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Nicaragua

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2029

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP launched its 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), developed in close coordination with its partners and aligned with national priorities.
- WFP reached more than 192,089 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefitted over 28,000 people with assets, capacity and services.
- WFP remains strongly committed to inclusive local food procurement, sourcing over 41 percent of its staple grains for operations from smallholder farmers in 2024 -representing USD 1.9 M invested in local procurement. During this reporting period, 438 metric tons of grains were sourced from smallholder farmers, accounting for 30 percent of the year's total.

The second semester of 2024 marked the beginning of WFP's 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), as WFP transitioned from its 2019-2024 CSP. During this transition period, WFP focused on developing operational plans and strategies in collaboration with national institutions and local partners. In Nicaragua, schools are key enablers of community development: there is one in every community, even in the most inaccessible areas. In alignment with national priorities, WFP is therefore harnessing the schools' network and system to support the four interconnected outcomes of the 2024-2029 CSP: i) disaster risk reduction and management, ii) strengthening of nutrition-sensitive social protection systems, iii) building resilience to shocks and enabling climate change adaptation of key actors in food systems, and iv) supporting national institutions and the humanitarian community with on-demand logistic services.

Nicaragua has experienced steady GDP growth at 6.2 percent on average between 2021 and 2023 [1], nevertheless, marked inequalities [2] and high exposure to the climate crisis pose significant risks for the food security of its population, particularly in areas like the Dry Corridor. Agriculture remains central to Nicaragua's economy, employing the largest workforce in rural areas, where 40 percent of the population resides [3]. The sector is highly vulnerable to climate variability due to its reliance on rain-fed agriculture. Smallholder farmers, who are at the heart of this sector and have already endured multiple shocks, have limited capacity to withstand further external shocks, exacerbating their vulnerability. The 2024-2025 CSP was designed in close collaboration with WFP's partners to support efforts to reduce these vulnerabilities.

In early 2024, the transition from El Niño caused irregular weather patterns- including high temperatures and severe water scarcity, delaying the rainy season. Towards the second half of the year, intense rains linked to the hurricane season exceeded historical norms. These disruptions severely impacted planting cycles, leading to an extended agricultural lean season- a critical time between harvests when families face lack of income, crop losses and increased incidence of pest infestation and diseases. This contributed to deplete food reserves of rural families and increased their economic burden, heightening their risk of becoming food insecure.

In this context, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education (MINED) to provide a supplementary school meal ration to 31,400 schoolchildren in the Dry Corridor during the critical lean season when food reserves and job opportunities are at their lowest. This intervention served as an effective, shock-responsive safety net, helping to sustain the nutritional needs during this challenging period. Combined with the regular school meal, the supplementary ration covers between 45-62 percent of children's daily nutritional requirements. In response to heightened needs caused by the El Niño phenomenon, WFP also launched an early recovery initiative for farming families in the Dry Corridor, promoting their access to nutritious food through the establishment of household vegetable gardens. By promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and nutritional education among assisted families, WFP is contributing to mitigate the impact of slow-onset shocks on their food security.

In coordination with MINED, WFP supported the National School Feeding Programme (PINE-MINED), reaching nearly 182,000 children across 2,400 schools in the Dry Corridor. WFP also rehabilitated 11 school kitchen-storage modules, benefiting numerous schoolchildren, teachers, and school feeding committees by ensuring safe and adequate food preparation conditions. Furthermore, WFP supplemented regular school feeding rations during the critical lean season by delivering an additional meal to 31,400 schoolchildren in this vulnerable geographical area.

Anticipating impacts from the above-average forecasted 2024 hurricane season, WFP prepared a contingency stock of food and activated preparedness plans. These actions have proven key enablers for WFP to respond within 72 hours in previous emergencies. In addition, WFP contributed to strengthen local resilience and emergency preparedness by collaborating with smallholder farmers' organizations to identify actions that could be taken to mitigate the effects of climate shocks prior to their impact.

Through its comprehensive approach to food systems strengthening, WFP supported 3,124 smallholder farmers and 23 farmer organizations in enhancing resilience to shocks and adapting to climate change. These efforts improved market access, negotiation capacity, and connections to formal and international markets. In the last quarter, WFP introduced the digital platform Farm2Go, an innovative tool that can help improve market access, connecting smallholder farmers and local buyers while managing their end-to-end procurement operations in a single platform. In alignment with this new CSP strategy, two major climate action projects—one funded by the Adaptation Fund and another by the Changing Lives Transformation Fund—were secured, aiming to restore 18,000 hectares of land and explore payment systems for ecosystem services, with benefits expected to materialize over the upcoming five years. Furthermore, WFP has developed a climate strategy to assist local and community actors in adapting to climate change.

During the second semester of 2024, WFP and the Ministry of Education continued coordinating the design of its Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model. With strong linkages to smallholder farmers, this model aims to incorporate locally sourced fresh foods into the school feeding basket, contributing to enhance childrens' nutrition and dynamize local economies. In line with this, WFP and the Ministry of Education participated in the 10th Regional Forum on School Feeding for Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Government of Mexico and WFP. The forum highlighted the critical role of school feeding programmes in transforming food systems, fostering knowledge exchange, impact evidence and discussions on today's challenges best practices and innovative solutions among governments and partners.

Efforts to promote women's financial inclusion consisted of replicating successful savings group models, improving access to credit for agricultural commercialization. Gender and nutrition considerations were mainstreamed throughout all activities, thanks to the implementation of a social and behaviour change (SBC) plan. Protection and accountability to affected populations remained priorities through the community feedback mechanism (CFM) and environmental and social safeguards (ESS) rigorously applied to all agreements.

These achievements were made possible through the collaboration with institutional and local partners and the support of the international community, underscoring the vital role of donors' contributions in enabling development progress in Nicaragua.

192,089

Total beneficiaries in 2024



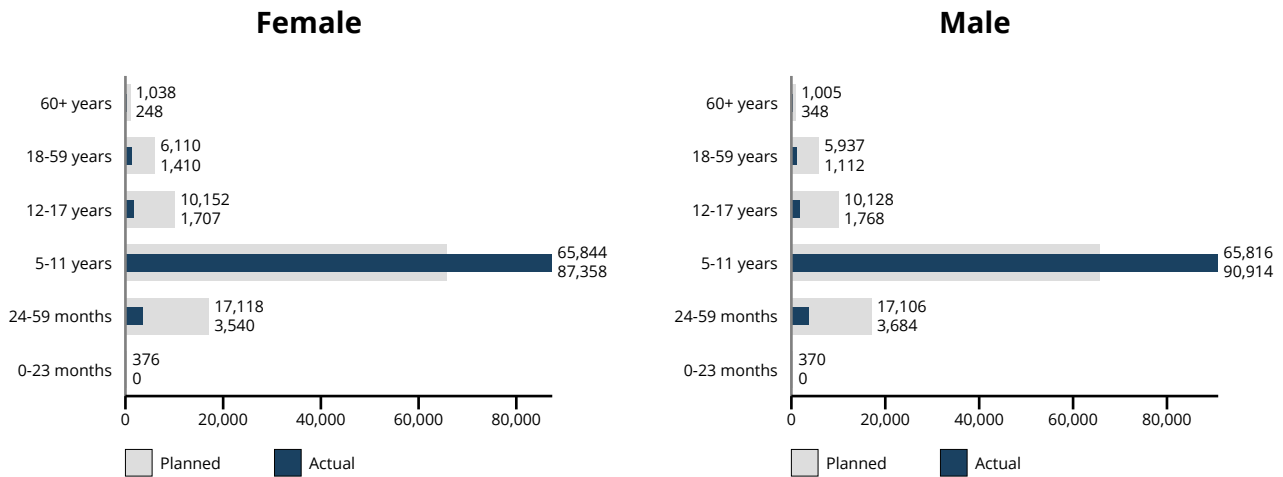
49% female



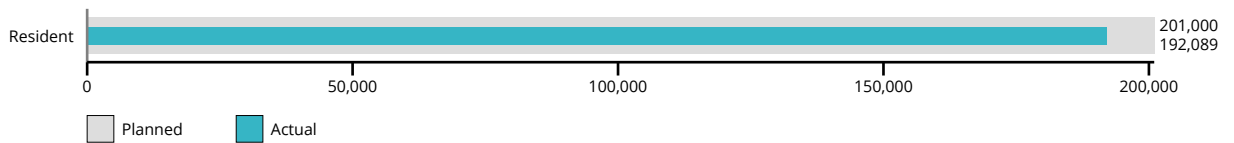
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 19,689 (54% Female, 46% Male)

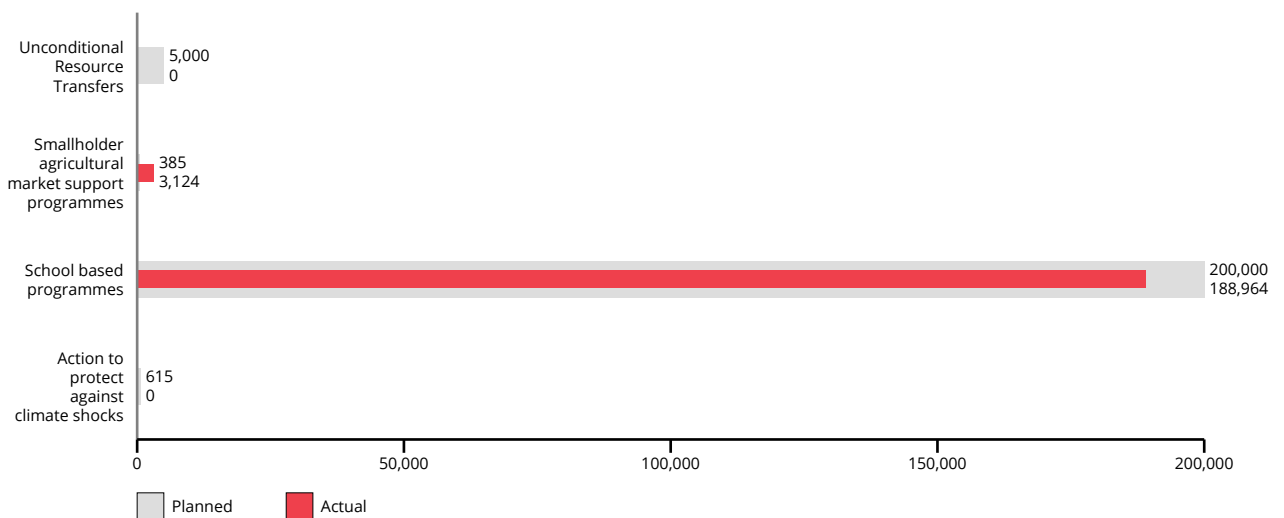
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



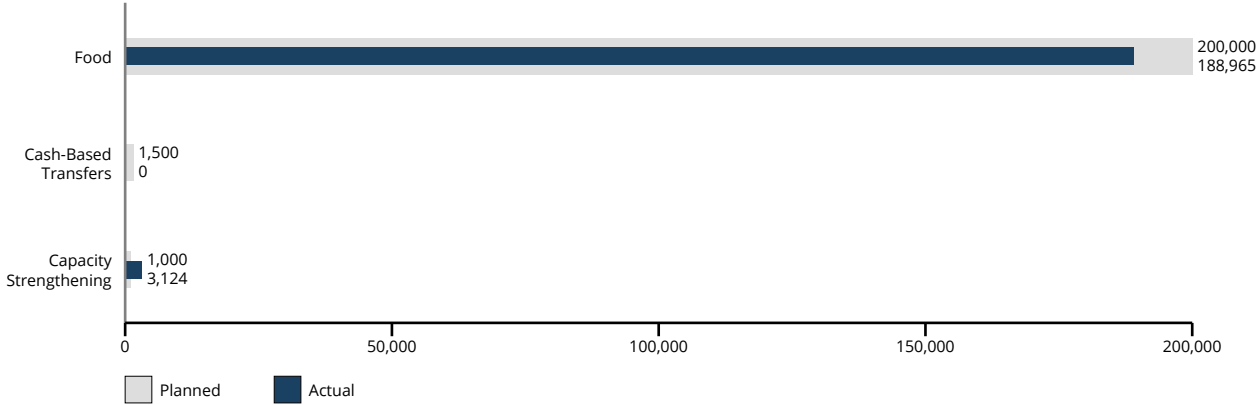
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



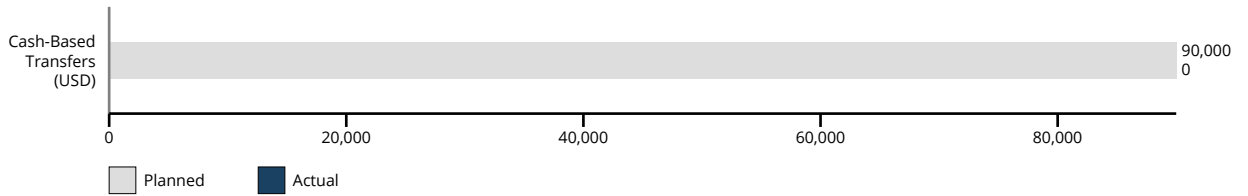
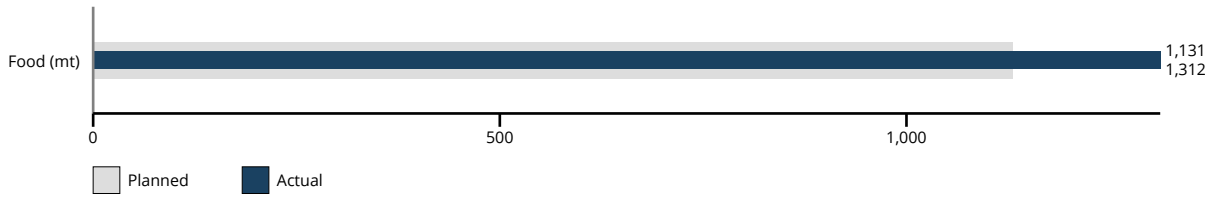
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



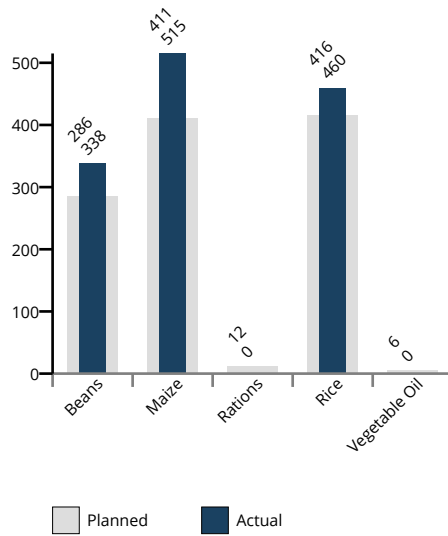
Beneficiaries by Modality



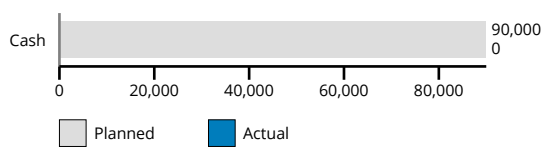
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



2023 to 4.8 percent by mid-2024 [2], aided by stable exchange rates and reduced global pressures.

Yet, while inflation has gradually declined, the cost of the monthly basic food basket remained prohibitively high throughout 2024, reaching a record USD 416 [3] by mid-2024. This increase disproportionately affected fragile low-income households, further weakening their capacity to cope with the high economic burden and limiting their access to an adequate and nutritious diet. Similarly, minimum salary stagnation—especially in sectors like agriculture—continues to constrain purchasing power. The minimum salary for agricultural workers, the main livelihood for 73 percent of the population who live in rural areas, remains at USD 157 [4], covering only a third of the value of the monthly basic basket.

Remittances, which accounted for 28 percent of GDP at the end of 2023 [5], are helping to bolster private consumption. However, migration, driven by both economic necessity and climate-related disruptions, has reduced the labour force in key productive sectors, further compromising growth potential.

In addition to these economic challenges, Nicaragua's high exposure to external shocks, particularly climate-related ones, negatively impacts food systems and development opportunities. Ranked 20th out of 193 countries in the 2024 World Risk Index—with those at the top being the most vulnerable—the country faces recurrent hurricanes, floods, and droughts. The Dry Corridor, covering 31 percent of the national territory and housing 60 percent of the extreme poor of the country [6], is particularly affected by these extreme events, as a result of its dependence on rain-fed agriculture. This year, erratic weather patterns, including high temperatures and unpredictable rainfall prompted by the El Niño phenomenon, disrupted agricultural cycles, undermining food production. At the same time, towards the second half of the year, the arrival of a second rainy season generated intense rains, leading to a surge in crop diseases. This threatened the people most at risk of food or nutrition security. Furthermore, the country's heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture leaves it vulnerable to these external shocks, extreme climate-related events, and systemic challenges.

Gender disparities exacerbate food security challenges, particularly in rural areas. Women, often responsible for securing food and managing households, face limited access to resources, education, and lack decision-making power [7]. These inequalities reduce the resilience of households, particularly in areas like the Dry Corridor, where reliance on subsistence farming leaves women disproportionately vulnerable to climate shocks and economic hardships.

While the economic outlook for 2025 remains cautiously optimistic, positive growth will be accelerated upon continued easing of international price pressures and favourable climatic conditions for agricultural production [8]. According to prediction models [9], conditions related to the El Niño phenomenon are expected to remain neutral until March 2025. Addressing vulnerabilities in the Dry Corridor and supporting crisis-affected populations through targeted interventions is essential to building resilience, ensuring food security, and promoting equitable development.

In this context, WFP supported national efforts to advance the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, launching a new Country Strategic Plan (2024-2029) in June of this year to continue to advance food security, promote resilience-building, and foster sustainable development in Nicaragua. Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 focused on providing humanitarian assistance to shock-affected populations, helping them meet their nutritional needs and on strengthening emergency preparedness capacities. Strategic Outcome 2 enhanced the food security of vulnerable groups, particularly schoolchildren, through interventions aligned with national social protection programmes, specifically school feeding. Strategic Outcome 3 strengthened smallholders' and communities' resilience and climate change adaptation capacities by equipping them with capacity-building support and assets, targeting crisis-prone areas. On the other hand, Strategic Outcomes 4 contributed towards SDG 17 by enabling other humanitarian stakeholders to enhance their response capacities and support vulnerable communities affected by crises through the provision of on-demand services. Gender and nutrition remained central to WFP's operations and were mainstreamed across all Strategic Outcomes.

The new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029 builds on the foundations laid down by the previous CSP while responding to new challenges.

Risk management

During the reporting period, the complex funding landscape continued to pose significant risks to WFP's ability to deliver food assistance without interruption and implement capacity-strengthening activities according to plans. Declining international development cooperation, shifting global priorities, and the conclusion of major multi-year projects compounded these funding constraints.

Operational challenges derived from external risks, including economic pressures and adverse climatic events, posed threats such as agricultural damage, flooding, and landslides, enlarging the risk of food insecurity. Furthermore, they delayed the implementation of school infrastructure projects, for example when swollen rivers limit road access. The

pressures of rising prices for agricultural inputs were a significant driving factor in the reassessment of certain project activities.

To address these challenges, WFP adopted a range of mitigation strategies which included revising its procurement strategy, diversifying its funding portfolio, advocating for increased support, adjusting activity timelines to prioritize stakeholder safety and strengthening communication with partners. In alignment with the Global Assurance Plan (GAP), the country office also received strategic support from WFP regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen its risk management framework. As a broader risk mitigation measure, the office undertook a strategic workforce planning and realigned its organizational layout, strengthening local capacities and ensuring business continuity in the staff.

Lessons learned

In the second half of 2024, WFP finalized the evaluation and reporting of two multi-year projects funded by the European Union [10]. Both evaluations underscored the organization's effectiveness in addressing the needs of people most at risk of food insecurity, its alignment with national priorities, and its adaptability to dynamic and evolving contexts.

Key findings highlighted the critical importance of collaborating with smallholder farmers to strengthen their climate resilience, consequently, strengthening agrifood systems. Smallholder farmers' organizations proved to be pivotal actors in implementing tailored climate resilience strategies, while linkages with school feeding programmes demonstrated the effectiveness of integrating resilience-building and social protection solutions. Enhanced partnerships with these organizations also contributed to sustainability, improved market access, and leveraged digital solutions. Furthermore, the adoption of approaches designed to address social norms and structural barriers in agricultural spaces was identified as essential for fostering equitable progress and inclusive development.

Scalable initiatives, such as family vegetable gardens and women's savings groups, were recognized for their effectiveness in improving food security during crises, reducing household economic burdens, and promoting women's financial inclusion and decision-making.

Country office story

Denia's Journey: Resilience and Leadership in Action



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Denia leads a discussion on gender roles, fostering awareness and women's participation in her community.

Denia Lourdes Maradiaga, a smallholder farmer from the El Aguacate community in Santa Maria municipality, Nicaragua, embodies resilience and determination. A homemaker, mother of two, and a leader in her community, Denia has been a member of the Multisectorial Smallholder Farmers' Organization Orfelía Vasquez for over a year. She participates in the "Climate Resilience of Rural Households in the Dry Corridor" project, balancing her household responsibilities with efforts to improve her family's livelihood and contribute to her community's development.

Overcoming Challenges in the Dry Corridor

Denia and her family face the overpowering challenge of farming food in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor, a region increasingly affected by extended droughts and irregular rainfall. These harsh conditions threaten food security and water availability, compelling her to innovate and diversify her economic activities.

Innovative Approaches for Resilience

Through the project's support, she has accessed essential training, resources, and tools to develop resilience strategies. One of her most notable achievements is the elaboration of her own artisanal bread using a fuel-efficient oven provided by the project earlier on, reducing wood consumption from 40 to just 6 units per batch while lowering carbon footprint. This initiative generates an additional monthly income of C\$2,000 cordobas (approximately USD 55), supplementing her family's agricultural activities. Furthermore, Denia began cultivating pineapples, leveraging them as

raw materials for local entrepreneurial ventures.

Agricultural Progress

She has significantly improved her bean yield, increasing production from 6 to 10 quintals per manzana [1], compared to the municipality average of 12 quintals with full technological inputs. These advancements stem from training in sustainable agricultural practices, such as soil and water conservation techniques, integrated pest management, and the use of drought-resistant seeds. Her plot features infiltration ditches, vegetative cover, live barriers, and other measures to combat soil erosion and enhance water retention.

Financial Empowerment

For the first time, Denia accessed agricultural credit through a revolving fund provided by the smallholder farmer organization, securing C\$4,500 (approximately USD 122) to grow beans and maize. Financial literacy training further enabled her to manage loans effectively and improve her marketing skills. Her vegetable cultivation, once rudimentary, now adopts biointensive farming principles, ensuring both quality and sustainability.

Empowering Women in the Community

Before joining the smallholder farmers' organization, she had not participated in development projects. Traditionally, only men engaged in such initiatives, relegating women to secondary roles. However, Denia has defied these social norms, reviving a group of 15 women who had lost hope due to a lack of opportunities. Together, they practice water harvesting, seed conservation, grain storage, agroforestry diversification, and controlled consumption of timber. The results allow her and her family to participate in local fairs, showcasing their year-round home gardens, underscoring their growing economic diversification.

A Leader and Advocate

Denia's journey as a community leader is remarkable. Despite having only primary education, she has become a promoter of gender equality and financial education as part of the Economic Empowerment Group (GEEM). Her transformation is embodied by her own words: "I used to be too shy to speak in front of others - I felt too embarrassed". Her leadership has inspired women to embrace their potential and work collectively toward community advancement.

Building a Vision for the Future

Denia has also participated in a community savings initiative, accumulating C\$900 approximately (USD 25) in just four weeks. She reinvested these funds into her bread-making business and other essential purchases. Looking ahead, she plans to expand the group's savings efforts over 12 months to establish a venture in raising poultry and pigs.

An Inspirational Legacy

Denia's story is a testament to the power of determination, innovation, and support. From enduring the challenges of the Dry Corridor to becoming a community leader, Denia has proven that resilience and collaboration can overcome even the most formidable obstacles. Her journey has transformed not only her life but also the lives of those in her community, creating a legacy of hope and empowerment.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029



31,400 schoolchildren received **supplementary hot meals** during the **critical lean season**, in coordination with the Ministry of Education.



WFP **internally strengthened** its emergency and preparedness and response protocols (**EPRP**) in anticipation to the 2024 hurricane season.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supports the national disaster risk reduction and management system by delivering humanitarian assistance, enhancing institutional capacity, and strengthening the population's resilience. This is achieved in partnership with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED). During this period, WFP delivered food assistance while bolstering the shock-responsive capacity of national social protection programmes, provided technical support, and promoted livelihood recovery of food-insecure households. Since the reporting period coincides with the first six months of the new Country Strategic Plan, WFP also focused on developing its operational plan and strategy with SINAPRED for the coming years, transitioning from the previous portfolio. Therefore, institutional capacity-building activities were postponed to 2025 in line with their planning cycles. National policies, strategies and other systems components will continue to benefit from WFP's support in the upcoming period.

Building on its emergency expertise and insights from previous responses, WFP activated its emergency preparedness and response protocols (EPRP), in anticipation of a predicted active 2024 hurricane season starting from June to November, with its peak expected in the last trimester. In view of the forecasts, WFP managed to pre-position contingency stocks of food to provide immediate assistance to affected populations within the first 72 hours of a potential event. The in-kind food basket items comprised rice, beans, maize and oil with a total weight of 49 pounds, designed to support an average household of 5 members. This pre-positioning strategy not only optimizes costs but also significantly reduces emergency response time and has proven highly effective in previous responses, including during hurricanes Eta and Iota (2020) and Julia (2022). Despite the dire forecasts for this hurricane season, Nicaragua was not impacted by a major climate event in the second half of the year. WFP will therefore reallocate these resources to support emergency school feeding in the Dry Corridor in 2025, targeting 80,000 children during the lean season.

During this period, WFP also provided food assistance to 31,400 schoolchildren in the Dry Corridor, an area prone to food insecurity due to its harsh agroclimatic conditions, including recurrent droughts and prolonged dry spells. This year, the Dry Corridor suffered long-lasting impacts of El Niño phenomenon, a slow-onset shock that resulted in exacerbated needs between harvest cycles, as it severely strained the already weakened resilience of farming families by depleting food reserves, reducing labour opportunities, and minimizing their income. To address these challenges, WFP responded through the national school feeding programme, which can be scaled up as an emergency response mechanism by complementing regular school rations. Thus, over 587 schools received 214 metric tons (MT) of food - rice, beans and maize -, during a 40-day school period (August and September). Combined with regular schools meals, these complementary rations covered 45 to 62 percent of the children's daily nutritional needs. Global studies by WFP reveal that, for families, the value of meals in school is equivalent to about 10 percent of a household's income. This initiative strengthened the School Feeding Program (PINE) acting as an effective shock-responsive safety net for schoolchildren and vulnerable households in times of hardship, supporting nutrition, and incentivizing school attendance.

The below-average rainfall in the first half of the year, coupled with the residual effects of the 2023 El Niño phenomenon, also disrupted the first production cycle of the year and heightened the burden on households at risk of food and nutritional insecurity. Furthermore, the World Bank projected a 25 percent decline in food production due to El Niño in 2024 [1]. In response, WFP launched an initiative to safeguard food security for farming families by

establishing family vegetable gardens to address food needs and promote early recovery. Project activities have been initiated and will continue in 2025, with results expected by the first production cycle of *primera* harvesting season 2025-2026. Local partners, including nine smallholder farmers' organizations, play a key role in this initiative by leveraging their local expertise to reach the most affected families. By joining efforts with WFP, these organizations also benefit from enhanced capacities and strengthened knowledge in climate-smart- agricultural practices, bio-intensive farming and other key areas such as nutrition, gender equality, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), social safeguarding of participants and other essential skills like self-confidence and leadership. These strengthened capacities will, in turn, cascade down to benefit smallholder farmers directly.

In the Dry Corridor, vegetable garden initiatives have set targets to improve women's participation, with 69 percent participation in initial activities, and enhancing gardening knowledge for 65 percent of women. Annual plans with smallholder farmers' organizations address gender inequalities by setting goals for equitable participation among men and women and fostering community awareness. This approach expands women's access to resources, training, and decision-making opportunities, empowering them to strengthen their societal and economic roles.

To implement these activities under strategic outcome 1 and achieve the expected results, WFP collaborates with its institutional partners, SINAPRED and the Ministry of Education (MINED). WFP worked with SINAPRED, the government's designated partner, to enhance risk management and climate adaptation capacities, improve early emergency response, and protect food security for vulnerable populations. Meanwhile, the partnership with MINED focused on the school feeding programmes as a shock-responsive mechanism to deliver food assistance and address emergency needs.

WFP also participated in relevant coordination platforms at the inter-agency level, including the Technical Emergency Team (UNETE), which remained on standby during the hurricane season to provide rapid emergency response if needed and expand outreach through a comprehensive inter-agency emergency response plan incorporating UN coordination, government engagement, anticipatory actions, and early warning measures.

The evaluation of the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score under Strategic Outcome 1 will be more effectively integrated as the CSP programmatic actions progress over time, leading to a more comprehensive GAM score. Gender- and age-inclusive actions have been integrated, as detailed throughout Strategic Outcome 1.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide humanitarian assistance to populations vulnerable to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency preparedness and response systems, through a nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality approach	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 02: Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029



WFP contributed to the **national school feeding programme** delivering **10.9 million hot meals** to nearly **182,000** children



WFP **rehabilitated kitchen-storage moduls** in **11** public schools, in coordination with the Ministry of Education.

Strategic Outcome 2 supports the implementation of social protection programmes in Nicaragua, particularly school feeding, as a proven mechanism for promoting food security and overall development. Based on WFP's extensive global experience in implementing school feeding programmes in more than 100 countries, school feeding is recognized as one of the largest and most effective social protection initiatives worldwide [1]. In Nicaragua, it plays a critical role in addressing primary and secondary schoolchildren's daily nutritional requirements -up to 30 percent of their daily nutrient intake-and alleviating the food and economic burden at home, while fostering the development of human capital. Through collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MINED), in 2024, WFP continued to provide food to schoolchildren and technical assistance to this national programme. Aligned with national priorities, WFP's support directly benefits 15 percent of the programme's target population of 1.2 million schoolchildren nationwide. School feeding activities are focused on the drought-prone Dry Corridor region.

Thanks to the support of partners, WFP secured sufficient funding to support the distribution of school meals, avoiding gaps in assistance. Resources included a combination of contributions from multilateral resources and other donors, primarily from the global private sector. WFP and MINED focused on strategic planning for the first semester of the new CSP. Through a planning workshop and a series of technical sessions with government officials, lessons from the preceding period informed the identification of strategic priorities for future activities. Aligned with national objectives and the new CSP, the identified priorities focus on three key action areas: i) support the introduction of fresh, locally produced food into school meals targeting the Dry Corridor, ii) provision of technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity of the National School Feeding Programme and iii) enhancement of school infrastructure. Implementation of the new annual operative plan is set to commence in 2025.

WFP supported the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme across 47 municipalities in 8 departments of the Dry Corridor, delivering 1,098 metric tons of dry foods—rice and beans, slightly surpassing the planned target by 4 percent for the period [2]. Nearly 182,000 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) benefited from nutritious and reliable school meals - exceeding the planned target by 1 percent. Nearly 2,400 schools provided these warm meals throughout 60 school days, meeting 30 percent of children's daily nutritional needs. These meals were prepared by School Feeding Committees involving teachers and parents, underscoring the importance of community engagement and inter-institutional collaboration in advancing food security.

As part of WFP's comprehensive health and nutrition strategy, the distribution of meals was combined with nutrition-sensitive messages, which were disseminated to promote healthy eating habits. This included distributing around 15,500 posters and mini-colouring books, reaching 182,000 schoolchildren across 2,400 schools. WFP designed educational materials (colouring booklets) through a gender-sensitive lens, to encourage equal participation. These resources are directed at all children, parents and educators.

Studies conducted by WFP worldwide show that fortified on-site meals can reduce anaemia, particularly in school-aged girls, by up to 20 percent, improving the health and educational outcomes of children in vulnerable areas. By investing in school meal programmes, countries therefore nourish the next generation and long-term development. School meals also incentivize parents to keep their children in school, promoting attendance and supporting girls' education. During this period, the attendance rate in schools assisted by WFP was reported at 87 percent, while retention rates reached 95 percent, further highlighting the vital impact of these programmes [3].

As WFP collaborates with MINED to refine its distribution strategy while adjusting to the new geographical focus on the Dry Corridor, subsequent data collection on enrolment, attendance, and retention rates will throw deeper insights specific to the context of this target area. Monitoring indicators disaggregated by sex and age will keep ensuring data-driven design of programmatic actions and tailored capacity-building sessions through a gender-sensitive

approach in order to integrate age and gender into all actions.

In line with its holistic approach to school meal programmes, WFP also rehabilitated 11 kitchen-storage modules in schools needing infrastructure improvements within the Dry Corridor. Of these, five involved upgrading existing spaces, while six required the construction of entirely new facilities. These improvements reached 1,192 schoolchildren (tier 2 beneficiaries), 44 percent of whom were girls, enhancing their health, safety, hygiene, and environmental conditions by ensuring safe food storage and reducing risks for students and food handlers. Facilities were optimized to meet local needs and high standards for safety, water access, health, and environmental sustainability. Energy-efficient stoves and smoke extraction pipes were installed to create healthier and more environmentally friendly food preparation areas, with less wood consumption. Water collection systems were also installed to address water scarcity in this drought-prone area.

School meals not only nourish children but also support the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and other stakeholders within the supply chain, who benefit from this institutional market by selling their produce through competitive food procurement processes. By the end of 2024, WFP procured 55 percent of staple grains [4] locally from farmers' organizations for school feeding activities, a steady increase from 39 percent value in 2023. This approach strengthens the resilience of local food systems, stimulates markets, creates employment opportunities, and fosters sustainability. To drive innovation in this area, WFP is exploring piloting Farm2Go, a digital platform that connects smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations with buyers. This platform will match supply with the demand between smallholder farmers and buyers, showcasing its transformative potential for local procurement, food systems and incentivizing local economies. Further details on this initiative are provided under Strategic Outcome 3.

As part of its strategy under the new Country Strategic Plan, WFP aims to enhance the school feeding programme by increasing its nutritional value and diversifying the food basket with fresh produce sourced from smallholder farmers through accessible procurement practices. Therefore, in 2024, WFP began designing a model that integrates locally grown fresh products through Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). To advance plans for the 2025 pilot in collaboration with MINED, WFP formed an inter-sectional working group bringing together representatives from programme, supply chain, and field offices and other key functional areas. Preliminary plans seek to target approximately 74 schools in San Rafael de Norte and La Concordia, located in the Jinotega department, aiming to benefit 5,000 schoolchildren in the initial phase. These efforts align with the shared interests of the institutional partner.

To introduce fresh products into the school meals basket, it is essential they meet strict WFP policies on high food safety and quality standards and align with the national food control system. Supported by the Quality and Safety Unit of WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP initiated this process. Five smallholder farmers' organizations with prior experience working with WFP underwent an Initial Paper Assessment (IPA) and Retail Onboarding & Contracting (ROC) to establish compliance and onboarding terms. These organizations must adhere to Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) standards and proper storage and handling practices to ensure the safety of beneficiaries.

At the end of August 2024, WFP Nicaragua representatives, together with the Ministry of Education, participated in the 10th Regional School Feeding Forum organized by WFP in Mexico. The event facilitated exchanges with representatives from over 24 Latin-American and Caribbean countries, international financial institutions, academia and global experts. Discussions focused on transforming food systems through school feeding and reaffirming commitments among governments, partners and stakeholders to strengthen these initiatives.

WFP also joined efforts with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support the World Food Day celebrations, organizing a national children's drawing contest, with the participation of 84,000 schoolchildren. This creative approach engaged young audiences, fostered education, and raised community and family awareness about food security and nutrition.

The evaluation of the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score under Strategic Outcome 2 will be more effectively integrated as the CSP programmatic actions progress over time, leading to a more comprehensive GAMM score. Actions addressing both gender and age considerations have been conducted, as detailed throughout Strategic Outcome 2.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide nutritious food to girls, boys and young people within the framework of the national school feeding program by strengthening national social protection programs with gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience approaches</p>	<p>2 - Fully integrates age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029



3,124 smallholder farmers grouped in organizations supported in **climate and economic resilience-building**



535 farmers provided with access to **climate information and weather risks** through messaging services enhancing their **adaptive capacities**



Over USD **718,000** invested in **food procured** from **smallholder farmers**



WFP supported **14 smallholder farmers' organizations** with trainings in **marketing and business skills** improving their ability to access markets.



WFP is innovating **digital solutions** to connect smallholder farmers with local markets through **Farm2Go** app

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP is strengthening the resilience and climate adaptation of smallholder farmers, communities, and women by promoting regenerative and climate-smart agriculture, nature-based solutions, improved productivity, expanded market access, and diversified livelihoods. By linking local agricultural production with school feeding programmes, the strategic outcome also seeks to improve the nutritional status of schoolchildren, strengthening social protection systems.

In the second semester of 2024, WFP continued supporting smallholder farmers heavily affected by climate variability to strengthen resilience-building efforts. The first half of the year experienced neutral conditions associated with the El Niño phenomenon, which delayed the rainy season, while the later half was marked by excessive rainfall during the hurricane season. Climate variability has a significant impact on smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor, leading to partial or total crop losses, water scarcity, rising food prices, and depleted food reserves. [1].

In view of these climate challenges, and despite a limited funding outlook, WFP directly supported 3,124 smallholder farmers (53 percent women) with trainings, inputs, storage equipment and improved access to infrastructure while indirectly benefiting other 11,652 smallholder farmers' members (tier 2 beneficiaries), 41 percent of whom were women, from overall technical assistance and resources through 23 WFP-supported smallholder farmers' organizations. While the 2024 target initially anticipated reaching fewer farmers, an extended donor-specific project enabled additional training, inputs, and equipment, significantly exceeding the target [2].

The activities helped them boost their adaptive capacities and protect their livelihoods from climatic threats. Key assets for water harvesting were also provided to address some of the main challenges that farming families experience in the Dry Corridor, affecting their food security. These efforts were complemented with climate-smart practices including retention dams, contour lines, and barriers across 40 hectares of land. Conservation efforts also encompassed reforestation with native species, planting of fruit trees, and introducing agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. This enhanced vegetation recovery, improved soil moisture, reduced erosion, and enhanced food security while promoting sustainable practices such as pesticide reduction and water harvesting for long-term environmental and agricultural benefits. Additionally, over 535 farmers (60 percent women) received climate information via SMS,

enabling them to adopt practices that mitigate risks associated with climate variability.

WFP promoted sustainability by providing technical and vocational training to smallholder farmers and their organizations. A total of 1,627 farmers (55 percent women) received training on topics including gender, food security and nutrition, coffee certification, production, and post-harvest management. Additionally, 232 farmers received specialized training in governance and leadership.

Supporting smallholder farmers and their organizations in connecting with local and international markets is crucial for fostering inclusive food systems and stimulating the local economy. WFP efforts included enhancing the capacities of farmers in large-scale marketing of beans and exporting organic coffee. The marketing and business skills of 14 smallholder organizations were also enhanced, enabling them to connect with major national and international buyers such as ENABAS and Walmart. Additionally, farmers accessed credits through a revolving fund which facilitated production and commercialization, further supporting their growth.

To further support these efforts, WFP has strengthened its procurement strategy by requiring that 20 percent of products supplied by traders to the organization be sourced from smallholder farmers' organizations. With two traders and a total of seven contracts successfully traced through this clause in 2024, this action aims to foster local empowerment and incentivizes economies.

Through enhanced capacities, smallholder farmers' organizations procured 438.65 metric tons of produce during this reporting period, valued at nearly USD 718,375 for the school feeding programme, adhering to the organization's robust procurement policy and strict food safety standards. These strengthened capabilities also enabled these organizations to secure future contracts with WFP for school feeding activities in 2025, summing up to approximately 973 metric tons of staple grains [3].

Aligned with this strategy, and in collaboration with the Food Safety Unit of WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, an assessment visit was conducted to smallholder farmer organizations to analyse good practices in production, manufacturing, packaging, logistics, and traditional storage methods. This assessment is required to allow them to participate in food procurement processes launched by WFP, thus allowing them to unlock new market opportunities. The visit facilitated the initial selection of four farmers' organizations with demonstrated experience and potential to supply fresh vegetables, greens, fruits and protein (eggs) for the home-grown school feeding model. In this way, the actions implemented under this Strategic Outcome connect with Strategic Outcome 2.

Digital technologies play a crucial role in supporting smallholder farmers by enhancing their productivity, market access, and resilience. WFP introduced Farm2Go, an innovative tool that enables transparency and efficiency for smallholder farmers and programmatic operations. Furthermore, WFP is introducing innovative solutions to bridge the gap between smallholder farmers and modern technology. The country office is exploring the use of Farm2Go, a digital platform designed by WFP and implemented in four countries [4]. This platform connects smallholder farmers with local buyers and shares agricultural best practices. It functions as a digital marketplace, enabling farmers and buyers to interact in real time to showcase products, make offers, generate demand, and manage agricultural services across the value chain. To support its adoption, the organization has initiated training sessions with 10 smallholder farmers' organizations in this exploratory phase. The platform has demonstrated how digital market access helps farmers and women's farmers secure better prices for their produce and improve their local market access [5].

Finally, as part of the transition to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), Activity 3 will focus on advancing climate action initiatives to support smallholder farmers, both individual and grouped, in municipalities most affected by climate variability, particularly in the Dry Corridor. In line with this, WFP secured two innovative green funding mechanisms, namely an Adaptation Fund project and a complementary initiative funded by the Changing Live Transformation Fund (CLTF) [6]. Together, these initiatives will benefit approximately 9,600 farmers, contributing significantly toward the CSP's overarching goal of reaching more than 15,000 farmers. Both interventions are designed to build synergies to serve as catalysts for future climate action, aiming to rehabilitate 18,000 hectares of agricultural and forestry land, facilitate smallholder farmers' access to carbon markets and payments for environmental services, and enhance their adaptive capacities. By integrating these efforts, the initiatives will strengthen resilience, promote sustainable livelihoods, and reduce the risks to food systems posed by climate variability.

Annual operational plans with smallholder farmers' organizations address gender inequalities and set clear goals for equitable participation. Awareness efforts, including within farmers' organizations and leadership structures, actively engage both men and women. This approach enhances women's access to training, resources, credit, and technical education, empowering them to participate actively in decision-making and strengthening their societal and economic roles. Additionally, WFP's women's economic empowerment strategy has facilitated access to productive assets, training, and financial tools for women farmers, modifying restrictive gender dynamics within farmer organizations.

The evaluation of the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score under Strategic Outcome 3 will be more effectively integrated as the CSP programmatic actions progress over time, leading to a more comprehensive GAM score. Gender- and age-inclusive actions have been conducted, as detailed above.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen adaptive capacities, solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions to enhance climate resiliency, food security and nutrition, transform gender roles, and improve their access to markets	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029



Before its closing, WFP hosted **2 United Agencies** in the **Humanitarian Hub** in Bilwi



All agencies **rated** the services provided by **WFP** with **100% satisfaction**

Established in 2022 to address the needs of the disaster-prone Caribbean Coast, the Bilwi Humanitarian Center leveraged WFP's extensive operational, procurement, and logistics expertise to deliver on-demand services. These included office and storage services for four UN agencies, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Population's Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency (LUXDEV), enabling them to enhance their response capacities and support vulnerable communities affected by crises in this area.

Service demand declined during the previous period as partner entities and WFP redirected their interventions to other geographical areas. This shift significantly reduced activities under this strategic outcome, ultimately leading WFP to close the Bilwi Humanitarian Center at the end of 2024. During this reporting period, WFP continued to deliver services to two UN agencies, FAO and UNOPS until the conclusion of contractual agreements.

Moving forward, WFP remains committed to providing its services to institutional and UN entities to support them as required. All agencies hosted within the Bilwi Humanitarian Center reported a 100 percent satisfaction rate, reflecting the quality and reliability of the services provided.

Gender and age data were not monitored for on-demand service provision.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide services required by national institutions and humanitarian partners to facilitate timely assistance for vulnerable or crisis-affected populations	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequalities are visible in rural areas of Nicaragua, where women often face significant challenges accessing essential resources such as credit, wage equality, education, land assets, and decision-making opportunities [1]. These constraints reduce their ability to engage effectively in agricultural activities or secure well-paid employment.

Recognizing women's pivotal roles in farming, caregiving work, employment and dynamization of local economies, WFP incorporated an intersectional approach across all strategic outcomes in emergency response, school feeding programmes and resilience-building, and included actions to reduce gender disparities, working with smallholder farmers, organizations, United Nations entities and stakeholders. Similarly, an approach aimed at changing social norms combined with a nutrition-sensitive approach was fully integrated in the recently developed Social and Behavioural Action Plan to guide communications strategies, measurement design and targeting behavioural priorities throughout the new Country Strategic Plan for 2024-2029.

WFP ensured the integration of gender in recovery actions while working with smallholder farmers' organizations. Twenty-eight technical staff members (43 percent women) of nine smallholder farmers' organizations enhanced their knowledge of gender stereotypes, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), promoting shared responsibility for household workload, recognizing the social value of unpaid work performed by women, and the contribution that women make to food security and nutrition for families.

Furthermore, gender was mainstreamed into the planning of a gender-sensitive strategy for school feeding programmes, home-grown school feeding, and school infrastructure. In 2025, the plan will be discussed with the Ministry of Education to institutionalize gender equality-focused programming. Actions will include gender sensitisation and training involving public official staff and school feeding committees, the development of monitoring materials, evidence generation, and promoting separate latrines for boys and girls at school.

As part of the efforts to mainstream gender equality into resilience-building activities, WFP partnered with the non-profit organization Children Believe to implement actions that foster financial inclusion for women. This included supporting the formation of six women's saving groups and conducting training on Village Savings and Loans (VSL) methodology for 50 women. This strategy aids to overcome barriers, such as access to credit. Additionally, WFP promoted women's participation by facilitating their access to credit provided by the farmer organizations through revolving funds. Through its continued efforts to promote gender awareness and foster women's participation in decision-making at local community levels, WFP has enabled 48 percent of women farmers to assume key roles within smallholder farmers' organizations, including positions such as president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and board member, with a notable 18 percent occupying management positions exclusively. A deeper and generational analysis is helping refine strategies to integrate a gender approach and include young people in producing and marketing red beans and organic coffee for fair markets. This includes ensuring women's involvement in investment plan development, credit facilitation, technical training, organic coffee certification, and red bean marketing for school meals. Additionally, 63 men and 63 women have been trained in gender sensibilization by WFP's training-of-trainers methods.

Moreover, WFP collaborated with United Nations agencies by coordinating the 16 Days of Activism campaign to highlight Agencies, Funds, and Programs (AFP) efforts to prevent and address Gender-Based Violence (GBV) before, during, and after emergencies. The campaign focused on the heightened risks faced by women and girls during humanitarian crises, including physical violence, unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV. It also aimed to engage AFP personnel and raise awareness on GBV prevention via social media.

Internally, WFP enhanced its staff capacities in addressing gender-based violence during emergency preparedness and response. A total of 26 staff members, 42 percent of whom were women, improved their understanding of measures for preventing and responding to GBV. The training emphasized WFP's critical role in addressing GBV in emergencies and introduced tools such as the Pocket Guide, an application which offers key messages and step-by-step instructions

for supporting GBV survivors. It also provides guidance on navigating the justice system for victims through national institutions.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP integrated safety, dignity, meaningful access, participation, and empowerment principles across all strategic outcomes to mainstream protection in its operations. This approach included measures to mitigate risks under the Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework. It aligned with a human rights-centred perspective, addressing protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and integrating gender and nutrition considerations while engaging communities and institutional entities in the implementation of activities.

Through a participatory process, WFP placed the needs of affected populations at the centre of its interventions. Targeting and prioritization procedures established eligibility criteria to ensure support for the most vulnerable individuals. For the slow-onset crisis response, outreach efforts were expanded to remote communities, ensuring that those most vulnerable to shocks were included in early recovery activities to maximize impact. During the beneficiary selection and registration phase, partners, including smallholder farmers' organizations, were trained to gather and protect beneficiary information, ensuring data privacy. Notably, 70 percent of participants were non-members of smallholder organizations, broadening participation beyond traditional membership boundaries.

WFP also worked with cooperating partners and communities to ensure active engagement from the start of every intervention. This approach emphasized clear communication to enhance understanding of programme objectives, targeting criteria, implementation activities, and community roles. Beneficiaries contributed valuable input on various aspects, informing the design of the activities.

For school feeding activities, WFP serves a technical advisory role, providing support to its institutional partner the Ministry of Education (MINED), to ensure that protection remains central to these initiatives. A cross-cutting plan is currently under development to integrate protection into the various components of school feeding and guide 2025 actions. The plan includes assisting MINED with protection and accountability measures, developing informational resources, and creating awareness materials on protection and feedback systems, particularly in schools undergoing infrastructure interventions. To safeguard privacy, effective identity management practices are prioritized, ensuring that the organization does not store any specific identification information about schoolchildren beneficiaries.

During this period, WFP continued laying the groundwork for establishing a functional Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) under the new CSP, integral to community engagement. CFMs facilitate two-way communication with affected populations, ensuring assistance is relevant, appropriate, and timely. This entailed setting up multiple accessible channels, including a hotline, suggestion boxes and a dedicated email address. These channels enable participants to ask questions, raise concerns, provide feedback and suggestions for improvement safely and with dignity, and are tailored to their diverse needs and context-specific intervention. During this period, cooperating partners received training on feedback reporting procedures and the use of setup channels to strengthen the system to create awareness and encourage participants to actively engage with the available mechanisms.

To support transparency and accountability WFP supports farmer organizations in developing and implementing operational plans, integrating protection requirements. It also ensures cooperating partners, including smallholder organizations, maintain updated legal frameworks and membership records to comply with national regulations. These efforts strengthen governance, administrative capacities, and long-term sustainability beyond the organization's assistance.

WFP took significant steps to ensure that WFP's standards on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) are understood by all our key stakeholders. Recognising the critical role of our vendors, particularly in emergencies, the Supply Chain team coordinated a PSEA workshop with transport service vendors. This is in alignment with the organization's zero-tolerance policy and the UN's highest code of conduct standards. A transport service staff member remarked, "This workshop is crucial because being well-informed allows us to guide workers effectively and ensure quality service without putting communities at risk."

Additionally, 16 WFP staff members improved their knowledge of PSEA and partner capacity assessment standards on the UN Partner Portal (UNPP), supported by regional bureau gender experts.

As a result of these actions, WFP's internal monitoring indicated that 87 percent of people assisted by WFP reported receiving assistance without any safety challenges. In contrast, 53 percent of men and women farmers and populations assisted by WFP's emergency response reported accessing programmes information without hindrance. This indicator highlights the need for WFP to place greater emphasis on promoting available channels for information.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Nicaragua faces significant climate challenges, ranking 49th out of 180 countries on the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index (with higher positions indicating greater vulnerability) and 147th out of 182 countries on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (indicating a relatively low capacity to adapt to climate change). Key environmental issues include deforestation, soil degradation, water scarcity, and loss of biodiversity, exacerbated by climate variability and extreme weather events. The Fifth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report highlights that 21 of Nicaragua's 156 municipalities face hurricane threats, 48 are prone to drought, 33 are at risk of flooding, and nine are vulnerable to rising sea levels [1].

These factors exacerbate food insecurity and reduce agricultural productivity, especially for smallholder farmers and rural households (40 percent of the population) reliant on subsistence farming. The Dry Corridor region, heavily affected by La Niña and El Niño, experiences alternating droughts and heavy rains, leading to severe water scarcity, landslides and floods. Low adaptive capacity, harmful farming practices, and weak market linkages further exacerbate vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector, destabilizing food systems and compromising rural livelihoods.

WFP seeks to respond to these sudden or slow-onset shocks and structural challenges by promoting long-term sustainable solutions to food insecurity, with a strong climatic and resilience-building approach in its portfolio. Thus, in 2024, WFP implemented several reforestation and conservation efforts to promote sustainable and ecosystem restoration, including 11 hectares reforested with native species, and 21 hectares planted with fruit trees. Additionally, 13 hectares were dedicated to agroforestry practices, integrating crops and trees for enhanced productivity; 31 hectares were established with silvopastoral systems; and soil and conservation measures were implemented across 40 hectares. These measures included retention dikes, level curves, and live barriers to prevent soil erosion and conserve water. These practices contribute significantly to the recovery of vegetation cover, reduce erosion, and increase soil moisture. Activities like crop and tree establishment are also known to enhance carbon capture, communities' income, and food production, showcasing key environmental and economic benefits.

Additionally, eco-stove installations further improved conditions for food handlers and reduced environmental impact under Strategic Outcome 2.

WFP advanced its Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) by integrating climate solutions with community participation, enhancing the capacities of cooperating partners, and ensuring the sustainability of its operations. During this reporting period, WFP's environmental and social screening tool covered 64 percent of agreements under activity 2 (school infrastructure improvements) and activity 3, identifying one medium risk in one smallholder farmers' organization. To address this risk, an environmental and social risk management plan was developed featuring targeted measures such as campaigns against field burning, reforestation, training on green-label chemical use, and the installation of filters for pulp and wastewater management. WFP will follow up on the implementation of these measures. The remaining 35 percent of agreements reviewed corresponded to those signed in the first half of 2024. By year-end, WFP screened 100 percent of its field agreements for environmental and social risks, a significant increase from the 20 percent achieved in 2023.

Climate change adaptation and resilience will continue to be central pillars of the new CSP programming. Guided by the climate and environmental strategy for 2024-2029 and aligned with national priorities, WFP strategic actions will be mainstreamed by five key areas:

1. Nature-based solutions: implementing measures to restore ecosystems, including reforestation, sustainable farming such as water and soil restoration, early warning actions, conservation agriculture and enhancing the adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations.
2. Planet-friendly schools: engaging the educational community in climate and sustainability initiatives through models such as home-grown school feeding.

3. Sustainable and innovative climate financing: leveraging and systematizing national experiences in payments for environmental services to support climate action.
4. Strengthening national emergency management and response systems.
5. Green office initiatives: embedding sustainable practices into operations.

Furthermore, through the Adaptation Fund (AF) project, WFP will focus on landscape management and ecosystem services, aiming to rehabilitate smallholder farmers' livelihoods and enhance knowledge management. The Changing Live Transformation Fund (CLTF) will promote sustainable approaches to climate change adaptation by linking farmers to mechanisms like carbon markets. Both multi-year projects aim at both ecosystems' restoration and livelihood sustainability.

The proactive commitment and vision to prioritize environmental sustainability in all activities have positioned the country office as a notable example within the region. The office had the distinction of participating in the pilot phase of WFP's Environmental Policy Assessment, which recognized the Nicaraguan office as a leading example of policy integration. Through its own initiative, the office is developing an ambitious environmental plan that goes beyond corporate requirements. This plan aims to ensure not only compliance with environmental standards but also active contributions to environmental protection and conservation.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continued to take actions to align its Environmental Management Systems (EMS), reducing the environmental impact of in-house operations by implementing eco-friendly solutions for disposing of used batteries, paper, cardboard, and damaged food bags. WFP recycled a total of 991 pounds of paper, 32 pounds of cardboard and 126 pounds of plastic which were later donated to Los Pipitos, a non-profit organization which supports children with disabilities. The profits generated from this recycling contribute directly to funding their programmes. These actions further align with SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, reinforcing WFP's commitment to sustainable practices. Additionally, WFP has implemented energy-saving measures, including the installation of sensor-activated lights in the office. WFP staff members are also incentivized to adopt sustainable habits such as water waste management, reducing electricity consumption, and practising regular waste management.

Furthermore, the Nicaragua Country Office hosted a mission as part of the evaluation of WFP's Environmental Policy, covering the period from 2017 to mid-2024. The evaluation identified results in the Nicaragua Country Office related to the implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS), showcasing its contribution to enhanced environmental sustainability. Among early positive results identified include improved energy efficiency, waste reduction, increased recycling, and cost savings [2].

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

Recognizing that knowledge alone is not sufficient to transform dietary behaviours, WFP incorporated Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) principles into its new CSP 2024-2029 to foster healthier eating habits, and improve nutritional education. The SBC Action Plan incorporates methods from applied behavioural sciences with local insights, aiming to reduce structural barriers, influence drivers of change, and promote community-driven actions for impactful decision-making to build healthier societies. The plan provides a comprehensive framework to guide SBC interventions, communication strategies, and measurement design across all three strategic outcomes: emergency preparedness and response, school feeding programme, and sustainable food systems. It incorporates a strong cross-cutting, gender-sensitive approach, recognizing the essential role of women in improving nutrition and local food systems. This approach has been embedded to drive nutritional behaviour transformation. While priority behaviours were identified through an initial exploratory and opportunities analysis, designing activities will require specific diagnostics studies for each targeted behaviour.

In 2024, WFP started taking initial steps to integrate this SBC innovative approach within its activities. These steps have included a meeting with institutional partner the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED), under activity 1, prioritizing SBC in emergency preparedness, aiming to empower Nicaraguan families to adopt proactive strategies for safeguarding lives and livelihoods against multiple hazards. Meetings with the Ministry of Education (MINED) will be held in 2025, under activity 2, and SBC actions will be based on promoting fruit and vegetable consumption within the educational community through the school feeding programme.

SBC actions under activity 3 have made significant progress, supporting smallholder farmers centred on nutrition-sensitive value chains. In partnership with 10 smallholder farmer organizations, both initiatives aim to enhance community resilience through nutrition advocacy and healthy diets. The projects target over 8,500 farmers' families, promoting nutritious diets and dietary diversification in Nueva Segovia, Madriz, and Esteli. Using a training-of-trainers approach, 49 organization members (33 percent women) have completed five workshops on Nutrition and Food Security (FSN) fundamentals, food insecurity, gender and FSN, balanced diets, food safety, malnutrition, and the role of gardens in addressing malnutrition. These trained members will afterward replicate the same topics for families' farmers.

Workshops blend theory and practice using a "learn-by-doing" and cascade methodology. This approach fosters engagement, retention, and critical thinking. With a focus on SBC, the exercises encourage reflection on positive practices and harmful behaviours. Participants are engaged through diverse techniques, including art-based methods such as drawing and theatre, case studies, and group discussions, all designed to promote dialogue and self-reflection, key to transform behaviours. Participants highlighted harmful dietary practices witnessed in children, including early coffee consumption and minimal to no intake of fruits and vegetables within families. Micronutrient deficiencies among rural residents were evident.

Resilient farmers are key to building resilient communities and local food systems. Both projects support smallholder farmers in boosting production and the availability of nutritious foods. This is achieved by promoting daily consumption of their homegrown produce to increase micronutrient intake and by enhancing livelihoods through improved market access.

Other nutritional focus included work towards the piloting of Home-grown School Feeding (HGSF) advanced with the elaboration of a modality implementation strategy, a risk implementation matrix and the joint participation during technical meetings with institutional partner MINED incorporating nutrition amongst actions.

Overall, WFP successfully reached 99 percent of its beneficiaries through a comprehensive nutrition approach.

Partnerships

In the second semester of 2024, WFP launched its 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), supported by strong advocacy efforts to effectively convey its new vision for the next five years to local, governmental and international partners. This fostered added value from development actors, increased partners involvement and ensured complementarity with WFP programming.

Institutional partnerships remained essential for implementing programmes and activities. Working with the Ministry of Education, WFP strengthened the National School Feeding Programme and explored integrating fresh, locally sourced food under a home-grown school feeding model—piloting is planned during the 2024-2029 CSP. Collaborative efforts with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) focused on joint planning and prioritization aiming at bolstered national risk reduction efforts through building the capacity of institutional officials, early warning systems, supporting policies and national components in emergency response and preparedness for the population.

Despite a challenging funding context, two significant multi-year grants marked a strong start for the CSP by supporting climate-focused initiatives: Adaptation Fund and Changing Lives Transformation Fund. Over the next five years, these projects will advance innovative climate financing solutions, including payment for ecosystem services, to empower smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor to build resilience, adapt to climate change, and promote sustainable natural resource management.

WFP unlocked new opportunities from partners who had not previously supported WFP in Nicaragua such as the United States of America (through USAID/BHA) and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) to support rapid livelihood restoration in the Dry Corridor and promote climate adaptation measures.

Furthermore, WFP sustained engagement with partnerships such as Canada demonstrated successful advocacy in long-term and regional interventions, with its implementation anticipated in 2025.

WFP continued strengthening its partnership with the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, whose support proved critical in ensuring children in the Dry Corridor received daily school meals in safe and adequate conditions. Its contribution enabled WFP to improve school infrastructure and implement nutrition-focused initiatives that promoted safe food storage, hygienic preparation practices, and the adoption of healthy eating and hygiene habits.

Top donors in 2024 included: the Adaptation Fund, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) and the United States of America (USAID/BHA).

Focus on localization

During the reporting period, WFP strengthened partnerships with 35 smallholder farmers' organizations, including ten in the Dry Corridor. These organizations played a pivotal role in their communities, offering farmers services such as produce purchase, access to financial services, and bulk pricing for agricultural equipment. WFP focused on enhancing these organizations' foundations to ensure sustainability, improve farmers' access to formal markets, and support local early warning systems, ultimately strengthening local ownership and emergency management.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with various UN sister agencies to advance interagency efforts on advocacy actions addressing critical issues. In partnership with the FAO, it celebrated World Food Day by organizing a national children's drawing contest, engaging 84,000 schoolchildren to foster education and raise community awareness on food security and nutrition. As part of the interagency group on human rights and interculturality, WFP coordinated the 16 Days of Activism campaign with UN agencies, highlighting UN efforts to prevent and address Gender-Based Violence (GBV), especially during crises, while engaging stakeholders and raising awareness via social media.

Financial Overview

During the reporting period, WFP operations reached a funding level of USD 30.6 million, 472 percent in respect of the Need-Based Plan. Nonetheless, 56 percent of the available resources were earmarked for specific long-term projects that will be implemented through the coming years.

In addition, most of the contributions received were earmarked either at the Strategic Outcome, activity, or sub-activity level, therefore limiting WFP's flexibility and generating an uneven distribution of resources, which hindered the implementation of some of the planned activities for the second half of the year. In effect, expenditures during this period represented 74 percent of the Implementation Plan and 112 percent of the Need-Based Plan.

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Activity (Strategic Outcome 1) was well funded compared to the Need-Based Plan and had an implementation level of 36 percent compared to the available resources. Yet, most of the funding was earmarked for recovery activities in the Dry Corridor, and their implementation will continue beyond the reporting period. Also, no significant climate events materialized by year's end, which in turn contributed to a lower level of implementation. Furthermore, of the available funding, 30 percent corresponds to the Multilateral Allocations (MAC) that were received for the implementation of other important sub-activities, such as prepositioning food for the hurricane season. These allocations were given as part of the corporate allocations to underfunded activities, since the number of donors decreased significantly by 50 percent in 2024, compared to 2023 and previous years.

The school feeding activity (Strategic Outcome 2) was sufficiently resourced, allowing WFP to deliver full meals to all targeted schoolchildren, as well as to implement complementary nutrition-sensitive and school infrastructure actions during the reporting period. Out of the 4.4 million available resources, the country office reached 57 percent of implementation. Furthermore, 25 percent of the available funding was Multilateral Allocations, which were prioritised for the procurement of food. Nevertheless, no funding was available to carry out capacity-strengthening activities with the Ministry of Education aimed at strengthening the national school feeding programme's institutional capacities. As a result, WFP prioritized the activities that had funding and postponed other planned actions for 2025.













Finally, the activity that provides support to smallholder farmers and promotes climate change adaptation (Strategic Outcome 3) had a funding level of USD 13.6 million for the reporting period. However, 74 percent of the funding corresponds to a long-term contribution that will be implemented throughout the next five years. This is due to the Adaptation Fund contribution (USD 10 million). Despite the high level of funding, which represents an important landmark for WFP in Nicaragua, most of these contributions were earmarked to specific sub-activities, leaving other planned actions with smallholder farmers with no funding. This includes activities aimed at strengthening the farmers' capacity and enabling them to supply food for the home-grown school feeding programme that will be launched in 2025.

Strategic Outcome 4, Activity 4, received no service demand from new clients during the second half of the year. Available funds transferred from the previous period continued to be implemented during this reporting period.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	5,314,791	8,225,752	21,761,791	4,897,707
SO01: Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	1,269,196	3,108,900	3,788,257	1,358,267
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues	1,269,196	3,108,900	3,788,257	1,358,267
SO02: Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	2,376,223	3,698,625	4,389,757	2,849,692
Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience	2,376,223	3,698,625	4,108,067	2,849,692
Non-activity specific	0	0	281,690	0

SO03: Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	 1,669,372	 1,418,227	 13,583,776	 689,748
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner	 1,669,372	 1,418,227	 13,583,776	 689,748
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 125,548	 212,538	 178,940	 119,130
SO04: National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	 125,548	 212,538	 178,940	 119,130
Activity 04: Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises	 125,548	 212,538	 178,940	 119,130
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 4,005,869	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 5,440,338	 8,438,290	 25,946,599	 5,016,837
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 655,210	 710,000	 2,951,361	 557,998

Total Direct Costs	 6,095,548	 9,148,290	 28,897,960	 5,574,835
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 387,067	 579,662	 1,663,797	 1,663,797
Grand Total	 6,482,615	 9,727,952	 30,561,757	 7,238,632

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Calculations based on Central Bank historical GDP data.

[2] Nicaragua's Gini index at 46.2. Most recent value (2014), World Bank.

[3] National Institute of Development Information (INIDE), 2016. Reporte de Pobreza y Desigualdad – EMNV 2016

Operational context

[1] World Bank. Macro Poverty Outlook for Nicaragua: October 2024 (English). Macro Poverty Outlook (MPO) Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

[2] Central Bank of Nicaragua, December 2024. Macroeconomic Perspectives 2024-2025

[3] National Institute of Development Information (INIDE), December 2024, Data Base, Monthly Basic Basket. The monthly food basket items recorded a value of COR 15,228 equivalent to USD 416 by June 2024 and USD 392 by December 2024.

[4] Agreement of the National Minimum Salary Commission, March 2024–February 2025. The salary for agricultural and livestock sector was set at COR 5,721 equivalent to USD 157.

[5] International Monetary Fund, 2024. Nicaragua: Staff Concluding Statement of the 2024 Article IV Mission

[6] National Institute of Development Information, 2016. Reporte de Pobreza y Desigualdad – EMNV 2016

[7] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2023. The status of women in agrifood systems. Rome.

[8] Central Bank of Nicaragua, 2024. Macroeconomic Perspectives October 2024

[9] Monitoring Bulletin for the El Niño – Southern Oscillation Phenomenon December 2024

[10] Projects "Climate Resilience of Rural Households in the Dry Corridor" and "Boosting Rural and Rurban Economy in Times of Crisis and Beyond"

Country office story

[1] A manzana is a unit area used in Nicaragua equal to 0.7 hectares

Strategic outcome 01

[1] World Bank projected that the impact of El Niño could cause about a 25 percent decrease in food production activities in 2024. It also warned of a potential 18 percent decline on average welfare for the bottom 10 percent of the population (the poorest quintile) and a 6 percent increase in general poverty (World Bank, Impact of El Niño on Household Welfare in Nicaragua).

DATA-TABLE RELATED NOTES

[2] Indicator A.1.4 related to 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) is zero since no emergency was attended during this period, therefore, no take-home rations modality was implemented.

[3] Indicator A.1.7 related to number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or restoring infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF or WFP) is zero since no emergency was attended during this period, therefore, no general distributions activities were implemented.

[4] Indicator A.3.1 related to the total value of cash transferred to people is zero since no cash transferred modality was implemented.

[5] Indicator N.5 related to number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context refers to the infrastructure activities carried out under Activity 2.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Based on WFP's extensive collection of case studies, field experience, and quantitative and qualitative data from the school feeding programme in more than 100 countries worldwide.

[2] This distribution corresponds to the third distribution of the year.

[3] According to WFP's Corporate methodology, the baseline for the annual change in enrollment indicator is zero with the beginning of a new CSP.

[4] Staple grains procured from smallholder farmers organizations include beans, maize and rice.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] This is qualitative data observed by smallholder farmers' organizations.

[2] The F.1 indicator "Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure" reached 3,124 beneficiaries, which shows a performance of 811 percent related to the target. When WFP set up the target for this indicator, less farmers were expected to be reached, however, a donor-specific project was extended in time and therefore more training, inputs and equipment were delivered

[3] Sales are considered as complete only when both awarded and delivered within the same reporting period. While 973 metric tons were awarded, delivery is scheduled for the next period. Consequently, only 438.65 metric tons of sales were registered as completed sales during this reporting period.

[4] Farm2Go is currently being implemented in Philippines, Mozambique, Rwanda and Bangladesh.

[5] WFP, October 2024. WFP's digital solution to improve smallholder farmers' livelihoods.

[6] The Changing Live Transformation Fund (CLTF) is a WFP's internal funding mechanism which seeks to scale WFP's ability to support national governments efforts to achieve the SDGs, through transformative, catalytic and sustainable interventions.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

[7] Outcome Indicator 1.3.31 related to the percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops will be reported in upcoming period as HGSF has not initiated.

[8] Indicator A.1.8, which tracks the number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks is not reported for this period as no modalities were implemented.

[9] Indicators related to Climate resilience capacity score have no 2024 follow-up value to report since the values collected this year are considered as baseline.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The World Bank Group. 2020. Closing Gender Gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources. 2018. Third National Communication on Climate Change Nicaragua.

[2] Evaluation of WFP's 2017 Environmental Policy. Centralized evaluation report. November 2024

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	100,362	97,826	97%
	female	100,638	94,263	94%
	total	201,000	192,089	96%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	370	0	-
	female	376	0	-
	total	746	0	-
24-59 months	male	17,106	3,684	22%
	female	17,118	3,540	21%
	total	34,224	7,224	21%
5-11 years	male	65,816	90,914	138%
	female	65,844	87,358	133%
	total	131,660	178,272	135%
12-17 years	male	10,128	1,768	17%
	female	10,152	1,707	17%
	total	20,280	3,475	17%
18-59 years	male	5,937	1,112	19%
	female	6,110	1,410	23%
	total	12,047	2,522	21%
60+ years	male	1,005	348	35%
	female	1,038	248	24%
	total	2,043	596	29%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	201,000	192,089	96%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	615	0	0%
School based programmes	200,000	188,964	94%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	385	3,124	811%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	5,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	22	50	222%
Maize	0	80	-
Rations	12	0	0%
Rice	51	84	164%
Vegetable Oil	6	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	263	288	109%
Maize	411	435	106%
Rice	365	376	103%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	90,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues

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 01: Crisis-affected populations receive humanitarian assistance including through shock responsive social protection programmes that meets their food, nutrition and other essential needs: (Tier 1)

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 (on-site)	Female Male Total		15,391 16,019 31,410
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 Male Total	10,130 9,870 20,000	
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 Male Total	2,531 2,469 5,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	91	214
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	90,000	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues

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 01: Crisis-affected populations receive humanitarian assistance including through shock responsive social protection programmes that meets their food, nutrition and other essential needs: (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	33.3	49

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	11	11
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CSP Output 02: Populations exposed to crises actively engage in and benefit from inclusive integrated risk management and emergency response systems: (Tier 2 & 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	308,280	308,275

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95.03	≥97.39	≥95			Secondary data
	Male	94.1	≥96.44	≥95			Secondary data
	Overall	94.55	≥96.9	≥95			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience

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

CSP Output 03: Girls, boys and adolescents receive a nutritious meal with locally produced and culturally acceptable foods which improves their access to healthy and diverse foods, contributing to their educational development and improved eating habits: (Tier 1)

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	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	81,000	87,358
			Male	81,000	90,913
			Total	162,000	178,271
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	9,000	1,702
			Male	9,000	1,767
			Total	18,000	3,469
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,040	1,098.45

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience

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

CSP Output 03: Girls, boys and adolescents receive a nutritious meal with locally produced and culturally acceptable foods which improves their access to healthy and diverse foods, contributing to their educational development and improved eating habits: (Tier 1)

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	2,370	2,371
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	88

CSP Output 04: Girls, boys, adolescents and their families benefit from a strengthened national school feeding programme adapted to climate change, as well as other social protection programmes, delivered through a life-cycle approach that improve food security and nutrition: (Tier 2 & 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	1	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	500,000	182,447

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PINE-MINED - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - 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	1	≥1	≥1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥1	≥1			WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	87.15	≥91.59	≥85			Secondary data
	Male	86.19	≥90.59	≥85			Secondary data
	Overall	86.66	≥91.08	≥85			Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	89	≥93.81	≥90			Secondary data
	Male	86	≥90.65	≥86.99			Secondary data
	Overall	87	≥91.7	≥88			Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95.03	≥97.39	≥95			Secondary data
	Male	94.1	≥96.44	≥95			Secondary data
	Overall	94.55	≥96.9	≥95			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner

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: Smallholder farmers and key food systems stakeholders benefit from sustainable practices and tools related to risk management which increase their adaptive capacities and strengthen their resilience, with a focus on nutrition-sensitive approaches for promoting healthy diets: (Tier 1)

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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	312	
			Male	303	
			Total	615	

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 06: Organized smallholder farmers and actors in food value chains, especially women, enhance their capacities and resources in order to increase productivity to improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner: (Tier 1 & 2)

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	196	1,663
			Male	189	1,461
			Total	385	3,124

Other Output

Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner

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: Smallholder farmers and key food systems stakeholders benefit from sustainable practices and tools related to risk management which increase their adaptive capacities and strengthen their resilience, with a focus on nutrition-sensitive approaches for promoting healthy diets: (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	938	552
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	150	0
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	100	50

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	500	535
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 06: Organized smallholder farmers and actors in food value chains, especially women, enhance their capacities and resources in order to increase productivity to improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner: (Tier 1 & 2)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	300	218
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	160	170
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	167	62
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14	14
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	4,000	6,846
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	4,000	4,806
F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23	23

F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	35
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	120

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	=0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	57	≥45	≥55			WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	43	≥55	≥45			WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	718,374.45	≥614,447.96	≥1,472,215			WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	718,374.45	≥614,447.96	≥1,472,215			WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	438.65	=268.63	≥1,600			WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	438.65	≥268.63	≥1,600			WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 08: National institutions and United Nations entities benefit from a high quality operational service that enables them to carry out their interventions and provide timely assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises, including support that strengthens their capacities, where appropriate: (Tier 3)						
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	2	2	

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SNU Agencies - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	≥100	≥100			WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	4	≥15	≥4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥15	≥4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥15	≥4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	55	≥60	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	≥60	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	≥60	≥50			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - 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	Female	82.89	≥100	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.94	≥100	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.55	≥100	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	88.2	≥100	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	87.3	≥100	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥100	≥90			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	72.1	≥100	≥78			WFP survey
	Male	78.3	≥100	≥78			WFP survey
	Overall	77	≥100	≥78			WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing			WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmer - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.89	≥80	≥55			WFP survey
	Male	51.76	≥80	≥55			WFP survey
	Overall	53.45	≥80	≥55			WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥70	64.29		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	4	≥9	≥4			WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	99.1	≥100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	≥100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.2	≥100	=100			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP Nicaragua

School feeding programme reaches remote and impoverished areas of the Dry Corridor in Nicaragua.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

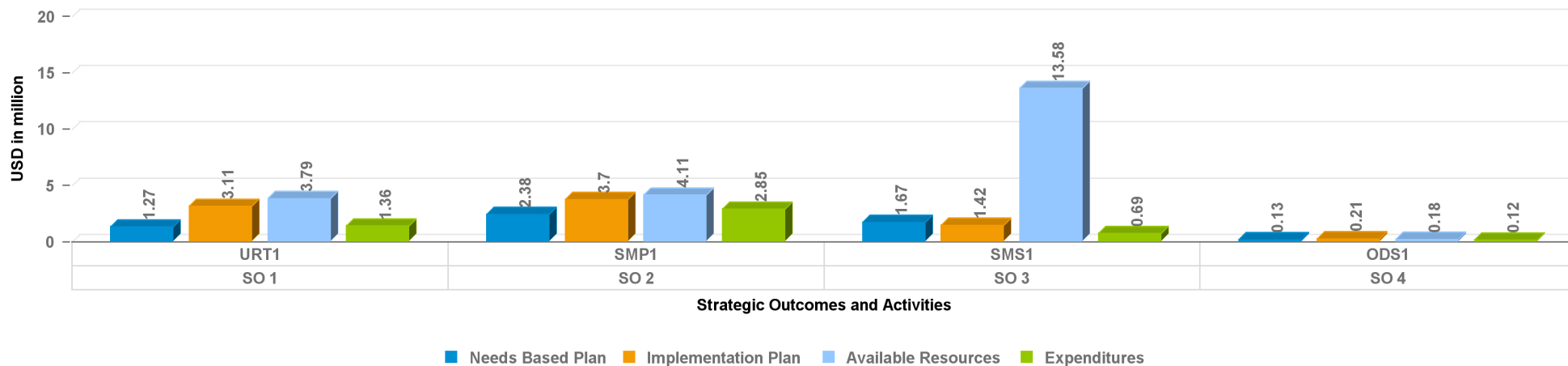
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	
SO 2	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	
SO 3	Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	
SO 4	National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience
SO 3	SMS1	Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner
SO 4	ODS1	Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	Non Activity Specific	0	0	281,690	0
	Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues	1,269,196	3,108,900	3,788,257	1,358,267
	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience	2,376,223	3,698,625	4,108,067	2,849,692

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner	1,669,372	1,418,227	13,583,776	689,748
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,314,791	8,225,752	21,761,791	4,897,707
17.16	National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises	125,548	212,538	178,940	119,130
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			125,548	212,538	178,940	119,130
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,005,869	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,005,869	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,440,338	8,438,290	25,946,599	5,016,837
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			655,210	710,000	2,951,361	557,998
Total Direct Costs			6,095,548	9,148,290	28,897,960	5,574,835
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			387,067	579,662	1,663,797	1,663,797
Grand Total			6,482,615	9,727,952	30,561,757	7,238,632


 Michael Hemling, Chief, CFORC

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

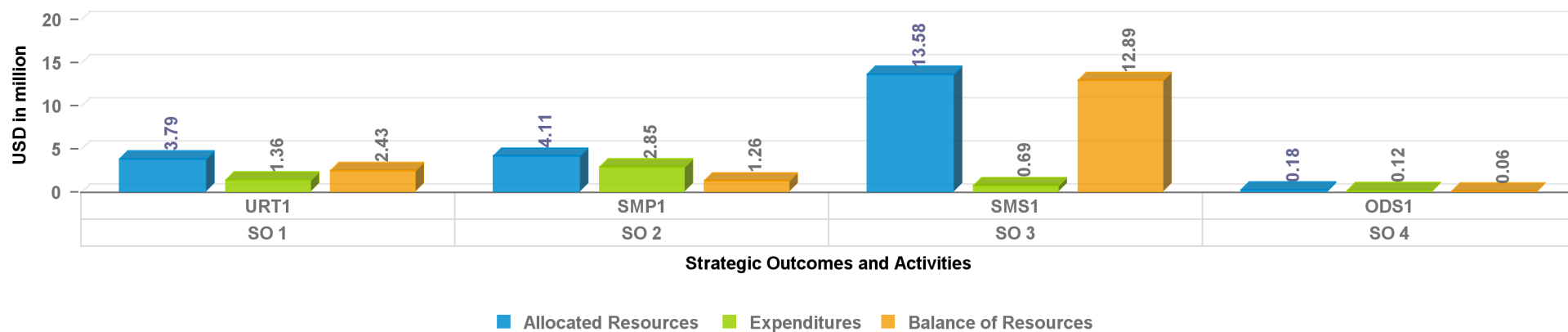
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	
SO 2	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	
SO 3	Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	
SO 4	National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience
SO 3	SMS1	Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner
SO 4	ODS1	Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues	1,269,196	3,615,018	173,239	3,788,257	1,358,267	2,429,990
	Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner	1,669,372	13,583,776	0	13,583,776	689,748	12,894,029

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

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience	2,376,223	4,108,067	0	4,108,067	2,849,692	1,258,375
		Non Activity Specific						
			0	281,690	0	281,690	0	281,690
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,314,791	21,588,552	173,239	21,761,791	4,897,707	16,864,084

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

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises	125,548	178,940	0	178,940	119,130	59,811
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			125,548	178,940	0	178,940	119,130	59,811
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,005,869	0	4,005,869	0	4,005,869
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,005,869	0	4,005,869	0	4,005,869
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,440,338	25,773,360	173,239	25,946,599	5,016,837	20,929,763
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			655,210	2,936,807	14,554	2,951,361	557,998	2,393,362
Total Direct Costs			6,095,548	28,710,167	187,793	28,897,960	5,574,835	23,323,125
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			387,067	1,663,797		1,663,797	1,663,797	0
Grand Total			6,482,615	30,373,964	187,793	30,561,757	7,238,632	23,323,125

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herling, CHIEF, CFORC
 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