



**World Food  
Programme**

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# Nicaragua

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

Following a significant surge in needs in 2020, major challenges arose in 2021 as a result of the cumulative effects of COVID-19, the economic recession, and climate shocks. To adapt to the changing context, WFP adjusted its operations, expanding existing activities and introducing new ones. Thanks to these efforts, in 2021, WFP reached 566,000 beneficiaries (51 percent women and 49 percent men) with in-kind food assistance, 74 percent more than in 2020 and 35 percent greater than planned. At the same time, WFP's capacity strengthening activities directly benefitted 137,000 people (47 percent women and 53 percent men), including smallholder farmers, vulnerable households in peri-urban areas, and hurricane-affected populations. This represented an unprecedented scale-up of operations under WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023.

Given the impact of the three cumulative crises, WFP's operations in 2021 focused strongly on delivering life-saving assistance and early recovery support to shock-affected people. Together with partners, WFP expanded the scope of its emergency response, incorporating new modalities, such as food assistance, support through national shock-responsive social protection and livelihood programmes, and complementary early recovery. Capacity strengthening activities with schools, communities, and government partners empowered local responders, promoting community-based resilience, and improving disaster risk management.

Additionally, WFP introduced on-demand service provision to support the Government and the wider humanitarian community with supply chain services during crises. Through this operational shift, WFP adopted a new role as an enabler for partners in their emergency responses, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

On the resilience-building front, WFP continued to advance innovations with smallholder farmers. WFP piloted a microinsurance developed for women and men farmers, whose livelihoods were recurrently impacted by climate shocks; and continued supporting farmers' financial inclusion through revolving funds, whilst facilitating market access. Along with investments in production and conservation agriculture, these initiatives played a significant role in their food security, as 97 percent of families had an acceptable food consumption score and an improved livelihood despite adverse climatic conditions and economic deterioration.

WFP's expansion of operations provided new market opportunities for smallholder farmers, generating a sustained demand, and increasing their food sales; compared to 2020, their sales tripled and represented 20 percent of the overall food procured by WFP. This locally produced food was distributed through emergency operations and regular school feeding activities, which reached 183,000 schoolchildren in Jinotega and the Northern Caribbean Coast, some of the most underserved areas of the country. Besides alleviating food needs, the school meals helped increase school attendance, registering an improvement after the drop in attendance due to the pandemic.

Another innovative achievement was the implementation of a digital transformation agenda with government partners. This included improving data management and monitoring of the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology during the hurricane response, as well as supporting telecommunications in emergencies, reflecting longer-term risk reduction goals.

As in previous years, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment remained a priority. Through its partnership with the Ministry of Women, WFP helped to combat gender-based violence and advance women and girls' rights, building on the existing national policy framework. In line with its principles of accountability to affected populations, WFP and this Ministry implemented activities to empower and encourage the inclusion of people with disabilities in the economic, social, and political spheres.

Moreover, WFP expanded its partnerships, maximizing the reach of assistance. The agreements with the Ministry of Finance and international financial institutions paved the way for new ways of operating, setting a valuable precedent for future collaboration. In addition, under the emergency response to hurricane-affected populations, WFP partnered with non-governmental organizations for the first time in years and started coordinating efforts with universities based in the Caribbean Coast that have a comprehensive understanding of the local context.

The achievements attained in 2021 were possible thanks to the continuous collaboration of WFP's trusted partners and donor contributions, making it a record year in resources mobilized since the beginning of the CSP. WFP is thankful to all 17 donors for supporting its portfolio, enabling the delivery of life-saving assistance and transformative actions for a more resilient and food secure Nicaragua.

# 627,633

Total beneficiaries in 2021



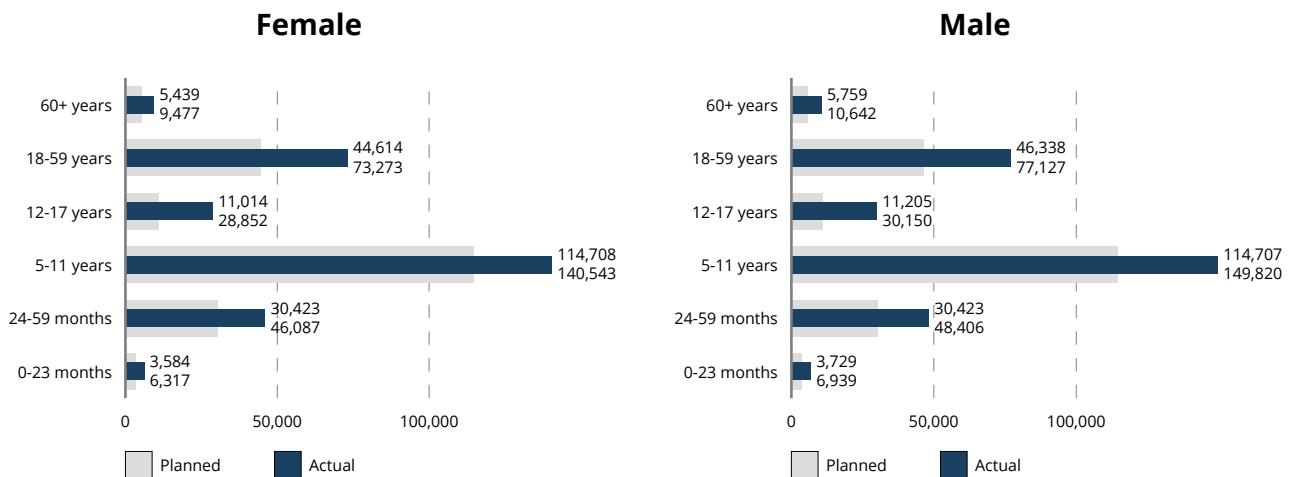
49% female



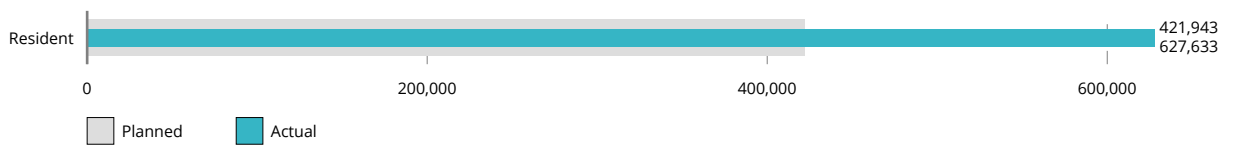
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 64,332 (48% Female, 52% Male)

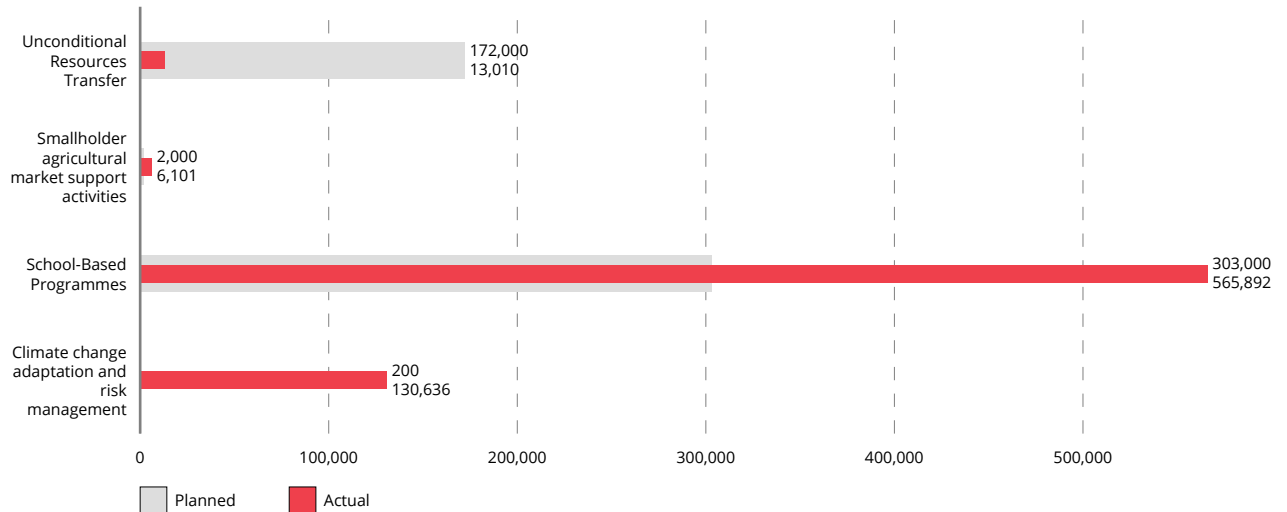
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



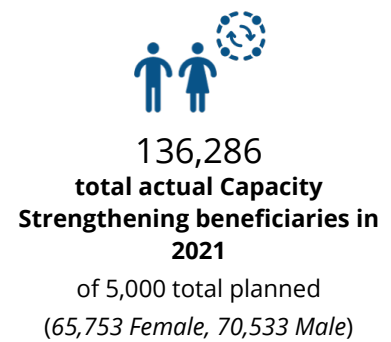
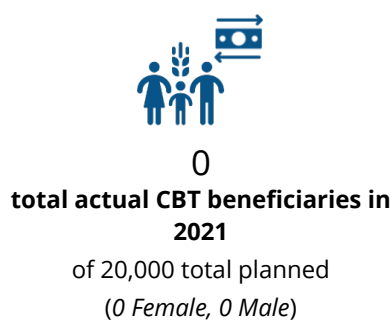
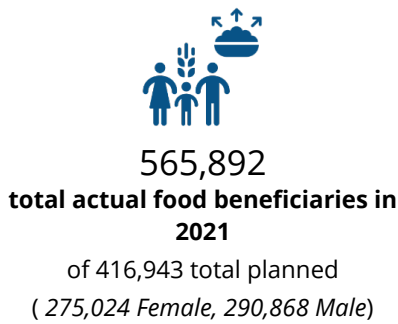
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



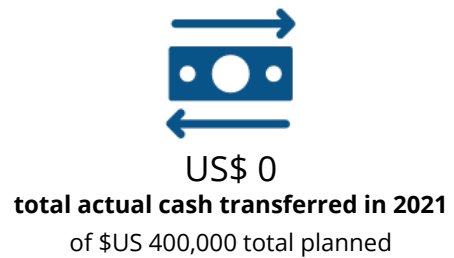
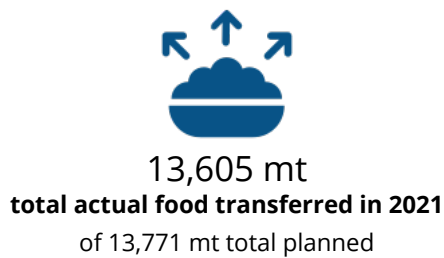
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



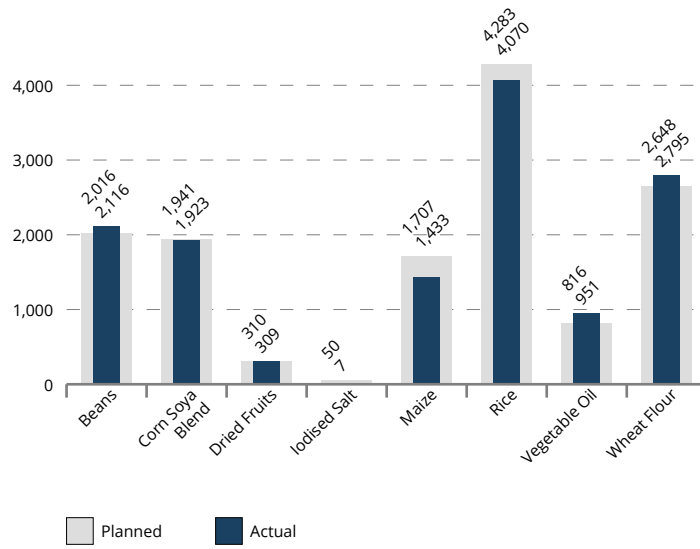
## Beneficiaries by Modality



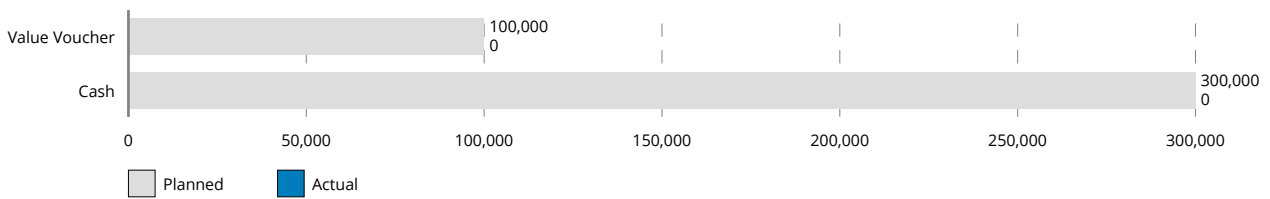
## Total Food and CBT



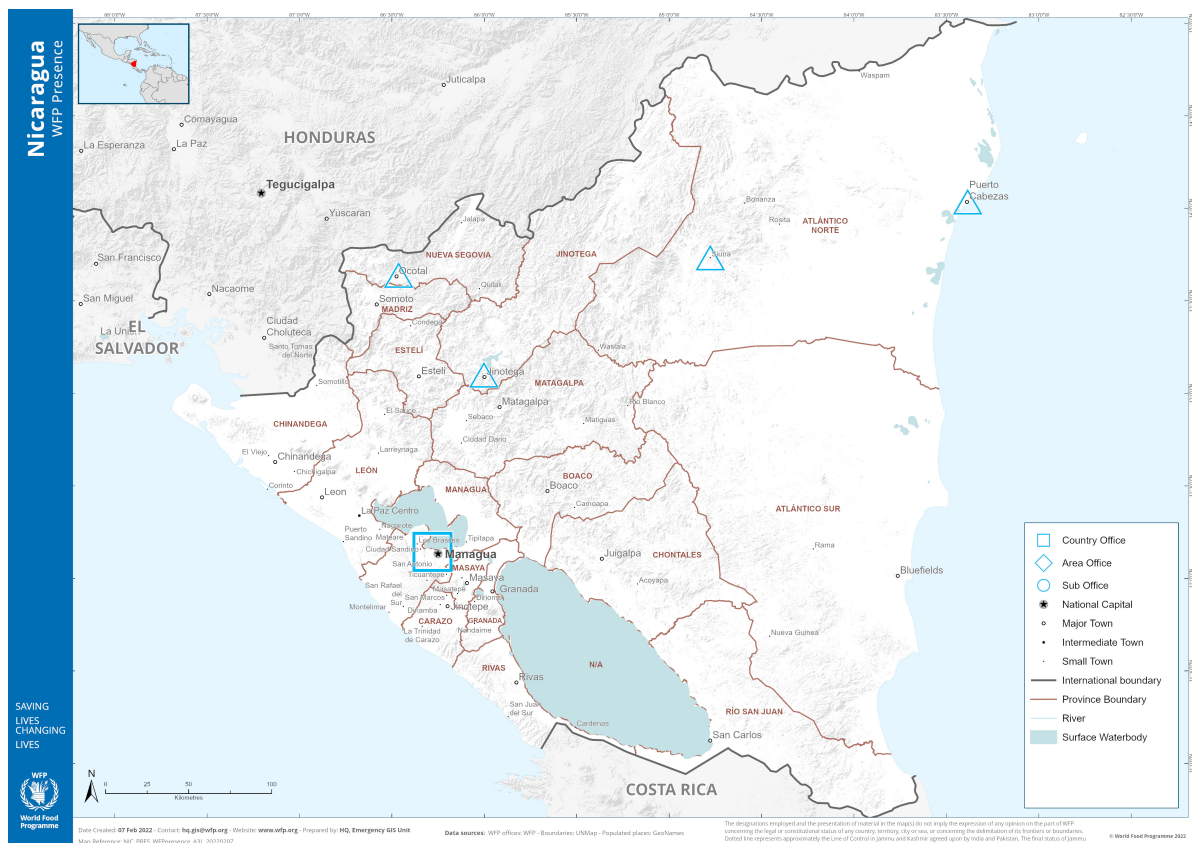
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



In 2021, Nicaragua's development efforts and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) were severely affected by the socioeconomic context, which posed significant threats to the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable people in a country that was already suffering from the highest prevalence of stunting (19 percent) in Central America and the third highest in Latin America, after Haiti and Venezuela [1].

In terms of climate shocks, the start of the year was strongly shaped by the massive impact of two Hurricanes, Eta (category 4) and Iota (category 5), which hit the country at the end of 2020. Hurricane Iota was the strongest ever recorded in Nicaragua and made landfall only two weeks after Eta had passed. Overall, 3 million people (half of the population) were exposed to both events, out of which 1.8 million (60 percent) were directly affected. Damages and losses totalled USD 738 million, 6 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) [2]. These effects, therefore, continued in 2021.

Eta and Iota heavily hit the Caribbean Coast, home to some of the poorest and most fragile areas of the country. This region has a high prevalence of Indigenous communities, weak infrastructures, and limited access to basic services. This extreme weather condition disrupted livelihoods and negatively impacted the 2020-2021 agricultural cycle, the harvest of rice, beans, and tubers, affecting populations who largely depend on their own food production [3]. Therefore, WFP responded timely and effectively with emergency food assistance and comprehensive recovery support for these vulnerable communities.

At the same time, during 2021, Nicaragua experienced irregular rainfall patterns that impacted the food production of smallholder and subsistence farmers, particularly in the Dry Corridor. Firstly, rains arrived late, delaying the start of the agricultural cycle, resulting in a dismal first harvest of the year, and extending the lean season at a time when food reserves were already scarce due to the hurricanes. A few months later, the second and main agricultural cycle, known as *Postrera*, was affected by rainfall deficits during critical moments of the sowing season, followed by excessive rains during the harvest, leading to low productivity and post-harvest losses [4].

The harsh climatic conditions were exacerbated by rising economic pressures, as prices of basic agricultural inputs -fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides- rose by 50 percent, whilst fuel prices increased by 30 percent, compared to December 2020 [5]. With higher costs, smallholder farmers reduced their production and had lower food reserves and more market dependency. The cost of the food basket also increased, reaching its peak in December with a 15 percent rise compared to 2020 [6]. This included higher prices of staple grains like maize, hindering the purchasing power of urban households and rural families, who relied on the market as a source of food. As in previous years,

agricultural workers received the lowest wages of all economic sectors, a monthly minimum wage of USD 124 in 2021, meaning that they could only afford less than half of the basic food basket and under 30 percent of the expanded.

This dire situation deteriorated an already fragile context, as Nicaragua was still experiencing the effects of three years of sharp economic recession, prompted by the political crisis that started in 2018. Between 2018 and 2020, growth contracted by 9 percent and unemployment increased from 3 to 6 percent, negatively impacting what used to be the most vibrant economy in Central America [7]. While the economy was slowly recovering in 2021, closing with an estimated GDP growth of 7 percent, inflation increased, and lower incomes were reported by 44 percent of households, according to the World Bank [8]. Thus, the economic turnaround in 2021 could not offset these adverse conditions in the second poorest country in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the lowest GDP per capita in Central America [9].

Furthermore, COVID-19 continued to generate more pressures in 2021. Even though Nicaragua did not implement lockdown measures, the global recession and travel restrictions impacted the tourism and commercial sectors, which represent a significant source of employment. Additionally, the pandemic prompted a global logistics crisis, posing challenges to WFP's operations, as exorbitant rises in shipping and transport costs and significant delays in the arrival of goods, including food items.

In this context, WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023 was key to alleviating immediate needs and sustaining the development gains of the past years. WFP scaled up emergency operations, under strategic outcome 4, to provide life-saving assistance in hurricane-affected areas and the Dry Corridor, ensuring basic needs were met; and introduced service delivery activities to support national efforts to tackle COVID-19's socioeconomic impact, under strategic outcome 5. WFP continued promoting social protection and advancing the resilience-building agenda through its regular activities. This included delivering daily meals to schoolchildren in poor areas in Jinotega and the Northern Caribbean Coast through school feeding, under strategic outcome 1. This was complemented with a comprehensive package of technical assistance to rehabilitate the infrastructure conditions of the schools and improve the quality of the National School Feeding Programme. Moreover, through strategic outcome 2, WFP continued promoting sustainable food systems by strengthening the capacities of national partners in disaster risk reduction and by supporting smallholder farmers to enhance their climate and economic resilience. Finally, for strategic outcome 3, WFP joined efforts with the Ministry of Women to promote gender equality as a catalyser for zero hunger. Through these five strategic outcomes, the CSP seeks to tackle the underpinning causes of hunger, including gender-based constraints that negatively impact women's opportunities.

## Risk Management

In 2021, WFP revised its risk registry to reflect the changing context and adjusted its mitigation actions to ensure business continuity in a safe manner. As in 2020, COVID-19 was identified as the main threat to WFP's operations, working conditions, and wellbeing of beneficiaries and staff. Therefore, WFP continued implementing mitigation measures, introduced in 2020, including a hybrid working model that allowed telecommuting and reduced the presence of essential staff in the country and field offices. The operations remained active under strict biosecurity protocols, while WFP kept a permanent monitoring system to follow up on the COVID-19 developments in Nicaragua, allowing it to reduce activities during the peaks of the pandemic. Similarly, monitoring activities were adjusted, conducting remote monitoring in some cases, and using data provided by government partners.

Considering the limited capacity of the health system in Nicaragua, WFP introduced new mitigation actions in 2021. WFP established agreements with local health facilities to ensure that staff could receive healthcare as needed. In addition, WFP implemented the Medical Evacuation Services (MEDEVAC) facility, whereby staff could be transferred to hospitals abroad in case of an emergency. Finally, WFP and the United Nations Country Teams facilitated access to COVID-19 vaccines for its staff with the support of the Ministry of Health, as humanitarian operations needed to continue to assist the most vulnerable.

Regarding 2021 elections, WFP anticipated new risks associated with political developments, including an increase in delinquency, violence, and politicization of WFP's activities. Despite no security incidents connected to the elections were reported, WFP still planned its activities considering the elections date, maintaining its focus on serving those who rely on WFP's assistance, in line with humanitarian principles.



# Partnerships

This year, WFP expanded its partnerships, embarking on new alliances with non-government organizations (NGO) and academia, and strengthening existing coordination with government partners, the private sector, and United Nations agencies. WFP continued solidifying its engagement with a diverse portfolio of 17 donors. Altogether, these efforts helped improve coordination, maximized the reach of activities, and advanced transformative approaches and programmatic innovations.

Significantly, WFP established new partnerships with international financial institutions and the Ministry of Finance, bringing new opportunities that added value to the delivery of the emergency response. Through these agreements, WFP assisted the Government of Nicaragua in implementing a loan from the International Monetary Fund to respond to COVID-19-driven food needs, and another loan from the Inter-American Development Bank to deliver immediate food assistance to hurricane-affected populations. Thanks to the support from these institutions, the Government of Nicaragua was the largest donor to WFP in 2021, contributing USD 5 million for the emergency response to Hurricanes Eta and Iota and USD 18.7 million for service provision. Overall, the European Commission remained the largest donor to the country strategic plan.

Moreover, WFP counted with the support of a broad base of donors, who stepped up their contributions, allowing WFP to respond accordingly to increasing needs. WFP implemented its programming and operations as a result of contributions from Canada, European Union, Japan, Germany, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and private donors.

At the field level, WFP partnered with the NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to extend early recovery support to hurricane-affected populations in the Caribbean Coast. Partnering with CRS eased WFP connection with new partners, such as WeWorld-GVC, the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast, and the Nicaraguan Institute of Fishery and Aquaculture. These local cooperating partners brought a solid understanding of community needs and complementary technical knowledge, while WFP helped strengthen their capacities through trainings on data collection, food security and nutrition, and by developing standard operating procedures on procurement and monitoring. Similarly, WFP started collaborating with the Bluefield's Indian and Caribbean University for improving its knowledge about Indigenous communities and their special considerations related to food security and nutrition, gender-sensitive risk management, and seed banks management.

After launching a flash appeal at the end of 2020, WFP and eight other United Nations agencies [1] worked closely to create synergies in their responses to Hurricanes Eta and Iota. WFP implemented a joint programme with the United Nations Children's Fund to support the Ministry of Education, improving food storage, water, and sanitary conditions in schools, and developing a nutrition education plan. Alongside the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, WFP facilitated exchanges amongst farmers on the production and commercialization of cacao for crop diversification and better incomes.

WFP also collaborated with too with other stakeholders to advance smallholder farmer support and promote resilience building, including a microinsurance pilot with the Nicaraguan insurance provider, *Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguros y Reaseguros*. Jointly with the NGO Children Believe and Nestlé Honduras, WFP provided training on post-harvest handling to young coffee producers (15-30 years old); and facilitated exchanges between smallholder farmer organizations and formal markets like Walmart, *Grupo Vega Montes y Alamo Ramos*, *Bolsa Agroindustrial*, *Unión de Productores Agropecuarios de Nicaragua*, and Burke Agro, to promote their sales.

WFP continued strengthening the institutional capacities of its government partners to advance nationally driven development, which is crucial in a lower-middle-income country. This included enhancing the collaboration with the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology, with whom WFP co-designed emergency response programmes, supporting beneficiaries' registration and selection processes, and standards of distribution sites. Furthermore, WFP helped improve national livelihood programmes, boosted existing monitoring systems, and promoted digital transformation. Additionally, the Ministry of the Family became a new strategic partner for delivering food assistance to vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and pregnant and lactating women and girls, some of whom are outside the social protection system.

# CSP Financial Overview

Overall, 2021 was a year of increased funding needs. Yet, thanks to the support of existing partners and emerging donors, WFP was able to meet these demands, as it was fully resourced, compared to the needs-based plan, making it a record year in terms of funding. Even though the available resources represented 129 percent of the requirements, WFP was not overfunded, as this included long-term contributions that are intended to last through the end of the country strategic plan (CSP) and do not account exclusively for 2021.

Most resources were allocated to WFP's emergency response (strategic outcome 4) and on-demand service provision (strategic outcome 5). Service delivery represented an operational shift for WFP in Nicaragua; it was introduced in 2021 to support government partners in implementing COVID-19 responses as well as humanitarian partners in delivering emergency assistance to hurricane-affected populations. These emerging needs and new transfer modalities were integrated at the beginning of the year through two budget revisions. Under the first one, WFP's emergency response activity expanded significantly, with targeted beneficiaries increasing from 422,000 to 624,000 (48 percent more).

The record level of resources for these activities was possible thanks to the support of new donors and the partnerships established with international financial institutions and the Ministry of Finance. Together, the funds provided by the Government of Nicaragua to WFP represented two-thirds of the total resources mobilized in 2021.













Despite overall funding being high, most of the received resources were earmarked either at the strategic outcome, activity, or sub-activity level, which restricted WFP from fully implementing its technical assistance plan with government partners under strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 3. This hampered the activities planned with the Ministry of Women (strategic outcome 3) and the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (strategic outcome 2). As these activities have lacked adequate funding since the start of the CSP, in 2021, WFP allocated all flexible funds towards them; however, these funds represented only 2 percent of the resources, down by 9 percentage points compared to 2020. Instead, most of the funding in 2021 stemmed from directed contributions (48 percent) and funds for service provision (49 percent).

Another challenge was the timeliness of contributions and their monetary value given the prices increase. Timing is crucial, considering the 3-to-6-month lead time for the procurement of specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal) not available in local or regional markets. The global logistics crisis exacerbated these issues, leading to greater delays and significant cost increases. Thus, WFP prioritized local purchases over international procurement whenever possible. Timeliness of funds was critical too for delivering emergency assistance to hurricane-affected populations (strategic outcome 4); in this respect, the approval of advance financing by some donors was decisive to prevent pipeline breaks.

Finally, WFP's portfolio benefits from multi-year and long-term contributions, which are key for enabling an adequate and effective implementation. Predictable resources allow for better planning and continuity of activities, especially those related to capacity strengthening.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

|   | Needs Based Plan    | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure         |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 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  | 6,257,789.0         | 9,128,672.0         | 10,427,747.0        | 7,413,010.0         |
| 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                       | 6,009,676.0         | 4,433,969.0         | 13,170,288.0        | 3,292,469.0         |
| 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 | 371,380.0           | 140,533.0           | 615,378.0           | 155,948.0           |
| 04: Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency  | 15,590,435.0        | 5,911,695.0         | 18,718,296.0        | 13,575,349.0        |
| 05: Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises   | 20,353,149.0        | 0.0                 | 18,483,393.0        | 15,626,816.0        |
| Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific   | 0.0                 | 0.0                 | 2,635,298.0         | 0.0                 |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>  | <b>48,582,429.0</b> | <b>19,614,869.0</b> | <b>64,050,400.0</b> | <b>40,063,592.0</b> |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC)   | 3,141,982.0         | 2,504,179.0         | 4,431,102.0         | 2,318,412.0         |

|                             |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>   | <br>51,724,411.0 | <br>22,119,048.0 | <br>68,481,502.0 | <br>42,382,004.0 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | <br>1,953,572.0  | <br>1,437,738.0  | <br>1,011,905.0  | <br>1,011,905.0  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>          | <br>53,677,983.0 | <br>23,556,786.0 | <br>69,493,407.0 | <br>43,393,908.0 |

# 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



**183,398 students** received school meals in **2,500 schools**, and **attendance** increased by **28 percent**



**4,937 mt of food** were purchased for the **school feeding** programme. **40 percent** was purchased from smallholder farmers



**1,035 school teachers, principals and parents** involved in the preparation of schools meals were trained to ensure adequate food handling and nutrition



**40 percent of children's nutritional requirements** are guaranteed by school meals



**25 handwashing stations** were installed in schools with limited access to water to support **COVID-19 prevention efforts**



**50 schools** were rehabilitated to provide safer storage and cooking spaces, as well as improved access to water for children, teachers and parents.

Limited access to nutritious food is one of the main drivers of food insecurity in Nicaragua. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP works with the Ministry of Education and the National School Feeding Programme to provide at least one nutritious meal per day to schoolchildren. WFP supports the implementation of the programme in some of the most remote and poorest communities in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region and Jinotega, many of which are vulnerable to food insecurity and have a high prevalence of Indigenous populations.

In 2021, WFP assisted 183,398 schoolchildren (43 percent girls) from 2,500 schools with 32 million hot and nutritious meals. A total of 4,937 mt of food was distributed (30 percent more than in 2020), and 40 percent was purchased locally from smallholder farmers supported under WFP's strategic outcome 2. Through these linkages between activities and the purchase of local food staples, WFP helped boost the local economy and dynamize agricultural circuits, creating a stable market for farmers and stimulating seasonal job creation in rural areas. This way, the National School Feeding Programme generated gains beyond the school sphere, strengthening food systems and making them more sustainable and inclusive. A key lesson learned in 2021 is the importance of securing a local producer of Super Cereal, since its limited local or regional availability forces WFP to purchase it internationally, potentially contributing to extended lead times and supply chain delays.

The school meal basket is designed to cover the caloric needs of children with at least four food groups: beans, rice, specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal), and either wheat flour or maize, depending on local cultural practices. Children aged 12-17 years old benefit from two meals that provide them 1,556 calories per day while the younger children aged 3-11 years old receive one meal that provides 605 calories per day. To encourage retention in older children that attend school full day on Saturdays, WFP offered them breakfast and lunch, ensuring 74 percent of their daily nutritional requirements. The school feeding programme not only protects children's food security but relieves the economic burden on vulnerable families with limited resources.

For its implementation, the school feeding programme followed a community-based approach, organizing school parents and teachers in committees for the storage and preparation of meals. To ensure food safety and quality, WFP and the Ministry of Education trained 1,035 school principals and parents on record keeping, the establishment of vegetable gardens, programme's regulations for food storage and handling, and how to calculate the amount of food per meal. Complementing these training, WFP distributed in schools 12,000 informational posters and flyers on COVID-19 prevention, food security and nutrition, and hygiene.

Besides the timely delivery of meals, a significant achievement in 2021 was the enhancement of storage and food preparation facilities to promote the availability and safe use of nutritious food. Along the North Caribbean Coast, WFP rehabilitated different infrastructures in 50 schools, ranging from fuel-efficient cooking stoves, hand washing stations, and water collection systems; improved storage and kitchen spaces; and delivered 600 kits for hygienic preparation of school meals [1].

Supporting school feeding is amongst WFP Nicaragua’s highest priorities. Data management, computerized monitoring systems, strategic planning, and school gardens are important aspects that require further investment in capacity strengthening for the National School Feeding Programme to enable nutritional behavioural change in schoolchildren and their families.

On top of protecting food security in vulnerable areas, the National School Feeding Programme contributed to keeping children in schools, improving educational indicators like attendance, enrolment, and retention rates. In 2021, attendance recovered reaching 82 percent, 2 percent above the annual target. The dropout rate is slightly higher in boys, potentially explained by their traditional role in the agricultural realm. During monitoring visits, school parents and teachers recognized the school feeding programme as a strong incentive for children to attend school, as the food provided is often the child’s most complete and balanced meal of the day.

WFP continued building strong partnerships to advance the strategic outcome 1. In 2021, WFP’s support to the Ministry of Education went beyond supplying school meals in remote areas, expanding into technical assistance on food storage and transportation practices and strategic direction discussions. WFP partnered with the Centre of Excellence against Hunger of Brazil to record lessons learned and systematize the Ministry of Education’s experience in keeping schools open and running during the pandemic. This decision allowed children to continue accessing at least one meal per day, protecting their food security. Moreover, as a part of its evidence-generation efforts, WFP began exploring a partnership with Russia’s Social and Industrial Food Service Institute to perform an integral diagnostic of the school feeding programme, which would inform the design of a multi-year capacity strengthening plan and identify good practices for enhancing this programme in the long term.

Moreover, WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund collaborated to promote hygiene in schools, delivering cleaning supplies and installing handwashing stations and water storage containers. This contributed to protecting children and teachers’ health from COVID-19. In 2022, both organizations plan to join efforts for developing nutritional education activities.

Gender and age were well integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 1, as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Data collected by WFP and the Ministry of Education is disaggregated by sex and age, allowing a better understanding of educational indicators that show a mostly equal participation. In the aftermath of an emergency, when girls usually take on traditional roles that drive them away from classrooms, the school meal has been an incentive to keep girls in school.

## 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 | 4                   |

## 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



**USD 2.4 million** were procured from **smallholder farmers** to cover food requirements for WFP operations



WFP supported **smallholder farmers** to plant **3,076 hectares of basic grains**, **80 percent more** than in 2020



**9,276 male and female smallholder farmers** were supported by WFP through training, assets and inputs.



**637 women smallholder farmers** participated in women's economic empowerment groups



A **5-year telecommunications augmentation plan** was developed after a diagnosis of risk reduction and emergency communications.



**27 percent of farmers insured** under an innovative **agricultural micro insurance** pilot to increase resilience to climate change benefited from **payouts**.

Nicaragua currently occupies the 22<sup>nd</sup> place on the World Risk Report due to its vulnerability to multiple natural hazards, including hurricanes, droughts, floods, and earthquakes. These phenomena threaten the sustainability of food systems and increase the risk of food insecurity, pushing vulnerable populations towards unhealthy food-based coping strategies. To support risk reduction and climate change adaptation, WFP assists the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (SINAPRED, for its Spanish acronym), strengthening capacities at national and local levels. At the same time, WFP supports smallholder farmer organizations to increase their productivity, resilience, and income by improving access to markets.

Under activity 2, WFP supported the SINAPRED in the update of multi-hazard maps of 13 highly vulnerable geographical areas. These maps are an emergency preparedness tool that gathers information on population, infrastructure, and locally available resources to inform emergency response and plan livelihood and resilience-building activities.

Following the impact of Hurricanes Eta and Iota, WFP carried out seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) consultations in the North and South Caribbean autonomous regions and seven municipalities (Bonanza, El Rama, Nueva Guinea, Rosita, Siuna, Prinzipolka, and Waspam). These consultations are part of a multi-level programming tool that convenes local populations, government officials, and other relevant stakeholders; and enables greater knowledge of gender roles, traditional practices, livelihoods, and risks of populations that were affected by the hurricanes. The results serve to guide the implementation of tailored, effective programmes in these vulnerable regions that are recurrently exposed to natural hazards. Additional SLP consultations were conducted at the community level in Prinzipolka and Waspam to identify priority resilience-building actions. Based on this exercise, WFP and the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA, for its Spanish acronym) benefitted 2,000 people (400 households) with agricultural and livestock packages including seeds, agricultural inputs, and technical assistance.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Government of Nicaragua in its long-term risk reduction and emergency response goals, performing a diagnostic of the national telecommunications for emergencies, following the impacts of Hurricanes Eta and Iota; and developing a 5-year telecommunications plan in coordination with the SINAPRED. More technical assistance was provided for the design of a national drought early warning system, which is expected to be fully operational by the end of 2022. This is one of the most important activities performed under strategic outcome 2, as it will offer smallholder farmers timely climate information so they can mitigate the risks of slow-onset natural hazards.

Under activity 3, WFP reached 6,101 smallholder farmers (41 percent women) from 26 organizations, more than double the annual target, providing productive assets, managerial and technical assistance training, and COVID-19 protection kits to improve resilience-building, market access, and productivity. Assets included fertilizers, seeds, pest control inputs as well as water harvesting and irrigation systems, which are relevant in the Dry Corridor, an area with

below-average rainfall levels that struggles with water access crucial for farming activities. In addition, WFP enhanced the infrastructure of these organizations through the construction or rehabilitation of 35 facilities to comply with WFP and other potential buyers' quality and safety standards. As a result, eight smallholder farmer organizations were validated by WFP's global food quality assurance unit and added to the roster of WFP suppliers for upcoming purchases, enabling their access to a formal and stable market.

Through these integrated efforts, WFP contributed towards food production during the protracted economic crisis by supporting the planting of 3,076 hectares of basic grains and 134 hectares of income-generating crops like coffee and cacao. The introduction of these crops promotes resilience building and transfer risk, as they are highly valued in the market and help reduce the dependency on staple grains; also, these crops are more resistant to the effects of climate change. Poultry, fish farming, and honey production were further promoted income-generating activities.

Moreover, WFP introduced an innovative pilot of agricultural micro-insurance for transferring the risk posed by adverse climate shocks. The pilot benefitted 400 smallholder farmers providing insurance for their plots; these farmers have typically limited access to financial and risk instruments that are much needed in times of climate shocks. WFP started recording lessons learned and systematizing the experience to scale up the pilot in 2022. Complementing this, and in line with smallholder farmer organizations' annual operational plans, WFP transferred USD 360,000 to smallholder farmer organizations to provide credit lines to support production, 41 percent of which were accessed by women farmers.

WFP's activities with smallholder farmers continued to have a strong focus on gender equality. Although land ownership remains an obstacle for women farmers, their participation in trainings and access to assets increased from 41 to 49 percent, going above previous years. The number of women farmers trained showed a three-fold increase compared to 2020, thanks to the scaling up of WFP's women economic empowerment strategy. Organized in 30 groups, 637 women farmers joined this initiative and received tailored training on gender, including workshops on self-esteem, gender identity, and women leadership, and had better access to agricultural tools, inputs and credit through revolving funds created mostly for women.

Leveraging its own food demand, WFP continued providing a stable market for smallholder farmer organizations through its food purchases. In 2021, WFP purchased three times more food from smallholder farmers compared to 2020. The expansion of WFP's emergency responses to Hurricanes Eta and Iota created an increased demand for food, elevating the metric tons purchased from local producers to 2,884 mt and surpassing the planned goal of the value of smallholder sales to WFP by 106 percent. Yet, the number of smallholder farmer organizations selling to WFP decreased to two (26 percent of sales by women) in 2021 due to farmer organizations' diminished supply of basic grains caused by the negative effects of erratic rainfall patterns experienced during the 2020-2021 agricultural cycle.

Finally, as part of its efforts to promote nutrition-sensitive actions and improve nutritional behaviour in Nicaragua, WFP supported the implementation of six workshops on food security and nutrition addressed to women and men farmers. Additionally, WFP and the farmer organizations worked in the development and validation of cooking manuals featuring healthy recipes based on vegetables to contribute to improved eating patterns in rural areas.

While activity 3 was well resourced in 2021, funding received for activity 2 was insufficient and short-term, covering only six months of activities and making longer-term planning difficult.

With the available resources, the comprehensive set of actions implemented with smallholder farmers yielded positive results, increasing their food consumption score by 2.5 percent compared to 2020, with 97 percent of the targeted farmers reaching an acceptable food consumption score. This constituted an important achievement considering the ongoing increase in food costs. However, negative coping strategies increased by 1.4 percent, even more in women-headed households, as some farmers had to deplete their own resources, generate debts, spend savings, and/or sell animals and assets to provide for their families. WFP responded to this situation by increasing the resources provided to smallholder farmers during the first and second agricultural cycles to enable increased food production for commercialization and self-consumption.

WFP established key partnerships to advance its goals under strategic outcome 2. Early steps were taken to develop a joint strategy with the Food and Agricultural Organization to address early actions, especially in the Dry Corridor, which will be continued in 2022. Under activity 3, the establishment of partnerships with a national insurance company to execute the agricultural microinsurance pilot and coordination with large anchor companies like Walmart was key to promoting increased commercialization and risk transfer. WFP partnered with INTA and the United Parcel Service to pilot the production of biofortified beans by smallholder farmers, serving the double purpose of improving food security through self-consumption and through the incorporation of these beans to the school meal basket, increasing the minerals and vitamins consumed by schoolchildren. In 2021, an initial 7 hectares of fortified bean seeds were planted by INTA and will be distributed to farmers in 2022, enabling them to plant 176 hectares of fortified beans. Moreover, WFP partnered with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture to perform studies on the regional supply chain of beans and maize to inform future market linkage strategies and to provide smallholder farmers with relevant climatic information in 2022 to inform their farming decisions.



The Gender and Age Marker score for this strategic outcome is 4 Activity design, execution and monitoring consider the sex and age of beneficiaries, aiming to increase women’s access to production assets, inputs tools, and services. WFP continued working towards closing the gender gap through its women’s economic empowerment strategy, which aims to promote gender awareness, incentivize women’s engagement in farming activities and create an enabling environment for women’s participation in decision-making.

#### 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 | 4                   |

## 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



**19 institutions supported** through gender and nutrition focused capacity strengthening activities



**2,140 civil servants, teachers and beneficiaries** received training on food security and female empowerment, **40 percent** over the planned goal



**9 workshops** on economic empowerment of **Indigenous women** were organised in the in the Caribbean Coast

In line with national development priorities and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, strategic outcome 3 focuses on strengthening the capacity of partners and WFP programmes to advance women's empowerment. Through its work with key government institutions, this outcome focuses on promoting policies, programmes, and communication campaigns with a gender-transformative approach, as well as generating evidence on the linkages between gender relations, food availability, and nutrition. In 2021, WFP expanded its work under activity 4 to continue supporting the Ministry of Women and the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response. It also expanded its support to include the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family Economy, and public servants from other institutions.

In 2021, WFP developed an annual strategic plan to guide the collaboration with the Ministry of Women in the design and execution of gender-tailored actions. Through this partnership and in line with good practices identified by WFP's 2020 gender policy evaluation, WFP extended its assistance to other national partners, as this ministry liaises with several other government institutions to promote gender-sensitive programming and gender awareness. WFP and the Ministry of Women provided training on food security, leadership, and the relevance of public policy for women's empowerment to 2,140 public servants from different institutions, beneficiaries of national programmes, university students, and teachers in 30 municipalities. This represented a 40 percent overachievement of the planned goal and can be traced back to an expansion in the number of institutions that received the Ministry of Women's support to incorporate a gender-transformative approach in their activities.

To strengthen the Ministry of Women's capacity during the pandemic, WFP provided equipment to enable the continuation of virtual training activities, such as a forum on food and nutrition security where WFP presented key concepts on the subject. The participants replicated this knowledge with the beneficiaries targeted by national programmes to improve nutritional awareness.

The implementation of activities to strengthen the capacities of public servants has been a highly effective strategy for the consolidation of gender practices across different sectors. In 2021, WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Women enabled it to expand its support to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Family Economy. A total of 500 rural teachers (71 percent women) received training on women's rights, focusing on promoting equality within classrooms and communities. This training was replicated with students, expanding the reach of the message in rural communities, and providing inputs to incorporate a gender-transformative approach in education.

Moreover, WFP enabled the Ministry of Women to expand its reach to the North and South Caribbean Coast autonomous regions, both traditionally underserved areas due to their remote location, large distances between communities, and limited transportation infrastructure. With WFP's support, this ministry organized nine workshops on the economic empowerment of Indigenous women in the Caribbean Coast, promoting women's role in community development and delivering messages against gender-based violence. To further spread the message of these workshops, WFP supported the Ministry of Women in the design, printing, and dissemination of informational material translated to *Miskitu*, *Creole*, and *Mayagna*, the most spoken Indigenous languages in the region. In an area particularly affected by elevated levels of gender-based violence and food insecurity, increasing the Ministry of Women's reach to the Caribbean Coast is one of WFP's most important achievements under strategic outcome 3.

The importance of accessing flexible and timely funding proved to be crucial for WFP's capacity to continue promoting the incorporation of a gender-transformative approach and the transformation of gender relations with government partners. The restrictions attached to funding, often linked to political developments and donor's priorities, limited WFP advancement of its goals on strategic outcome 3. In 2021, WFP managed to secure funding to finance its support to the Ministry of Women's annual operational plan. Nonetheless, the landscape for 2022 is less optimistic, as resources to continue capacity strengthening activities with government institutions have become increasingly scarce.

WFP focused its work with the Ministry of Women on strengthening its capacity to increase coordination with other institutions. As a result, it executed joint actions with multiple government partners in charge of key areas like youth, science and technology, environmental protection, and agriculture, as well as some of the most important universities across the country. Through these efforts, the Ministry of Women promoted gender equality and social behavioural change on multiple fronts, aiming at transforming gender relations and highlighting the value of the participation of women in policy design and execution.

Furthermore, WFP partnered with multiple United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children’s Fund, along with international non-profits and local Indigenous organizations to generate awareness on the campaign 16 days of activism Against Gender-Based violence. A panel on vulnerability against food insecurity and gender-based violence during crises, pandemics, and disasters was held in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, an area highly affected by both the impact of Hurricanes Eta and Iota in late 2020 and the high incidence of gender-based violence. This was a fitting space to reflect on the progress made on risk management and the crucial role of community members in the prevention of gender-based violence and general response to emergencies.

This strategic outcome had a Gender and Age Marker score of 4 due to WFP’s efforts to enable the use of gender analysis tools to incorporate a gender lens and promote the disaggregation of data by sex and age in at least 13 government institution’s design, execution, and evaluation of actions through the Ministry of Women. This partnership was highly relevant to influence national public policy, to advance social transformation, and to improve women’s access to productive resources and services, contributing to achieving food security.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY  | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| : Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender-transformative interventions and advocacy campaigns for promoting gender equality and food security | 4                   |

## Strategic outcome 04: Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency



**495,600 people received emergency assistance** in 2021, over 6 times more than planned



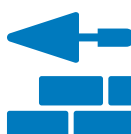
The **school feeding programme expanded** vertically and horizontally during the emergency, becoming a **shock responsive social protection mechanism**



**WFP expanded its partnerships** with academic institutions, non-profits and government partners to broaden its support to vulnerable populations



**2 evidence-generating studies** were carried out to record lessons learned and identify good practices to improve future emergency response



**28 schools underwent rehabilitation** of dining areas, kitchens, storage areas and classrooms after the impact of Eta and Iota



WFP promoted **digital transformation** in emergency response, enabling partners to use innovative tools to improve **communication and data collection**

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP seeks to attend the food needs of populations affected either by sudden shocks, like disasters or conflict, or slow onset shocks, like drought, providing them with a safety net during emergencies and early recovery thereafter. In 2021, WFP significantly expanded the reach of these actions to support populations affected by major Hurricanes Eta and Iota, going beyond traditional food assistance, and building on existing shock-responsive social protection programmes to provide an efficient and immediate response. Besides meeting the immediate needs of affected populations, WFP provided livelihood support and sought to reduce the risk of food insecurity. Thanks to these combined efforts, WFP's emergency activities reached 495,600 people [1], more than double compared to 2020 and six times more than planned.

The coordinated and comprehensive emergency response to these disasters was WFP's main priority in 2021, along with assisting vulnerable populations in the Dry Corridor, an area affected by a slow onset drought that heavily impacted food security. Additionally, WFP supported vulnerable households in peri-urban and rural areas, who continued to suffer the impacts of three years of the economic recession. WFP provided lifesaving assistance accompanied by gender-sensitive communication through different modalities, including food assistance activities, support through national programmes, and livelihood recovery support. A strong focus was given to Indigenous communities, with high poverty levels, limited access to basic services and markets, and important levels of food and nutrition insecurity, including remote communities reachable only by water. Through its partnership with government institutions and non-government organizations, WFP expanded the reach of its assistance to these groups from 28 percent at the beginning of the intervention to 70 percent towards the end of the year.

The assistance was tailored to the needs of target populations and included the following actions throughout the year, adapted to the evolution of the situation in the affected areas:

1. In-kind food assistance: In coordination with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (SINAPRED, for its Spanish acronym), WFP provided food assistance to 13,010 (49 percent women) hurricane-affected people in January 2022
2. Scale-up of the school feeding programme [2]: Jointly with the Ministry of Education, WFP provided an additional meal from February onwards reaching 203,700 schoolchildren of 2,500 schools in Nueva Segovia, Rivas, Jinotega, and some of the most affected areas by Hurricanes Eta and Iota. This second meal was also introduced to 1,600 schools in the Dry Corridor through a one-time annual distribution in April. In seven municipalities, 120,000 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) received two nutritious, balanced meals during the lean season. In both cases, this modality represents a vertical expansion of the largest social protection programme in the country, the National School Feeding Programme.

3. **Delivery of take-home food rations:** In 2021, WFP delivered 154,000 take-home food packages to cover food needs for a 15-day period in the North Caribbean Autonomous Region. These benefitted 13,200 vulnerable beneficiaries (pregnant and lactating women and girls, and underserved elderly people) and 226,100 hurricane-affected people, who were able to leave shelters and return to their homes earlier than expected. The take-home food packages were distributed from April to June during the agricultural cycle, and in December when schools are closed, covering nutritional requirements for an additional 150,700 children. The packages contained food items depending on the local culture, and in some cases specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal) complemented the efforts to ensure uninterrupted access to food.
4. **Provision of in-kind agricultural and livestock packages:** Moving into the early recovery stage, WFP partnered with the National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA, for its Spanish acronym) and, towards the end of the year, with Catholic Relief Services and WeWorld-GVC, to deliver 25,500 agricultural and livestock packages to restore the livelihoods of 127,700 people affected by natural hazards. Most of these packages included basic grains, maize, plantain, coconut or vegetable seeds or plants, small livestock, bio inputs, and other tools. All beneficiaries received technical assistance and informational material, also translated into local Indigenous languages. Moreover, WFP supported INTA in the development of a chatbot, an innovative technological tool to facilitate communication with beneficiaries.
5. **Rehabilitation of schools:** WFP supported the rehabilitation and repairs of dining areas, storage rooms, kitchens, and classrooms in 30 schools, which had been partially destroyed by the hurricanes. These activities complemented the Government's efforts and were coordinated with municipal delegations of the National School Feeding Programme, based on the needs identified in the territories.
6. **Vegetable gardens to support food production:** WFP assisted 3,200 vulnerable families (65 percent headed by women), in peri-urban and rural areas, in the establishment of vegetable gardens to enhance access to sufficient and nutritious food. Through the provision of seeds, agricultural inputs, tools, and technical assistance, WFP supported nutritional diversity, as families were able to incorporate home-grown vegetables into their diets; and contributed towards income generation, especially for women, as some beneficiaries could sell their surplus production to other community members. This had a positive effect on women's autonomy by increasing their decision-making capacity.

Furthermore, two evidence-generating studies were carried out on the use of shock-responsive social protection programmes during the emergency caused by Hurricanes Eta and Iota and an evaluation of the early recovery activities. This helped generate lessons learned, understanding success factors, improvement opportunities, and existing gaps in both WFP's and key partner's programmes. This also facilitated systematizing the diversification and innovations introduced in the emergency response to inform future interventions.

Strategic outcome 4 was well resourced in 2021, thanks to the flash appeal launched in late 2020 by multiple United Nations agencies and strong advocacy and resource mobilization efforts from WFP. Funding by traditional and non-traditional donors and by the Government of Nicaragua through an Inter-American Development Bank loan allowed WFP to provide a comprehensive and timely emergency response, contributing to saving lives.

WFP has built strong partnerships with key government institutions and non-governmental organizations to reach vulnerable populations during and after emergencies. The partnership with INTA was strengthened in 2021, moving from isolated actions to integrated programs for livelihood recovery. Furthermore, partnerships with Catholic Relief Services and the Ministry of the Family Economy allowed WFP to reach vulnerable populations not usually assisted by ongoing programmes. WFP also established coordination with the Bluefields Indian and Caribbean University to deliver a community diploma to strengthen local capacities of Indigenous communities for gender-sensitive risk management.

The adaptation of emergency response modalities and programme design to cater to the needs of specific population groups, like children, pregnant and lactating women, and girls, and Indigenous populations (which have been the focus of programme design), resulting in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

## 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 | 4                   |

## Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises



**WFP created a humanitarian hub** that provides services to 4 United Nations agencies to lead emergency response operations



WFP provided procurement and logistics services to deliver **26,100 packages of non-food items** under the national COVID-19 response.



WFP introduced a **service provision modality** to support government and non-government partners with logistic services to reach vulnerable populations

In 2021, WFP introduced strategic outcome 5 to the country strategic plan (CSP) to support the Government and the wider humanitarian community in their response to the impacts of two overlapping crises: the compounding effects of COVID-19 and Hurricanes Eta and Iota. The growing needs and the scale-up of emergencies strained national capacities and posed challenges to the humanitarian supply chain. Additionally, the location of the hurricane-affected communities in some of the most remote areas of the country hindered the reach of partners with limited presence in the Caribbean Coast. Therefore, leveraging its knowledge and experience in procurement and logistics, WFP adopted a new role, acting as an enabler for partners through the provision of on-demand supply chain services, contributing to the implementation of the humanitarian responses in Nicaragua. The new strategic outcome is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2021, WFP supported government partners in sustaining food production and promoting livelihood recovery of smallholder and medium farmers, affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This response prioritized Indigenous populations and women and had national coverage, requiring a complex supply chain network. As a service provider, WFP was responsible exclusively for the purchase of non-food items and their distribution to delivery points across the entire country at specific times of the year, established by the Government.

WFP provided logistics services to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). These agencies established operations with WFP in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (RACCN, for its Spanish acronym), creating a humanitarian hub from where they continued to lead their respective operations in response to Hurricanes Eta and Iota. By joining efforts, these activities helped maximize resource efficiency and reduce operational costs for all agencies. Besides hosting them, the services provided by WFP included security, storage, warehouse space, and connectivity. WFP was well-placed to extend these services, building on its long-standing presence in RACCN, with two offices located in Bilwi and Siuna since 2006. Yet, to be able to respond to these growing demands, WFP enhanced its facilities, thus ensuring readiness to support humanitarian partners.

For the first year of implementation, this new modality was well funded, being the strategic outcome with the highest resources of the CSP in 2021, representing over one-third of WFP's annual needs-based plan. This was mostly possible thanks to the USD 18 million provided by the Government of Nicaragua to support the COVID-19 response. The funding originated from a loan provided by the International Monetary Fund, therefore providing an innovative and strategic opportunity to join efforts through a tripartite partnership for the first time.

With the availability of resources, WFP managed to deliver 26,100 packages of non-food items under the COVID-19 response, representing 94 percent of the plan originally established with the Government. The packages were comprised of agricultural and livestock inputs, including seeds, tools, fruits and vegetable plants, and poultry and pigs in smaller quantities. The content varied, based on the needs of the populations targeted by the Government. Thanks to its competitive procurement processes, WFP increased the amounts of input included in the packages, surpassing the targets. Furthermore, WFP delivered an additional 66,700 sets of inputs for cattle reproduction, not included in the original plan. To do so, WFP incorporated 50 new providers of non-food items to the roster and all deliveries were completed in line with the established calendar.

To implement these activities, WFP worked in close coordination with government partners, particularly the Ministry of the Family Economy and the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology; and built a strong relationship with the Ministry of Finance to coordinate general and administrative procedures related to the project. This was the first time that WFP joined efforts with this ministry, an important accomplishment to open the door for continuing to deliver these services in the context of future emergencies, based upon demand. Moreover, WFP strengthened its partnership with United Nations agencies, increasing coordination at the field level for a more coherent response.

Whilst WFP possessed solid capacities in the acquisition of non-food items and the contracting of logistics services, the scale of the COVID-19 response and the short time for delivery represented a new challenge for the country office, considering that the response called for very specialized technical knowledge of specific inputs that fell outside the range of the ones typically procured by WFP. To meet these demands, WFP increased staff capacity and ensured the required technical knowledge. Another important lesson learned is the need for close and constant coordination with government partners to ensure that the plan is implemented in line with government priorities and seek shared solutions when challenges arise.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY  | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners | N/A                 |

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Nicaragua made progress towards gender equality, ranking as the 12<sup>th</sup> most gender equal country worldwide, according to the Global Gender Gap Index [1]. This is due to its satisfactory performance on education indicators and political empowerment, as about half of seats in the Parliament and ministerial positions were held by women in 2021. Yet, the gender gap remained on economic opportunities, as women made half of the income of men in 2021. The challenges were even higher in rural areas, where traditional gender roles hinder women's access to land, assets, credit, and decision-making. Furthermore, Nicaragua has the highest adolescent pregnancy rates, with over 20 percent of women giving birth before the age of 19. The pandemic is exacerbating existing fragilities, above all regarding gender-based violence, which was already on the rise, with more cases of femicide registered annually since 2015 [2].

To tackle these issues, the Government of Nicaragua incorporated actions against gender-based violence across 15 laws, and there are seven government institutions ensuring the protection of women and girls. The Government also implemented national campaigns to prevent gender-based violence and incorporated these topics in the school curricula to advance social behavioural change.

To support these national efforts and promote gender equality, WFP continued working at different levels, from the institutional sphere, engaging with government partners, down to the community and individual level through its work with smallholder farmers and the Ministry of Women. Through this partnership, WFP supported national campaigns aimed at preventing gender-based violence and generated awareness of the existing legal framework and women's and girls' rights through training for public servants, women leaders, and members of social protection programmes.

Additionally, WFP assisted other government partners to incorporate a gender approach into their programmes, thus promoting national gender-sensitive interventions. WFP supported the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response in the incorporation of gender analysis in planning tools, applied during consultations at the municipal and community level in the Caribbean Coast. These consultations collected information on the livelihoods of women and men, and how risks are experienced differently based on gender. In doing so, WFP contributed towards the integration of gender analysis into national instruments for disaster risk evaluation.

WFP continued scaling up its women's economic empowerment strategy, which targets women and men farmers and seeks to tackle imbalances in gender roles in rural areas. This led to an increase in the participation of women in decision-making positions within the farmer organizations compared to 2020, reaching 50 percent; and doubling the percentage of households where women and men make decisions collectively.

Finally, WFP sought to promote gender equality internally, piloting an initiative to advance gender balance within the office. As a result, WFP hired a woman driver and woman field monitors, ensuring women's representation in roles that have been traditionally assumed by men. By the end of 2021, WFP staff was comprised of 55 percent women and 45 percent men.



# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 emergencies, including pandemics and natural hazards, there is an increase in risks of violence, abuse, and exploitation, compromising the safety and integrity of affected populations, particularly for women and girls. Therefore, in 2021, the continuous effects of COVID-19 and the emergency context generated by Hurricanes Eta and Iota posed new protection risks for women, men, boys, and girls in need of food assistance in Nicaragua, compared to 2020. This was significant considering that gender-based violence is already recognized as a public issue in the country that affects mostly women and girls [1], especially in the Caribbean Coast.

In this context, WFP and partners incorporated actions to ensure the protection of the affected population, seeking to contribute towards more secure environments. These included the design and implementation of COVID-19 prevention protocols and protection measures to minimize harm to beneficiaries, staff, and community members across all country strategic plan (CSP) activities. This was accompanied by the delivery of COVID-19 protection kits to all government partners, schools assisted, smallholder farmers, and peri-urban farming families.

In addition, trainings implemented with smallholder farmer organizations and government partners were adjusted, using mixed modalities, shifting to online training sessions wherever possible. In the case of smallholder farmer organizations, WFP strengthened their technological capacities through the provision of electronic equipment and instructed their technicians in the use of digital solutions like Microsoft Teams. Moreover, WFP piloted an innovative solution with women and men farmers, using text messages as a channel for disseminating information on gender, resilience-building actions, markets, and food and nutrition security, reducing personal contact. The content was designed by WFP and the two farmer organizations where this modality was tested. In cases where online training was not an option, WFP implemented in-person activities with a reduced number of people, applying COVID-19 protocols.

For the school feeding distributions, food handling followed specific protocols across the entire supply chain, designed by WFP and the Ministry of Education in 2020. Water and sanitary conditions at schools were also improved.

To prevent conflicts at the community level, WFP ensured that both regular and emergency activities were held at safe times and in places close to either the homes of the beneficiaries or the schools.

WFP promoted actions to tackle gender-based violence through all activities in the CSP. Given the protection risks associated with Hurricanes Eta and Iota, WFP joined efforts with civil society organization, United Nations agencies, and the regional government to host an event on how to prevent gender-based violence during emergencies. Furthermore, WFP implemented gender trainings with smallholder farmers and supported the Ministry of Education in translating informative material on the prevention of gender-based violence into Indigenous languages for schools. Additionally, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Women to promote women's rights and generate awareness of the existing legal framework; and provided technical assistance to government partners to foster gender-sensitive programming.

To ensure accountability to affected populations, WFP adapted its assistance to the needs of the diverse groups and adjusted the assistance package to the preferences of the Indigenous communities, following consultations that informed the programme design.

In line with WFP's corporate commitment to promoting inclusion of people with disabilities, WFP worked in partnership with the Ministry of Women to implement three workshops that focused on the rights of these vulnerable groups and their engagement in economic, political, and social spheres; a total of 120 people with disabilities participated, including 97 women and 23 men. WFP helped to adapt the methodologies and translate informative material to Braille and supported the establishment of ramps for wheelchairs in schools.

WFP provided smallholder farmers with informative material on WFP's programmes. Yet, despite these efforts, most of the project participants reported that they lacked information. WFP will revise the communication mechanisms and seek more effective channels to ensure that women and men farmers are informed. Similarly, a small number reported unhindered access to WFP programmes in the months prior to the survey; however, they received assistance earlier.

Finally, WFP implemented new community feedback mechanisms (CFM) for encouraging the active participation of beneficiaries throughout the programme cycle. Under the emergency response, a hotline was introduced for

beneficiaries make claims and consultations. These numbers were included in all delivery points [2]. WFP worked with the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology to introduce a chatbot system for two-way communication. WFP started developing CFM for smallholder farmer organizations, in consultation with both women (53 percent) and men (47 percent) farmers to understand their preferences and will continue in 2022.

# Environment

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

Nicaragua is considered a multi-hazard country, with shocks posing a permanent threat to the food security of the most vulnerable people. Located in a hotspot for climate variability and change, recurrent droughts and irregular rainfall patterns constantly impact the Dry Corridor in the north and west of the country, whilst hurricanes, tropical storms, and floods frequently hit the Caribbean Coast, on the eastern side. This hampers food availability and access, as well as the stability of food systems. Thus, the Dry Corridor and Caribbean Coast have the highest poverty rates and the worst food security indicators in the country.

Additionally, Nicaragua is endowed with a wealth of natural resources, representing seven percent of the world's animal and plant species. Yet, soil degradation, deforestation, monocultures, and unsustainable management of ecosystems destroy forest areas [1]. The impacts of climate variability and change are already exacerbating production from agriculture and fishery, which contribute towards 17 percent of the gross domestic product.

In this country context, WFP's activities focused on strengthening ecosystems and advancing sustainable management of natural resources. Through its livelihood support to smallholder farmers, WFP helped ensure that 6,205 forest trees were planted, 79 forest nurseries were established, and several waterworks were implemented, especially in the Dry Corridor. This facilitated recovering land, reduced soil erosion, and increased water infiltration. WFP promoted crop diversification, good agricultural practices, and soil and water conservation, all of which contributed to a more sustainable environment.

Furthermore, WFP's early recovery activities with hurricane-affected populations promoted the use of biological agricultural inputs, reducing chemicals that pollute soil and water. WFP promoted good agricultural practices and reforestation in Indigenous communities of the Caribbean Coast through trainings and messaging on soil and water conservation and the distribution of plants through the agricultural and livestock packages.

In 2021, WFP continued encouraging the use of sustainable energy solutions, such as fuel-efficient stoves, implemented under the school feeding programme and through activities with smallholder farmers. This brought both environmental and health benefits to the beneficiaries and their communities, as these stoves prevent toxic smoke, reduce meal preparation time, and reduce the usage of firewood.

In line with the corporate environmental and social safeguards framework, WFP started preparing to implement environmental and social risk assessments across the activities of the country strategic plan to ensure the sustainability of operations. As a first step, WFP trained staff and members of farmer organizations on the topic. Similarly, WFP remained committed to promoting responsible management of natural resources, adjusting its business procedures to reduce its environmental impact and footprint. Some of the internal actions included a donation of 23,377 discarded take-home food package bags to a company that transformed them into picnic tables and school desks; and a recycling initiative to supply paper to a non-government organization for re-use.

# Driving digital transformation

## Promoting digital transformation for saving and changing lives in Nicaragua.

In today's era of technology, digital transformation has immense potential to help the humanitarian community and development stakeholders bring positive impact, allowing to achieve better and more effective results, at a faster pace. Technology coupled with the efficient use of data can play a crucial role in the monitoring of food security in real-time in communities thousands of miles away, advance innovations in programming, and offer solutions to operational challenges through digital services. With the possibilities and power that lie within the digital world, WFP has made digital transformation one of its top corporate priorities, trusting that it can serve as an enabler for the 2030 agenda.

In line with this corporate shift, WFP boosted its efforts to strengthen institutional and human technological capacities in Nicaragua in 2021. This proved to be key during the pandemic, as travel was restricted to protect beneficiaries, partners, and WFP staff. Whilst COVID-19 posed challenges for programme implementation, it also brought new opportunities, pushing to integrate technology in different business areas, fundamentally changing operations, and delivering greater value to beneficiaries and government partners.

In the work with beneficiaries, this resulted in the incorporation of digital tools throughout the country strategic plan to modernize the *modus operandi*. With smallholder farmer organizations, WFP provided technological equipment and training to promote the use of digital solutions to improve communication and monitoring. This allowed WFP to hold virtual trainings to advance its goals under strategic outcome 2 and to complement these trainings, WFP piloted the massive distribution of text messages to convey relevant information to 800 farmers from two organizations.

WFP's efforts to facilitate evidence-based and data-driven decision-making also extended to the work with partner institutions. WFP encouraged the use of digital tools to collect and visualize data under its risk reduction and emergency response activities, supporting the development of dashboards to facilitate data analysis and inform decision-making. For an institution like the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED, for its Spanish acronym), this meant incorporating the use of Geographic Information System Mapping to identify critical geographical areas and use complementary tools like Open Data Kit to collect information on population size and location, vulnerability, services available locally and other key information for informed potential emergency response.

Furthermore, WFP provided SINAPRED with equipment and training to disseminate relevant risk information through a television show, making crucial information available to risk-prone communities, promoting social behavioural communication change.

WFP also supported digital transformation with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA, for its Spanish acronym), a key partner both in emergency response and smallholder farmers' support. WFP analysed the information systems used by these government partners to identify gaps and areas of improvement, resulting in a joint plan to address these challenges. Key equipment was provided to fill some of these gaps, including mobile phones to enable field technicians to use digital tools to collect data. Due to the success of improving the institution's information management, it was adopted throughout the partner's programmes. This improved beneficiary targeting, allowed more efficient use of resources, and contributed to direct assistance to those who needed it the most. Furthermore, WFP supported the development of a chatbot to improve communication between INTA and the recipients of agricultural packages.

Altogether, these efforts paved the way for new areas of collaboration with national partners and for innovative activities in WFP's resilience and social protection programming. Thanks to the introduction of technology, activities became more dynamic, efficient, and ready to overcome the challenges in pandemic times. These efforts also improved data management and decision-making for national institutions. WFP plans to expand this strategic line of work in 2022, embracing technological solutions as a catalyser for sustainable development.

# Data Notes

## Overview

Information on the national results towards the achievement of SDGs is not available.

## Context and Operations

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and Pan American Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund and WFP, 2021. Latin America and the Caribbean – Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition 2021: Statistics and trends. Santiago, FAO

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2020. Plan de Acción Nicaragua: Huracanes Eta y Iota

[3] Ibid.

[4] Fews Net, 2021. El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua: Seasonal improvements in income and reserves diminished by high prices

[5] Information provided by Bolsa Agro

[6] Inide, 2021. Costo de la canasta básica. Available at: <https://www.inide.gob.ni/Home/canasta>

[7] World Bank, 2021. Nicaragua Overview. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nicaragua/overview#1>

[8] Confidencial, 2021. Cepal calcula crecimiento del PIB en 7.4% en 2021 y proyecta 3% en 2022. Available at: <https://www.confidencial.com.ni/economia/cepal-calcula-crecimiento-del-pib-en-7-4-en-2021-y-proyecta-3-en-2022/#:~:text=La%20Comisi%C3%B3n%20Econ%C3%B3mica%20para%20Am%C3%A9rica,avancen%20las%20tasas%20de%20vacunaci%C3%B3n.>

[9] World Bank, 2021. Nicaragua Overview. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nicaragua/overview#1>

## Partnerships

[1] Organizations involved in the flash appeal process include the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Migration Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and WFP.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The delivery of hygiene kits was not a planned activity but a result of the pandemic context. As such, an output indicator on this activity is not included in this annual country report.

[2] Schools offer a special modality under which older children attend school on Saturdays to encourage retention of boys and girls at risk of falling outside of the schooling system.

The country office is looking into working with the Ministry of Education and our gender expert to better understand the lower enrollment rate of girls in 2021.

## Strategic outcome 02

Outcome results table: The outcome indicators corresponding to activity 3 are based on the results of WFP's yearly follow-up of the baseline.

WFP hopes to be able to report on smallholder farmer sales to third parties in the future.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] This number excludes overlaps.

[2] Building on strategic outcome 1 and the existing relations with the school feeding programme, in 2021, WFP executed capacity strengthening activities with the Ministry of Education and school feeding committees to strengthen the quality of the emergency response. Members of the school feeding committees and 1,200 staff members of the Ministry of Education participated in trainings aimed at improving the storage, management, and preparation of school meals.

Many emergency indicators were not reported in 2020, therefore a comparison between 2020 and 2021 is not included in the ACR.

Outcome results table: The outcome indicators in 2021 were completed with the input of the Government of Nicaragua. The baseline attendance rate is not available as it was not provided by the Government of Nicaragua when the baseline was established. In 2021, the country office did not implement the CBT as part of the emergency response. There are therefore no actuals reached under this modality, only planned values.

## Strategic outcome 05

The country office will measure the user satisfaction rate indicator in early 2022, as time constraints experienced by partners limited the possibility of measuring it in 2021.

Mobile storage units established as a part of the 2020-2021 emergency response to Hurricanes Eta and Iota remain strategically located in the Bilwi field office to enhance storage capacity in this disaster-prone area both for WFP usage and service provision for partners.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] The Global Gender Gap Index is produced annually by the World Economic Forum. In 2021, it analysed the economic, political, and education dimensions in 156 countries.

[2] ONG Católicas con Derecho por Decidir, 2021.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] John Hopkins University, 2021. Nicaragua Overview. Available at: <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/region/nicaragua>

[2] In 2021, the country office worked on the design of the CFM and held consultations with beneficiaries to inform the process. The implementation planned for 2022 includes the register and analysis of the beneficiaries' feedback.

## Environment

[1] GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, 2021. Nicaragua. Available at: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/396.html>

The screening of the CSP activities has not been conducted yet, as the country office is still in the preparation phase, guided by the regional bureau.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

|  <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> |                  |        |      |         |      |   |        |         |         |         |          |
|---|------------------|--------|------|---------|------|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1:<br>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 |
|   | Unit             | Female | Male | Overall | Year |   | Unit   | Female  | Male    | Overall |          |
| Prevalence of undernourishment  | %                |        |      |         |      | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response                    | Number | 253,742 | 241,780 | 495,522 |          |
| 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 | 286,638 | 276,388 | 563,026 |          |
|   |                  |        |      |         |      | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security  | Number | 288,142 | 277,750 | 565,892 |          |
| 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 | 2,484   | 3,617   | 6,101   |          |
| 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 | 64,543  | 72,448  | 136,991 |          |

|  <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b> |                  |  |   |        |          |
|--|------------------|--|---|--------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 2:<br>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 |
|  |                  |  |   |        |          |



|  | Unit | Overall | Year |   | Unit | 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\$ | 38,710,853   |  |
| 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\$ | 2,594,522.42 |  |

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries  | male   | 212,161 | 323,084 | 152%                 |
|                      | female | 209,782 | 304,549 | 145%                 |
|                      | total  | 421,943 | 627,633 | 149%                 |
| <b>By Age Group</b>  |        |         |         |                      |
| 0-23 months          | male   | 3,729   | 6,939   | 186%                 |
|                      | female | 3,584   | 6,317   | 176%                 |
|                      | total  | 7,313   | 13,256  | 181%                 |
| 24-59 months         | male   | 30,423  | 48,406  | 159%                 |
|                      | female | 30,423  | 46,087  | 151%                 |
|                      | total  | 60,846  | 94,493  | 155%                 |
| 5-11 years           | male   | 114,707 | 149,820 | 131%                 |
|                      | female | 114,708 | 140,543 | 123%                 |
|                      | total  | 229,415 | 290,363 | 127%                 |
| 12-17 years          | male   | 11,205  | 30,150  | 269%                 |
|                      | female | 11,014  | 28,852  | 262%                 |
|                      | total  | 22,219  | 59,002  | 266%                 |
| 18-59 years          | male   | 46,338  | 77,127  | 166%                 |
|                      | female | 44,614  | 73,273  | 164%                 |
|                      | total  | 90,952  | 150,400 | 165%                 |
| 60+ years            | male   | 5,759   | 10,642  | 185%                 |
|                      | female | 5,439   | 9,477   | 174%                 |
|                      | total  | 11,198  | 20,119  | 180%                 |

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident         | 421,943 | 627,633 | 149%                 |

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area                                     | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Climate change adaptation and risk management      | 200     | 130,636 | 65317%               |
| School-Based Programmes                            | 303,000 | 565,892 | 186%                 |
| Smallholder agricultural market support activities | 2,000   | 6,101   | 305%                 |
| Unconditional Resources Transfer                   | 172,000 | 13,010  | 7%                   |

## Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities                             | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food             |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                                   | 774                       | 814                      | 105%                 |
| Corn Soya Blend                         | 1,084                     | 1,118                    | 103%                 |
| Dried Fruits                            | 310                       | 309                      | 100%                 |
| Maize                                   | 347                       | 311                      | 90%                  |
| Rice                                    | 1,239                     | 1,125                    | 91%                  |
| Vegetable Oil                           | 310                       | 323                      | 104%                 |
| Wheat Flour                             | 1,004                     | 936                      | 93%                  |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04 |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                                   | 1,241                     | 1,302                    | 105%                 |
| Corn Soya Blend                         | 856                       | 804                      | 94%                  |
| Iodised Salt                            | 50                        | 7                        | 15%                  |
| Maize                                   | 1,360                     | 1,122                    | 83%                  |
| Rice                                    | 3,044                     | 2,945                    | 97%                  |
| Vegetable Oil                           | 507                       | 629                      | 124%                 |
| Wheat Flour                             | 1,644                     | 1,859                    | 113%                 |

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality                    | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                        | 300,000                    | 0                         | 0%                   |
| Value Voucher               | 100,000                    | 0                         | 0%                   |

## 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   |                              |                          |                 | Resilience Building |                |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Output Results   |                              |                          |                 |                     |                |
| 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 |                              |                          |                 |                     |                |
| Detailed Indicator   | Beneficiary Group            | Sub Activity             | Unit of measure | Planned             | Actual         |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Children (pre-primary)       | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 18,190              | 17,374         |
|  |                              |                          | Male            | 18,190              | 17,540         |
|  |                              |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>36,380</b>       | <b>34,914</b>  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Students (primary schools)   | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 66,449              | 64,715         |
|  |                              |                          | Male            | 66,449              | 70,829         |
|  |                              |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>132,898</b>      | <b>135,544</b> |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Students (secondary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 6,361               | 5,936          |
|  |                              |                          | Male            | 6,361               | 7,004          |
|  |                              |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>12,722</b>       | <b>12,940</b>  |
| A.2: Food transfers  |                              |                          | MT              | 5,068               | 4,937          |

| Output Results   |   |                  |              |         |
|--|---|------------------|--------------|---------|
| 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 |   |                  |              |         |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Unit of measure  | Planned      | Actual  |
| A: School boys and girls and their parents in targeted areas benefit from improved storage and food preparation facilities to promote safe access to food  |   |                  |              |         |
| School feeding (on-site)   |   |                  |              |         |
| A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers   | A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers  | US\$             | 1,001,721.87 | 831,139 |
| A: School boys and girls in targeted areas receive nutritious school meals to meet their basic food needs and incentivize access to education  |   |                  |              |         |
| School feeding (on-site)   |   |                  |              |         |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted  | A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP   | school           | 2,000        | 2,127   |
| 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           |   |                  |              |         |
| School feeding (on-site)   |   |                  |              |         |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training   | individual       | 500          | 1,035   |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized  | training session | 200          | 341     |
| C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)  | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | Number           | 2            | 1       |
| 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  |   |                  |              |         |
| School feeding (on-site)   |   |                  |              |         |

|  |  |            |    |      |
|--|--|------------|----|------|
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training  | individual | 50 | 0    |
| N*: School boys and girls in targeted areas receive nutritious school meals to meet their basic food needs and incentivize access to education                       |  |            |    |      |
| School feeding (on-site)   |  |            |    |      |
| N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)                       | N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | Days       | 18 | 19.5 |

| Outcome Results  |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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 |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                |
| Outcome Indicator  | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source         |
| <b>Target Group:</b> School children - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                |
| Attendance rate (new)  | Female  | 75       | ≥85            | ≥80         | 82             | 54.2           |                | Secondary data |
|  | Male    | 76.5     | ≥85            | ≥80         | 82.1           | 54.9           |                | Secondary data |
|  | Overall | 75.8     | ≥85            | ≥80         | 82.1           | 54.5           |                | Secondary data |
| Enrolment rate   | Female  | 0        | ≥5             | ≥2          | -6.3           | 7.6            |                | Secondary data |
|  | Male    | 0        | ≥5             | ≥2          | 5.8            | -6.2           |                | Secondary data |
|  | Overall | 0        | ≥5             | ≥2          | 0              | 0.83           |                | Secondary data |
| Gender ratio   | Overall | 0.97     | =1             | =1          | 0.97           | 0.97           |                | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate  | Female  | 6.3      | ≤5             | ≤6          | 8.3            | 5.6            |                | Secondary data |
|  | Male    | 8.9      | ≤5             | ≤6          | 7.7            | 6.7            |                | Secondary data |
|  | Overall | 7.6      | ≤5             | ≤6          | 8              | 6.2            |                | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate   | Female  | 93.7     | ≥95            | ≥94         | 92.3           | 94.4           |                | Secondary data |
|  | Male    | 91.1     | ≥95            | ≥94         | 91.7           | 93.3           |                | Secondary data |
|  | Overall | 92.4     | ≥95            | ≥94         | 92             | 93.8           |                | Secondary data |

| <b>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</b> |                   |                 |                 | <b>Resilience Building</b> |              |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Output Results</b>  |                   |                 |                 |                            |              |
| <b>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</b>                                    |                   |                 |                 |                            |              |
| Detailed Indicator   | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity    | Unit of measure | Planned                    | Actual       |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers  | All               | Micro / Meso    | Female          | 98                         | 223          |
|  |                   | Insurance       | Male            | 102                        | 228          |
|  |                   | Climate Actions | <b>Total</b>    | <b>200</b>                 | <b>451</b>   |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers  | All               | Smallholder     | Female          | 980                        | 2,484        |
|  |                   | agricultural    | Male            | 1,020                      | 3,617        |
|  |                   | market support  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>2,000</b>               | <b>6,101</b> |

| Output Results   |   |                  |         |        |
|--|---|------------------|---------|--------|
| 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 |   |                  |         |        |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Unit of measure  | Planned | Actual |
| C: Populations vulnerable to climate events benefit from enhanced Government capacities in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation to promote food security   |   |                  |         |        |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities  |   |                  |         |        |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training   | individual       | 100     | 965    |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized  | training session | 80      | 40     |
| C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)  | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | Number           | 4       | 18     |
| C: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened institutional capacities to improve emergency preparedness and protect food security   |   |                  |         |        |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities  |   |                  |         |        |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training   | individual       | 25      | 965    |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized  | training session | 40      | 40     |
| C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)  | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | Number           | 25      | 18     |
| G: Populations vulnerable to climate events benefit from enhanced Government capacities in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation to promote food security   |   |                  |         |        |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities  |   |                  |         |        |
| G.7*: Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action (new)   | G.7*.2: Number of coordination/implementation tools developed   | tool             | 2       | 6      |
| G: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened institutional capacities to improve emergency preparedness and protect food security   |   |                  |         |        |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities  |   |                  |         |        |
| G.7*: Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action (new)   | G.7*.2: Number of coordination/implementation tools developed   | tool             | 3       | 6      |
| 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                                     |   |                  |         |        |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Unit of measure  | Planned | Actual |
| A: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, agricultural inputs, services and climate information to improve their resilience and adaptation to climate change  |   |                  |         |        |
| Climate adaptation and risk management activities  |   |                  |         |        |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed  | A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed   | non-food item    | 2,300   | 94,795 |

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

| Climate adaptation and risk management activities    |  |                     |       |       |
|--|--|---------------------|-------|-------|
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills | farmer organization | 26    | 20    |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.23: Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP                  | individual          | 540   | 248   |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP   | individual          | 5,000 | 9,276 |

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

| Climate adaptation and risk management activities    |  |            |     |     |
|--|--|------------|-----|-----|
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities | individual | 400 | 637 |

G: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, agricultural inputs, services and climate information to improve their resilience and adaptation to climate change

| Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions  |  |            |         |         |
|---|--|------------|---------|---------|
| G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP   | G.11.4: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment) | individual | 100     | 110     |
| G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP                 | G.12.4: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)       | US\$       | 25,000  | 26,194  |
| G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)             | individual | 200     | 453     |
| G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP                  | G.2*.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)      | US\$       | 15,000  | 15,781  |
| G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions  | G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)                      | US\$       | 220,000 | 220,338 |

### Outcome Results

**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**

| Outcome Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source     |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)   | Female  | 3.7      | ≤0             | ≤2          | 8.4            | 7.25           |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 2.23     | ≤0             | ≤1          | 7.1            | 5              |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 2.74     | ≤0             | ≤1.5        | 7.6            | 6.02           |                | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score   | Female  | 32.84    | =100           | =100        | 100            | 95.45          |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 65.2     | =100           | =100        | 99             | 99.07          |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 98       | =100           | =100        | 99.6           | 97.04          |                | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score   | Female  | 1.47     | =0             | =0          | 0              | 2.27           |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 0.49     | =0             | =0          | 1              | 0              |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 2        | =0             | =0          | 0.4            | 1.48           |                | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score   | Female  | 0        | =0             | =0          | 0              | 2.27           |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 0        | =0             | =0          | 0              | 0.93           |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 0        | =0             | =0          | 0              | 1.48           |                | WFP survey |

|   |         |            |            |            |              |            |  |                          |
|---|---------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--|--------------------------|
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems  | Female  | 3          | ≥6         | ≥4.42      | 2.6          | 0.4        | WFP programme monitoring<br>WFP programme monitoring<br>WFP programme monitoring |                          |
|   | Male    | 5.9        | ≥9         | ≥7.53      | 5.2          | 0.8        |  |                          |
|   | Overall | 8.9        | ≥15        | ≥11.95     | 4.1          | 1.2        |  |                          |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities |         |            |            |            |              |            |  |                          |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)  | Overall | 792,259.98 | ≥1,474,215 | ≥1,474,215 | 2,413,342.62 | 907,429.07 | 1,246,362.65   | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)  | Overall | 1,054.15   | ≥1,589.51  | ≥1,589.51  | 2,883.6      | 809.78     | 1,489.75   | WFP programme monitoring |

|  |   |  |  |                  |                      |        |
|--|---|--|--|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| <b>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</b> |   |  |  |                  | <b>- Root Causes</b> |        |
| <b>Output Results</b>  |   |  |  |                  |                      |        |
| <b>Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition</b>   |   |  |  |                  |                      |        |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  |  |  | Unit of measure  | Planned              | Actual |
| C: Nicaraguans benefit from gender-transformative policies, social protection and productive programmes to promote gender equality and food security   |   |  |  |                  |                      |        |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities  |   |  |  |                  |                      |        |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training   |  |  | individual       | 100                  | 2,140  |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized  |  |  | training session | 6                    | 47     |
| C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)  | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) |  |  | Number           | 3                    | 19     |
| K: Nicaraguans benefit from gender-transformative policies, social protection and productive programmes to promote gender equality and food security   |   |  |  |                  |                      |        |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities  |   |  |  |                  |                      |        |
| K.1: Number of partners supported  | K.1.1: Number of partners supported   |  |  | partner          | 3                    | 2      |



| Strategic Outcome 04: Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency |                              |   |                 |                | Crisis Response |  |
|--|------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Output Results   |                              |   |                 |                |                 |  |
| Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks   |                              |   |                 |                |                 |  |
| Detailed Indicator   | Beneficiary Group            | Sub Activity                                      | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual          |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers  | All                          | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Female          | 0              | 63,270          |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 0              | 66,915          |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>0</b>       | <b>130,185</b>  |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers  | All                          | General Distribution                              | Female          | 1,470          | 0               |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 1,530          | 0               |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>3,000</b>   | <b>0</b>        |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers  | All                          | General Distribution                              | Female          | 9,800          | 0               |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 10,200         | 0               |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>20,000</b>  | <b>0</b>        |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | All                          | General Distribution                              | Female          | 82,811         | 6,370           |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 86,189         | 6,640           |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>169,000</b> | <b>13,010</b>   |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | All                          | School feeding (alternative take-home rations)    | Female          | 0              | 117,259         |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 0              | 122,044         |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>0</b>       | <b>239,303</b>  |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Children (pre-primary)       | School feeding (on-site)                          | Female          | 30,423         | 36,091          |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 30,423         | 36,513          |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>60,846</b>  | <b>72,604</b>   |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Students (primary schools)   | School feeding (on-site)                          | Female          | 114,708        | 113,302         |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 114,707        | 122,817         |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>229,415</b> | <b>236,119</b>  |  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Students (secondary schools) | School feeding (on-site)                          | Female          | 6,370          | 6,968           |  |
|  |                              |   | Male            | 6,369          | 8,032           |  |
|  |                              |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>12,739</b>  | <b>15,000</b>   |  |
| A.2: Food transfers  |                              |   | MT              | 8,703          | 8,669           |  |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers  |                              |   | US\$            | 400,000        | 0               |  |

| Output Results   |   |                 |         |        |  |
|--|---|-----------------|---------|--------|--|
| Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks   |   |                 |         |        |  |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |  |
| A: Populations affected by disasters and other crises have access to nutritious food to meet their food needs during and after emergencies |   |                 |         |        |  |
| Climate adaptation and risk management activities  |   |                 |         |        |  |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers          | A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | individual      | 5,000   | 5,738  |  |
| School feeding (on-site)   |   |                 |         |        |  |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted  | A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP   | school          | 1,000   | 1,578  |  |

| Outcome Results  |     |          |                |             |                |                |                |        |
|--|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks   |     |          |                |             |                |                |                |        |
| Outcome Indicator  | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| <b>Target Group:</b> School feeding scale-up school children - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site) |     |          |                |             |                |                |                |        |

|                       |         |      |      |      |       |       |                |
|-----------------------|---------|------|------|------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Attendance rate (new) | Female  |      | ≥90  | ≥80  | 85.96 |       | Secondary data |
|                       | Male    |      | ≥90  | ≥80  | 86    |       | Secondary data |
|                       | Overall | 71   | ≥90  | ≥80  | 85.98 | 81.93 | Secondary data |
| Gender ratio          | Overall | 0.93 | =1   | =1   | 0.94  | 0.93  | Secondary data |
| Retention rate        | Female  | 99.6 | =100 | =100 | 109   | 99.8  | Secondary data |
|                       | Male    | 99.6 | =100 | =100 | 111   | 100.5 | Secondary data |
|                       | Overall | 99.6 | =100 | =100 | 110   | 100.2 | Secondary data |

|  |  |                     |         |        |                          |  |
|--|--|---------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises</b>   |  |                     |         |        | <b>- Crisis Response</b> |  |
| <b>Output Results</b>  |  |                     |         |        |                          |  |
| <b>Activity 06: Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners</b>  |  |                     |         |        |                          |  |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Unit of measure     | Planned | Actual |                          |  |
| H: Affected populations benefit from the provision of supply chain services to humanitarian agencies and government partners in order to receive timely assistance |  |                     |         |        |                          |  |
| Service Delivery General   |  |                     |         |        |                          |  |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type   | H.1.105: Number of services provided   | service             | 3       | 3      |                          |  |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type   | H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services | agency/organization | 5       | 5      |                          |  |

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 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 |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source     |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Members of CAE - <b>Location:</b> JINOTEGA - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -   | Overall | 58.4     | =50            | =50         | 66.6           | 60.66          |                | WFP survey |
| 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   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source     |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities  |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men   | Overall | 16       | ≥50            | ≥50         | 66             | 37             |                | WFP survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men   | Overall | 72       | ≤25            | ≤25         | 19             | 45             |                | WFP survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women   | Overall | 12       | ≤25            | ≤25         | 15             | 18             |                | WFP survey |

## Protection indicators

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

**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**

| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source     |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> School children - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site) |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -   | Overall | 93.8     | ≥95            | ≥95         | 95             | 94.12          |                | WFP survey |

**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**

| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source     |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -  | Female  | 33       | ≥100           | ≥100        | 32             |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 67       | ≥100           | ≥100        | 40             |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 87       | ≥100           | ≥100        | 37             | 46             |                | WFP survey |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -  | Overall | 86.76    | ≥90            | ≥90         | 95             | 85             |                | WFP survey |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -  | Female  | 92.65    | ≥100           | ≥100        | 94             | 94             |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 97.69    | ≥100           | ≥100        | 93             | 96             |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 95.9     | ≥100           | ≥100        | 93             | 95             |                | WFP survey |

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

**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**

| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source     |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> School children - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site) |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -         | Overall | 91.2     | ≥95            | ≥95         | 88             | 96.41          |                | WFP survey |

**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**

| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source                   |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> NUEVA SEGOVIA - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -    | Overall | 0        | =100           | =0          | 0              |                |                | WFP programme monitoring |

**Target Group:** Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Nicaragua - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Climate adaptation and risk management activities

|  |         |      |     |     |     |      |  |            |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|--|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Overall | 0.49 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 1.2 | 8.71 |  | WFP survey |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|--|------------|

**Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks**

| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source                   |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>                                    |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - - | Overall | 0        | =100           | =0          | 0              |                |                | WFP programme monitoring |

## Environment indicators

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment  |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source                   |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nicaragua - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support              |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -  | Overall | 0        | =100           | =0          | 0              |                |                | WFP programme monitoring |

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School feeding programme in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, where WFP supported hurricane-affected populations with two meals per day

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

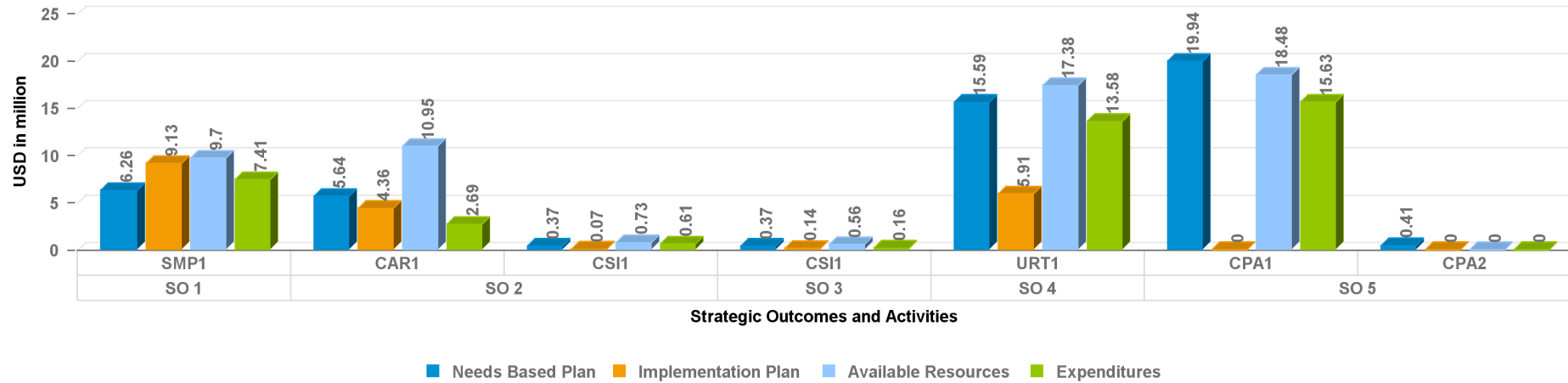


# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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  |
| SO 5 | Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises   |
| 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   |
| CPA1 | Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners   |
| CPA2 | Provide supply chain services to government partners on a free-to-user basis to support emergency responses   |
| CS11 | 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                     |
| CS11 | 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 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 | 6,257,789        | 9,128,672           | 9,696,691           | 7,413,010         |                   |
|                  |  | Non Activity Specific   | 0                | 0                   | 731,056             | 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   | 15,590,435       | 5,911,695           | 17,375,482          | 13,575,349        |                   |
|                  |  | Non Activity Specific   | 0                | 0                   | 1,342,814           | 0                 |                   |
|                  | <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>   |   |                  | <b>21,848,224</b>   | <b>15,040,367</b>   | <b>29,146,044</b> | <b>20,988,359</b> |

# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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                                     | 5,638,821        | 4,363,324           | 10,951,457          | 2,686,152        |
|   |   | 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 | 370,854          | 70,645              | 733,808             | 606,317          |
|   |   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                | 0                   | 1,485,024           | 0                |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b> |   |   | <b>6,009,676</b> | <b>4,433,969</b>    | <b>13,170,288</b>   | <b>3,292,469</b> |

# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome   | Activity   | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures      |
|--|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 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 | 371,380           | 140,533             | 563,053             | 155,948           |
|  |   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 0                   | 52,324              | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>   |   |  | <b>371,380</b>    | <b>140,533</b>      | <b>615,378</b>      | <b>155,948</b>    |
| 8  | Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises   | Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners  | 19,938,278        | 0                   | 18,483,393          | 15,626,816        |
|  |   | Provide supply chain services to government partners on a free-to-user basis to support emergency responses  | 414,872           | 0                   | 0                   | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b> |   |  | <b>20,353,149</b> | <b>0</b>            | <b>18,483,393</b>   | <b>15,626,816</b> |
|  | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 0                   | 2,635,298           | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>   |   |  | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>            | <b>2,635,298</b>    | <b>0</b>          |

# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome                    | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                  | <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b> |          | 48,582,429       | 19,614,869          | 64,050,400          | 40,063,591   |
|                  | <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>     |          | 3,141,982        | 2,504,179           | 4,431,102           | 2,318,412    |
|                  | <b>Total Direct Costs</b>            |          | 51,724,411       | 22,119,048          | 68,481,503          | 42,382,003   |
|                  | <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>   |          | 1,953,572        | 1,437,738           | 1,011,905           | 1,011,905    |
|                  | <b>Grand Total</b>                   |          | 53,677,983       | 23,556,786          | 69,493,407          | 43,393,908   |



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

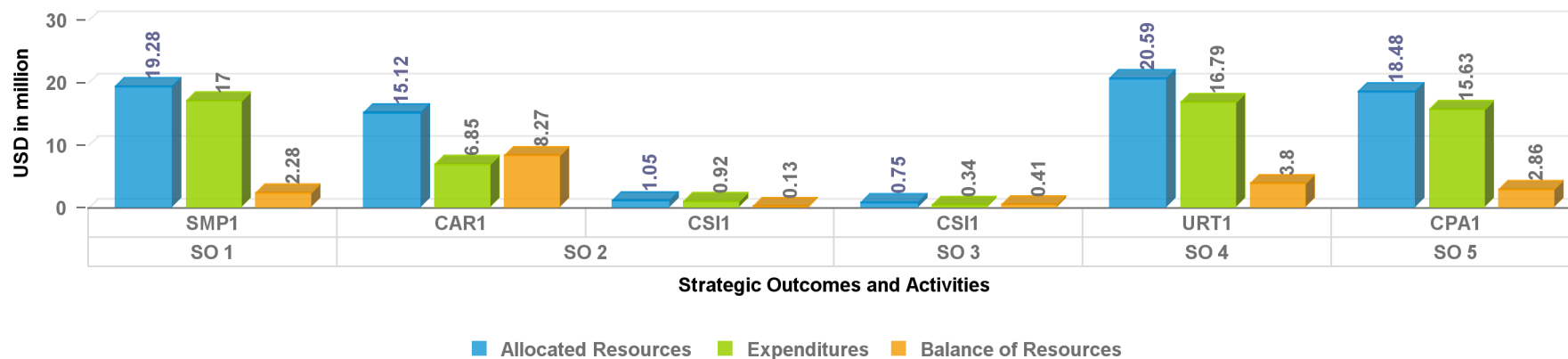
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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  |
| SO 5 | Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises   |
| 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   |
| CPA1 | Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners   |
| 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 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | 16,824,653       | 19,282,685              | 0                      | 19,282,685          | 16,999,004        | 2,283,681            |                  |
|                  |  | Non Activity Specific   | 0                | 731,056                 | 0                      | 731,056             | 0                 | 731,056              |                  |
|                  | Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency   | Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks   | 17,865,236       | 19,933,954              | 652,962                | 20,586,916          | 16,786,783        | 3,800,133            |                  |
|                  |  | Non Activity Specific   | 0                | 1,342,814               | 0                      | 1,342,814           | 0                 | 1,342,814            |                  |
|                  | <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>   |   |                  | <b>34,689,889</b>       | <b>41,290,510</b>      | <b>652,962</b>      | <b>41,943,472</b> | <b>33,785,787</b>    | <b>8,157,685</b> |

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# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 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 | 1,607,275         | 1,047,567               | 0                      | 1,047,567           | 920,076          | 127,491              |
|   |   | Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events                                     | 12,688,192        | 15,118,563              | 0                      | 15,118,563          | 6,853,259        | 8,265,305            |
|   |   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                 | 1,485,024               | 0                      | 1,485,024           | 0                | 1,485,024            |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b> |   |   | <b>14,295,466</b> | <b>17,651,154</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>17,651,154</b>   | <b>7,773,335</b> | <b>9,877,820</b>     |

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# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | 976,275          | 748,021                 | 0                      | 748,021             | 340,916        | 407,105              |
|  |   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 52,324                  | 0                      | 52,324              | 0              | 52,324               |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |   |  | <b>976,275</b>   | <b>800,345</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>800,345</b>      | <b>340,916</b> | <b>459,429</b>       |

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# Annual Country Report

## Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome   | Activity  | Needs Based Plan  | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures      | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 8  | Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises | Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners                             | 19,938,278        | 18,483,393              | 0                      | 18,483,393          | 15,626,816        | 2,856,577            |
|  |   | Provide supply chain services to government partners on a free-to-user basis to support emergency responses | 414,872           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                   | 0                 | 0                    |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b> |   |   | <b>20,353,149</b> | <b>18,483,393</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>18,483,393</b>   | <b>15,626,816</b> | <b>2,856,577</b>     |
|  | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                 | 2,635,298               | 0                      | 2,635,298           | 0                 | 2,635,298            |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>   |   |   | <b>0</b>          | <b>2,635,298</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>2,635,298</b>    | <b>0</b>          | <b>2,635,298</b>     |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>   |   |   | <b>70,314,780</b> | <b>80,860,701</b>       | <b>652,962</b>         | <b>81,513,663</b>   | <b>57,526,854</b> | <b>23,986,809</b>    |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>   |   |   | <b>5,621,804</b>  | <b>6,400,923</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>6,400,923</b>    | <b>4,288,233</b>  | <b>2,112,691</b>     |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>  |   |   | <b>75,936,584</b> | <b>87,261,624</b>       | <b>652,962</b>         | <b>87,914,586</b>   | <b>61,815,087</b> | <b>26,099,500</b>    |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>   |   |   | <b>3,527,364</b>  | <b>4,130,145</b>        |                        | <b>4,130,145</b>    | <b>4,130,145</b>  | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   |   |   | <b>79,463,948</b> | <b>91,391,770</b>       | <b>652,962</b>         | <b>92,044,732</b>   | <b>65,945,232</b> | <b>26,099,500</b>    |

This donor financial report is interim



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Chief

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## Columns Definition

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### 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