

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Nicaragua country strategic plan, revision 3

Gender and age marker code: 4

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<b>1 April 2019–31 December 2023</b>	<b>No change</b>	<b>1 April 2019–31 December 2023</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>624 000</b>	<b>351 232</b>	<b>975 232</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>109 381 522</b>	<b>13 098 077</b>	<b>122 479 599</b>
Transfer	86 487 619	11 101 114	97 588 732
Implementation	8 243 652	355 602	8 599 255
Direct Support Costs	9 296 933	897 403	10 194 335
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>104 028 203</b>	<b>12 354 119</b>	<b>116 382 322</b>
Indirect Support Costs	5 353 319	743 958	6 097 277

## Nicaragua country strategic plan, revision 3

### 1. RATIONALE

1. In December 2020, Nicaragua was exposed to two major meteorological events within a period of 14 days. Hurricanes Eta and Iota, category 4 and 5, made landfall in Nicaragua, affecting over 3 million people.
2. Early forecasts for the 2022 hurricane season in the North Atlantic basin, including the Caribbean Sea, indicate this will be the third consecutive above-average hurricane season, with seven to ten hurricanes expected.
3. According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua could potentially experience further increases in food prices over the next eight months due to the rise in fuel and grain prices resulting from the current situation in Ukraine. Moreso, Nicaragua is amongst the ten FEWSNET monitored countries where the effects of the Ukraine crisis on food security are the most significant due to the impacts on the price of fertilizers and cereals. Some 5.8 million people in Central America are facing crisis levels of food insecurity.
4. Annual inflation in Nicaragua continues to increase, with year-on-year variations of 7.7 percent. Inflation in the food sector rose by 10.3 percent, between January 2021 to January 2022, rendering it the sector with the largest increase.
5. As the hurricane season approaches within a complex and already fragile environment, WFP must revise its current budget to accurately reflect the funding requirements to address food insecurity in the Dry Corridor and areas affected by the protracted effects of Hurricanes Eta and Iota.
6. The CSP's start and finish date and cash transfer modalities remain unchanged.

### 2. CHANGES

#### *Strategic orientation*

7. The proposed budget revision (BR) does not include changes in strategic direction, outcomes, or activities.

#### *Strategic outcomes*

8. The proposed budget revision includes an overall increase in activities 1, 5 and 6 for 2022 and 2023.
9. **Activity 1. Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-transformative social protection programmes that promote food security:** This activity seeks to provide at least one nutritious meal per day to schoolchildren through the purchase of local food staples. The adjustment in this activity is driven by technical adjustments to revise shared supply chain costs between activity 1 and activity 5, as the latter is significantly increasing in scope.
10. **Activity 5. Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks:** This BR is accounting for the global increase in commodity prices and transportation services that will affect WFP's potential emergency response. As the hurricane season approaches, WFP is preparing to deliver its three-pronged emergency response that includes: 1) early response through general food distributions; 2) shock-responsive social

protection through an additional hot meal and take-home rations channelled through the national school feeding programme; and 3) livelihood recovery programmes that deliver agricultural and livestock packages to affected households.

11. **Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:** This BR introduces a series of adjustments to the number of beneficiaries, particularly under activity 5. The CSP originally targeted a total of 624,000 beneficiaries, including crisis-affected population in areas particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and disasters. With this BR, WFP is increasing food requirements by 6,857 mt under activity 5, so WFP can provide general food distributions to 50,000 people for 90 days in 2022 and 2023, take-home rations to 380,000 people for 15 days in 2022 and an additional hot meal to 120,000 school children in the Dry Corridor for 60 days in 2023. Therefore, the total number of beneficiaries for the CSP will increase from 624,000 to 975,232.
12. **Activity 6. Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners:** Leveraging its knowledge and experience in procurement and logistics, starting in 2021, WFP introduced the provision of on-demand supply chain services to contribute to the implementation of the humanitarian responses in Nicaragua. Since WFP established a humanitarian hub for humanitarian actors in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region. This BR increases service delivery transfer costs by 365,000 in 2022 and 365,000 in 2023. As early forecasts for the 2022 hurricane season indicate a high likelihood of an above-average number of tropical storms and hurricanes occurring, it is expected that WFP's on-demand services will be required to alleviate strained national capacities and provide life-saving support to hurricane-affected communities in some of the most remote areas of the country with limited presence of humanitarian actors.
13. **Partnerships:** WFP actively coordinates with government and non-government organizations, the private sector, academia, and United Nations agencies. During the response to Hurricanes Eta and Iota in December 2020, WFP and eight United Nations agencies further strengthened the United Nations system "delivering as one" approach. As the hurricane season approaches, WFP will continue promoting these coordinated efforts to maximize the reach of activities to better serve Nicaraguan communities.
14. **Country office capacity:** WFP has expanded its operational capacity to support the emergency response operation and provide on-demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners. Further operational expansions will be assessed and coordinated, when necessary, as the operation scales up.
15. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** WFP's M&E Unit continuously monitors the processes and results achieved in its interventions through standard monitoring practices.
16. **Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities:** The school feeding programme followed a community-based approach, organizing school parents and teachers in committees for the storage and preparation of meals. The use of shock-responsive social protection during emergencies has helped keep boys and girls in the classrooms throughout the year.
17. Affected populations are consulted in the recovery phase for livelihood recovery opportunities. A two-way communication mechanism has been established between WFP cooperating partners and beneficiaries, allowing beneficiaries to express concerns and answer doubts. Informational material in indigenous languages has also been distributed with food assistance to provide beneficiaries with details on the contents of

received packages, along with biosecurity, COVID-19 prevention, nutrition, and gender-sensitive awareness material.

18. The establishment of agreements with local indigenous academic partners is underway to support the translation of informational material and training for affected populations.
19. **Proposed transition/handover strategy:** WFP will continue working alongside government partners to ensure national ownership and transfer knowledge to guarantee food safety and quality. Capacity-strengthening activities will prioritize topics such as establishment of vegetable gardens and programme’s regulations for food storage and handling.
20. **Risk Management:** As the intensity and duration of tropical storms and hurricanes determine specific responses and operational approaches, WFP is taking measures to reduce and mitigate risks for beneficiaries, partners, and WFP staff. Activities and food distributions may vary or be prioritized in coordination with humanitarian partners.
21. **Social and Environmental Safeguards:** In line with WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, WFP will put in place environmental and social safeguards to ensure its operation does not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. Field-level agreements with cooperating partners will be properly screened following the ESS framework.

**Beneficiary analysis**

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY								
Strategic outcome	Activity	Modality	Period	Women (18 + years)	Men (18 + years)	Girls (0 -18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
4	5	Food	Current	89 455	93 106	71 756	74 683	329 000
			Increase	108 760	113 200	87 240	90 800	400 000
			Revised	198 215	206 306	158 996	165 483	729 000
		CS	Current	0	0	0	0	0
			Increase	108 760	113 200	87 240	90 800	400 000
			Revised	108 760	113 200	87 240	90 800	400 000
<b>TOTAL (Without Overlap)</b>			Current	94 762	98 630	213 814	216 794	624 000
			Increase	133 062	137 838	37 981	42 351	351 232
			Revised	227 824	236 468	251 795	259 145	975 232

## Transfers

<b>TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY</b>				
Strategic outcome	<b>4 – People in crisis have access to food</b>			
Activity	<b>5 Provide food assistance in emergency</b>			
Beneficiary type	<b>Shock-affected populations</b>		<b>School-children (Dry Corridor)</b>	
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	Food <sup>1</sup>	Cash-based transfers	Commodity voucher	Food
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	1 861			574
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)		0.50	0.67	
Number of feeding days per year	40	30	30	60

<b>TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>						
Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	20 822	13 310 568	4 303	3 275 033	25 124	16 585 601
Pulses	5 383	6 594 982	984	1 407 463	6 367	8 002 445
Oil and Fats	2 168	2 637 722	705	2 031 773	2 873	4 669 495
Mixed and blended foods	6 492	3 613 372	865	674 868	7 357	4 288 240
Other	1 519	2 063 981	0	0	1 519	2 063 981
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>36 384</b>	<b>28 220 626</b>	<b>6 857</b>	<b>7 389 137</b>	<b>43 241</b>	<b>35 609 763</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		1 200 002		0		1 200 002
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>36 384</b>	<b>29 420 627</b>	<b>6 857</b>	<b>7 389 137</b>	<b>43 241</b>	<b>36 809 764</b>

<sup>1</sup> Distribution includes GFD and THR.

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

<b>TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>						
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	399 224	0	0	9 971 889	730 000	<b>11 101 114</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	273 588	0	0	10 015	72 000	<b>355 602</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>						<b>897 403</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>12 354 119</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>						<b>743 958</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>13 098 077</b>

<b>TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)</b>						
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	27 086 974	18 595 374	1 480 513	30 791 895	19 633 976	<b>97 588 732</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	2 938 758	2 661 194	216 251	1 261 878	1 521 173	<b>8 599 255</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	3 381 368	2 235 730	188 073	2 966 253	1 422 911	<b>10 194 335</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	33 407 101	23 492 298	1 884 838	35 020 025	22 578 060	<b>116 382 322</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	2 171 462	1 526 999	122 514	2 276 302	0	<b>6 097 277</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35 578 562</b>	<b>25 019 297</b>	<b>2 007 352</b>	<b>37 296 327</b>	<b>22 578 060</b>	<b>122 479 599</b>