

SAVING
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Nicaragua Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

During 2019, Nicaragua was affected by negative climatic events and a socio-political and economic crisis. Natural hazards impacted particularly the Dry Corridor area, [1] affecting the livelihoods of farmers and wage workers by disrupting their agricultural production and availability of resources. Additionally, the socio-political turmoil resulted in the second consecutive year of economic recession, increasing unemployment, migration and poverty levels. All this has reverted the positive growth experienced for over ten years in what used to be the fastest-growing country in Central America, going from an average 5 percent (2013-2017) [2] to an estimated -6 percent [3] in 2019.

In this context, WFP worked under the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 to provide a safety net to the affected populations, facilitating food assistance and promoting economic and climatic resilience through technical assistance. With its start in April, the CSP was approved by WFP's Executive Board at the beginning of 2019, covering the period April - December in 2019. During this timeframe, WFP provided food assistance to almost 235,000 women, men, girls and boys and technical assistance to 3,980 smallholder farmers (36 percent women), surpassing the yearly target of 3,500.

With school feeding being the CSP's largest activity, WFP supported the delivery of school meals to 182,000 school children in over 2,250 school centres, complementing the National School Feeding Programme that covers 1.2 million children. This allowed them to have access to food and obtain the necessary nutrients to grow, whilst incentivising access to education. The targeted areas included some of the most vulnerable and remote communities of the country, like Jinotega and the Northern Atlantic Caribbean Coast Region with high presence of indigenous communities.

Leveraging the food demand of the school feeding activities, WFP also supported female and male smallholder farmers, members of 15 farmer organizations, through the purchase of beans, maize and rice. These purchases provided them with a stable market to sell their production at fair prices and obtain stable incomes. Because of the harsh climatic conditions and economic constraints, WFP supported these farmers with training, agricultural inputs and enhanced access to credit to promote their production. This was key to counterbalance the impacts of the economic crisis and prevent them from falling back into poverty.

WFP also supported vulnerable populations at risk of food insecurity in the Dry Corridor, providing food assistance during the lean season, when agricultural productivity decreases, generating scarcity. WFP supported over 45,250 school children in 1,000 schools in the Dry Corridor with a second school meals in the form of hot lunches, using the National School Feeding Programme as a shock-responsive mechanism during crises. This strategy has been implemented over the past years to prevent families from adopting negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets and removing children from schools. Towards the end of the year, WFP also supported the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) through multipurpose cash-based transfers to support flood-affected populations; and helped conduct an assessment in 29 municipalities most affected by the rainfall deficit in the Dry Corridor to understand the impact of climatic conditions on access to food.

Finally, despite resource constraints, WFP continued to support the Government in its disaster risk reduction efforts, working together with SINAPRED. This focused on strengthening risk mapping, transferring tools, and promoting a culture of preparedness and risk awareness amongst the Nicaraguan people. Additionally, WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) supported SINAPRED in the first steps towards the design of a gender-and-age-sensitive communication strategy for social behavioural change. Altogether these actions had significant impact, as they indirectly benefited the entire population at risk. They also helped strengthen the capacities of the national institutions that comprise SINAPRED: the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), and the Ministry of the Family Economy (MEFCCA). As a result, WFP maintained its position as the Government's partner of choice for risk assessment activities. Similarly, despite the lack of funding, WFP launched its actions to promote gender equality for zero hunger under a Strategic Outcome specifically designed to tackle these issues. As an innovative area of work for WFP Nicaragua, this work will continue to grow in 2020.

234,783

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

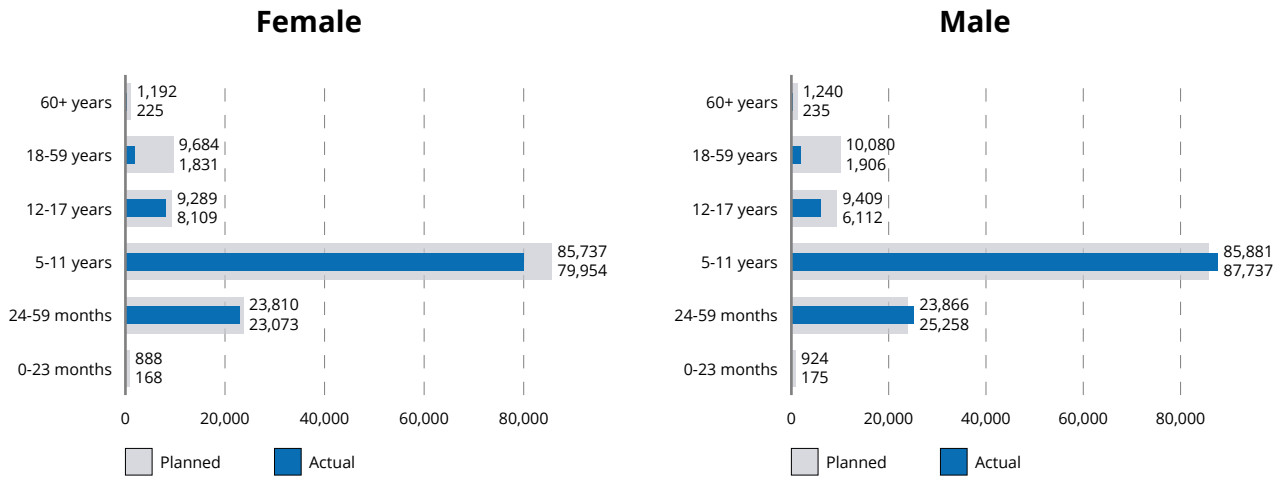


48% female

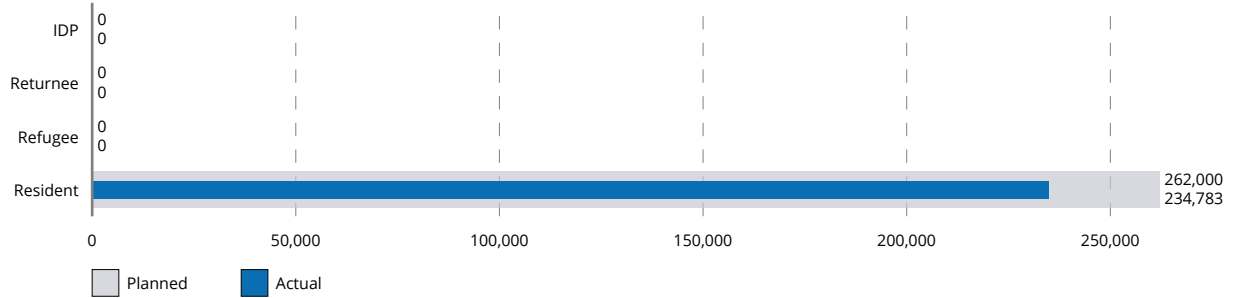


52% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



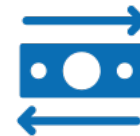
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

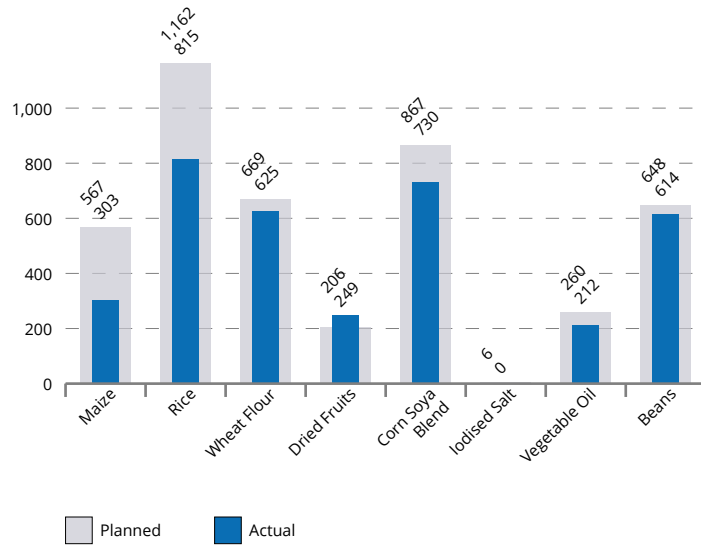


3,548 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 4,385 mt total planned

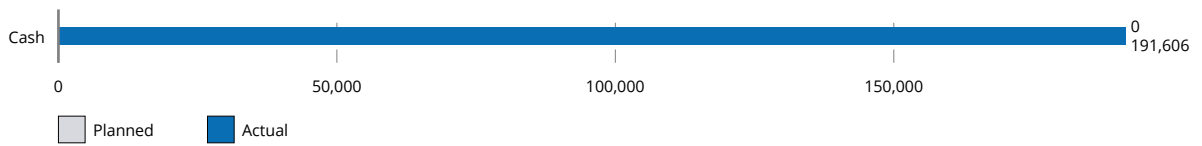


US\$ 191,606
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 0 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



incomes.

Besides lack of access to food, food insecurity is linked to the country's seasonality, inefficiencies in the agricultural sector, and the vulnerability of food systems. The production of staple grains is in the hand of smallholder farmers, who rely on traditional practices like rain-fed agriculture and are constrained by climate variability, environmental degradation, natural hazards, insufficient technical capacity, and lack of access to credit and agricultural services. These disadvantages force farmers to sell their products at lower prices and hinder their opportunities to engage in commercialisation activities.[2] Therefore, whilst they produce the food that makes up the basic food basket in the country, they are paradoxically prone to food and nutrition insecurity. All these challenges are even greater for women, who have even more constrained access to resources. Gender inequality, therefore, also represents an important challenge in Nicaragua, particularly in the rural area where WFP operates. Whilst the country has generally achieved important progress in terms of women's representation in political seats and access to secondary education, other dimensions such as women's land tenure and participation in economic activities continue to be low.[3]

Finally, Nicaragua is prone to a number of natural hazards such as extreme weather events which are made more frequent and intense due to the impacts of climate change, all of which pose significant threats to the livelihoods and food security of the Nicaraguan people. Nicaragua was the 6th most affected country worldwide by natural events [4] during 1998-2019, and the 14th country at highest risk [5]. This year was no exception, as rainfall deficit hit the country again, generating harvest losses of basic staples in the *Primera* (August) harvest, affecting smallholder farmer production, particularly in the Dry Corridor. This made it the second year of below average rainfall, meaning that farmers' capacities were already strained by the harsh agroclimatic conditions of 2018 and started this year's agricultural cycle with diminished resources.

Government's Response and WFP's Operations

In Nicaragua, WFP's interventions seek to harness existing national efforts to reach zero hunger, acting in coordination with ongoing social protection programmes. 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 Plan of Production, Consumption and Commerce, which aims to promote and augment agricultural production nationwide. To reach its development targets, Nicaragua has social protection programmes and a national plan for disaster risk reduction.

WFP contributes to these national efforts through the newly approved Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023). This five-year programme aims at tackling the underpinning causes of food and nutrition insecurity by promoting long-term solutions to hunger. At the same time, WFP continues to provide direct assistance with a view to ensuring that the most vulnerable people have access to nutritious and adequate food, especially during emergencies. To do so, it has four strategic outcomes:

- Strategic outcome 1: People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023
- Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023
- Strategic outcome 3: National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023
- Strategic outcome 4: Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency

All outcomes are aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) and support Nicaragua in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals 2, zero hunger and 17, working in partnership and coordination with the Government, United Nations agencies, academic institutions and other actors.

CSP financial overview

With a budget of USD 11.2 million, WFP mobilised over 90 percent of the funding needed for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2019. This was possible 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 needed, particularly affecting specific activities of the CSP, as the contributions received were earmarked at the activity and sub-activity level. The only flexible funding was provided through WFP's internal multilateral funds, replenished with contributions by donors at the headquarter level. Still, this funding represented only about one percent of the overall resources.

Donor earmarking was in support of the largest activities, including school feeding and support to smallholder farmers. This led to a relatively good level of funding for part of WFP's work programme, allowing it to reach all planned beneficiaries under these activities. However, it also resulted in significant funding gaps for Activity 2 (80 percent), which provides disaster risk reduction support to national institutions; and Activity 4 (89 percent), which supports gender equality and women's empowerment for zero hunger.

The lack of funding for Activity 2 had important implications, as WFP was not able to carry out most of the actions planned with the Government of Nicaragua that were crucial for promoting food security and nutrition in this multi-hazard country, as over half of the population are at risk of being impacted by disasters. Increasing the funding for this activity in 2020 will be key, in order to help reach the important objective of promoting sustainable food systems. The funding for Activity 4 only materialised at the end of the year, therefore only allowing WFP to operationalise few actions under Strategic Outcome 3. This, nonetheless, did not significantly disrupt the achievement of results, as WFP focused on designing its strategy, given that this is a new area of work. It did, however, hinder other activities of the CSP, which benefit from the work carried out under Activities 2 and 4.

Importantly, part of the resources available in 2019 were multi-year, meaning that they were intended for the current period and the years to come. Thus, out of the total available resources, less than half could be used for implementation in 2019. Whilst this limited the funding for the current year, multi-year contributions brought important benefits and were key to allow for a better longer-term planning and continuation of activities, particularly those related to capacity strengthening. Therefore, the strong trend in favour of reliable multi-year funding has been key for a more adequate, efficient, and effective implementation, maximising resources for results and allowing for sustained investments for transformative approaches.

In 2019, the European Commission continued to be WFP's largest donor, thanks to its EUR 15 million multi-year contribution. This was confirmed in 2018 for a five year project that supports smallholder farmers and school feeding with the aim of mitigating the impacts of the economic crisis on food production and consumption. Similarly, WFP continued to benefit from a multi-year contribution of the Republic of Korea toward school feeding. This made it the second largest donor to the CSP. Other important donors included Switzerland and Luxemburg, with the latter being a new donor that supported not only school feeding, but also financed actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. This has made Luxemburg the only donor towards Activity 4. Additionally, WFP received in-kind contributions from the Government of Nicaragua and Saudi Arabia towards the school feeding programme, providing important food items that helped prevent ration cuts.

To promote adequate levels of funding and continued strengthening of partnerships, WFP followed its Partnerships Action Plan and held extensive consultations with existing and potential donors, as well as other members of the international community. This allowed WFP to identify new opportunities for collaboration for the years to come.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,273,194	\$5,378,990	\$9,735,973	\$5,219,288

With inadequate access to nutritious food being amongst the main drivers of food insecurity, Strategic Outcome 1 supports Nicaragua's national school feeding programme, the largest social protection programme in the country, to ensure that school boys and girls have access to at least one nutritious meal per day. Once a WFP-run project, the programme is now lead and administered by the Government of Nicaragua with universal coverage. WFP's food assistance represents about 15 percent of the national programme's requirements, supporting some of the poorest and most remote communities of the country in Jinotega and the Northern Atlantic Caribbean Coast Region (RACCN), with high prevalence of indigenous populations. Additionally, WFP provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, with the aim of strengthening the quality of the programme and promoting nutrition and gender-sensitive approaches, therefore also bringing benefits to the programme at the national level. Currently, school feeding is as important as ever, considering Nicaragua's economic decline. At this critical time, the meals offered a key opportunity to reach those in need in 2019, alleviating the economic and food burden at home.

This strategic outcome was well funded and most of the contributions were directed specifically towards food purchases. Therefore, in line with its plan under the Country Strategic Plan, WFP was able to meet the food requirements of the school feeding programme in its targeted areas with the available resources. Importantly, part of the funding available in 2019 was earmarked for the years to come. This allowed WFP to leave remaining resources for 2020 and beyond.

During 2019, WFP's food assistance reached almost 182,000 pre-primary, primary and secondary school boys (52 percent) and girls (48 percent) through the end of the school year, meeting the beneficiary target. The targeted children included a group who attended school on Saturdays under a special modality, designed by the Ministry of Education to encourage school enrolment and attendance for pupils who dropped out from the regular schooling system. All children received the full food basket comprised of rice, beans, maize or wheat flour, specialised nutritious food (Super Cereal), vegetable oil, and dates, covering about 38 percent of the children's daily caloric requirements, in line with the programme's aim. The food basket was adapted to the cultural preferences and eating habits of the beneficiaries, as WFP provided maize in Jinotega and wheat flour in RACCN. Besides delivering much needed food assistance to these school children, WFP procured all the maize and beans and part of the rice requirements from smallholder farmers. These farmers produce staple grains in northern and central areas of the country and received technical assistance from WFP under Strategic Outcome 2. WFP's local food purchases for school feeding offered a stable market for smallholder farmers to place their produce, generating linkages between local food production and the largest national social protection programme. This brought important benefits for the rural economy, helping stimulate sustainable agricultural circuits hit by the crisis, and promoted sustainable food systems with inclusive food value chains.

School feeding ensured children's access to food and alleviated the economic burden at home in food insecurity-prone areas, whilst incentivising access to education. This was important in the current context, as families tend to migrate and remove children from school during times of scarcity. Nonetheless, retention rate was high for both boys and girls (92 percent). This was higher amongst pre-primary and primary aged children and slightly lower amongst secondary school pupils, in line with the general trend in the country. The main reasons for drop out included: migration of the families; the need to provide household support; their engagement in agricultural activities; and teenage pregnancy or early marriage/unions in the case of girls. To better understand this, WFP introduced a specific focus on teenage pregnancy, early unions and protection in schools during its monitoring activities. A quarter of the surveyed considered marriage and early unions to be the main driver for girls' drop-out. The survey also identified cases of harassment in the school centre and outside areas. This provided valuable insights to adapt programmes in the coming years, working in collaboration with partners to address gender-based violence at schools and promote gender-transformative approaches.

Linked to school retention, the meals provided an incentive for school attendance, which remains a challenge in the targeted areas. In 2019, school attendance reached on average about 76 percent, although it was lower for preschool boys and girls, according to WFP's monitoring exercise. The main reasons for school absenteeism were illness, followed by the need to provide household and agricultural support.

Besides delivering school meals, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to help strengthen the quality of the school feeding programme and promote the introduction of nutrition-sensitive actions. Thus, this year WFP completed a rice fortification pilot project that had started in 2018 and which resulted in the delivery of 135 mt of fortified rice to WFP-assisted schools this year. This sought to increase awareness amongst national institutions on the

importance of implementing the national rice fortification norm as a mechanism to fight micronutrient deficiencies in school-aged children. It brought together different actors, including the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN) Leon and the private sector company DSM Nutritional Products. Working in partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP also distributed informative material to the schools, highlighting the benefits of consuming fortified rice and providing guidelines for its preparation. Following the distribution of the fortified rice, a survey was conducted to evaluate its acceptability, showing an 85 percent rate of acceptance. These results will be used to continue to advocate for rice fortification and the introduction of other nutrition-sensitive actions in the school feeding programme, and potentially other social protection programmes, as a mechanism to tackle micronutrient deficiencies, also known as hidden hunger.

In addition to the fortification pilot, during 2019 WFP also prepared to start infrastructure works in eight schools in Jinotega, with the aim of improving the cooking and storage areas to generate safe environments for food preparation and storage. The improved facilities will come in hand with water collection systems to contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and the sanitation and health of children and teachers. The works will begin in 2020, as the funds for this activity were confirmed towards the end of the year.

Furthermore, WFP's field staff conducted weekly school visits, holding informative sessions on food administration, food registries, control mechanisms, and the importance of implementing school gardens. These were complemented with training on supply chain, food handling and food safety, provided by WFP's logistics team. These were aimed to members of the School Feeding Committees, community leaders, and technicians from the Ministry of Education to strengthen the management of the programme. The School Feeding Committee are community structures comprised of about five members, including parents and teachers, who have assigned roles for the daily handling, preparation, and delivery of the meals. Women perform predominantly cooking roles, whilst men tend to be in charge of food storage and handling, thus replicating traditional roles. WFP aims to promote transformative approaches to challenge these traditional beliefs and encourage a more balanced division of labour in the future. The committees received training on the programme's rules, including how to calculate and distribute the food. During 2019, WFP trained almost 700 people (42 percent men and 58 percent women). This helped improve the quality of the programme and promote community engagement and therefore sustainability.

Finally, with the aim of promoting South-South cooperation, WFP joined efforts with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support the organization of the International School Feeding Forum in Nicaragua. The event brought together experts of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and authorities of school feeding programmes from Cuba and Guatemala to share good practices.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender responsive social protection programmes and systems that promote food security	1

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,063,404	\$4,235,267	\$10,018,562	\$2,425,559

Nicaragua has vast availability of natural resources and agricultural potential. Yet, climate and economic shocks affect food systems and hinder people's economic and physical access to food. Therefore, Strategic Outcome 2 promotes sustainable food systems by supporting disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at the institutional level (Activity 2); and fostering inclusive and resilient food value chains, working with smallholder farmers (Activity 3).

During 2019, Activity 2 was severely underfunded, with only about 20 percent of the needs resourced, negatively impacting WFP's ability to support the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) in disaster risk reduction activities. Thus, WFP prioritised activities linked to risk mapping and the transfer of risk management methodologies and tools, which still had significant impact, benefiting the entire population at risk. WFP also held a strategic planning session, bringing together different national institutions that comprise the national system to identify strategic areas of work and strengthen collective action for more effective risk management and food



security.

The activities implemented included the geographical mapping of areas at risk of floods, allowing national authorities to identify 700 communities at high risk, where they will introduce mitigation actions. Additionally, under the leadership of the government, WFP provided technical assistance to implement three seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) consultations in the north of the country. The SLP is a WFP corporate tool that WFP is adapting and transferring to the Government to identify livelihoods, risks, and opportunities according to seasonality in a given area, providing the basis for planning and responses. This entails gender-sensitive consultations, gathering communities, government, and partners to identify local needs, taking into account the different views and challenges of women and men.

WFP also supported the Government to promote risk awareness and preparedness, supporting a social and behavioural change communication campaign. This aims to empower people to become responsible and accountable for their own risk management. Thus, SINAPRED, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and WFP carried out a gender-and-age-sensitive formative research to establish the basis for the campaign in 2020. This included household surveys in 30 percent of Nicaragua's municipalities; and focus groups that provided qualitative analysis. This represents a step towards innovative communication approaches to transform patterns of behaviour that hinder the adoption of effective risk management, promoting women and men's equal participation and benefits. It will also be an entry point for gender-and nutrition-related dialogue with risk-prone populations. Additionally, WFP supported the implementation of four national emergency drills to strengthen emergency preparedness.

Unlike Activity 2, Activity 3 was well resourced, allowing WFP to provide support to female and male farmers. Yet, most funds were earmarked for 2020 and following years, leaving about a third of the funding available for implementation in 2019. Furthermore, the funding was for fostering economic resilience and reduce the negative impacts of the economic crisis on food production and consumption. This helped smallholder farmers overcome the growing prices of agricultural inputs and more restricted credit access. Yet, other planned actions linked to climate resilience-building could not be implemented due to the lack of funding for this area of work.

With the resources available, WFP supported about 3,980 smallholder farmers, associated in 15 farmer organizations in central and northern areas of the country, thus surpassing the yearly target (3,500). About 36 percent were women, showing low female participation, which is typical of Nicaragua's rural areas. WFP is seeking to address this issue through gender specific actions aimed at promoting female farmers' empowerment. The activities focused on supporting agricultural production, commercialisation, access to financial resources and education, prevention of gender-based violence, and sales to formal markets.

To support agricultural production, WFP provided the farmers and their organizations with technical assistance, including training, field schools, and agricultural inputs, based on needs. The inputs included fertilizers, seeds, and farming tools, as well as water harvesting systems, forest and fruit plants, and eco-stoves. These actions contributed towards the preservation and recovery of water sources, the fertility of the soil, and ecosystems. The water works also helped reduce the burden on women, who often needed to travel long distances to fetch water for their families' consumption. This came in hand with training to promote good agricultural practices, water and soil conservation, crop management, and crop diversification. Additionally, working in partnership with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and Harvest Plus, WFP helped transfer bio-fortified and drought resistant seeds, which have a higher nutritional content.

Part of the agricultural inputs were transferred through the farmer organizations in the form of credit at a reduced cost. Farmers who received these inputs were required to repay them under favourable terms, aligned with their economic possibilities. This generates revolving funds that can continue to be used by the farmer organizations to provide services to more farmers in the future. This system provides a solution to the credit constraints that smallholder farmers typically face, a challenge that was exacerbated due to the economic crisis.

With the aim of reducing production costs and improving commercialisation capacities, WFP also brought farmer organizations together to request bulk purchases of farming inputs to leverage their demand and obtain better prices. The negotiations were handled by committees within the farmer organizations, who received technical assistance. WFP also strengthened the farmer organizations' capacities in cost analysis, pricing, and negotiation. WFP's finance team provided tailored assistance on financial registries, internal controls, and financial reporting; and WFP's logistics team supported them in food handling and storage to help improve the quality of their production and be more competitive. Additionally, WFP promoted linkages between smallholder farmer organizations and formal buyers to promote more market options.

Importantly, through its food purchases for school feeding, WFP provided a stable market to the organizations. Under the current reporting period, WFP purchased 1,304 mt of beans, maize, and rice from these organizations, adding to 185 mt purchased during the first three months of 2019 under the previous project for a total of 1,489 mt. The purchases were valued at USD 1.4 million, benefiting three farmer organizations and almost 355 farmers, including 120 women. This allowed them to receive stable incomes at a moment of economic stress. Additionally, by connecting



smallholder farmers' food supply with the food demand generated by the school feeding programme, WFP helped promote inclusive value chains and more sustainable food systems, whilst contributing towards overall community development in rural areas.

Finally, this activity had a gender focus, seeking to tackle gender constraints that affect female farmers' opportunities to engage in productive and commercialisation activities. Through the Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, WFP supported targeted women with a boost of assistance. This included agricultural inputs in the form of credit at a 50 percent discount; and training in business administration, basic accounting, financial education and production. WFP also worked with women and men to reinforce women's participation in decision-making roles within the farmer organizations.

Thanks to these combined efforts, the farmers were able to establish over 4,450 hectares of crops. Furthermore, through self-consumption and sales to formal markets, the farmers were able to have access to food during this year of crisis. Baseline data gathered this year showed 98 percent had an acceptable food consumption score, meaning that they consumed four food groups. Yet, they lacked sufficient dietary diversity, as their food consumption consisted predominantly of staple grains, oils and fats, and sugar, lacking vegetables and fruits. Additionally, 40 percent of the farmers adopted negative coping strategies, such as depleting their savings, reducing their food and health expenditure, and purchasing less expensive food items. This is followed by borrowing, reducing their meal's size, selling animals, and, to a lesser extent, selling productive assets. These strategies are typically adopted during times of crisis and WFP will continue to support female and male farmers and prevent them from falling further into stress.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	3
Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	1

Strategic outcome 03

National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$245,257	\$175,146	\$327,622	\$1,583

As highlighted in the 2030 Agenda, gender equality represents a widely recognized requirement to achieve zero hunger. It is because of this reason that WFP Nicaragua has implemented, for the first time, a Strategic Outcome that focuses specifically on gender-transformative activities, including the promotion of gender awareness and the generation of evidence on the linkages between food security and gender equality. This includes an important effort by WFP to strengthen women empowerment and gender equality, which continue to be a challenge in Nicaragua, particularly in certain sectors of the country. This is in part related to the lack of coordination amongst the different policies and programmes, fragmenting existing efforts to address the gap.

Because it is the first time that gender is included as a specific activity in Nicaragua, WFP did not have any previous history of funding by any of the traditional donors. Thus, this activity required an extra effort to identify potential partners and mobilise the necessary resources to achieve the funding requirements for the year. As a result, during the first year, funding constraints hindered WFP's abilities to carry out an extensive set of actions. In December, however, an important contribution was confirmed, allowing WFP to plan ahead for 2020.

With this funding outlook, the main focus throughout the year was on planning and designing the implementation strategy for this Strategic Outcome in the short and long term to implement gender-transformative interventions. This resulted in four strategic lines of action for the years to come. The lines included: i) strengthening partnerships for gender equality and women empowerment; ii) generating evidence through studies and assessments that could help better understand the problems at stake; iii) using this evidence to work together with national institutions to



strengthen national social protection and productive programmes through specific actions, as well as other existing platforms that could help transform current cultural patterns and beliefs; and iv) designing a communication strategy to promote social behavioural change, which will be key to promote transformative gender roles linked to food security and nutrition. Importantly, they will also strengthen all other activities in the Country Strategic Plan with a gender focus, mainstreaming new evidence to support smallholder farmers, and school feeding and emergency activities, such as the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response communication strategy, thus, helping to identify crosscutting solutions and deliver important insights.

To design its implementation strategy, WFP had extensive internal planning sessions and held consultations with national institutions, with which it aims to partner. As a result of these efforts, WFP identified an opportunity to accompany the Ministry of Family Cooperative and Associative Economy in internal processes related to gender mainstreaming at the institutional level. These processes also allowed WFP to train staff members from the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention and the Ministry of Family Cooperative and Associative Economy on gender, food security and resilience issues. Given the limited resources under this activity, WFP maximised results by providing direct technical assistance, facilitated by its gender specialists, without the need to incur in additional expenditures.

Finally, to help build the capacities for advancing the goals of this Strategic Outcome and be part of the conversation on global gender issues, the Country Office also participated in this year's Women Deliver Conference, the worlds' largest conference on gender equality and health, rights, and wellbeing of girls and women, held in Canada in June. This conference brought together actors from the civil society, international organizations, politicians, and other change-makers to discuss a broad range of issues, including health, nutrition and education to good governance, empowerment, and gender equality in the humanitarian sphere. This provided WFP with an opportunity to position itself in these important issues, give visibility to its efforts to promote female farmers' empowerment, and to continue to build a comprehensive approach to its activities aimed at advancing women empowerment in the context of food security.

With a solid funding outlook for 2020, WFP will continue to strengthen the efforts and actions implemented under this strategic outcome next year, helping bring Nicaragua a step closer to gender equality and zero hunger.

Strategic outcome 04

Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$902,013	\$700,881	\$250,653	\$226,753

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP seeks to attend to the food needs of populations affected either by sudden or slow onset shocks, providing them with a safety net during emergencies and support to promote early recovery thereafter. This outcome is, therefore, only activated when shocks strike, meaning that the needs and resources required vary from one year to the next.

Unlike previous years, no response was needed for recurrent shocks, like floods, tropical storms, and hurricanes. Nevertheless, with the available resources, WFP was able to respond to the needs identified in the country in 2019, including through the continuation of a recovery response to support populations affected by floods in the last quarter of 2018; and the scale up of school feeding in the Dry Corridor to alleviate the impacts of the rainfall deficit during the lean season. Yet, funding constraints resulted in ration cuts in the school meals delivered to the school boys and girls.

By the end of 2018, repeated flood events affected the livelihoods of over 1,300 families across six departments of the country. Therefore, following an initial food assistance response led by the Government of Nicaragua at the end of 2018, in 2019 WFP supported the Government's Livelihoods Recovery Programme targeting vulnerable populations during the recovery phase. This included the provision of multi-purpose cash-based transfers, allowing the beneficiaries to purchase inputs to restore their livelihoods, focusing on agriculture, livestock and entrepreneurship. To effectively design this response, WFP and the Ministry of Family Cooperative and Associative Economy carried out a field exercise that helped define differentiated family recovery plans. As part of these efforts, WFP helped strengthen the Ministry's data collection systems allowing to gather data of these 1,300 families. This provided important results regarding household's vulnerability, food security and the adoption of emergency coping strategies. Finally, WFP supported the implementation of trainings on gender, food security and nutrition, and resilience building for the Ministry's technicians to ensure the quality of the response.

Given the impacts of the rainfall deficit in the Dry Corridor, WFP also assisted populations living in this area during the lean season by scaling up the School Feeding Programme. This is one of the largest shock-responsive social protection programmes in the country that can be easily scaled-up during a given period to meet increased needs. Therefore, at

the Government's request, WFP supported the scale-up of school feeding by providing a second food ration per day to these children before going home. This was carried out in 23 municipalities of the dry corridor, serving over 45,250 children, out of which 48 percent were girls and 52 percent boys of both pre-primary and primary school. Whilst this means that WFP supported all children planned, the lack of sufficient resources resulted in a reduced food basket, comprised of rice, beans, maize and dried fruits. The basket did not include fortified cereal and vegetable oil, as originally planned. Besides ensuring children's access to food during the lean season and alleviating the food and economic burden at home, this social protection programme also contributed to reaching a 100 percent retention rate in the targeted area, and an 82 percent attendance rate.

Finally, towards the end of the year, WFP and the Government of Nicaragua through the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response and the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies jointly conducted an assessment of the impact of the rainfall deficit in 29 municipalities. The assessment focused on the effects of the drought in the first agricultural cycle (May – August). The municipalities were selected based on a series of technical criteria that helped identify the most affected areas by the rainfall deficit. This process was informed by WFP-DATAVIZ system, a WFP platform that uses satellite data to produce information on rainfall levels at the municipal level, taking into account current behaviour and historical patterns. A total of 3,200 households from the targeted municipalities participated in the survey and this was complemented with focus groups, comprised of community members and members of municipal risk management committees. The results are still being processed and validated and will serve to identify the current needs for an emergency response.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks and strengthen institutional capacities for effective response	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In line with its strong commitment to gender equality, in 2019 WFP undertook a series of crosscutting and gender specific actions and strengthened its internal capacities for effective gender mainstreaming. A gender lens was applied to strategic planning sessions of all the activities that are part of the Country Strategic Plan. Moreover, towards the end of the year, WFP incorporated a stronger gender approach to its monitoring system.

WFP Nicaragua also participated in a pilot together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and GALLUP Consulting to gather data on the relationship between gender, empowerment, and food security. This aimed at identifying ways to measure gender dimensions in the context of food security. Additionally, WFP helped government institutions introduce gender analysis in tools and assessments, including the joint assessment of the rainfall deficit in the Dry Corridor.

Regarding school feeding, WFP's monitoring system collected information on issues, such as teenage pregnancy, early unions and safety in schools. The surveyed population considered early unions (24 percent) and teenage pregnancy (6 percent) as the main driver for girls' drop-out. Likewise, 7 percent reported that their students have suffered some type of harassment in the school centre and 9 percent reported it outside the school, mainly sexual abuse. These insights will help adapt programmes accordingly. WFP will use this information to form partnerships to tackle these issues, particularly working with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to introduce actions against gender-based violence in schools in the Northern Autonomous Caribbean Region.

Additionally, WFP continued to promote gender equality in its activities with smallholder farmers. To do so, WFP, in coordination with the Nicaraguan Centre for the Prevention of Violence, promoted an initiative to tackle gender-based-violence by building a network of young facilitators from farmer organizations, who were trained on violence prevention. These facilitators replicated the training to other farmer organizations, using the Centre's model, which promotes a culture of peace and the transformation of gender relations within the family and the community. These efforts, combined with the gender-transformative support that WFP provides to female and male farmers, aim to contribute to changing gender relations in favour of a more equal distribution of power among women and men, and girls and boys. This, however, continues to be a challenge and will require sustained efforts, given the deeply rooted gender beliefs and traditions, as reflected in the baseline exercise, which identified that men are overwhelmingly in charge of decision-making processes.

Finally, within the framework of the United Nations' UNiTE campaign to tackle Violence against Women and Girls, WFP held a workshop with young women and men, including members of the farmer organizations, who shared their experiences with gender-based violence. This generated a space for reflexion on how gender-based-violence is entrenched in gender roles and behaviours, affecting women, men, girls and boys of all ages. WFP also co-organized interagency actions with other United Nations agencies in Nicaragua to generate gender awareness amongst the international community and civil society. [1]

Protection

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

The deep socio-economic crisis that affected Nicaragua since April 2018 has marked a profound effect on the Nicaraguan people and had implications for WFP's operations. Thus, during 2018-2019, WFP strengthened its internal capacities to adapt to the changing context and ensure that it is prepared to respond to the new challenges in a manner that promotes the protection of the targeted populations. As parts of these efforts, two rounds of workshops on the humanitarian access, negotiations and WFP's humanitarian principles were organised in Managua and Jinotega during May and June. This allowed WFP to introduce precautionary measures and plan its activities in a manner that ensures that affected populations can benefit from WFP's programmes in a manner that promotes their safety, dignity and integrity.

Within this protection framework, WFP's activities with smallholder farmers were carried out at the appropriate time and in safe locations to avoid exposing participants to situations that could put their physical and emotional integrity at risk, whilst maintaining the principles of equity, equality, impartiality and neutrality. Thus, most beneficiaries reported feeling safe and respected during their participation in WFP's activities. Yet, some indicated that they experienced security incidents in the last year. WFP is following up on these issues and will continue to consult with the farmer organizations to be wary of security risks in future activities.

Finally, with regards to the School Feeding Programme, the security risks identified were mostly associated with issues of poor infrastructure and lack of surveillance in schools, which could result in the theft of food. In fact, about half of the school centres that WFP assists report having low capacity to ensure the safety of the food. Therefore, as a mitigation measure, WFP is collaborating with the Ministry of Education to improve storage conditions in schools as to ensure the safety of the food and guarantee that school children receive their meal every day. [1]

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 2019, WFP remained committed to placing people at the centre, using participatory approaches to ensure that the needs and preferences of its beneficiaries and participants were taken into account in the planning of the activities. To do so, WFP held consultations with farmer organizations to design annual operational plans based on the participants' needs. The plans provided the basis for determining the actions to be implemented in 2019. This included the type of training and inputs that were provided to each farmer organization. These exercises required active engagement of female and male farmers, managers and technical staff of the organizations. This was key to ensure that the intervention was appropriate, adopting a differentiated approach with all farmer organizations.

Additionally, given the challenges that female farmers face, WFP also adapted its activities with women, using methodologies and approaches tailored to their needs. WFP is also currently completing an analysis of the capacities of the farmer organizations to define the actions that need to be introduced in the coming years based on need. Yet, whilst these actions helped ensure that farmers felt respected, data collected for the baseline showed that an overwhelming majority of reported that they did not have sufficient information about the programme when asked if they knew why they were chosen for the project, how long the project lasts, and what it entails. This finding highlighted the need for action to improve communication channels in 2020 so that all participants are aware of the programme, with equal opportunities to express their suggestions and concerns [1].

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

WFP is strongly committed to promoting a sustainable and responsible management of natural resources. Therefore, the country office introduced a green strategy in 2019 that will be further developed in 2020. This included the introduction of new energy-saving mechanisms, the usage of recycled paper, toilet technology to save water and the introduction of eco-filter water as a replacement to spring water, all of which have led to important changes towards a more sustainable environment. With the introduction of eco-filters, the office has saved over 80 percent in water costs. Other initiatives, such as making an efficient use of official vehicles has reduced the office's carbon footprint.

WFP is also seeking to incorporate this approach into its programmes. Thus, some of the activities implemented this year included: the reduction of wood consumption using wood-saving stoves; the use of waste material as fuel in the processing plants instead of using fossil fuel; the rational use of water for production and for human consumption; the use of filters for drinking water; and the rational use of pesticides and fertilizers. All these activities contribute to a more efficient and sustainable intervention, thus, increasing awareness of the environment.

Empowering Women

As with the rest of the Latin American and Caribbean region, gender inequality in Nicaragua is one of today's challenges to achieve widespread development. Whilst the country has achieved important steps in the fights against gender inequality, traditional gender roles and deeply engrained gender gaps continue to affect the lives of women, men, boys and girls across the country to this day. The gap widens the most in rural areas, where women are caretakers in their communities; mothers and wives at home; and farmers in the family parcels. Their labour, however, goes undervalued and their access to resources is close to none.

In these contexts, gender-based violence is also part of the everyday life for many women, like Esperanza Cruz, a mother of six children, who works the land to support her family. Esperanza has been an active member of a WFP-supported farmer organization for the past ten years, where she gets support to grow staple grains and vegetables to feed her family. Her hard work is what sustains this family of eight, as her husband – also a member of the organization – distanced himself from his duties as a result of his drinking, leaving the heavy lifting to Esperanza. Situations like hers are oftentimes normalised in rural communities, with women themselves adopting and reproducing this behaviour with the next generations.

With the aim of breaking the cycle of violence and exclusion, WFP introduced an initiative to fight gender-based violence, as part of its work with smallholder farmers. WFP partnered with the Centre for the Prevention of Violence (CEPREV) and one of its assisted farmer organizations, UCA San Ramón, to design a package of actions that promote awareness and behavioural change. Using CEPREV's methods and UCA San Ramón's vast field experience, young farmers from 13 different farmer organizations were trained to become agents of change in their communities. Through role play, storytelling, testimonials, couple activities, and individual exercises, the participants opened to a process of self-reflection and analysis in a safe environment. They addressed the notion of gender-based violence and its different expressions; and they worked to deconstruct beliefs and norms that lead men and women to accept and perpetuate violent behaviour.

Just as 390 other female and male farmers, Esperanza joined in, confronting this issue that affects her and her community but is rarely brought to light. She shared that this helped her to find the tools to approach her partner and work together towards a more equal partnership, using constructive dialogue. Although there is still a long way ahead, she hopes that these sessions continue to give women a platform to overcome issues associated with gender-based violence, which is key to "build a healthier society".

Recognising the challenges that women face in these rural communities and the risk that this poses for their food security, WFP has been working intensely to promote the empowerment of female farmers since 2016. Through a Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, WFP works with groups of women, facilitating access to inputs and training on topics that range from gender awareness to financial education. WFP also works with men to promote gender awareness and supports the design of gender policies in the farmer organizations. The policies ensure that women's needs are respected and promote more equal opportunities for women and men. The initiative to prevent gender-based violence adds important value to the work with these strong female farmers and young members of the community. WFP will continue to work to introduce such initiatives, which are needed to inflict real change, promote development for all, and achieve zero hunger.

Summary

[1] The Dry Corridor of Central America is a geographical area made up of a tropical dry forest ecosystem that runs from Southern Mexico to Panama. The area is vulnerable to the El Niño phenomenon and erratic weather patterns, which delay rains and extend the dry spell. Families in the Dry Corridor grow and eat their own food. If crops fail, they will not have food to eat or even food reserves until the next crop cycle.

[2] Central Bank of Nicaragua. 2013-2017 average real GDP growth rate.

[3] Nicaraguan Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUNIDES). 2019 estimated real GDP growth rate.

Context and operations

[1] World Bank (2019) Nicaragua: Overview. Available at:

<https://www.bancomundial.org/es/country/nicaragua/overview>

[2] World Bank. 2015. Agriculture in Nicaragua: performance, challenges, and options. Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/532131485440242670/Agriculture-in-Nicaragua-performance-challenges-and-options>.

[3] UNDP. 2018. Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update. Available at:

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf.

[4] Germanwatch. 2017. Global Climate Risk Index 2018. Available at:

https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf

[5] United Nations University. 2016. World Risk Report 2016. Available at:

https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5763/WorldRiskReport2016_small_meta.pdf

Strategic outcome 01

Notes to Tables

[1] The enrolment rate indicator (Enrolment rate: Percentage Change of enrolment in WFP-assisted schools) measures the change in initial enrolment from one year to the next. Since 2019 was the first year of the CSP, the indicator value is "0", because there is no change to report. This will be reflected as of 2020, drawing a comparison between the initial enrolment values in 2019 and 2020. Once this is completed, the target value for the end of the CSP will also be set.

Strategic outcome 02

Notes to tables

[1] 2019 was the first year of the Country Strategic Plan. Data collection was used to set the baseline values for capacity strengthening indicators. As the process will be completed in 2020, no target values were set during this year.

Strategic outcome 04

Notes to Tables

[1] As no response was needed for recurrent shocks, like floods, tropical storms, and hurricanes, general distribution under Activity 5 did not take place.

Progress towards gender equality

Notes to Tables

[1] 2019 was the first year of the Country Strategic Plan. Data collection was used to set the baseline values for this indicator. As the process will be completed in 2020, no target values were set during this year.

Protection

Notes to Tables

[1] 2019 was the first year of the Country Strategic Plan. Data collection was used to set the baseline values for this indicator. As the process will be completed in 2020, no target values were set during this year.

Accountability to affected populations


Notes to Tables

[1] 2019 was the first year of the Country Strategic Plan. Data collection was used to set the baseline values for this indicator. As the process will be completed in 2020, no target values were set during this year.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	25,624	27,202	52,826	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	112,214	122,569	234,783	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	1,435	2,544	3,979	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	1,435	2,544	3,979	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
				Overall				Overall		
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%				Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$			10,753,703	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			402,004.69	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	131,400	121,423	92%
	female	130,600	113,360	87%
	total	262,000	234,783	90%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	924	175	19%
	female	888	168	19%
	total	1,812	343	19%
24-59 months	male	23,866	25,258	106%
	female	23,810	23,073	97%
	total	47,676	48,331	101%
5-11 years	male	85,881	87,737	102%
	female	85,737	79,954	93%
	total	171,618	167,691	98%
12-17 years	male	9,409	6,112	65%
	female	9,289	8,109	87%
	total	18,698	14,221	76%
18-59 years	male	10,080	1,906	19%
	female	9,684	1,831	19%
	total	19,764	3,737	19%
60+ years	male	1,240	235	19%
	female	1,192	225	19%
	total	2,432	460	19%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	262,000	234,783	90%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	231	243	105%
Rice	826	759	92%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Flour	669	600	90%
Dried Fruits	206	249	121%
Corn Soya Blend	723	730	101%
Vegetable Oil	206	212	103%
Beans	516	549	106%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	336	60	18%
Rice	336	55	17%
Wheat Flour	0	25	-
Corn Soya Blend	144	0	0%
Iodised Salt	6	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	54	0	0%
Beans	132	65	49%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	0	191,606	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 01	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, N*	School boys and girls in targeted areas receive nutritious school meals to meet their basic food needs and incentivize access to education							
Output A, N*	School boys and girls and their parents in targeted areas benefit from improved storage and food preparation facilities to promote safe access to food							
Output C	School boys and girls benefit from a nutrition-sensitive national school feeding programme incorporating local food purchases and nutrition counselling to improve nutrition behaviour							
Output C	Beneficiaries of social protection programmes benefit from strengthened, effective, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative interventions to improve their access to food and their consumption of nutritious and diverse foods							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	66,449 66,449 132,898	63,706 70,250 133,956		
		Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,361 6,361 12,722	7,555 5,536 13,091		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	18,190 18,190 36,380	16,476 18,434 34,910		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,377	3,342		
A.10*	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers							
	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	559,568	26,912		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	2,000	2,271		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	500	481		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	200	214		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1	1		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	18	18		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
School children; Nicaragua; Food								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0				
			Male	0				
			Overall	0				
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75	≥85			
			Male	76.50	≥85			
			Overall	75.80	≥85			
Gender ratio								
	Act 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.97	=1			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6.30	=5			
			Male	8.90	=5			
			Overall	7.60	=5			

Retention rate	Act 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	93.70 91.10 92.40	=95 =95 =95			
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Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023	- Resilience Building						
Activity 02	Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, G	Smallholder farmers and populations vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change benefit from strengthened early warning and information systems to increase climate resilience and promote sustainable food systems							
Output C, G	Populations vulnerable to climate events benefit from enhanced Government capacities in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation to promote food security							
Output C, G	Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened institutional capacities to improve emergency preparedness and protect food security							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	99		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	25	25		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	80	152		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	80	152		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							

	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	17		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	25	25		
G.7*	Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action							
	Number of coordination/implementation tools developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	tool	3	3		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	tool	3	3		
Activity 03	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Men and women farmers equitably receive training, agricultural inputs, services and climate information to improve their resilience and adaptation to climate change							
Output F	Women farmers receive training, services and inputs as part of the women's economic empowerment strategy to improve their access to markets and thus increase their incomes and food security							
Output F	Men and women farmers equitably receive training, services and inputs to improve their sales in formal and institutional markets and thus improve their incomes and food security							
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	non-food item	2,900	3,375		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	farmer organization	19	15		
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	3,500	3,979		
	Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	350	354		

	Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	350	227		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder Farmers; Nicaragua; Capacity Strengthening								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	98	=100			
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	2	=0			
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=0			
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	3	≥6			
			Male	5.90	≥9			
			Overall	8.90	≥15			
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	3.70	≤0			
			Male	2.23	≤0			
			Overall	2.74	≤0			
Smallholder Farmers; Nicaragua; Food								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
Value (USD)	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	792,259.98	≥1474215	≥1103481	1,246,362.65	
Volume (MT)	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	1,054.15	≥1,589.51	≥1,215.82	1,489.75	

Strategic Outcome 04	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response						
Activity 05	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Populations affected by disasters and other crises have access to nutritious food to meet their food needs during and after emergencies							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	15,800 15,800 31,600	15,589 16,799 32,388		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	4,200 4,200 8,400	6,328 6,545 12,873		
		All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	19,600 20,400 40,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	0 0 0	3,707 3,858 7,565		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,008	205		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$		191,606		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	school	1,000	996		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
School feeding scale-up school children; Nicaragua; Food								
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	71	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	81.93	
Gender ratio								
	Act 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.93	=1	=1	0.93	
Retention rate								
	Act 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	99.60 99.60 99.60	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	99.80 100.50 100.20	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder farmers; Nicaragua; Capacity Strengthening	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	87	≥100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
School children; Nicaragua; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	93.80	≥90			
Smallholder farmers; Nicaragua; Capacity Strengthening	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	86.76	≥90			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder farmers; Nicaragua; Capacity Strengthening	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	92.65 97.69 95.90	≥95 ≥100 ≥100			

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Smallholder farmers; Nicaragua; Capacity Strengthening	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Decisions made by women	Overall	12	≤25		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	72	≤25		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16	≥50		

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
School children; Nicaragua; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	91.20	≥95			
Smallholder farmers; Nicaragua; Capacity Strengthening	Act 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	0 0.49 0.49	≥80 ≥80 ≥80			

World Food Programme

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WFP Nicaragua/School Feeding Programme

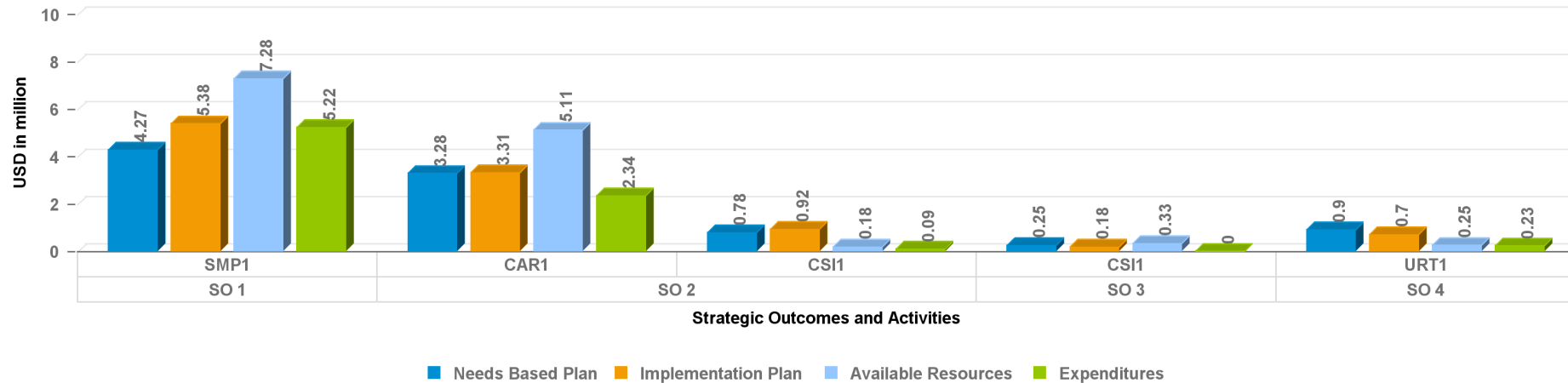
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/nicaragua>

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023
SO 2	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023
SO 3	National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023
SO 4	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events
CSI1	Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security
URT1	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	4,273,194	5,378,990	7,276,998	5,219,288
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,458,975	0
	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	902,013	700,881	250,653	226,753
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,175,207	6,079,871	9,986,625	5,446,041

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	3,282,573	3,311,754	5,112,400	2,335,051
		Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	780,831	923,513	181,810	90,508
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,724,352	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,063,404	4,235,267	10,018,562	2,425,559
5	National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	245,257	175,146	327,622	1,583
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			245,257	175,146	327,622	1,583

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	90,106	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	90,106	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,483,867	10,490,284	20,422,916	7,873,182
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,049,552	1,049,552	1,579,262	879,568
Total Direct Costs			10,533,419	11,539,836	22,002,178	8,752,750
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			684,672	750,089	1,337,475	1,337,475
Grand Total			11,218,092	12,289,925	23,339,653	10,090,225



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

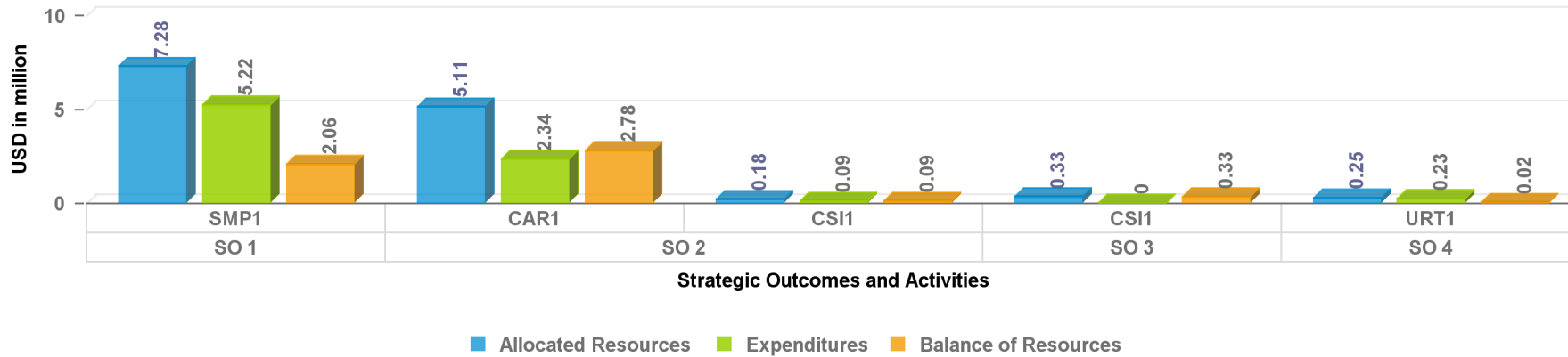
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023
SO 2	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023
SO 3	National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023
SO 4	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events
CSI1	Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security
URT1	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security	4,273,194	7,276,998	0	7,276,998	5,219,288	2,057,710
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,458,975	0	2,458,975	0	2,458,975
	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	902,013	176,353	74,300	250,653	226,753	23,900
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,175,207	9,912,325	74,300	9,986,625	5,446,041	4,540,584

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	3,282,573	5,112,400	0	5,112,400	2,335,051	2,777,348
		Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	780,831	181,810	0	181,810	90,508	91,303
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,724,352	0	4,724,352	0	4,724,352
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,063,404	10,018,562	0	10,018,562	2,425,559	7,593,003

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	245,257	327,622	0	327,622	1,583	326,040
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			245,257	327,622	0	327,622	1,583	326,040
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	90,106	0	90,106	0	90,106
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	90,106	0	90,106	0	90,106
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,483,867	20,348,616	74,300	20,422,916	7,873,182	12,549,734
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,049,552	1,579,262	0	1,579,262	879,568	699,695
Total Direct Costs			10,533,419	21,927,878	74,300	22,002,178	8,752,750	13,249,428
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			684,672	1,337,475		1,337,475	1,337,475	0
Grand Total			11,218,092	23,265,353	74,300	23,339,653	10,090,225	13,249,428

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures