness actions and know how to act in the event of natural hazards. To contribute towards this target, WFP supported the implementation of four training sessions in 2018 on drought preparedness, impact and needs assessments, and capacity strengthening for community-based and municipal response committees. About 4,800 people from across the country participated, including community leaders, SINAPRED technical staff, and other key stakeholders. These actions aim at promoting the principle of shared risk management responsibility at national, subnational, and local level.

To contribute towards SINAPRED's efforts to generate awareness and a culture of preparedness, as well as improve risk perception among disaster-prone populations, WFP and its communication unit supported the design of a communication strategy. The strategy aims at promoting behavioral change among the Nicaraguan people and will be developed and institutionalized during 2019, as part of national risk management programmes. In 2018, WFP supported initial steps to disseminate risk-reduction messages, supporting SINAPRED television programmes and other online actions.

In November 2018 an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was carried out as part of a regional initiative in the four Central American countries impacted by rainfall deficit: El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The assessment was completed together with SINAPRED and it was the first time an EFSA was conducted in Nicaragua since 2013. The methodology was adapted to the local context and included focus group discussions in nine prioritized municipalities of the Dry Corridor. Information gathered in the field was complemented with secondary sources. The EFSA indicated that the rainfall deficit in assessed areas led to crop losses (maize) of up to 70 percent during the first agricultural season. Additional losses were expected during the second and main harvest of the year because of excess rainfall during October. This trend compromised farmers' ability to meet their food needs during the upcoming months. About 200,000 people were estimated to be at risk of food insecurity. WFP is continuing to monitor the situation and is ready to support those in need of assistance.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In line with WFP's Gender Policy 2015-2020, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment was high on the Country Office's agenda in 2018, incorporating gender sensitive and transformative approaches into the main activities. In the framework of school feeding, this year WFP began actions to support the Ministry of Education's efforts to prevent gender-based violence and sexual abuse amongst school girls with early interventions. In disaster risk reduction, WFP continued to promote the incorporation of a gender lens in planning tools, data collection systems, and national guidelines. The Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations (SLP), carried out in the Dry Corridor, were a good examples of these efforts. Additionally, during the SLP, WFP held informative sessions on gender equality and protection with the participants. Finally, with its targeted smallholder farmers, WFP expanded the reach of the women's economic empowerment strategy and the number of women farmers participating in the project. This is an important accomplishment considering the low engagement of women in farming activities. WFP also partnered with one of its assisted farmer organization to help mainstream gender equality in other organizations, effectively advancing women's empowerment by working together with local actors.

In the framework of the United Nations' UNiTE campaign against Violence against Women and Girls, WFP implemented activities to generate gender awareness at different strategic levels. These activities are coordinated by a Gender Results Network: a group comprised of members of the different units in Country Office, who is responsible for promoting gender mainstreaming. WFP also participated in an inter-agency group of gender, human rights, and interculturality, integrated by the agencies of the United Nations. The group promoted actions aimed at improving coordination to help prevent violence against women and girls.

WFP also made a strong commitment to strengthening its internal capacities in gender equality in 2018. To do so, the Country Office participated in a regional workshop in Honduras to promote the effective incorporation of gender analysis in WFP's operations. The Country Office also joined the WFP's internal Gender Transformative Programme, led by WFP's Gender Office with the aim of incorporating a gender lens into the daily work. As part of the programme, WFP strengthened local staff capacity; and revised its planning tools and implementation strategies to ensure that its work addressed the different needs of women, girls, men, and boys. The gender focal point carried out training and workshops in the Country Offices and Field Offices to promote greater awareness of how gender dynamics influence the work amongst colleagues, beneficiaries, and stakeholders. The programme helped set the conditions for a

successful transition towards a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 with a strong focus on gender equality.

The new CSP, which was formulated during 2018, incorporates a strategic outcome that specifically focuses on gender equality and women empowerment for zero hunger. During 2018, WFP received the support of the Regional Office and Headquarters, including through field missions, with the aim of designing a strong work plan to operationalize this commitment towards gender equality in the upcoming programmatic cycle.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

While Nicaragua was known to be one of the safest countries in Central America, this year was characterized by a significant increase in the levels of violence and crime, calling for enhanced protection measures to guarantee the safety of its beneficiaries and staff. Thus, WFP adjusted the implementation of its activities during the peak of the violence, avoiding the movement of people in potential areas of risk and seeking alternative mechanisms of support to avoid exposure to threats. As part of these efforts, all workshops, training, and meetings were carefully implemented at safe locations and at convenient times, also taking into account the needs and time constraints of the beneficiaries. As a result, there were no reports of security issues neither problems with the transportation of food.

WFP and government partners also implemented other programmatic measures aimed at promoting the dignity, protection, and safety of the beneficiaries in 2018. In the case of the school feeding activities, WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MINED) in its efforts to prevent gender-based violence and bullying at schools, taking initial actions that will continue in 2019. To do so, WFP worked with a new division of MINED, with which it expects to continue to collaborate in 2019. Additionally, the food emergency distributions, carried out at the beginning of the year with SINAPRED, included differentiated delivery modalities. For households located in isolated and remote communities, with difficult access to food delivery points, WFP's logistics unit and SINAPRED conducted home deliveries to protect the dignity of the beneficiaries and mitigate security risks.

With regards to the security of the staff, WFP implemented a series of measures, under the close advisory of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The measures aimed to guarantee the safety of staff, while allowing for the continuation of the business, despite the access problems and roadblocks during the peak of the civil unrest. The safety measures remained active during the year and included: close monitoring of the movement of



people, regular updated and advice with regards to traveling routes, flexible working hours, and the conditions to operate from an alternate location if needed. Finally, WFP also strengthens its internal capacities in the topics of protection, as parts of its efforts to implement the corporate policy on harassment, sexual harassment, and abuse of authority. WFP received a mission from its Ethics Office and held different informative sessions with the staff of the country office and field offices to ensure that the principles of the policy are effectively upheld.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

During 2018, WFP remained committed to placing people at the center of planning, using participatory approaches , particularly in its activities with smallholder farmers. To ensure that the needs of the beneficiaries were heard, WFP held consultations with farmer organizations and their women and men members, which in turn informed the actions implemented. In particular, the actions aimed at building climate resilience, gender equality, and women's empowerment were jointly identified and validated with the project beneficiaries, ensuring that their voices were strongly reflected in the programmatic response. Additionally, this year WFP and the Government of Nicaragua conducted two new Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations (SLP) in the Dry Corridor, enabling the active participation of communities in the planning process and design of future activities.

With regards to the school feeding programme, the programme is managed by the Ministry of Education and therefore the feedback mechanisms and the engagement with the project beneficiaries for the design of programme activities are managed by the Government. Nevertheless, due to its field presence and participation in the implementation of the activities, WFP was able to access direct feedback from the schools through its monitoring activities, which it uses to inform local and national authorities. Based on official records, 90 percent of the members of the school feeding committees, which are integrated by parents and teachers, report to have received the appropriate information regarding the programme and the channels for communicating complaints.

Water for Hope

Water for Hope: Transforming the Community “La Esperanza”

La Esperanza – i.e. Spanish for “hope” – is a remote, isolated, and small community in the mountains of Nueva Segovia, at 850 meters of altitude, close to the border with Honduras. Like many other communities in the region, La Esperanza is home to women and men farmers, who are vulnerable to the impacts of climatic events, often suffering long and dire summers, which extend into harsh and dry winters. Thus, promoting climate resilience is key, if food and nutrition security is to be achieved.

Life in La Esperanza is a daily struggle for most, as economic opportunities and access to basic services are limited; and food production is impacted by natural hazards. To cover their basic and food needs, farming families produce and sell basic grains, with the support of UGAQ, one of WFP-assisted farmer organizations and supplier. Together with UGAQ, WFP also supports the farmers living in these community, seeking to enhance their capacities through training and capacity strengthening activities in climate change adaptation, while supporting the introduction of climate resilience, for instance through soil conservation practices and the dissemination of drought resistant bean seeds, which can adapt better to the frequent dry spells. However, the farmers’ lack of access to water hinders food production and consumption; and increases the risk of diseases, negatively impacting food security. In fact, as the community members narrate, water scarcity is one of the main challenges for the 72 people that live in La Esperanza, who resort to unsafe water sources, walking long distances to reach water wells in nearby areas.

Therefore, in 2018, with the support of UGAQ and with the enthusiasm of the community, WFP began a project to bring water to the vulnerable people of La Esperanza, in an attempt to promote climate resilience and ensure safe food consumption. The project was carried out with the support and co-investment of UGAQ, the work and efforts of the community members, and the complementary actions of a non-governmental organization, TROCAIRE, who provided supplementary material. After identifying a natural source of clean water in the community, infrastructure projects started, using simple and cost-efficient solutions to filter and deliver the water to the homes of the community members. With the strong participation and leadership of the community, a committee was established to administer the service and provide maintenance, showing the power of community organization.

The water project was finished this year and is now delivering water to all 72 members of La Esperanza reliably and safely. It also brings clean water to one school center, located in the community, where school meals are delivered daily

to about 40 children, bringing a real transformation for the community and the lives of its members. At the same time, the project contributes towards the safe preparation and consumption of meals at school. Additionally, women, who are the main responsible for water collection, now can invest their time more efficiently and with greater freedom, since there is no need for traveling in search of water. Parents and members of the community express that the project has come to improve their lives and their motivation to continue to work collectively for the development of their community. The water project in La Esperanza shows how WFP and partners, together with the committed efforts of the community members, can play a key role in promoting to resilience building and long-term transformations, using a cost-efficient solution where needed the most.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Heather Miller
Children eating

Context and operations

- [1] World Bank (2018) Nicaragua: Overview.
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- [7] World Bank. 2015. Agriculture in Nicaragua: performance, challenges, and options.
- [8] World Bank. 2015. Agriculture in Nicaragua: performance, challenges, and options.
- [9] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2018. Gender Inequality Index 2017.
- [10] INIDE and Ministry of Health. 2014. Nicaragua Demographic and Health Survey 2011–2012: Preliminary Report.

Strategic outcome 01

The enrolment indicator measures the change in the children's enrolment from one year to the next. If the indicator shows 0 it means that there was no variation from the previous year's values. If the indicator shows a negative number, it signals a decrease in enrolment, while a positive number indicates an increase in enrolment.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The SLP SLP is a powerful planning tool for governments in coordinating stakeholders to identify short- and long-term interventions suited to a variety of contexts. It brings humanitarian and development interventions together by combining seasonal, livelihood, gender, crisis and programme aspects to identify the most appropriate range of interventions, and then aligning these into complementary short- and long-term plans for action. SLP complements existing government planning processes, providing a framework to align ongoing efforts at national and sub-national levels. To do so, the SLP is based on a consultative process that brings together communities, government, and partners.

Beneficiaries by Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	116,700	187,299	160.5%
	female	118,400	177,435	149.9%
	total	235,100	364,734	155.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	6,456	8,878	137.5%
	female	8,044	9,117	113.3%
	total	14,500	17,995	124.1%
Children (5-18 years)	male	21,220	134,348	633.1%
	female	21,276	124,853	586.8%
	total	42,496	259,201	609.9%
Children (under 5 years)	male	89,024	44,073	49.5%
	female	89,080	43,465	48.8%
	total	178,104	87,538	49.1%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	235,100	364,735	155.1%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Pre and primary schoolchildren and persons living with HIV have access to adequate food and nutrition during 2018			
Maize	475	314	66.0%
Rice	1,220	971	79.6%
Wheat Flour	698	500	71.6%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	0	201	-
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	293	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Dried Fruits	293	396	134.9%
Corn Soya Blend	1,033	636	61.5%
Vegetable Oil	443	276	62.2%
Beans	887	447	50.4%
Strategic Outcome: Shock affected populations have access to adequate and nutritious food after an emergency			
Maize	264	148	56.1%
Rice	264	232	87.8%
Corn Soya Blend	122	188	153.6%
Iodised Salt	0	3	-
Vegetable Oil	45	72	160.6%
Beans	110	131	118.8%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in the targeted areas meet their nutritional needs during 2018			
Corn Soya Blend	180	0	-
Vegetable Oil	24	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Pre and primary schoolchildren and persons living with HIV have access to adequate food and nutrition during 2018				
Output A: Pre and primary schoolchildren in highly vulnerable areas receive school meals to guarantee access to food and incentivise school enrolment				
Act 01. 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	2000.0	1959.0	98.0
Output C: Pre and primary schoolchildren in public schools benefit from strengthened public institutions to ensure their access to food				
Act 01. 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250.0	237.0	94.8
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500.0	452.0	90.4
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250.0	215.0	86.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers in targeted departments increase their food security and access to markets all year round				
Output F: Smallholder farmers benefit from INTA's enhanced innovation, technology transfer and research capacity to improve their productivity and resilience				
Act 04. 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	1000.0	1100.0	110.0
Output F: Targeted smallholder farmers and FOs receive support to enhance the quality and quantity of their production				
Act 04. 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women				
Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	individual	1300.0	1392.0	107.1
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	800.0	920.0	115.0
Output F: Targeted smallholder farmers and FOs receive technical assistance to improve their sales to formal agricultural markets				
Act 04. 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	7.0	5.0	71.4
Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP	individual	300.0	295.0	98.3
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	500.0	560.0	112.0
Output F: Targeted smallholder farmers and FOs, receive trainings, technical support, and agricultural inputs to improve their resilience to climatic shocks				
Act 04. 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	400.0	444.0	111.0
Output F: Women farmers receive support through the Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy to generate more equal access to markets and improve their food sovereignty				
Act 04. 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	700.0	829.0	118.4
Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	350.0	331.0	94.6
Output K: Smallholder farmers benefit from stronger partnerships between FOs and agricultural stakeholders, and amongst themselves to improve their sales				
Act 04. 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women				
Number of partners supported	partner	1.0	1.0	100.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 04: Shock affected populations have access to adequate and nutritious food after an emergency				
Output A: Schoolchildren in affected areas receive an additional food ration during times of scarcity to protect access to food and prevent school dropouts				
Act 05. 5. Scale-up school meals for schoolchildren in shock-affected areas				
Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: National institutions and programmes are strengthened to prevent and respond to shocks during 2018				
Output C: Shock-affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of national institutions to cope with natural disasters and ensure their food security.				
Act 07. 7. Provide technical assistance to the government in disaster risk management, supporting national programmes				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	150.0	158.0	105.3
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	900.0	862.0	95.8

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2000.0	2081.0	104.0
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1100.0	1217.0	110.6
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	30.0	29.0	96.7

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Pre and primary schoolchildren and persons living with HIV have access to adequate food and nutrition during 2018								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	Food	male	73.00	78.10	≥73.00	≥73.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	75.00	78.80	≥75.00	≥75.00	
			overall	74.46	78.40	≥74.00	≥74.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	Food	male	3	0	>4	>4	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	3	0	>4	>4	
			overall	3	0	>4	>4	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0.90	0.90	=1	=1	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	Food	male	95.00	91.00	>95.00	>95.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	94.85	93.00	>95.00	>95.00	
			overall	94.96	92.00	>95.00	>95.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers in targeted departments increase their food security and access to markets all year round								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Smallholder farmers	SMS: 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women	Capacity Strengthening	male	4	23.00	=10.00	=10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	3	14.00	=10.00	=10.00	
			overall	4	19.00	=10.00	=10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
Smallholder farmers	SMS: 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	42.90	31.70	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Smallholder farmers	SMS: 4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	437.00	1054.15	=2100.80	=2100.80	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 04: Shock affected populations have access to adequate and nutritious food after an emergency								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 5. Scale-up school meals for schoolchildren in shock-affected areas	Food	male	83.00	71.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	83.00	71.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	83.00	71.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 5. Scale-up school meals for schoolchildren in shock-affected areas	Food	male	-	1	=2	=2	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	-	1	=2	=2	
			overall	-	1	=2	=2	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 5. Scale-up school meals for schoolchildren in shock-affected areas	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0.94	0.93	=1	=1	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Pre and primary school children	SMP: 5. Scale-up school meals for schoolchildren in shock-affected areas	Food	male	98.00	99.60	≥95.00	≥95.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	98.00	99.60	≥95.00	≥95.00	
			overall	98.00	99.60	≥95.00	≥95.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Pre and primary school children	Food	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	37.00	57.07	=50.00	-	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Pre and primary school children	Food	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	male	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.50	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Pre and primary school children	Food	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	male	97.00	88.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.03
			female	97.00	88.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	97.00	88.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	

World Food Programme

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Children eating

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/nicaragua>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Pre and primary schoolchildren and persons living with HIV have access to adequate food and nutrition during 2018	2. Provide food assistance to HIV patients	69,869	0	0	0	0	0
		1. Provide school meals to pre and primary school children in targeted municipalities to incentivise access to the NSMP and increase access to food	6,325,440	5,206,623	781,783	5,988,406	5,115,023	873,383
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,608,165	0	5,608,165	0	5,608,165
	Shock affected populations have access to adequate and nutritious food after an emergency	5. Scale-up school meals for schoolchildren in shock-affected areas	334,830	340,092	0	340,092	339,893	199
		6. Provide food assistance to shock-affected populations	1,051,841	791,551	0	791,551	369,049	422,502
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,781,979	11,946,431	781,783	12,728,215	5,823,965

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Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in the targeted areas meet their nutritional needs during 2018	3. Provide food assistance to PLW/G and children aged 6-36 months to prevent malnutrition	241,099	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			241,099	0	0	0	0	0
3	Smallholder farmers in targeted departments increase their food security and access to markets all year round	4. Provide assistance to smallholder farmers to enhance access to formal markets, generating linkages with national social safety nets and empowering women	1,449,142	889,668	0	889,668	837,132	52,536
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,415,164	0	10,415,164	0	10,415,164
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,449,142	11,304,832	0	11,304,832	837,132	10,467,701
5	National institutions and programmes are strengthened to prevent and respond to shocks during 2018	7. Provide technical assistance to the government in disaster risk management, supporting national programmes	469,849	280,525	0	280,525	170,318	110,207
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			469,849	280,525	0	280,525	170,318	110,207
		Non Activity Specific	0	31,977	0	31,977	0	31,977
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	31,977	0	31,977	0	31,977

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	9,942,070	23,563,766	781,783	24,345,549	6,831,415	17,514,134
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,262,518	1,192,911	118,217	1,311,128	1,143,270	167,858
		Total Direct Costs	11,204,588	24,756,678	900,000	25,656,678	7,974,685	17,681,993
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	728,298	1,428,289		1,428,289	1,428,289	0
		Grand Total	11,932,886	26,184,966	900,000	27,084,966	9,402,974	17,681,993

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Nicaragua	11,932,886	8,951,461	9,074,360
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			