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Nicaragua

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Key messages

WFP reached over 617,000 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefited 17,900 people with assets, capacity and services as well as 2 million people through national policies and programmes.

Nicaragua's path to economic recovery continued in 2023 with a 4 percent Gross Domestic Product growth projected by the International Monetary Fund [1]. This positive trajectory was bolstered by a significant curb in inflation, which dropped from 10.5 to 5.6 percent, providing tangible relief for essential items like food and fuel [2]. While these economic indicators painted a brighter picture, challenges remained, particularly in the Dry Corridor and Caribbean coast, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon and the lingering effects of the global food crisis.

In this context, WFP supported the national efforts to protect the food security of populations vulnerable to climate and economic shocks, contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and other goals, including quality education, gender equity and climate adaptation. In line with national priorities, WFP collaborated with the Government and other local actors and stakeholders to enhance social protection, disaster risk management, gender equity and resilience to climate change.

WFP assisted 617,700 people in 2023, 51 percent of whom were women (94,760) and girls (218,500) and 49 percent of whom were boys (239,370) and men (65,070). This achievement was 4 percent less than in 2022 and yet 41 percent above plan, with a 2-percentage point increase in the number of women and girls assisted compared to 2022.

WFP complemented the National School Feeding Programme by delivering daily meals to 182,040 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) in Jinotega and the North Autonomous Region of the Caribbean Coast (RACCN, for its Spanish acronym). Additional school feeding was provided to 120,900 children (42 percent girls) in the Dry Corridor to support their food security during the lean season, as this region was most affected by the effects of the El Niño phenomenon.

WFP supported the early recovery of Indigenous communities affected by Hurricane Julia. Although Hurricane Julia hit the Caribbean coast in October 2022, the scale of damages caused to infrastructure and livelihoods required assistance throughout 2023. WFP, in collaboration with national actors and local institutions, joined forces with two non-profit organizations to develop a comprehensive recovery plan rooted in the needs and preferences identified through free, prior and informed consultations with affected populations. This participative approach promoted a sense of ownership and autonomy over the recovery efforts.

This joint recovery effort reached over 460,640 people (59 percent women) by rehabilitating school infrastructure, providing fruit trees to support nutrition and national reforestation efforts and supporting livelihood recovery efforts in partnership with the Ministry of Family, Community, Associative and Cooperative Economy for the most affected households in WFP's area of intervention. WFP enabled other United Nations agencies to reach populations impacted by Hurricane Julia by establishing a temporary office with FAO and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in Bluefields, the capital of the South Autonomous Region of the Caribbean Coast. The Bluefields office was an addition to the Humanitarian Hub launched by WFP in 2022 in Bilwi, the capital of the RACCN, where it hosts FAO, UNICEF and UNOPS.

As WFP's 2019-2024 country strategic plan (CSP) neared its end, WFP began transitioning towards developing its CSP 2024-2029. In line with this, WFP and the Ministry of Education (MINED) explored adopting a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model incorporating locally sourced fresh produce in the school feeding basket. This model contributes to the nutritional benefits and diversification of children's diets and can potentially boost rural economies, positively impacting the food security of entire communities. WFP leveraged South-South and Triangular Cooperation to facilitate exchanges of experiences between MINED and countries with successful HGSF models in place. WFP continued promoting gender transformation and mainstreaming by supporting the Ministry of Women while integrating nutrition-sensitive activities.

In its technical role, WFP assisted the National System for the Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters and the National Institute of Territorial Studies in advancing emergency preparation and disaster risk management. In collaboration with national authorities, WFP's expertise contributed to developing an early warning system for drought events and generating monthly and trimestral climate and weather forecasts. These tools were the foundation for

preparing actions to forecast disasters that could mitigate their impact. In 2023, these tools provided climate information to 17,900 smallholder farmers with recommendations to prepare for the El Niño phenomenon and other weather-related events. With this information, farmers could make informed decisions about their agricultural production, mitigating the impact of climate variability on their food security.

To strengthen food systems, WFP assisted 6,390 smallholder farmers organized in 30 farmers' organizations in boosting resilience against shocks. Out of these, 50 percent were women who were provided preferential access to agricultural inputs, assets and training to help bridge the gender gap in the agricultural productive sector. WFP leveraged its food demand to increase farmers' access to formal markets, procuring 30 percent more basic grains from smallholder farmers compared to 2022. To help farmers meet this demand and access markets, WFP assisted throughout the supply chain while promoting income diversification and water management assets.

Through these actions, WFP's operations complemented government actions and served as a social and productive protection net in Nicaragua, helping overcome the impacts of climatic and economic shocks. Indicators tracked by WFP suggested that 98 percent of assisted households managed to maintain an acceptable level of food consumption. Fewer households resorted to coping strategies, like reducing the number of meals per day.

617,706

Total beneficiaries in 2023



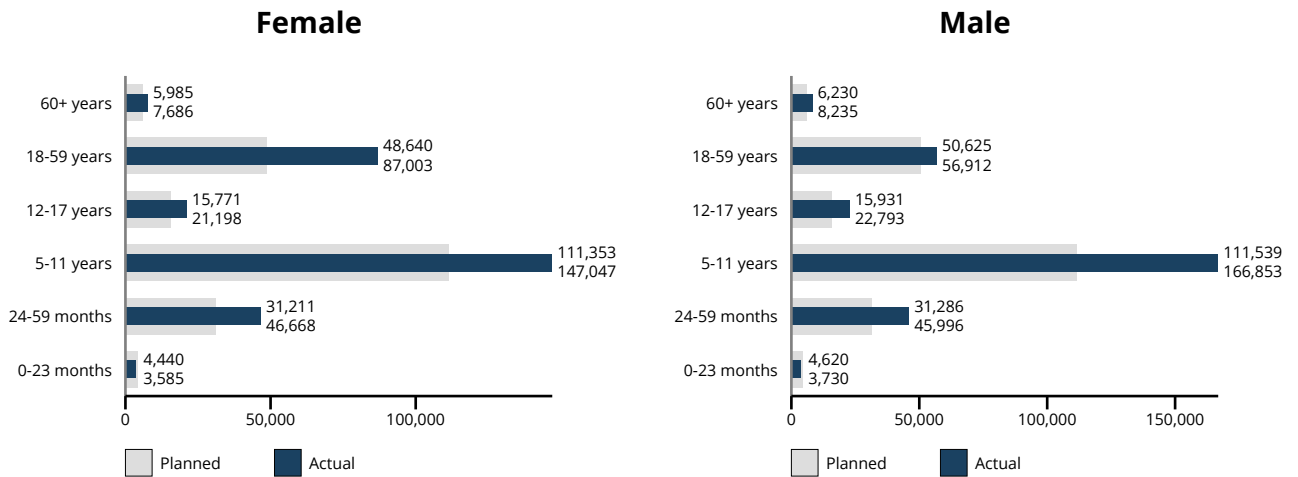
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 63,226 (56% Female, 44% Male)

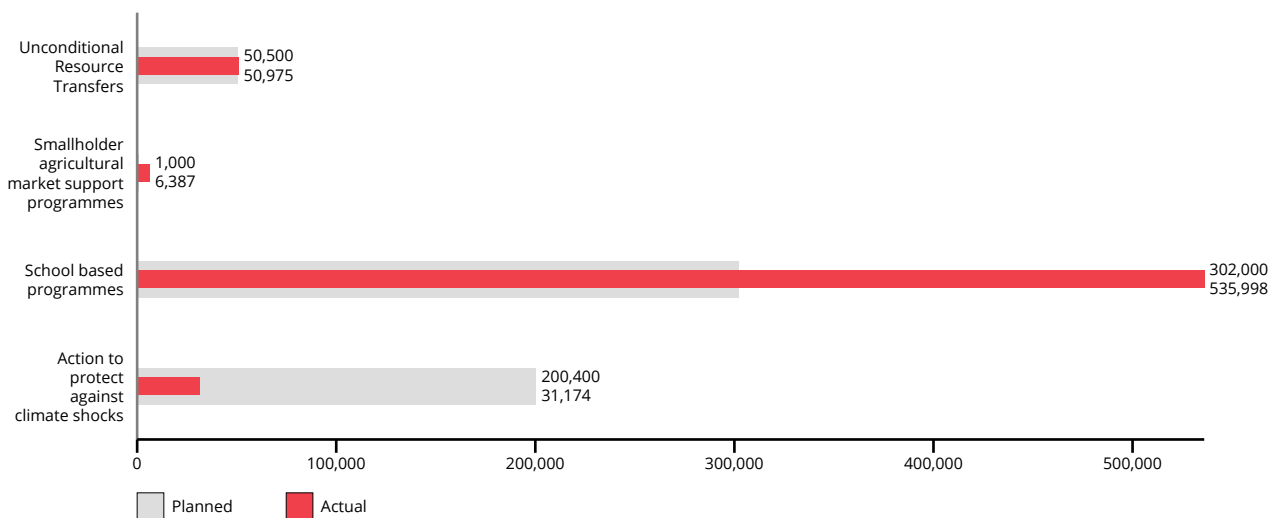
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



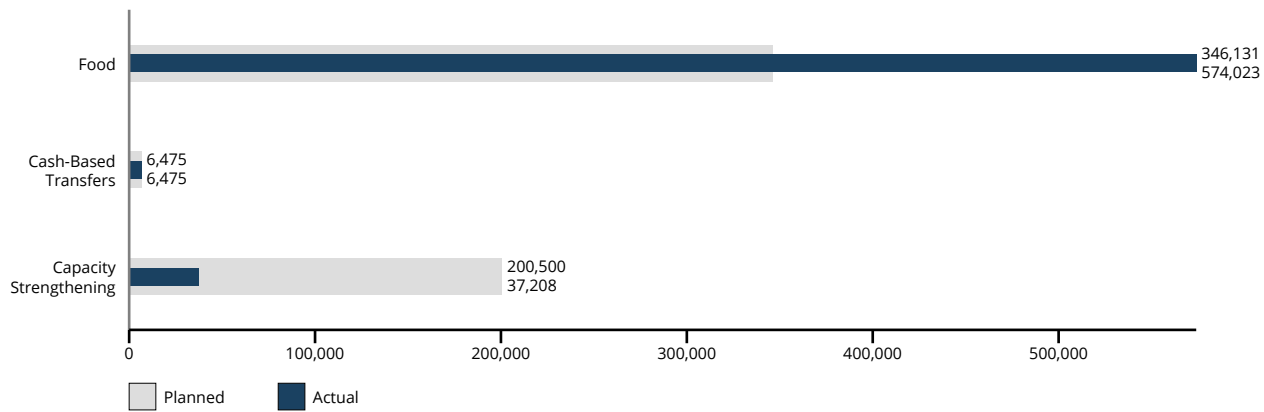
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



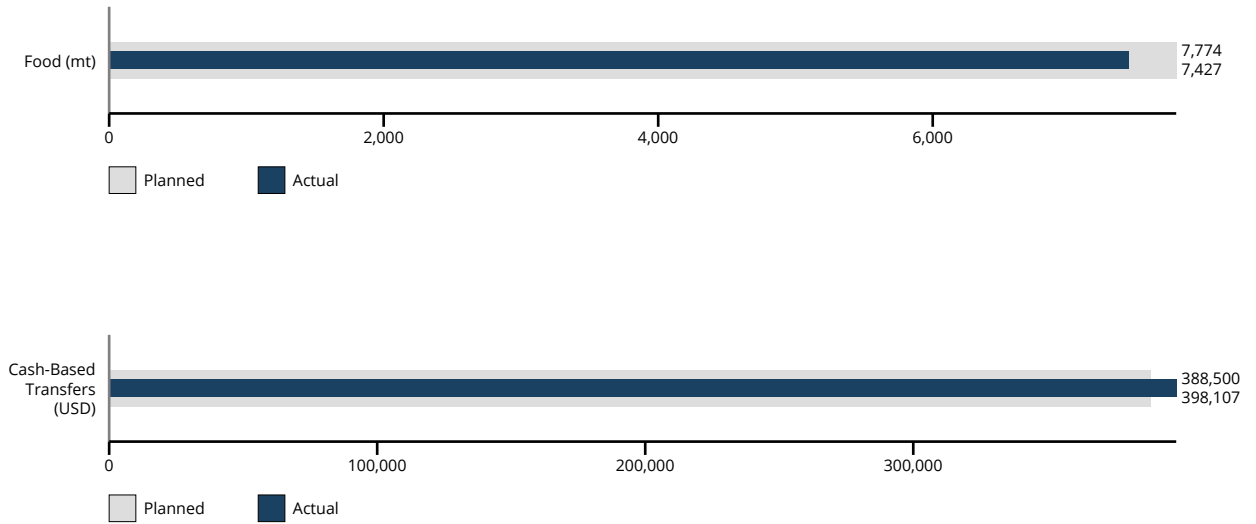
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



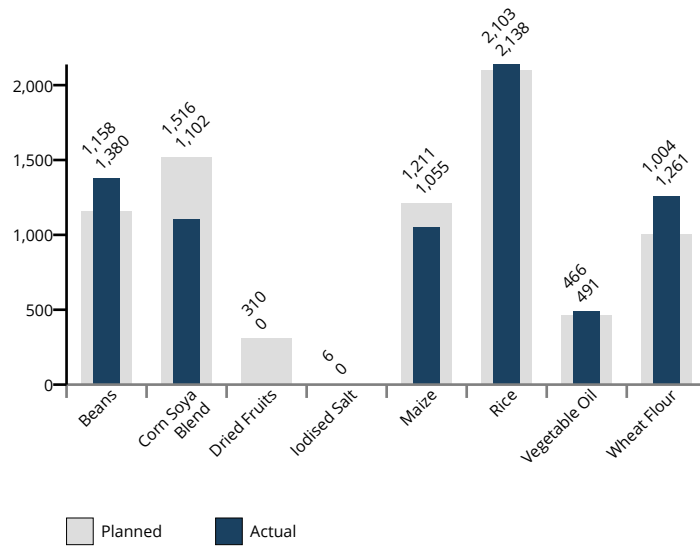
Beneficiaries by Modality



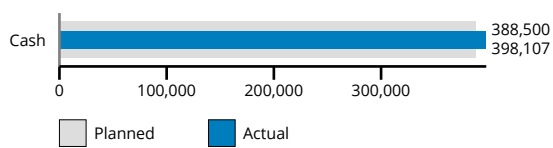
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Nicaragua navigated a promising path towards economic recovery. After weathering a period of contraction (2018-2020), 2023 witnessed a significant rebound, with the International Monetary Fund estimating a 4 percent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, returning the country to a near pre-pandemic annual growth average [1]. While

chronic poverty has remained a concern, impacting nearly a quarter of the population [2], Nicaragua has progressed over the past decades, and targeted efforts have been underway to address poverty.

A notable achievement in 2023 was the successful curbing of inflation [3], easing pressure on purchasing power and providing relief for Nicaraguan families. Nonetheless, the price of basic food items remained high, with the average minimum wage covering 46 percent of the basic food basket and the rural minimum wage only covering 27 percent [4]. This discrepancy posed a challenge for households, particularly smallholder farming households, to access a healthy diet.

Due to its location in a hotspot for climate change, Nicaragua was regularly impacted by disasters and climate variability. It is ranked 21st in the 2022 World Risk Report, above all other Central American countries [5]. In 2023, the El Niño phenomenon settled in, with initial forecasts projecting a strong impact and a less severe forecast for the year's final months. This phenomenon brought below-average rainfall levels, negatively affecting production. Smallholder farmers assisted by WFP reported delays in beginning their 2023 agricultural cycles and reductions in planted areas. This raised concerns over food security, particularly in the Dry Corridor. In this drought-prone area, subsistence farming has been the primary source of livelihood. Subsistence and smallholder farmers, who contribute 80 percent to the national food production [6], have been highly vulnerable to climate variability due to the lack of irrigation technology and economic resources to support agricultural investment.

Furthermore, 1.2 million Nicaraguans, nearly 20 percent of the population, were reported to suffer from undernourishment, the fifth highest rate in Latin America [7]. While national trends over the past decade significantly improved, recent studies indicated that critical nutritional gaps persisted. The 2023 nutritional census by the Ministry of Health revealed that 8 percent of children aged 24-59 months suffered from chronic malnutrition, and 4 percent - a rate three times the regional average - experienced acute malnutrition. In areas with heightened vulnerability, such as the Dry Corridor, chronic malnutrition impacted one in five children [8]. These findings prompted the Government to launch a nutritional monitoring campaign for children aged 24-59 months, with targeted nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions. This campaign complemented the National School Feeding Programme (PINE-MINED, for its Spanish acronym), which provided daily school feeding to 1.2 million children nationwide, achieving universal coverage.

On the other hand, the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, where 24 percent of the population is Indigenous or Afro-descendant, continued recovering from the impact of Hurricane Julia. Indigenous people in this region faced chronic poverty, a higher prevalence of food insecurity above the national average, and limited access to basic services. Indigenous women and girls were more likely to experience gender-based violence than their non-Indigenous peers [9]. Hurricane Julia caused economic losses equivalent to 2.6 percent of the GDP and impacted the livelihoods and infrastructure of entire communities [10]. Though the immediate needs of the affected populations were met in 2022, infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood restoration efforts continued in 2023.

In this setting, WFP supported national efforts to achieve the 2030 agenda. In contribution to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP supported PINE-MINED, the country's most extensive social protection programme, under strategic outcome 1. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP strengthened the resilience of smallholder farming households and populations vulnerable to climate shocks by enhancing national disaster risk management capacities. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened gender capacities linked to food security. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP substantially contributed to the food security of populations affected by crises. Finally, under strategic outcome 5, WFP enabled other United Nations agencies and government institutions to assist needy populations by providing logistic and administrative services.

With the current country strategic plan (CSP) in its final year, WFP began developing its 2024-2029 CSP. To align with national and international development priorities, WFP consulted with multiple stakeholders, including government institutions and international and national partners.

Risk management

The country office identified the high price of commodities in local markets as a risk to its capacity to implement food assistance activities in a complex nutritional context. The price of commodities procured for WFP's school feeding and emergency response operations increased by an average of seven percent between 2022 and 2023. The price of beans, Nicaraguan staple food and the primary source of protein in the local diet, increased by 22 percent due to the adverse climate conditions experienced in 2023. WFP thus required an additional USD 1.3 million, 11 percent above its original budget, to cover its food requirements. To manage this risk, WFP included a price commodity revision as part of its general budget revision to adjust the ending CSP from December 2023 to June 2024. The budget was increased from USD 132 million to USD 152 million, amplifying WFP's partner outreach efforts.

A complex funding outlook was identified as another risk, as rising food prices strained WFP's resources, shifting global priorities and the withdrawal of international development cooperation. Along with the current CSP, major multi-year projects were ending, negatively impacting the funding outlook. WFP reviewed its resource mobilization strategy to mitigate this risk and focused on diversifying its portfolio.

Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP completed a midterm evaluation of a European Union-funded project [11], which confirmed the relevance and efficiency of building Dry Corridor farmers' resilience to climate shocks and food insecurity. The project's focus on strengthening the capacities of farmers' organizations was deemed efficient, and the organizations, in turn, contributed financial and technical resources to the project by providing farmers with critical services. The intervention was considered highly pertinent and efficient, and WFP's partnership with smallholder farmer organizations was identified as a success factor. Although the assessment has yet to be published, WFP drew valuable lessons for its current and future programming, suggesting a stronger focus on commercialization and an expanded focus on water management assets could benefit farmers.

A decentralized evaluation of WFP's contribution to strengthening capacities in Nicaragua between 2019 and 2023 was completed in 2023, with results still being analyzed. Preliminary findings from these evaluations informed the CSP 2024-2029 development.

Country office story

Resilience in the Dry Corridor



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Myriam Dalila López Ortez, a smallholder farmer, exemplifies the life-changing impact a resilience project can have on a person and a community.

Her community of Las Cruces, in the department of Nueva Segovia, is located in the Dry Corridor, a region prone to erratic weather patterns - prolonged droughts, excessive or poor rains, water scarcity, and soil degradation. These harsh conditions, shared by communities in more than 30 municipalities in the Dry Corridor, impact subsistence agriculture, the area's main source of food and income. Myriam and her husband have been growing maize, beans, cassava and sweet potato for years in these challenging climate conditions. They grappled with making ends meet during the difficult lean seasons, the periods between harvests when food stocks run low.

As a part of WFP's resilience-building activities, WFP and a local smallholder farmers' association provided Myriam with tools to help her adapt to the Dry Corridor's challenging conditions. A rainwater collection system was installed to solve water scarcity. To diversify income sources and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, Myriam received vegetable seeds, tools and technical assistance, enabling her to establish a vegetable garden. Myriam started cultivating various vegetables, including taro, calala, pineapple, pepper, onions and tomatoes.

Harnessing the potential of a small fishpond that Myriam had received through other development projects, WFP helped her install a large fishpond. This upgrade later propelled her entire community into fish farming. What started with six small fish evolved into a thriving venture, boasting 700 tilapia fish, each weighing over half a pound. Myriam's husband created smaller spaces within the main pond for young fish to grow. This sustainable approach ensured a continuous supply of fish for consumption and sale. "We've noticed the fish are sustainable because we breed, consume them ourselves and sell them; the income they provide covers the cost of their food," Myriam proudly stated.

Introducing the tilapia pond and the vegetable garden brought economic stability and a diverse diet to Myriam's family, a benefit shared by her community. Before WFP's intervention, Myriam struggled to afford vegetables, travelling to local markets to purchase them at high prices. "Now, if we want a salad or a fresh dish, we just step into our backyard. We no longer consume preserved goods that are detrimental to health."

In addition to meeting her family's consumption needs, Myriam sold the excess production within her community and on nearby markets, increasing community members' access to a healthy diet. "We've earned around 250 dollars just from selling tomatoes. It allowed us to cover our daughter's preschool graduation expenses and other necessities," Myriam shared. She continued cultivating beans and maize for self-consumption, leveraging the quicker returns and consistent income from crops like tomatoes. This success inspired her to save seeds for future planting and future crops.

Myriam's story equally inspired her community. Witnessing the impact on her family, neighbours came to her looking to start their own vegetable gardens and tilapia ponds. Myriam shared her experience and knowledge, supplying them with their first fish and advising them on the best conditions for tilapia to grow.

WFP supported over 11,000 farmers like Myriam to build resilience to economic and climate shocks, protecting the food security of communities vulnerable to climate crises.

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



WFP delivered **33 million** meals to **182,040** children



WFP **rehabilitated infrastructure** in **38** schools



WFP organized **South-South Triangular Cooperation** exchanges between Nicaraguan authorities and 4 countries to explore home-grown school feeding models



WFP enabled the **translation** of national school feeding guidance **documents to Indigenous languages** spoken at **300** assisted schools

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by ensuring that people vulnerable to food insecurity could meet their food needs through a nutritious diet. To achieve this, WFP works with the Ministry of Education (MINED) to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (PINE-MINED), the country's largest social protection programme.

With universal coverage, the Integral School Nutrition Programme, run by the Ministry of Education (PINE-MINED), provided 1.2 million children nationwide with warm, daily school feeding. WFP supplied 15 percent of the programme's food requirements, reaching children in Jinotega and the North Autonomous Region of the Caribbean Coast, some of the country's most remote areas and home to Indigenous communities.

In 2023, strategic outcome 1 was adequately funded, enabling WFP to meet the food requirements for each of the three annual distributions of commodities to the assisted territories and to support capacity-strengthening initiatives. However, this was a challenging task when the lingering effects of the global food crisis fueled food inflation. This trend increased the price of commodities procured by WFP for this programme, requiring an additional USD 1.3 million in funding compared to 2022. WFP bridged this funding gap with internal funding and increased support from partners and donors. Having continuous, predictable, and flexible financing was paramount to maximizing the efficiency of funds in food procurement and leveraging economies of scale.

Despite the challenging funding situation, WFP reached 182,040 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) in 2,540 schools with its contribution to PINE-MINED for children's assistance. School feeding was provided on all school days, averaging 17 days a month. Considering the high price of commodities, this achievement was paramount in 2023.

The annual enrolment rate in schools assisted by WFP dropped four percentage points compared to 2022. Boys' enrolment dropped slightly more than girls', decreasing 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively. WFP monitoring data provided some insight to understand this downturn. The three most frequently mentioned reasons for school dropout in 2023 were migration (39 percent), lack of basic conditions to attend school (18 percent) and the need to engage in domestic work (girls) and agricultural work (boys) to contribute to their households' income (14 percent). Dropout due to rural work affected 4 percent more boys than girls. Dropout rates due to early marriages highlighted another gender-specific difference, more so for girls (7 percent) than boys (2 percent) [1].

While remaining below WFP's pre-pandemic target, the attendance rates remained at 69 percent, showing no difference in attendance between boys and girls. Similarly, retention rates in schools assisted by WFP were stable compared to 2022 at 91 percent. Still, they remained slightly lower than pre-pandemic levels of 92 percent and below WFP target of 95 percent. Overall, retention was slightly better for girls than boys (1 percentage point), a trend that has

been consistent since the first year of WFP's ongoing CSP. As per WFP monitoring data, the three main reasons for school absenteeism were illness (29 percent), domestic or rural work (24 percent) and inaccessibility of schools due to weather (18 percent), with no notable gender differences.

WFP executed complementary school health and nutrition interventions in the National School Feeding Programme (PINE-MINED), such as developing educational material related to school gardens and rehabilitating the infrastructure of 38 schools, including installing water-harvesting systems in 38 schools in the Dry Corridor, meeting WFP's 2023 target. To ensure adequate targeting of assisted schools, WFP collaborated with MINED to update the database of school infrastructure in the country and to develop an application to calculate school feeding rations more accurately. These two partners piloted and validated the application in 2023, and WFP plans to launch it in 2024. In addition, WFP supported translating school feeding regulations to Indigenous languages, promoting ownership of the programme in Indigenous communities.

In addition, WFP and MINED developed an annual operative plan focused on technical cooperation in various areas. These included generating evidence through multiple studies of PNAE, leveraging existing school vegetable gardens as an educational tool to teach schoolchildren about nutrition, developing educational and regulatory materials in Indigenous languages, enhancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and developing a home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model. Throughout the year, 602 government and public sector staff, mainly local ministry staff, directors and teachers, participated in 187 trainings offered by WFP along these thematic areas.

In 2023, WFP's technical assistance and advocacy enabled MINED to explore options to transition to a national HGSE model to enhance the nutritional value of school feeding and foster links to the local food production of smallholder farmers. The current school feeding basket comprises carbohydrates and pulses and covers 30 percent of children's daily nutritional requirements [2].

To better understand the benefits and challenges of this model, WFP facilitated exchanges with government authorities and experts from countries in Latin America that successfully implemented home-grown school feeding. Through an SSTC scheme, WFP organized virtual meetings with experts from WFP Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Brazil, a virtual meeting between the Education ministers of Nicaragua and Guatemala, and a study visit to Guatemala for a Nicaraguan delegation. These spaces allowed MINED and the Ministry of Family, Community, Associative and Cooperative Economy (MEFCCA) to become familiar with the different models implemented in the region and identify elements of relevance to the Nicaraguan context.

Along with the potential of SSTC, WFP learned valuable lessons in 2023. Organizing joint field visits with MINED to monitor food distribution to PINE-MINED ensured adequate programme implementation and strengthened the Ministry's data collection, analyses and other monitoring capacities. Facilitating interinstitutional spaces that foster technical discussions enabled an exchange of information and good practices for monitoring and enhanced coordination and communication between WFP, MINED and MEFCCA.

In 2023, strategic outcome 1 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, indicating a complete integration of gender and age into WFP programming. WFP monitored indicators disaggregated by sex and age to ensure equitable access to school feeding by girls and boys and worked with school feeding committees to promote the balanced participation of men and women.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP supported the development of a **drought early-warning system**



2 million people benefitted through WFP-supported **national multi-hazard simulation exercises**



National weather and climate **forecast period increased** from 10 days to 3 months, supporting emergency preparedness



98 percent of **smallholder farmer households** assisted by WFP have an **acceptable food consumption score**



USD 3.6 million invested in food procured from **smallholder farmers**



490 women farmers supported by WFP's economic autonomy strategy

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP contributes to the sustainability of food systems by building the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities vulnerable to economic and climate shocks.

Two activities contributed to achieving strategic outcome 2 at different levels. Activity 2 supported disaster risk management and climate change adaptation at the institutional level. WFP worked with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) and other national institutions to strengthen the country's emergency response and preparation capacities to protect populations in vulnerable conditions better. Activity 3 supported smallholder farmers' organizations and farmers themselves to better cope with shocks. To achieve this, WFP enhanced farmers' productivity, access to formal markets and climate adaptation capacities in a comprehensive approach to resilience-building.

Activity 2: Disaster risk management

In 2023, activity 2 was funded through multilateral allocations and contributions from the previous year. It did not receive any direct funding from WFP partners. This challenging situation caused uncertainty, as funds were unavailable from the beginning of the year to implement the annual operative plan signed with government institutions adequately.

Despite this challenge, great strides were made towards more robust disaster management in highly specialized areas. In 2023, WFP and SINAPRED institutionalized a disaster prevention culture through multiple communication channels, including a national television show and online radio. WFP promoted these channels during four national-level simulation exercises, reaching an estimated 2 million people, 32 percent of the Nicaraguan population. In these exercises, disaster prevention plans were rehearsed at different levels, from national institutions to households, helping people know what to do in an emergency. WFP supported the Government in strengthening 14 national policies and programmes [1], including the national disaster risk management policy, the MINED-SINAPRED emergency response protocol and the national television show "Nicaragua, Beautiful and Safe".

In collaboration with SINAPRED's National Emergency Preparation Institute, WFP enhanced the capacities and knowledge of 3,500 government staff (42 percent women) from 69 national and municipal institutions. This collaboration reached 22 percent of government officials and 176 percent of institutions over the targets. The training covered emergency preparedness and response, climate change and anticipatory actions. WFP trained 56 municipal and community response brigades [2] in 32 municipalities and provided telecommunication equipment [3] to enable radio communication to ten hotspot municipalities.

WFP signed its first annual operational plan with the National Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), a member of SINAPRED. This collaboration developed an early warning system for drought that will be rolled out in 10 municipalities of the Dry Corridor in early 2024. WFP provided technical assistance to define drought thresholds and triggers and built the capacities of INETER to produce weather and climate forecasts with a three-month perspective, a big step up from the 10-day forecasts delivered previously. This significant adjustment built on the achievements of a process that began in 2023 with FAO and other national actors and paved the way for developing anticipatory action plans to mitigate the impact of forecasted disasters on populations. WFP provided technological equipment to establish and repair weather stations that improve the accuracy of these forecasts. These stations were installed in assisted farmers' plots to ensure proper upkeep.

With WFP's support, these forecasts were shared with 17,900 smallholder farmers in 39 municipalities of the Dry Corridor and northern region through WhatsApp, social media and official media channels. Climate information and forecast-based recommendations allowed farmers to make informed decisions regarding their production, taking action to mitigate the impact of upcoming shocks. As a part of the annual operative plans, WFP collaborated with SINAPRED and INETER to ensure the information shared was straightforward and actionable.

A strong partnership with SINAPRED and its member institution INETER was vital to advancing disaster risk reduction in 2023. WFP continued facilitating linkages between SINAPRED and the Ministry of Women to incorporate gender analysis tools and food security considerations into disaster risk management. This activity earned a Gender and Age Marker score of 3.

Activity 3: Supporting sustainable food systems

Activity 3, which was funded by multi-year funding, was well-resourced in 2023. As these projects concluded or neared completion, balances from previous years resulted in funding availability exceeding 200 percent of the planned amount for 2023. The predictability of these multi-year funds was key for WFP to achieve results in its resilience programming.

This funding scenario allowed WFP to assist 6,390 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) organized in 30 farmers' organizations in the Dry Corridor and northern Nicaragua. This was five times the target number of farmers for 2023 and exceeded the target number of farmers' organizations by 15 percent. WFP's 2023 evaluation on country capacity strengthening noted that WFP strengthened smallholder farmers' economic resilience by providing technical assistance, agricultural assets and inputs, water-harvesting assets and climate services to support climate change adaptation and increasing access to formal markets. The evaluation highlighted an increased participation of women in leadership positions in farmer's organizations.

As the El Niño phenomenon approached in 2023, WFP partnered with INISER to provide 350 smallholder farmers with agricultural microinsurance. This risk transfer instrument, piloted in 2022 with successful results, mitigated the impact of climate shocks on farmers' agricultural investment. Despite delays and reductions in planted areas in response to the forecasted effects of El Niño, 85 percent of the targeted farmers had their plots insured. Nineteen farmers received payouts, as no significant disasters impacted Nicaragua in 2023, and damages caused by El Niño were less severe than expected.

Sufficient funding enabled WFP to provide organizations with significantly more equipment and machinery than projected, bridging capacity gaps identified during the yearly participatory planning process held with each farmers' organization. The equipment distributed ranged from tractors to irrigation systems and small tools like shovels.

Expanded capacity enabled farmers to supply 1,830 metric tons of basic grains for WFP's school feeding programme at a value of USD 3.6 million. This volume exceeded the metric tons purchased in 2022 by 34 percent at a value over twice as high as planned. The increased price of commodities, particularly beans, which sold at 30 percent more than their 2022 value, contributed to this increase in value. WFP procured 100 percent of beans and 87 percent of maize for all its operations, including emergency response, from smallholder farmers, which was a significant achievement.

Access to this formal, stable market provided farming households with a predictable source of income that supported agricultural investment and food security and offered a gateway to other formal markets. In 2023, two additional smallholder farmers' organizations became WFP suppliers as they met corporative quality standards. Through its integral approach to smallholder farmers, WFP supported these entities in this process, increasing their productivity and allowing them to compete- and win- open bids against larger local traders. This increased competitiveness opened doors to other markets for these smallholder farmers. In 2023, a second collaboration with Walmart enabled 46 farmers (13 women) to cultivate 1,227 mt of red beans for the local and regional market, for over USD 90,000. These results aligned with WFP's new local and regional food procurement policy framework, piloted in 10 countries, including Nicaragua, intending to harness WFP's food demand to build more inclusive, local supply chains.

This integral approach to supporting smallholder farmers protected the food security of farming households, acting as a productive social protection mechanism. In 2023, despite a complex context exacerbated by rising food prices, 98 percent of farming households reported acceptable food consumption [4], a slight decrease from 2022 (0.4 percentage points). For the second year, 1 percent fewer households reported using negative coping strategies, a continuous

downward trend since 2021. These results suggested that, despite the adverse circumstances, more households could meet their food needs without resorting to negative measures, like reducing the number of meals a day or the size of portions.

WFP took an important step in 2023 when conducting a sustainability and graduation study for smallholder farmer support under activity 3. This comprehensive study assessed producer organizations, examining governance, strategic orientation, organizational structure, finances, marketing, operations and human resource management. The study provided valuable insight into the progress in pursuing sustainable and resilient farmers' organizations to support farming households in the long run. Crucial capacities were built in areas like economic resource management, annual strategic planning, storage, production processing and marketing. At the same time, elements essential to financial sustainability, like revolving funds and efficient credit allocation, were put in place. The study's findings allowed WFP to determine how to engage with their assisted cooperatives strategically. WFP enhanced the role of sustainable and established farmers' organizations as reliable food suppliers to strengthen their links to the national market that provides produce for the schools. WFP plans to increasingly engage with partially sustainable and established organizations, particularly those experienced in producing vegetables, to help build a home-grown school feeding model, described under strategic outcome 1. For less established organizations in the Dry Corridor, WFP plans to continue addressing climate resilience in 2024.

Cultivating solid partnerships was a key factor for the success achieved under this activity and will play an even more critical role moving forward. WFP built relevant collaborations with the Ministry of Women to incorporate a gender perspective, with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture on collecting, interpreting and diffusing climate data and with academic institutions to strengthen climate data interpretation capacities for smallholder farmers and WFP employees.

Activity 3 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4 thanks to its successful strategy to support the economic autonomy of women farmers. This strategy achieved its results in increasing the participation of women farmers in leadership positions in farmers' organizations as well as diminished the gender gap in access to agricultural resources in assisted organizations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Innovative chatbot developed to enhance the Ministry of Women's assistance to women, offering information on rights, justice and gender-based violence



50,000 people indirectly benefited from **institutions that strengthened their capacities** for promoting **gender equality and women's economic autonomy**

Strategic outcome 3 bolsters national capacities for gender equality and women's economic autonomy, recognizing its direct links to increased food security and improved nutrition. Women and girls benefitted from better access to information and resources like land and credit, essential services like healthcare and education, a stronger voice in decision making and diversified economic opportunities, leading to their enhanced agency and bolstering the food security of their households and communities.

In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and 5 (Gender Equality) and per the National Plan to Fight Poverty and Human Development (2022-2026), WFP built the Ministry of Women's (MINIM) capabilities and enabled inter-institutional coordination to mainstream gender perspectives across national programmes. To achieve this, WFP transferred essential knowledge on the links between gender, food security, nutrition and climate change, reaching staff from various public institutions through MINIM.

While this strategic outcome was adequately resourced in 2023, strict restrictions on available funding challenged WFP's ability to finance the annual operative plan developed with MINIM. WFP had to resort to individual giving contributions, which funded 98 percent of this operative plan. For 2024, flexible funding will be paramount to advancing gender equity at an institutional level.

Funding limitations reduced the number of municipalities covered by MINIM in 2023, as the Ministry provided services to women across 45 municipalities, compared to 50 in 2022. Assisted areas included the North and South Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast, regions boasting some of the highest levels of gender-based violence (GBV) in the country. In these territories, MINIM's technical coordinators teamed up with the regional government commissions to tackle issues like at-risk youth and women's leadership in food security and environmental protection.

Despite the challenging funding situation, WFP achieved its goal to enhance national capacities and promote gender equality and food security in 2023. A 2023 WFP evaluation of its capacity-strengthening programmes [1] noted that the agency's work with the MINIM helped link gender equality and disaster risk management. These linkages contributed to overcoming gender inequalities in different contexts. In 2023, WFP delivered 64 trainings, 3 percent more than in 2022, reaching 3,430 government staff (85 percent women) in 18 institutions, community leaders and people assisted under national social and productive programmes [2]. This reach exceeded the target of people trained by 171 percent, with a notable majority of 2,900 women trained in the legal framework and public policies on gender equality and women's economic autonomy. These trainings strengthened MINIM's capacities, benefitting 50,000 people who accessed the institution's services and activities in 2023.

As a part of its efforts to mainstream gender equality, WFP and MINIM partnered with the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast to deliver two diploma courses on women's rights and GBV prevention. Ninety public servants completed the course and were better equipped to support gender equity efforts. This training was certified by the National University Council.

With WFP's support, MINIM continued innovating and incorporating technology to reach more women nationwide. In 2023, MINIM launched a chatbot that allowed women in any municipality to obtain information on their rights, access to justice and gender-based violence. In line with this, the Ministry delivered training on the safe use of digital platforms and information technology to foster the participation of young women in economic activities. A total of 166 women and 22 men completed these courses, which bridged the technology gap of women in rural areas owing to limited knowledge, connectivity and equipment.

These outputs enhanced national policies and strategies, manifesting food security and nutrition across MINIM's agenda. WFP thereby directly influenced the national gender policy, the national strategy to combat femicides and the

national climate change policy. Integrating these gender dimensions was significant progress in achieving gender-transformative impacts and fostering an inclusive approach to addressing hunger and promoting sustainable development. WFP's support enabled the incorporation of gender and age considerations across four national programmes, including the National School Feeding Programme, the Agricultural Microcredit Programme, the Vegetable Garden Programme and the Zero Usury Microcredit Programme [3]. Thus, this strategic outcome achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

In 2023, WFP expanded its partnerships with key government institutions, including the National System for the Prevention, Mitigation and Response to Disasters, to integrate a gender approach to disaster risk management and the National University Council and the National Technology Institute to provide formal education to public servants. WFP's role as a facilitator of inter-institutional communication optimized resources by working towards common gender equity goals. WFP partnered with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the Interinstitutional Gender group in the Framework of Human Rights and Interculturality. Through this platform, WFP coordinated awareness-raising campaigns and events, including the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence and a panel on the links between migration, food security and gender held with the International Organization for Migration.

WFP plans to consolidate its capacity-strengthening efforts, transitioning from a specific strategic outcome focused on gender to a cross-cutting approach across all 2024-2029 CSP activities.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Integral early-recovery approach implemented in coordination with SINAPRED



Consultations to obtain free, previous and informed **consent** were held with **Indigenous people** to tailor early-recovery efforts



460,640 people (59 percent women) reached with emergency assistance and **early-recovery** efforts

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports populations affected by crises to ensure they can meet their food needs during and after emergencies. Damages to livelihoods, infrastructure and agricultural production make affected populations particularly vulnerable to food insecurity in such periods. In 2023, WFP adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency response, strengthening the nexus between humanitarian and development assistance by focusing on early recovery efforts.

WFP collaborated with national authorities to address the lingering effects of Hurricane Julia and Tropical Storm Bonnie, which impacted the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua in late 2022. Despite Hurricane Julia's category 1 classification, its damages added to those reminiscent of major Hurricane Eta. Additionally, WFP responded to the challenges posed by the agricultural lean season, a period between harvest seasons marked by food scarcity. This year, the situation in the Dry Corridor was exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. Through these efforts, WFP reached 460,640 people in 2023 (59 percent women).

The response to the slow-onset emergency caused by the El Niño phenomenon faced funding challenges that delayed the provision of emergency school feeding to children in the Dry Corridor and required internal funding. In contrast, sufficient and flexible funding released for early recovery activities following Hurricane Julia and Tropical Storm Bonnie enabled WFP to design an integral response plan that went beyond the initial provision of food assistance to help recover livelihoods and restore infrastructure. Close to USD 10 million were mobilized. This amount included USD 640,000 received under Nicaragua's macro insurance policy through the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility after Hurricane Julia triggered it.

The response plan was developed and executed in collaboration with multiple actors: National authorities, including the National System for the Prevention, Mitigation and Response to Disasters (SINAPRED), the Ministry of Education (MINED), the Nicaraguan Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA), the Ministry of Family, Community, Associative and Cooperative Economy (MEFCCA), local non-governmental organizations Catholic Relief Services and GVC We World; and local Indigenous universities, the Bluefields Indian and Caribbean University and the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast. Most importantly, affected populations were consulted and actively involved in developing the response plan. WFP joined forces with local authorities and GVC WeWorld to conduct consultations and ensure free, prior and informed consent from affected Indigenous communities to provide a comprehensive response tailored to their context, needs and cultural preferences.

WFP collaborated with SINAPRED and other United Nations agencies and programmes, including FAO, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, WHO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Office for Project Services, to jointly develop a plan to respond to the impact of El Niño to facilitate interagency coordination to cover the needs of households affected by the phenomenon.

Food assistance

Overall, WFP delivered 2,730 mt of food through emergency school-based programmes (school feeding and food assistance for families) in 2023, doubling the initial plan due to the scale of the response to Hurricane Julia. In coordination with the Ministry of Education, WFP provided a daily additional school feeding to 115,000 children (49 percent girls) in schools in 17 hurricane-affected municipalities of the South Autonomous Region of the Caribbean Coast for 60 days. Take-home food packages were distributed to children's families, reaching 150,000 people (51 percent women) and piloting a last-mile distribution strategy. Typically, WFP delivers food assistance to central locations in municipalities, and affected populations have to travel from their communities to these locations to receive the assistance. This pilot, instead, delivered assistance to each affected community. Despite the logistical challenges of launching new bids for transportation and employing several means of transportation, the pilot was implemented

successfully. WFP plans to replicate this model in future interventions.

WFP provided daily additional meals to 120,900 children (41 percent girls) in the Dry Corridor for 60 days between August and October. This was initially meant to be distributed in April, but limited funding delayed this intervention. Nonetheless, below-average rainfall levels caused by the El Niño phenomenon extended the traditional lean season, further straining households' limited economic resources and making the intervention relevant.

Emergency school feeding as a shock-responsive social protection measure maximized the efficiency of humanitarian funding and strengthened national capacities by channelling assistance through schools, a key institution in Nicaragua's communities. Thus, in 2023, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and SINAPRED in developing protocols to activate emergency school feeding as a part of the national emergency response. The protocol, expected to be launched in 2024, will provide guidance and regulations at national, local and community levels for the swift application of this mechanism.

WFP collaborated with MEFFCA to provide food assistance to groups in vulnerable conditions, including the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls as well as children who do not attend school. In response to increased needs caused by Hurricane Julia, 38,500 women in 181 centres received food packages to cover their food requirements for 15 days.

Rehabilitation of infrastructure

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), WFP rehabilitated kitchen and storage spaces and installed water-harvesting systems with filters in four schools in Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in Pearl Lagoon. These schools, severely damaged by Hurricane Julia, were attended by 421 girls and boys and served as shelters for 2,500 people from nearby communities during emergencies. Improved access to safe water and spaces to store and prepare school feeding improved the food security and health of the communities.

Livelihood Recovery

In coordination with INTA, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education and MEFFCA, WFP facilitated the recovery of livelihoods for 190,000 hurricane-affected people through cash-based transfers, agricultural packages and school vegetable gardens.

WFP transferred USD 398,100 (3 percent more than planned) to 1,295 households from El Rama, Bluefields, and Pearl Lagoon, each receiving USD 300 to support them in recovering their livelihoods. Assisted households worked with MEFFCA to develop an investment plan for these transfers. This modality allowed the assisted populations to decide what to allocate funds to while re-activating local economies. Of those assisted under this modality, 62 percent were women-headed households.

WFP delivered agricultural packages containing fruit trees to 30,020 people whose livelihoods were affected by Hurricane Julia and Tropical Storm Bonnie, indirectly benefitting 150,000 people. In addition, WFP strengthened school gardens in 10 affected municipalities, indirectly benefitting 34,700 women, men and children. This approach contributed to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by increasing households' access to a diverse diet while furthering SDG 15 (Life on Land) by restoring forest cover and contributing 1 million trees to the national reforestation campaign.

WFP supported complementary initiatives under strategic outcome 4. WFP facilitated a capacity-strengthening pilot with INTA to produce low-cost bio inputs as part of a South-South Technical Cooperation scheme. A total of 65 field technicians and smallholder farmers were trained through a training-of-trainers model, allowing for replication with another 135 people in nine municipalities. Additionally, ten bio-input production units for women farmers were established. This transferred valuable technology to INTA while providing entire communities access to affordable bio-inputs to decrease agricultural production costs and increase yields. WFP also harnessed its capacities to provide the United Nations Office for Project Services with logistic services to organize community consultations in 23 remote Indigenous territories of the Caribbean Coast. WFP's assistance was requested due to the complex transportation requirements of the area, including communities that could only be reached by water transportation and the scale of the operation.

WFP learned important lessons in 2023, which will inform programming in the upcoming years. One of the key takeaways is the importance of an integral approach to emergency response designed in consultation with affected populations. The early recovery phase of emergency response was key to helping populations get back on their feet past the initial impact of an extreme weather event. Feedback from the assisted population was integrated into every phase of the project cycle to ensure it was tailored to their needs. Finally, the collaborative design of emergency interventions integrated into existing national programmes was crucial to ensuring the correct follow-up and continuation beyond WFP's assistance.

Strategic outcome 4 obtained a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. This was achieved by integrating gender and age mainstreaming in programme design and execution. Participatory consultation processes carried out by WFP and the

establishment of community feedback mechanisms enabled the organization to understand better the needs of assisted groups, including Indigenous populations and women. WFP developed standard operating procedures for emergency response that integrated gender considerations and continued to collect information on assisted populations disaggregated by sex and age to inform programming.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Temporary **field office established in Bluefields** to reach populations affected by Hurricane Julia



3 United Nations agencies hosted in the Humanitarian Hub

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by leveraging its supply chain and administrative capacities to enable other United Nations agencies to reach populations in need of assistance in coordination with national authorities. In 2023, WFP put its field presence and extensive experience working in remote and hard-to-reach areas on the Caribbean coast at the service of UNICEF, FAO and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Home to Indigenous populations, the Caribbean coast is marked by chronic poverty, poor infrastructure, limited access to basic services and high vulnerability to the impact of hurricanes and other extreme weather events. Some of its communities in the most vulnerable conditions were located along riverbanks only accessible by river transportation, with limited market access, port and storage capacity. These conditions challenged providing much-needed humanitarian and development assistance in this region.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Julia, which impacted the South Autonomous Region of the Caribbean Coast (RACCS) in late 2022, as requested by the Government, WFP stepped up to help bridge this assistance gap. WFP launched a temporary office compound in Bluefields, the capital city of RACCS, a region outside WFP's regular intervention area. Establishing this field office allowed WFP to support national emergency response and early recovery efforts in hurricane-stricken communities in Pearl Lagoon and surrounding areas and enabled other United Nations agencies to provide assistance. Set up in record time, the Bluefields office hosted FAO and UNOPS and implemented fishery, infrastructure and water and sanitation programmes in the region.

This office was the second field office WFP established on the Caribbean coast, joining the Humanitarian Hub launched in 2022 in Bilwi, the capital city of the North Autonomous Region of the Caribbean coast. The Hub provided FAO, UNOPS and UNICEF with offices and storage space for non-food items while supporting the transportation of goods and procurement processes upon their request.

TWFP turned obstacles into opportunities to provide services for hosted agencies, such as addressing the limited offer of goods and services by contracting local suppliers to contribute to the local economies and create jobs. For the second consecutive year, hosted agencies expressed 100 percent satisfaction with the services received.

The proximity of field offices to communities affected by extreme weather events enabled hosted agencies to implement humanitarian and development initiatives efficiently. Access to storage space and staff in these offices significantly reduced travel from the national capital. This localized approach reduced implementation costs, allowing for a closer follow-up to ensure projects and programmes responded to the needs and preferences of assisted populations, including Indigenous groups.

The Humanitarian Hub in Bilwi and the Bluefields field office exemplified the strength that partnerships and collaboration can bring to transform communities on the Caribbean coast.

Service provision did not have a Gender and Age Marker score.

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Nicaragua has made great strides towards gender equality, ranking 7th out of 146 countries in the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index [1]. Despite this progress, unequal gender dynamics persisted, including disparities in access to land and resources, decision making and addressing the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV). This context emphasized the need for gender-transformative approaches to support food security, especially in rural and Indigenous communities, where women and girls faced deeply ingrained traditional roles.

In this setting, WFP supported national efforts to reduce gender inequalities by integrating gender across four of its country's strategic plan's five strategic outcomes. WFP dedicated strategic outcome 3 to advancing gender equality and food security at an institutional level. Besides the collaboration with the Ministry of Women, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to integrate gender perspectives in the National School Feeding Programme and strengthened its monitoring capacities to include gender-related data to inform decision making. Data showed that parity in school enrollment was almost achieved [2], while women continued to lead school feeding committees councils (61 percent). This demonstrated that traditional gender roles persisted in daily life, especially concerning food preparation, where mothers typically assumed the primary responsibility, limiting their availability to engage in other activities. In response, WFP sought to challenge these norms by actively involving fathers in various aspects of school feeding preparation. WFP will continue working towards this objective in 2024.

WFP's 2023 evaluation of capacity-strengthening programmes revealed that its work with farmers' organizations led to significant results in transforming gender dynamics. The percentage of women occupying leadership positions in farmers' organizations increased from 45 percent in 2022 to 51 percent in 2023, suggesting a change in mindset on women's role within the organizations. Consequently, WFP provided 3,170 women farmers with comprehensive assistance in 2023, including improved access to agricultural resources, income diversification, leadership training and gender training aimed at men and women in farmers' organizations.

WFP's 2022 study into the linkages [3] between supporting women farmers assisted by WFP and food security indicated that decision making regarding household income posed a significant challenge to women's economic autonomy. WFP 2023 data supported this analysis, signalling a decrease in households that reported making joint decisions while discovering that twice as many decisions were made by men compared to 2022 (increased from 25 to 46 percent).

Based on those findings, WFP increased financial independence, generating income and strengthening the self-confidence of women farmers through access to agricultural assets, inputs and training, and by enabling the establishment of 26 small, women-led agribusinesses and microenterprises, such as bread, yoghurt, packaged honey and others. The income-generating initiatives were complemented with leadership and gender-sensitive training for men and women on subjects like self-esteem, gender-based violence and new masculinities to drive behavioural change. Monitoring data suggested that this approach reinforced women's valuable contribution to food systems, food security, and their decision making in their communities and households.

To amplify the reach and impact of training, WFP boosted replication using the training-of-trainers approach. A total of 75 women participated in an eight-month leadership course that equipped them to replicate this training for an additional 1,200 women in their communities. This peer-to-peer model enabled more women to take on leadership roles and influence decision making at different levels. It also established a safe and supportive environment for discussing sensitive topics such as GBV and discrimination.

Committed to women's economic autonomy, WFP launched a scholarship programme. This initiative supported the professional development of 87 young rural women by covering tuition fees for university courses relevant to their smallholder farmers' organizations or by addressing transportation and other costs. This directly tackled some of the barriers to higher education experienced by these rural women and promoted economic autonomy and long-term generational change. WFP plans to continue this programme in 2024.

Lessons learned in 2023 underscored the pivotal role of gender-sensitive leadership in driving economic and behavioural change. Fostering a culture of gender awareness among those in leadership positions, whether within WFP, farmers' organizations or partner institutions, proved to make efforts to promote gender equality and women's economic autonomy more likely to succeed.

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

Indigenous people, people with disabilities, women, boys and girls were particularly vulnerable to climate and economic crises. In 2023, WFP implemented a wide range of activities and mechanisms to uphold its principles of protection and accountability to affected populations, guaranteeing safe, dignified and informed access to assistance.

Nicaragua is home to seven main Indigenous groups, each with its language and traditions. Primarily concentrated in the Caribbean coast of the country, Indigenous people often face higher poverty rates, food insecurity risks and limited access to basic services.

In the framework of the emergency response to Hurricane Julia, WFP's cooperating partner, GVC We World, carried out extensive consultations to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of affected Indigenous people to develop WFP's early recovery programme. Establishing participatory spaces ensured the programmatic requirements - such as proper understanding of the needs and preferences of Indigenous people and Afro-descendant populations - and the strengthening of accountability mechanisms and identification of protection risks, allowing that information was accessible, functional community feedback mechanisms were in place, and opportunities to report misconducts and bottlenecks were considered. Additionally, information was communicated in Creole and Miskitu, the two most spoken regional Indigenous languages.

Additionally, in 2023, WFP and 30 smallholder farmers' organizations built, implemented and assessed the progress of operational plans, identifying the necessary adjustments for 2024. This process supported transparency and accountability and strengthened farmers' organizations' governance and administrative capacities.

Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministry of Family, Community, Associative and Cooperative Economy (MEFFCA), WFP strengthened targeting to better prioritize groups in the most vulnerable conditions - such as breastfeeding women, Indigenous people and persons with disabilities - and adopted measures to mitigate access issues in distribution points, based on evidence. To ensure people with disabilities did not face barriers to accessing assistance, WFP provided benefitted households with a small budget to cover transportation and delivered CBT in facilities with ramps and secure spaces. Deliveries were scheduled when women were less likely to be engaged in domestic labour to address this common accessibility challenge. WFP performed quick surveys during the CBT distribution in which women and men evaluated the logistics and communication received, allowing WFP to implement immediate adjustments when required. To safeguard the data privacy of people assisted under this programme, MEFFCA and WFP used the NEST platform to limit the information shared with the private sector company that facilitated CBT distributions, which aligns with WFP's data protection principle.

Following the consultations, WFP established a two-pronged community feedback mechanism: dedicated phone lines and a mailbox facilitated access to information and the opportunity to provide feedback and concerns throughout the implementation. This enabled WFP to gauge assisted populations' satisfaction while ensuring their safety, dignity and active participation. The mechanism fostered open communication and engaged people. Details on accessing the communication channels were openly shared with assisted communities multiple times, including during initial community consultations and in all the information material. WFP received ten phone calls, 17 verbal feedback and 78 mailbox entries in 2023 and joined efforts with GVC We World to ensure follow-up. None of the complaints received threatened the safety of assisted women or men, and all of them were followed up on.

To enable safe and dignified access to assistance, WFP ensured that regular and emergency activities were held at safe times and in places close to assisted communities and schools, reducing the need for women, men and children to travel long distances. Households received broad information on the assistance, its nutritional benefits and its use or consumption guidance. As part of WFP's commitment to Indigenous and Afro-descendant people, this information was made available in their languages. For example, WFP translated and reproduced two important documents, the "Guide for the Operation of the School Feeding Committee" and the "Norms for Implementing the School Feeding Component," into the Mayangna Panamahka and Miskito languages. This translation effort ensured that teachers and members of school feeding committees in Indigenous territories could easily understand and comply with these regulations.

As part of WFP's protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP introduced a mandatory PSEA course for all corporate employees. All the country office employees completed this course.

In 2023, WFP supported the Ministry of Women (MINIM) in developing a chatbot to be launched in early 2024. This chatbot will allow women across the country to get information about gender-based violence, human trafficking, harassment and sexual violence prevention, and all the services offered to them by MINIM. This important tool supports the expansion of MINIM to reach a broader number of women with highly relevant information.

As a result of these actions, WFP's internal monitoring indicated that 91 percent of people assisted by WFP reported receiving assistance without any safety challenges. Up from 2022, 86 percent of men and women farmers and populations assisted by WFP's emergency and early recovery response reported accessing programmes without hindrance. Similarly, 95 percent of people reported being assisted with respect.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Nestled between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, Nicaragua is in a climate change hotspot, with negative implications for food security and nutrition when extreme weather events impact the country. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicated that 21 out of 153 municipalities were prone to hurricanes, 48 were afflicted by drought, 33 were threatened by flooding, and 9 were exposed to rising sea levels. Although Nicaragua emitted 0.05 percent of greenhouse gases, it sustained the effects of climate variability, with average annual losses of 8 percent of its Gross Domestic Product.

Smallholder farmers, relying on rain-fed agriculture and producing 80 percent of the country's staple foods, were particularly vulnerable to climate variability. When rainfall levels fell above or below average, the risk of food insecurity for farming households increased, especially in drought-prone areas like the Dry Corridor. Climate variability affected food stocks and prices, affecting the country's access to food.

The scale of these challenges required significant adaptation efforts. While the Government implemented measures to mitigate the impact of frequent and diverse emergencies, effectively adapting to climate change remained a considerable challenge, as its effects outpaced adaptation efforts. The Government estimated that adequately supporting adaptation required an annual investment of USD 4 billion, exceeding available domestic resources and necessitating increased global funding. The Government advocated creating a global fund for losses and damages, as established by the Committee of Parties 28.

Contributing to national adaptation efforts, WFP's programming enabled schools and smallholder farmers to increase access to water and adopt environmentally sustainable practices. In 2023, WFP installed eco-stoves and water management assets in climate change hotspots like the Dry Corridor and the Caribbean coast, reducing the use of woodfires and people's exposure to smoke and providing access to this scarce resource. In the Dry Corridor, access to water remained key to sustaining agricultural activities. WFP constructed water management assets (wells and irrigation systems) while enabling farmers to adopt practices to conserve soil and water, like reforestation of 130 ha and using organic agricultural inputs.

Demonstrating its commitment to do no harm, WFP underwent comprehensive training on the environmental and social sustainability framework. This commitment extended beyond employees, reaching 30 smallholder farmer organizations and other partners. WFP began applying its environmental and social screening tool to its partnerships and programmes, progressing in using this tool to 20 percent of its agreements under activity 3. This tool facilitated a deeper understanding of potential environmental and social impacts, enabling WFP to minimize its carbon footprint. The tool's application will continue in 2024 to cover all activities, solidifying WFP's commitment to sustainable practices.

Aligned with national policy, WFP prioritized local procurement of commodities, purchasing almost all maize and beans from smallholder farmers, decreasing WFP's carbon footprint and boosting local economies. Advocating sustainability, WFP partnered with TABLECO, a local company, to transform 42,000 food bags from its emergency response into picnic tables and school desks. Donated to WFP-assisted schools, these items improved the conditions in which children eat.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched environmental management systems in April 2023. WFP incorporated environmental considerations across its operations in 2023 and continued implementing its "green office" plan, limiting the use of paper and air-conditioning. The country office and its field offices partnered with Los Pipitos, a non-profit organization supporting children with disabilities to access quality health services and education, to recycle paper and cartons. Profits from the recycling process went towards Los Pipitos' programming.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Adequate nutrition is the foundation for sustainable development, which impacts every aspect of life: health, education, and productivity. As such, it is a priority for the Government and at the core of WFP's country strategic plan. In 2023, nutrition was seamlessly integrated across each strategic outcome.

In strategic outcome 1, nutrition was central to school feeding activities. In 2023, WFP reached 183,000 schoolchildren, providing them with daily nutritious meals, which include beans, rice, fortified cereal of Super Cereal(SCP) and Super Cereal Plus (SCP+), vegetable oil and maize or wheat flour to cover 30 percent of their daily nutritional requirements. Fortified cereals (SCP and SCP+) were included in the school feeding basket to supply children with additional nutrients, including vitamins and minerals. WFP developed printed and digital content to promote the adoption of healthy eating habits in children and school parents. These included a fruit- and vegetable-themed colouring book and four videos on the benefits of school vegetable gardens.

In strategic outcome 2, WFP fostered nutrition education by delivering a training module on food security and nutrition for the technical staff of 20 smallholder farmers' organizations. This module was later replicated with farming households. WFP supported the production of basic grains and the diversification of people's diets by establishing vegetable gardens. This approach contributed positively to the nutritional status of entire communities by increasing access to healthy foods and generating income to procure diverse food items. WFP provided nutrition training and distributed printed materials, including colouring books for children and vegetable-based recipe books to households to encourage the inclusion of vegetables in their diet.

In strategic outcome 3, WFP provided nutritional assistance and capacity strengthening focused on the linkages between social protection programmes and nutrition and nutrition in emergencies to the Ministry of Women staff. This expertise was then passed on to the target population via the programmes implemented by these institutions.

In strategic outcome 4, WFP responded to emergency nutritional needs by providing populations affected by Hurricane Julia with take-home food packages that provided family members with 1,975 daily calories during a critical 15-day period. WFP provided the Ministry of Health with fortified foods to support the nutrition of children aged 0-6 years as a response to the Ministry's 2023 nutritional census findings. This effort reached pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls across maternity homes and benefitted malnourished households across various departments. Furthermore, it provided nutritional training to WFP's cooperating partners and Indigenous communities where seed banks had been established in 2022 as a part of early recovery efforts in areas affected by Hurricane Julia. Training topics included nutrition for children aged 24-59 months, healthy eating habits, the importance of consuming fruits and vegetables, the nutritional relevance of home vegetable gardens and hygienic food preparation. All interventions were accompanied by nutritional information through flyers, posters and recipe books.

In addition to being integrated into specific strategic outcomes, WFP integrated nutrition elements across programmes, systems and individual levels to achieve cross-cutting results.

At the programme level, WFP plans to strengthen nutritional elements in the training for Nicaragua's flagship social protection programme, the National School Feeding Programme. This provides valuable support for exploring the nutritional benefits of a potential transition to a home-grown school feeding model with fresh foods. The benefits of this model include adopting healthier eating habits and improving nutrition by consuming fresh foods, including animal-source foods, fruit and vegetables. This would increase intake of proteins, vitamins and minerals and higher dietary diversity in children.

At the systems level, WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MINED) in developing an application that improved the accuracy of calculating school feeding rations. This application, expected to be rolled out in 2024, will contribute to ensuring the nutritional balance of school feeding is met in each meal. Through joint monitoring efforts, WFP strengthened MINED's capacities to track the consumption of major food groups in school feeding.

At the individual level, WFP built the capacities of its employees to address all forms of malnutrition and promote healthy diets among the populations served by WFP. An internal survey was conducted at the beginning of the year among WFP employees to design the internal nutrition capacity-strengthening training curriculum. In line with these findings, WFP's nutrition expert delivered training on gender and nutrition, the pillars of food security and nutrition,

malnutrition, nutrition during a baby's first 1000 days and balanced meals. WFP leveraged various communication channels, including nutrition education to the target population and the distribution of engaging educational materials to consolidate nutritional knowledge, particularly the benefits of adopting healthy eating habits and incorporating fruits and vegetables in meals.

Partnerships

In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP expanded its relationship with long-standing partners and established new partnerships to protect the food security of populations vulnerable to climate and economic shocks while transforming gender relations. Out of 36 field-level agreements and memorandums of understanding held by WFP in 2023, 94 percent were signed with local government institutions, academic institutions and locally operating non-governmental organizations.

Aligned with national priorities, WFP continued collaborating with government institutions to advance SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In 2023, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education (MINED) to strengthen and transform Nicaragua's largest social protection programme, the National School Feeding Programme. WFP was a partner of the National System for the Prevention, Mitigation, and Response to Disasters to enhance national and local disaster risk reduction and emergency response and preparedness capacities. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Women (MINIM) to develop its capacities to mainstream gender in national programmes and policies.

In addition to these partnerships, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Family, Community, Associative and Cooperative Economy (MEFCCA) to pilot a cash-based early recovery programme on the Caribbean coast and reach population groups particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. WFP continued working with the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology to deliver agricultural and livestock packages to restore livelihoods in hurricane-affected areas and support national production. Finally, WFP began collaborating with the Ministry of Natural Resources to develop a project proposal for the Adaptation Fund to support payment for ecosystem services and help smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor transition towards more sustainable farming models.

WFP harnessed its partnership with MINED to transition towards a home-grown school-feeding model. WFP facilitated inter-institutional coordination between MINED and MEFCCA to incorporate locally sourced grains, fresh produce and protein in the school-feeding basket. To better understand how this model could be applied in Nicaragua, WFP organized exchanges between the Government and other countries in the region that are implementing this model. With support from other WFP country offices and the regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, calls were made to Honduras, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Brazil. A study visit to Guatemala enabled both governments to share good school feeding practices. In addition, a high-level delegation from MINED, WFP and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) visited Brazil in August 2023. During this visit, participants highlighted the importance of finding sustainable financing solutions to implement a locally sourced, diversified school feeding programme. These South-South Triangular Cooperation initiatives proved very constructive.

In 2023, WFP established a conversation with IDB to design a technical cooperation project to provide valuable insight into the home-grown school feeding model.

In 2023's complex context marked by high food prices and limited funding availability, WFP strengthened its partnership with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a pivotal contributor to school feeding and emergency response. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints support was instrumental in avoiding interruptions in the assistance provided to 183,600 schoolchildren while making a lasting contribution to rehabilitating school infrastructure in various parts of the country. Responding to the scale of needs in the aftermath of Hurricane Julia, new partners like Italy allowed WFP to provide comprehensive early recovery support in the most affected zones.

In this setting, Switzerland's flexible contribution and the allocation of multilateral, flexible funding were crucial to bridging funding gaps in school feeding and capacity-strengthening activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3. Funding from individual donors enabled WFP to continue its gender-mainstreaming activities with MINIM.

With WFP's current country strategic plan ending, major multi-year projects were in their final stage. Multi-year funding from Canada, the European Union, Luxembourg and the Russian Federation enabled WFP to address the root causes of hunger and gender inequality. The predictable nature of this funding allowed WFP to develop more extended-term plans with local partners, a key factor for achieving sustainable results and transforming communities. Predictable, multi-year funding will be necessary to achieve the goals of the 2024-2029 country strategic plan.

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP continued building solid partnerships with 30 smallholder farmers' organizations, ten of which are located in the Dry Corridor. These organizations allowed WFP to reach smallholder farmers and were essential development actors in their communities. These organizations provided farmers with services from procurement of their production

to access to financial services and bulk pricing for agricultural equipment and machinery. WFP's collaboration with these organizations focused on strengthening their foundation to ensure they operated sustainably, increasing access to formal markets for smallholder farmers.

For a third consecutive year, WFP partnered with Catholic Relief Services and GVC We World, two international non-governmental organizations with vast experience in Nicaragua. These partners supported implementing early recovery efforts on the Caribbean coast, including leading community consultation processes with Indigenous territories. WFP partnered with local academia, such as the National University of Nicaragua, Bluefield's Indian and Caribbean University and the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast, to develop gender-focused disaster risk reduction courses. These institutions supported project development and monitoring, enabling WFP to understand the needs and inner workings of Indigenous territories deeply.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

To maximize the impact of interventions and the efficiency of funding, WFP coordinated efforts with other United Nations agencies in 2023. In coordination with SINAPRED and the National Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER), WFP partnered with FAO to develop an anticipatory action plan to enhance emergency preparation and mitigate the impact of disasters on populations vulnerable to extreme weather events. SINAPRED, FAO and INETER developed a joint plan to coordinate a response to the effects of the El Niño phenomenon in 2023 and 2024.

WFP contributed to interagency coordination by hosting UNICEF, FAO and the United Nations Office for Project Services in its Humanitarian Hub in the North Autonomous Region of the Atlantic Coast, with an expansion to the South Autonomous Region of the Atlantic Coast. These spaces enabled cooperation among United Nations agencies to reach some of the country's most remote and food-insecure populations. In 2023, WFP led the United Nations Emergency Technical team and the Logistics and Information Technology groups in the operations management team and participated in other interagency thematic groups.

Financial Overview

In 2023, despite the increase in funding requirements and a complex context, WFP was 139 percent resourced thanks to new contributions from existing and emerging partners, balances carried forward from previous years and multilateral allocations to bridge critical funding gaps. Nonetheless, the reach of these resources severely decreased in the face of the high and unprecedented inflation levels experienced by the country since 2022. Furthermore, of the available resources, 92 percent were earmarked contributions, meaning they were restricted. This limited WFP's capacity to finance institutional capacity strengthening, especially at this critical time of increasing needs.

The majority of contributions received in 2023 were allocated towards school feeding and emergency activities, accounting for 36 and 33 percent, respectively, while smallholder farmer support accounted for 21 percent; finally, disaster risk management and gender-equality action only accounted for 3 percent together.

Under the school feeding activity (activity 1), WFP secured USD 1.6 million (14 percent) from private donors and newly established partnerships. Complementary flexible multilateral allocations were crucial to avoiding interruptions in assistance under this activity.

The emergency activity (activity 5) was funded by long-standing partners like Switzerland, United Nations-to-United Nations agreements signed with the UNOPS for logistic support and private donor and internal multilateral allocations to respond to the slow onset crisis caused by the El Niño phenomenon in the Dry Corridor. Despite being well funded, these two activities' overall available resources decreased by 3 percent compared to 2022.

Similarly, resources received for smallholder farmer support (activity 3) amounted to 21 percent of the total funding confirmed in 2023, 42 percent less than the resources available in 2022. The significant decrease mainly depended on the ending of long-term and multi-year contributions from previous years, mainly from Canada and the European Union. In 2023, the projects financed with these funds ended, impacting the resources available to development-focused activities with cooperatives and smallholder farmers.

Lastly, WFP sought flexible funding, including resources raised through individual giving campaigns at regional and global levels, to reduce the funding gap in disaster risk management (activity 2) and boost actions to advance gender equality and women's economic autonomy (activity 4). Both activities only accounted for 3 percent of the 2023 funding, representing a 28 percent reduction in the resources available for both activities in 2022. The latter resource decline was caused by the complex country context and shifting global priorities as global crises unfolded.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 17,830,094	 15,428,198	 21,321,801	 17,088,550
SO01: 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	 10,765,990	 9,241,628	 11,057,730	 8,279,217
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	 10,765,990	 9,241,628	 10,976,378	 8,279,217
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 81,351	 0
SO04: Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	 7,064,103	 6,186,569	 10,264,071	 8,809,332
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	 7,064,103	 6,186,569	 10,182,572	 8,809,332
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 81,498	 0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 3,064,837	 6,372,437	 6,734,827	 5,474,201

SO02: 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	3,064,837	6,372,437	6,734,827	5,474,201
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	282,710	101,958	369,402	224,889
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	2,782,126	6,270,478	6,345,899	5,249,312
Non-activity specific	0	0	19,526	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	343,310	558,706	386,753	180,176
SO03: 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	343,310	558,706	386,753	180,176
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	343,310	558,706	386,753	180,176
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	401,000	394,862	482,991	170,775

SO05: Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises		401,000	394,862	482,991	170,775
Activity 06: Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners		401,000	394,862	482,991	170,775
Non-SDG Target		0	0	1,928,567	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		21,639,242	22,754,204	30,854,942	22,913,703
Direct Support Costs (DSC)		2,378,890	2,187,729	5,508,565	1,921,130
Total Direct Costs		24,018,133	24,941,933	36,363,508	24,834,833
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		1,532,248	1,593,091	1,021,645	1,021,645
Grand Total		25,550,381	26,535,025	37,385,153	25,856,479

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] International Monetary Fund, 2023 <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2024/01/19/Nicaragua-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-and-Staff-Report-543914>
[2] World Bank Data Portal (Nicaragua inflation 2022) and Nicaragua National Institute of Development Information (INIDE, for its Spanish acronym), 2023

"Beneficiaries by Programme Areas": The planned number of beneficiaries under "action to protect against climate shocks" was increased through a budget revision in 2022 in preparation for a large-scale emergency. Besides the continued response to Hurricane Julia, Nicaragua was not impacted by large, quick-onset emergencies in 2023. Similarly, the number of people assisted under "school-based programmes" was above planned due to delivering a second meal for 115,000 children due to the response to Hurricane Julia.

Operational context

- [1] International Monetary Fund, 2023
[2] Poverty and Inequality Report, INIDE, 2016
[3] National Institute of Development Information, 2023
[4] WFP calculations using INEDE's monthly data on the price of the basic basket
[5] World Risk Report 2022. Ruhr University Bochum – Institute for International Law of Peace and Conflict, Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, 2022
[6] National Plan for Production, Consumption and Commerce, National System for Production, Consumption and Commerce, 2022
[7] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023 (www.doi.org/10.4060/cc3017en)
[8] 2023 Nutritional Census, Nicaraguan Ministry of Health, 2023
[9] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, United Nations General Assembly, Human Rights Council
[10] Hurricane Julia damage report, National System for the Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters, 2022
[11] Project "Climate Resilience of Rural Households in the Dry Corridor"

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] WFP Nicaragua country strategic plan baseline monitoring data
[2] This model would diversify children's diets by incorporating locally sourced fresh produce and animal protein while substantially impacting local food systems. By connecting smallholder farmers and small product transformation initiatives with schools, the model would create a formal, stable market with the potential to boost rural economies significantly.

Indicator - Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy- was included in the CSP in 2023, therefore the baseline was established this year and no follow up was performed yet.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] These policies and programmes are National Disaster Risk Management Policy, National Gender Policy, Emergency Response Plans for San Cristobal and Momotombo Volcanoes, MINED-SINAPRED Emergency Response Protocol, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management, Television Show "Nicaragua, Beautiful and Safe", the AVA-SINAPRED Virtual Learning Classroom, the SINAPRED radio station, the National Updating Campaign for the Emergency Community and Family Level Multihazard Response Plan, the Telecommunications for Integral Disaster Risk Management Master Plan, weather forecasts produced by INETER and agrometeorological bulletins produced by AGROMET and the National System for Production, Consumption and Commerce.
[2] Each bridage was equipped with one medical aid kit, one gurney, six splints, ten helmets, ten protective glasses, ten sweatshirts, ten hats, ten leather gloves, ten raincoats, ten pairs of boots, ten flashlights, ten metal water bottles, one backpack pump, one fire extinguisher and one machete.
[3] Equipment provided includes radiocommunication, solar panels, antennas and other accessories.
[4] The food consumption score was measured through an annual survey performed by WFP with assisted households. The survey included questions on the household's consumption of different food groups in the past seven days.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Unpublished decentralized evaluation of WFP's contribution to capacity strengthening in 2019-2023
[2] These 18 institutions were The Ministry of Women, Ministry of Family, Ministry of Governance, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Family, Community, Associative and Cooperative Economics; National System for the Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters, National Technology Institute; Ministry of Agriculture; Office of the Procurator of Human Rights; Office of the Presidency; and municipal and regional governments.
[3] The Zero Usury Microcredit Programme is a conditional cash transfer programme in Nicaragua. More information here: <https://www.usuracero.gob.ni/>

Strategic outcome 04

Indicator A. 1.4—The number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) (ALL and STUDENTS SECONDARY SCHOOLS): This activity was not part of the needs-based plan. Thus, there is no planned figure.

Attendance rate: Baseline information provided by the Ministry of Nicaragua was not disaggregated by sex.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Service provision does not have a Gender and Age Marker score.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2023, <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/in-full/benchmarking-gender-gaps-2023/>

[2] In 2023, the enrolment rate in WFP-assisted schools was 49 percent for girls and 51 percent for boys.

[3] Unpublished study performed by WFP Nicaragua in 2022 on the linkages between food security and women's economic autonomy

Protection and accountability to affected populations

The following indicators were incorporated into WFP's country strategic plan in 2023. Therefore, the baseline was established in 2023, and no follow-up information was available in 2023:

- Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
- Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
- Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

Nutrition integration

The indicator for this section was incorporated into WFP's country strategic plan in 2023. Thus, the baseline was established in 2023; no follow-up information is available.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	220,231	304,519	138%
	female	217,400	313,187	144%
	total	437,631	617,706	141%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,620	3,730	81%
	female	4,440	3,585	81%
	total	9,060	7,315	81%
24-59 months	male	31,286	45,996	147%
	female	31,211	46,668	150%
	total	62,497	92,664	148%
5-11 years	male	111,539	166,853	150%
	female	111,353	147,047	132%
	total	222,892	313,900	141%
12-17 years	male	15,931	22,793	143%
	female	15,771	21,198	134%
	total	31,702	43,991	139%
18-59 years	male	50,625	56,912	112%
	female	48,640	87,003	179%
	total	99,265	143,915	145%
60+ years	male	6,230	8,235	132%
	female	5,985	7,686	128%
	total	12,215	15,921	130%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	437,631	617,706	141%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	200,400	31,174	15%
School based programmes	302,000	535,998	177%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,000	6,387	638%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	50,500	50,975	100%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	774	824	106%
Corn Soya Blend	1,084	1,080	100%
Dried Fruits	310	0	0%
Maize	347	402	116%
Rice	1,239	1,106	89%
Vegetable Oil	310	308	99%
Wheat Flour	1,004	841	84%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	384	556	145%
Corn Soya Blend	432	22	5%
Iodised Salt	6	0	0%
Maize	864	652	76%
Rice	864	1,032	119%
Vegetable Oil	156	183	117%
Wheat Flour	0	421	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	388,500	398,107	102%

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-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: School boys and girls in targeted areas receive nutritious school meals to meet their basic food needs and incentivize access to education					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	18,190 18,190 36,380	17,491 16,511 34,002
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	60,949 60,949 121,898	65,927 65,927 131,854
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	11,861 11,861 23,722	7,636 8,547 16,183
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,068	4,560.73

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 01: School boys and girls in targeted areas receive nutritious school meals to meet their basic food needs and incentivize access to education

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,500	2,537
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	105
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	18	17.18

CSP Output 02: School boys and girls and their parents in targeted areas benefit from improved storage and food preparation facilities to promote safe access to food

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	38	38

CSP Output 04: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	665	602
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	17	187

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-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PINE-MINED - Location: Managua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	6	≥6	≥6		Secondary data
Target Group: School Children - Location: Jinotega - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥1	≥1		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≤2	≤2		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥1	≥1		Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥5	≥5	-3.11	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	-4.97	
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	-4.06	

Attendance rate	Female	75	≥85	≥85	69	WFP survey
	Male	76.5	≥85	≥85	69.1	WFP survey
	Overall	75.8	≥85	≥85	69.1	WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	93.7	≥95	≥95	91.3	WFP survey
	Male	91.1	≥95	≥95	90.3	WFP survey
	Overall	92.4	≥95	≥95	90.8	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023 **Resilience Building**

Output 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

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, agriculture inputs, services and climate information to improve their resilience and adaptation to climate change

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	196	161
			Male	204	192
			Total	400	353

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	490	3,095
			Male	510	3,292
			Total	1,000	6,387

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 05: Populations vulnerable to climate events benefit from enhanced Government capacities in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation to promote food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	25	69
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2,829	3,448
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	22	18
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate and weather risk information services	%	33.33	33.33
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	17,000	17,993

CSP Output 06: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened institutional capacities to improve emergency preparedness and protect food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	25	69
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2,829	3,448
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	22	18

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	33.33
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CSP Output 07: Smallholder farmers and populations vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change benefit from strengthened early warning and information systems to increase climate resilience and promote sustainable food systems

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	45	44
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	3
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	33.33
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	17,000	17,993
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	2,000	0

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

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, agricultural inputs, services and climate information to improve their resilience and adaptation to climate change

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	400	353

G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	400	85
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	50,000	2,759
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	23,200	31,426
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	240,000	304,853

CSP Output 08: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, agriculture inputs, services and climate information to improve their resilience and adaptation to climate change

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	700	2,477

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8,566	8,726
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,441	5,359
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	26	30
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	700	9,752
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	2

CSP Output 10: Women farmers receive training, services and inputs as part of the women's economic empowerment strategy to improve their access to markets and thus increase their incomes and food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,441	5,359

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	26	30
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	700	7,888
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	2

Outcome 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: SINAPRED - **Location:** Managua - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	12	WFP programme monitoring
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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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - **Location:** Nicaragua - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	8.9	=15	=15	6	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,489.75	≥1,600	=1,589.51	1,830.25	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	1,489.75	≥1,600	≥1,589.51	1,830.25	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - **Location:** Nicaragua - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.7	≤0	≤0	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	2.23	≤0	≤0	2.82	WFP survey
	Overall	2.74	≤0	≤0	3.46	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.84	=100	=100	98	WFP survey
	Male	65.2	=100	=100	97	WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	=100	98	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	1.47	=0	≤0	2	WFP survey
	Male	0.49	=0	≤0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	≤0	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤0	1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	≤0	0	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - **Location:** Nueva Segovia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,246,362.65	=1,472,215	≥1,472,215	3,570,497.27	WFP programme monitoring
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Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	1,246,362.65	=1,472,215	≥1,472,215	3,570,497.27	WFP programme monitoring
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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 **Root Causes**

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 12: Nicaraguans benefit from gender-transformative policies, social protection and productive programmes to promote gender equality and food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2,000	3,429
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	10	64

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: MINIM - **Location:** Managua - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	7	WFP programme monitoring
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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						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 13: Populations affected by disasters and other crises have access to nutritious food to meet their food needs during and after emergencies						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		73,500	
			Male		76,500	
			Total		150,000	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	12,578	26,271	
			Male	12,577	26,363	
			Total	25,155	52,634	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	47,423	77,323	
			Male	47,422	99,496	
			Total	94,845	176,819	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		2,774	
			Male		3,091	
			Total		5,865	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	24,745	44,139	
			Male	25,755	6,836	
			Total	50,500	50,975	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	98,000	15,109	
			Male	102,000	15,712	
			Total	200,000	30,821	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	1,392	2,729.79	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,314	136.9	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	388,500	398,107	

Other Output

Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 13: Populations affected by disasters and other crises have access to nutritious food to meet their food needs during and after emergencies

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	General Distribution	school	2,000	3,894
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	General Distribution	Number	50,000	50,000
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	661,911	661,911
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	123,511	123,511
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	637,469.81	637,469.81
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	241,414.82	241,414.82
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	5,460,768	5,460,768

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School feeding scale-up school children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Attendance rate	Female		≥90	≥90		Secondary data Secondary data
	Male		≥90	≥90	86.3	
	Overall	71	≥90	≥90	86.6	

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.6	=100	=100	96.7	Secondary data
	Male	99.6	=100	=100	96.1	Secondary data
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	96.4	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises	Crisis Response
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Other Output

Activity 06: Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 14: Affected populations benefit from the provision of supply chain services to humanitarian agencies and government partners in order to receive timely assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	3	2

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: SNU Agencies - **Location:** Nicaragua - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Service Delivery

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100	WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	6	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	9	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	8	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	20	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Members of CAE - Location: Jinotega - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	58.4	=50	=50	60.9	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	16	≥50	≥50	30	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	72	≥25	≥25	46	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	12	≥25	≥25	24	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing		Approaching		Secondary data

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	2,408	≥2500	≥2,500		Secondary data
	Male	2,507	≥2500	≥2,500		Secondary data
	Overall	4,915	≥5000	≥5,000		Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	93.8	≥95	≥95	94.87	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	86.76	≥90	≥90	90.59	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92.65	≥100	≥100	96.55	WFP survey
	Male	97.69	≥100	≥100	93.04	WFP survey
	Overall	95.9	≥100	≥100	94.55	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	33	≥100	=100	87.36	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥100	=100	84.35	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥100	=100	85.64	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	91.2	≥95	≥95	88.78	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	0.5	WFP survey
	Male	0.49	≥80	≥80	1.98	WFP survey
	Overall	0.49	≥80	≥80	2.48	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	0	≥90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

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Children in Waspan wait in line for their school meals

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

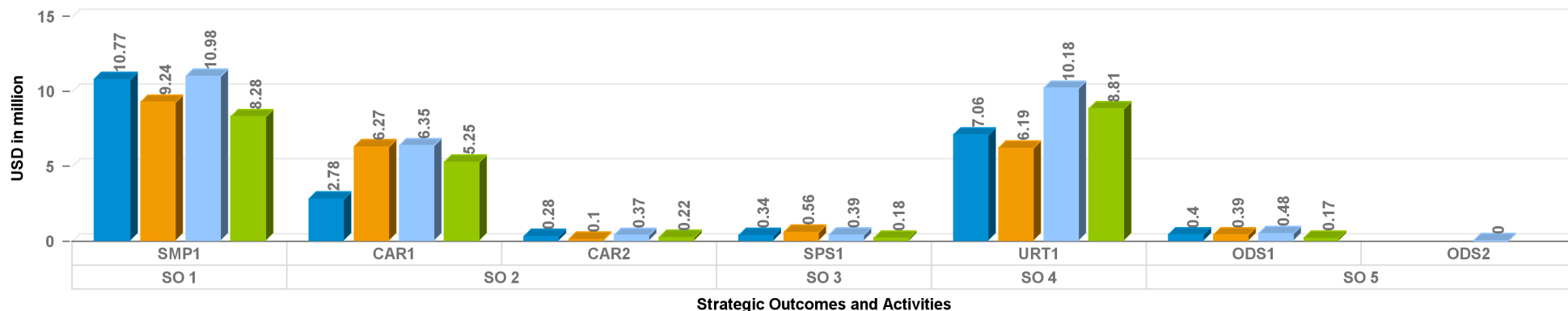
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security
SO 2	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events
SO 2	CAR2	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
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition
SO 4	URT1	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	7,064,104	6,186,570	10,182,573	8,809,333
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	81,498	0
	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-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	10,765,991	9,241,629	10,976,379	8,279,218
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	81,352	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			17,830,095	15,428,199	21,321,802	17,088,550

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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	282,711	101,959	369,402	224,889
		Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	2,782,127	6,270,479	6,345,899	5,249,313
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,526	0
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		3,064,837	6,372,438	6,734,828	5,474,202
17.9	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	343,310	558,706	386,754	180,176
	Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)		343,310	558,706	386,754	180,176

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners	401,000	394,862	482,992	170,775
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			401,000	394,862	482,992	170,775
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,928,568	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,928,568	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			21,639,242	22,754,204	30,854,943	22,913,703
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,378,891	2,187,729	5,508,566	1,921,130
Total Direct Costs			24,018,133	24,941,934	36,363,509	24,834,834
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,532,248	1,593,092	1,021,645	1,021,645
Grand Total			25,550,381	26,535,026	37,385,154	25,856,479



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

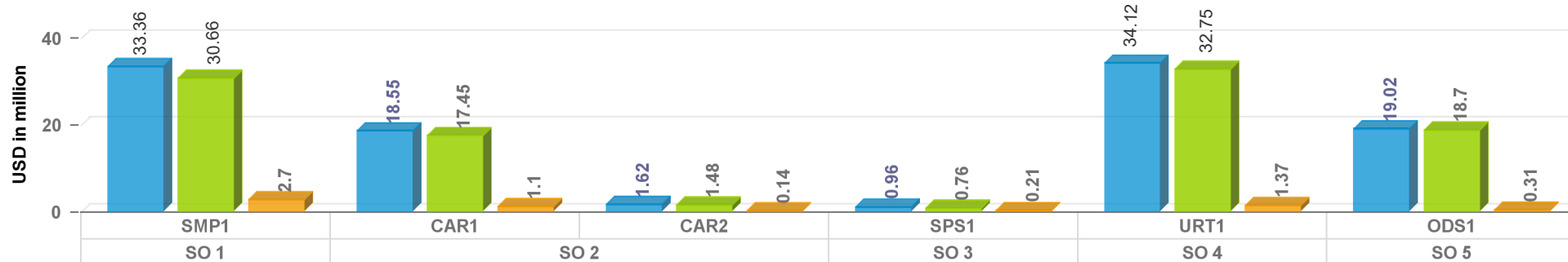
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security
SO 2	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events
SO 2	CAR2	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
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition
SO 4	URT1	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners

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Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	35,750,473	32,203,931	1,919,060	34,122,991	32,749,751	1,373,240
		Non Activity Specific	0	81,498	0	81,498	0	81,498
	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-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	33,912,864	33,358,578	0	33,358,578	30,661,416	2,697,161
		Non Activity Specific	0	81,352	0	81,352	0	81,352
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)	69,663,337	65,725,359	1,919,060	67,644,418	63,411,167	4,233,252

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Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	2,179,461	1,620,605	0	1,620,605	1,476,092	144,513
		Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	19,077,107	18,545,740	0	18,545,740	17,449,153	1,096,587
		Non Activity Specific	0	19,526	0	19,526	0	19,526
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			21,256,568	20,185,871	0	20,185,871	18,925,245	1,260,626

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Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	1,696,765	963,588	0	963,588	757,010	206,577
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,696,765	963,588	0	963,588	757,010	206,577
17.16	Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners	20,740,278	19,016,682	0	19,016,682	18,704,465	312,217
		Provide supply chain services to government partners on a free-to-user basis to support emergency responses	414,872	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			21,155,149	19,016,682	0	19,016,682	18,704,465	312,217
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,928,568	0	1,928,568	0	1,928,568
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,928,568	0	1,928,568	0	1,928,568
Total Direct Operational Cost			113,771,819	107,820,067	1,919,060	109,739,127	101,797,888	7,941,239
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,350,000	11,364,515	142,353	11,506,868	7,919,432	3,587,435
Total Direct Costs			124,121,819	119,184,582	2,061,413	121,245,994	109,717,320	11,528,675

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,601,602	6,127,502		6,127,502	6,127,502	0
		Grand Total	130,723,420	125,312,084	2,061,413	127,373,497	115,844,822	11,528,675

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures