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Programme

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Nicaragua

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP successfully concluded its 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), ensuring a strategic and coordinated transition to the 2024-2029 plan in line with national priorities and cooperating partners.
- WFP reached more than 199,742 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefitted over 2 million people with assets, capacity and services.

With the second lowest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Central America [1], Nicaragua has made significant progress in food security over the last decades but still faces structural challenges to meet the requirements of the people most vulnerable to food or nutrition insecurity. Low-income rural households are particularly affected, facing high poverty levels [2], and inadequate access to basic services. Recurrent climate events, combined with economic shocks, such as rising food and agricultural input costs, hinder the purchasing power of households reliant on agriculture and deeply impact their ability to access nutritious food, which further deepens existing inequalities and vulnerabilities. Between January and June 2024, the transition from El Niño to an active rainy season in Nicaragua affected agriculture at crucial planting seasons. Irregular weather- including high temperatures, severe water scarcity and excessive rainfall- created uncertainty and caused crop damage and diseases, further depleting rural households' food reserves and limited income.

2024 marked a year of transition for WFP in Nicaragua: WFP's 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) came to an end during the first half of 2024, and the Country Office operated the transition towards the 2024-2029 CSP, building on past achievements and further integrating a shared vision amongst partners. Yet, it faced a number of challenges, including its funding situation, as several multi-year projects came to an end along with the CSP. WFP also redirected its operations from the Caribbean Coast to the Dry Corridor- an area with harsh agroclimatic conditions, chronic droughts, food insecurity and poverty [3]. This transition also created opportunities for WFP to broaden its operational scope, creating avenues to gather evidence and deepen understanding of the Dry Corridor's unique challenges. Drawing on lessons learned and strong partnerships, WFP has fortified its capacity to address this critical region's needs.

Against this challenging background, during the first half of 2024, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education (MINED) to strengthen the social protection system for schoolchildren by providing school meals to nearly 190,500 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) in 2,413 schools in the Dry Corridor. In response to the increased needs posed by the effects of the El Niño phenomenon, WFP and MINED also provided an additional second hot meal during the challenging lean season to 176,000 schoolchildren (49 percent girls), serving as an important safety net during this critical period. Social protection programmes like the National School Feeding Programme play a key role in alleviating the economic food burden on households.

During this period, WFP collaborated with the National System for the Prevention, Mitigation, and Attention of Disasters (SINAPRED, for its Spanish acronym) to strengthen national disaster risk management capacities and emergency preparedness, safeguarding food security. Through this collaboration, 51 governmental institutions - three times the initial target - significantly enhanced their disaster risk management capabilities. Additionally, 373 public sector staff officials were trained, gaining advanced technical knowledge and skills. Over 2 million individuals participated in emergency preparedness activities, which included two national multi-hazard simulations led by SINAPRED, and the strengthening of 8 key policies and components of national preparedness plans for natural hazards, collectively improving the nation's emergency readiness.

WFP adopted a holistic approach to support 3,700 smallholder farmers, helping them build resilience against climate shocks and improve food security. To do so, WFP enabled access to markets by leveraging WFP's food demand and establishing commercial links with other formal buyers. In the first half of 2024, farmers established more than twice the number of planned commercial contracts and over 75 percent of WFP's food purchases was sourced from smallholder farmers, further enhancing the organization's competitiveness, and incentivizing local economies. Furthermore, WFP promoted women's economic inclusion and empowerment through training, professional development and the creation of micro-food enterprises supported by female saving groups. Notably, women accounted for 48 percent of formal and decision-making roles in smallholder farmer's organizations, helping to bridge gender gaps in a traditionally male-led sector.

All of this was possible thanks to the support and trust of the international community, as well as the invaluable support of multiple private stakeholders and collaboration with national partners. As WFP embarks on its 2024-2029 CSP, it will continue to support people most in need, strengthen food systems, and enhance climate resilience and social protection through strategic partnerships.

199,742

Total beneficiaries in 2024



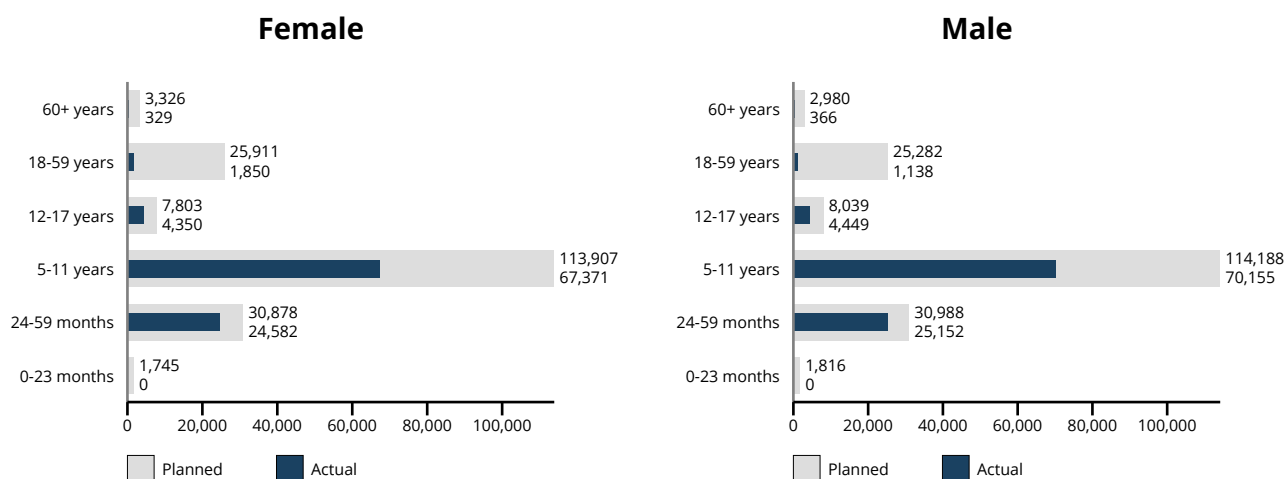
49%
female



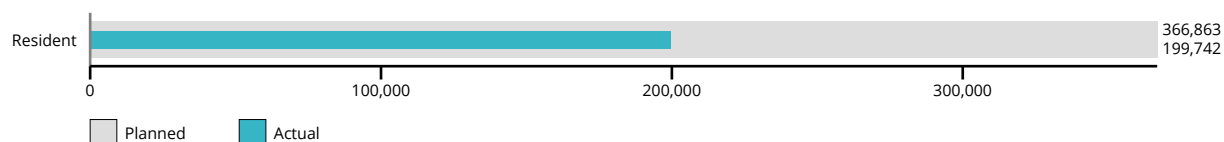
51%
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 20,474 (56% Female, 44% Male)

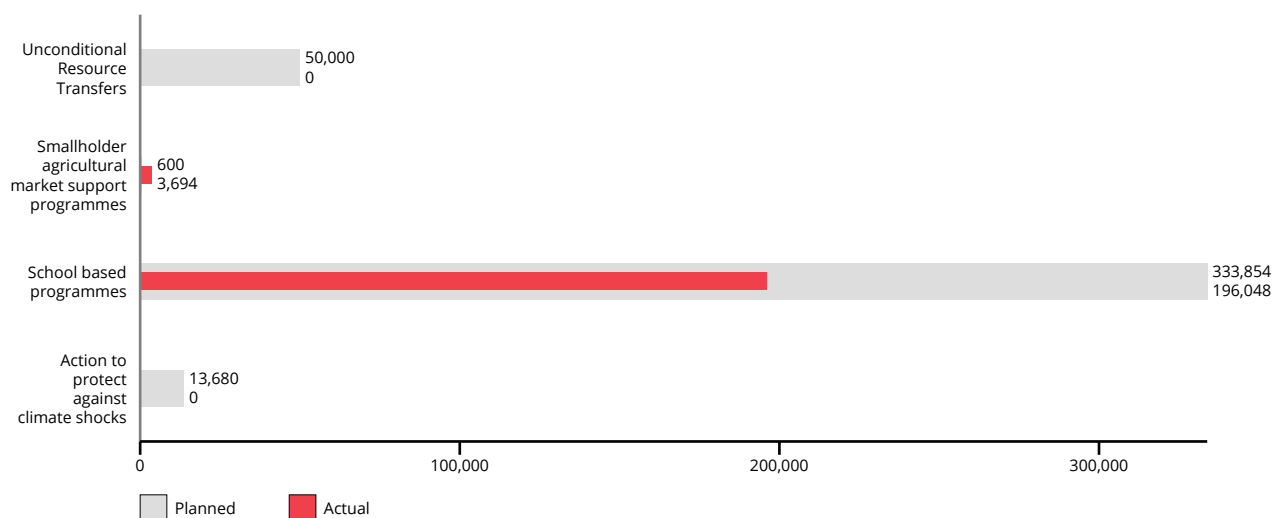
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



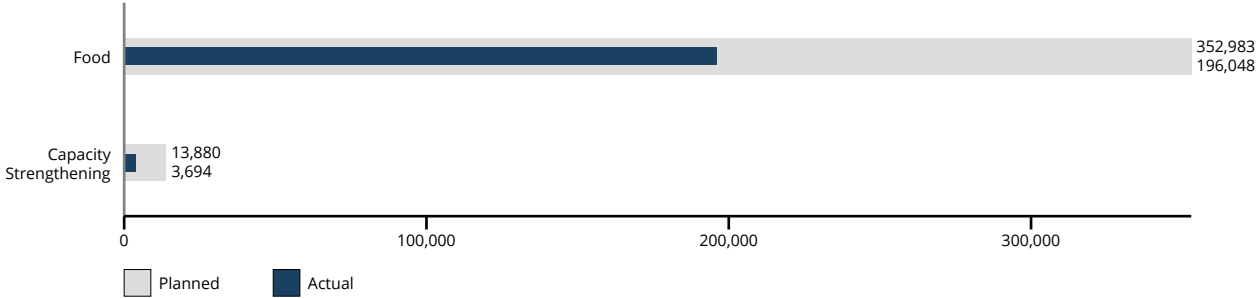
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



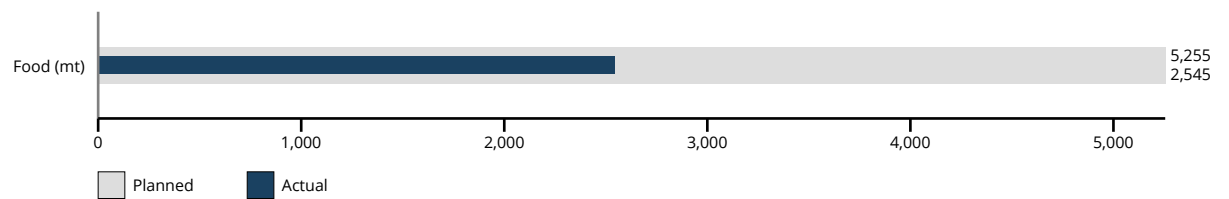
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



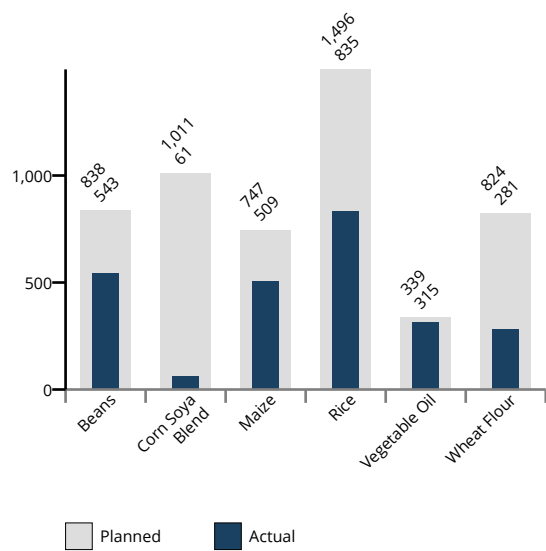
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Operational context



Following three consecutive years of moderate yet sustained growth from 2021 to 2023, this steady trend was projected to continue in 2024, despite multiple shocks experienced over the last 6 years. Yet, while inflation had gradually declined from 9.9 percent in 2023 to 4.8 percent by mid-2024 [1], the cost of the monthly basic food basket

remained prohibitively high, reaching a record USD 416 [2] in mid-2024. This increase disproportionately affects 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, despite a relatively stable fiscal and monetary environment, partly aided by the zero percent-exchange-rate implemented early in the year, and positive economic projections for 2024 [3], minimum wage stagnation - especially in sectors like agriculture - continued to constrain purchasing power. The monthly minimum salary for agricultural workers, the main livelihood for 73 percent of the population of Nicaragua who lives in rural areas [4], remained at USD 157 per month [5], covering only a third of the value of the monthly basic basket [6].

While remittances, which accounted for 28 percent of GDP in 2023 [7], helped bolster private consumption, migration, driven by both economic necessity and climate-related disruptions, had 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, negatively impacts food systems and development opportunities. Ranked 20th in the 2024 World Risk Index, 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 [8], 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 the second rainy season generated intense rains, leading to a surge in crop diseases, threatening households most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.

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. These systemic 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 2024 remained cautiously optimistic, positive growth will be accelerated upon continued easing of international price pressures and favourable climatic conditions for agricultural production [9]. Addressing vulnerabilities in the Dry Corridor and supporting crisis-affected population 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. Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 focused on providing food assistance to meet the nutritional needs of populations affected by shocks. Strategic Outcome 2 enhanced the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, particularly schoolchildren, through interventions aligned with national programmes, particularly school feeding. Strategic Outcome 3, strengthened community resilience by equipping smallholder farmers with capacity strengthening support, targeting crisis-prone areas. Additionally, Strategic Outcome 4 emphasized approaches that challenge and reshape gender norms to enhance food security systems.

Advancing SDG 17, Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5 focused on bolstering the capacity of national institutions to address food and nutrition insecurity. This included capacity-strengthening efforts for government institutions, the provision of evidence-based analyses and the provision of services for government partners and other humanitarian stakeholders.

As the 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) concluded, WFP leveraged lessons learned, expanded partnerships and initiated the implementation of its 2024-2029 CSP. WFP engaged in extensive consultations with a broad range of stakeholders, including government institutions, international agencies, international community, and local partners to ensure alignment with national and global development priorities.

Risk management

The first half of the year posed strategic and operational challenges as the organization adapted to shifting national and geographic priorities. Key adjustments included transitioning school feeding programmes from the Caribbean Coast to the Dry Corridor. A complex funding outlook continued to be a marked risk to the organization's capacity to deliver food assistance. The funding challenges stem from declining international development cooperation, shifting global priorities, and the conclusion of major multi-year projects.

Additionally, the country office remained vigilant to external risks, including economic pressures and adverse climatic events, that could further complicate the operating environment. In particular, adverse climate conditions pose threats of agricultural damage, flooding, and landslides, likely increasing food insecurity levels.

To mitigate these risks, the organization has implemented a series of strategies. These include revising its resource mobilization and procurement strategy, diversifying its funding portfolio, enhancing communication with institutional partners, and advocating for increased support.

To mitigate operational risks, the organization has demonstrated swift adaptability and flexibility, redirecting its activities as necessary. Key measures include revising the school feeding programme's locally sourced procurement strategy, updating agreements with suppliers and cooperating partners, and refining the current monitoring and evaluation framework. Additional strategies involve strengthening digitization efforts for data management and the systematization of monitoring protocols, as well as developing comprehensive communication plans for internal and external stakeholders, donors, and governments. Additionally, WFP Nicaragua aligned itself to the Global Assurance Plan (GAP) and established cross-functional risk identification workgroups, among others. A Strategic Workforce Plan was also introduced to strengthen the country office's staffing strategy ensuring alignment with the new requirements of the 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan.

Lessons learned

The first half of 2024 marked a transition between the 2019-2024 and the 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plans (CSPs), providing valuable opportunity to reflect on and incorporate lessons learned and evidence generated over the past years to refine WFP's work in Nicaragua.

Overall, four evaluations and seven studies were conducted over the CSP period (2019-2024), covering the main areas of the portfolio. Some of the main recommendations that were incorporated included: introducing innovations in the school meals programme and a differentiated food basket; promoting social behaviour change to improve nutrition habits; strengthening the climate resilience of smallholder farmers; designing a graduation plan with farmer organizations; and strengthening evidence generation efforts. Furthermore, cross-cutting priorities, including gender-sensitive programming, remain central. Successful initiatives like women's savings groups highlighted the need for continued support, while partnerships with smallholder farmers' and its organizations proved critical for resilience, market access, and approaches that transform gender norms within agricultural spaces.

Finally, a key lesson learned was the importance of adopting a collaborative approach for the development of the new CSP to ensure alignment with national priorities and the country's needs. Involving government counterparts, partners, and stakeholders at every stage fostered a comprehensive, shared vision for achieving Zero Hunger.

Country office story

Transforming Challenges into Triumph



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From her flourished vegetable garden, a smallholder farmer proudly shares the fruits of her labour

Timotea Perez Muñoz, a resident of the Rio Arriba Community in the Municipality of San Lucas in Madriz department, Nicaragua, overcame a life of limited opportunities to transform her circumstances.

Growing up in a humble family during the 1980s and 1990s, Timotea was unable to complete her primary education due to economic hardships. Today, she lives with her husband and ten-year-old son, nurturing dreams for his future to become a doctor or an agronomist —opportunities she never had. Despite these obstacles, she devoted herself to her family as a homemaker. Timotea and her husband relied on cultivating beans and corn on a small, rented plot of land. Their livelihood depended entirely on the blessings of the land, with water access often scarce and requiring great effort to collect from distant sources, especially during the dry season.

A Turning Point

Timotea's life took a transformative turn in 2022 when she joined a smallholder farmers' organization as part of the "Climate Resilience of Rural Households in the Dry Corridor" project implemented by WFP. Before she had never joined any organization or had taken any community leadership. Always interested in gardening but limited by resources, she began attending workshops on "Bio-Intensive Gardening and Food Security." The initiative provided seeds, tools, and training to help community members create sustainable family gardens.

Building Success, One Step at a Time

With dedication, she built a 32-square-meter garden, protected it from chickens using sorghum stalks, and diligently nurtured her plants. Technical assistance improved her methods, and additional resources, such as mesh for protection and a micro-irrigation system, significantly enhanced her garden's efficiency.

Timotea's garden flourished. Her production of tomatoes tripled, and she grew a variety of vegetables, including lettuce, onions, bell peppers, cilantro, carrots, squash, cucumbers, beets, and radishes. Her efforts not only provided her family and other households with a more diverse and nutritious diet, but also opened up a new source of income. For the first time, she began generating income—earning approximately C\$120-150 córdobas daily (about USD 3-4) from selling surplus produce. The Climate Resilience project also improved access to potable water for 68 community members, ending her and other family's decades-long struggle of hauling water over 300 meters daily.

In 2024, the project provided Timotea with a 3m x 6m micro-tunnel for growing seedlings and vegetables. This innovation enabled her to manage pests more effectively and produce high-quality seedlings. Selling seedlings for C\$ 3-4 córdobas (about USD 0.9), each has become another income stream, showcasing her ingenuity and hard work.

Today, she has been cultivating her bio-intensive garden for over two years. Her work has improved soil quality, increased crop yields, and created a sustainable source of food and income. With 150 meters of soil conservation structures— building barriers and dikes with her own hands —she has become a role model for her community.

Timotea reflects on her journey as a blessing, grateful for the opportunities that have lifted her family from hardship. Her journey is a powerful reminder of how determination and the right support can lead to profound transformation. She has built a more sustainable livelihood, proving that with resilience and the right tools, challenges can be turned into success stories.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023



WFP contributed to the **national school feeding programme** delivering 21 million **meals** to 190,413 children



WFP **rehabilitated infrastructure** in 3 public schools, in coordination with the Ministry of Education

Strategic Outcome 1 aims to address food insecurity in Nicaragua by ensuring that vulnerable populations, particularly schoolchildren, can meet their food needs. To achieve this, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education, to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (PINE-MINED, for its Spanish acronym) - the country's largest social protection programme - and provide nutritious school meals in targeted areas. Through universal coverage, the programme provides hot daily school meals to 1.2 million children across the nation. WFP contributes to 15 percent of the schoolchildren included in this programme, targeting the Dry Corridor. WFP also supported the enhancement of schoolchildren's nutrition and this social protection programmes by strengthening institutional capacities, including monitoring and systematization. These initiatives collectively promote food security and advance equitable development of the groups most vulnerable to food insecurity.

At the beginning of 2024, WFP prioritized the approval of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029 and managed the transition of activities from the 2019-2024 CSP. In preparation for this transition and at the Government's request, WFP adjusted the implementation of its school feeding activities, redirecting them from the Caribbean Coast to the Dry Corridor - one of the most vulnerable regions to climate variability in the northern part of the country.

Activity 1 was effectively-resourced, enabling WFP to use existing food reserves and previously sourced resources to deliver full school feeding rations - consisting of rice, beans, corn, and oil - to nearly 190,500 schoolchildren [1] (49 percent girls) in 47 municipalities across 8 departments within Nicaragua's Dry Corridor region. Between January and June 2024, WFP supported 2,413 schools through its contributions to the PINE-MINED programme. Notably, the geographical realignment carried out during this period resulted in a restructuring of the distribution strategy delivered by WFP in partnership with MINED. Additionally, two food items previously supplied by WFP were transitioned to being provided through the Ministry's own resources [2]. As a result of the adjustment of WFP's distribution strategy, WFP distributed 2,080 metric tons of food to complement the food rations provided by MINED, representing a 34 percent reduction from the initial plan.

As the new intervention area continues to unveil its needs, WFP and MINED remain committed to collaboratively refining the distribution strategy to ensure comprehensive coverage of children's food and nutritional requirements under this robust social protection programme. Despite these adjustments, almost 21 million hot meals were provided during 88 operational school days from January to June 2024 [3]. Even with lingering high food prices experienced earlier in the year, this is an important achievement which enabled WFP and PINE-MINED to deliver daily school meals for children, who often count on this support as their only or main meal of the day.

Due to the geographical shift in WFP's school feeding activities to the Dry Corridor, data collected in 2024 on school enrolment, attendance and retention rates will inform the baseline for the 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan. As a result of the geographical shift, a comparative analysis of enrolment rates with previous years cannot be conducted, as the data belongs to two distinct geographic areas [4]. During this period, WFP-assisted schools reported an attendance rate of 88 percent and a retention rate of 95 percent. This suggests that the school feeding programme, as a social protection initiative, may serve as a significant incentive for attendance and retention in this area. This information is crucial to understand how WFP's contribution to school feeding is supporting education and nutrition in assisted communities.

Besides providing school meals, WFP conducted complementary interventions in school health and nutrition, including the elaboration of printed educational materials on food hygiene, proper handwashing practices, food and nutrition

safety and the food traffic light system, an interactive tool that classifies foods into traffic light colours based on their nutritional value. These materials, distributed in schools, contribute to promoting social and behaviour change, providing schoolchildren and their households with tools and information aimed at improving their nutrition at home as well as in schools. Additionally, tools, equipment, seeds, and vegetative materials were provided to establish 12 demonstration school gardens at educational centres. These efforts serve as an educational tool to promote healthy eating habits and enhance the nutritional value of school feeding baskets by adding supplementary foods.

Recognizing that adequate facilities are essential for enhancing school attendance and improving learning conditions, WFP, in close coordination and collaboration with the Infrastructures Department of MINED, rehabilitated 3 schools in the Dry Corridor, including 15 classrooms, 3 administrative offices, and one school water harvesting system. These improvements ensure that facilities provide students with adequate conditions, addressing local needs and student safety, while enhancing the learning environment and improving water accessibility for the preparation of school meals and other needs. Access to clean water for meal preparation and to wash hands contributes to prevent disease and malnutrition. The rehabilitation of 10 additional schools, initially planned earlier was re-scheduled to the second half of 2024.

WFP continued providing technical assistance to its partner, the Ministry of Education, by collaboratively developing an annual operational plan. This plan outlined key actions, including improving efficiency and sustainability and developing strategies to promote the adoption of improved nutritional practices. The main initiatives focused on generating evidence by systematizing key processes, systems, and resources used by PINE-MINED in the implementation of the national school feeding programme. WFP also prioritized co-developing a social and behavioural change (SBC) workshop for MINED staff with the objective of incorporating SBC strategies to promote healthier eating habits. This effort identified a key behavioural priority for future plans. To advance Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and in line with national priorities, WFP worked with MINED to strengthen Nicaragua's largest social protection initiative and to explore the introduction of a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. This initiative aims to increase the dietary diversity of school meals, currently comprised mainly of staple grains, by integrating locally sourced fresh produce and strengthening linkages between smallholder farmers and schools. Work focused on designing the piloting strategy for this new model, including mapping potential schools and produce suppliers and their individual logistic needs. WFP aims to launch the pilot in 2025 (based on funding availability).

From January to June 2024, Strategic Outcome 1 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, reflecting the integration of gender and age considerations into WFP programming. Educational materials (colouring booklets) were developed with a gender-sensitive lens to promote inclusive participation among children, parents and educators. A "Gender Data Analysis Linked to the School Feeding Program" was conducted to identify gender gaps and their causes. Monitoring indicators disaggregated by sex and age guide data-driven programme design. School enrolment and attendance data, also disaggregated by gender, are analyzed to understand challenges and develop solutions. In the remaking of three educational centres in Nicaragua's Pacific region, the renovation of restrooms and sanitation facilities was included to help retain girls in school.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender responsive social protection programmes and systems that promote food security	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



2 million people benefitted through WFP-supported **national multi-hazard simulation exercises**, led by SINAPRED



8 key policies and components of **national government programmes** strengthened to improve the country's resilience to multiple threats



3,694 **smallholder farmers** organized in cooperatives supported in **climate and economic resilience-building**



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



USD **1.1 million** invested in **food** procured from **smallholder farmers**



48 percent of **women occupying formal and leadership positions** within WFP-supported **smallholder farmers' organizations**

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supports Nicaragua's emergency preparedness, addressing its high vulnerability to external hazards. It focuses on reducing food insecurity among disaster-prone populations by strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities vulnerable to economic and climate shocks.

Between January and June 2024, two key activities contributed towards this outcome. Activity 2 focused on strengthening institutional capacities: WFP partnered with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) to reinforce the country's emergency response and preparedness systems, enabling enhanced protection for vulnerable populations. Activity 3, on the other hand, focused on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers, boosting their capacities to cope with shocks and climate events by providing targeted technical assistance.

Activity 2: Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters

In the first semester of 2024, Activity 2 was financed through multilateral allocations and contributions from the previous year. These resources helped bridge a challenging funding scenario and enabled the complete implementation of the Annual Operation Plan in partnership with SINAPRED. Although Activity 2 did not receive specific funds for capacity-building in Integrated Disaster Risk Management (DRM) during this period, funding from a multi-year headquarters trust fund, sourced from Ireland, was successfully allocated for the development of anticipatory action programmes.

WFP's collaboration over the past few years with the Directorate of Meteorology of the Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), the scientific arm of SINAPRED, contributed to strengthen its drought early warning system, generating climate data for farmers, improving the weather station networks, and establishing thresholds for activating early response measures in the event of droughts. In 2024, shifting national priorities resulted in delays in the planned provision of agroclimatic information and forecasts to smallholder farmers, as well as the development of a drought early warning system tool and a mobile application. Therefore, WFP expects to retake this plan in the upcoming period with the institutional partner SINAPRED.

Inter-agency coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations' Child Fund (UNICEF), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) enabled WFP to create a United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)-funded Anticipatory Action Framework for droughts in Nicaragua, enabling proactive resource activation when triggered. This framework supports the timely expansion of the

school feeding programme in the Dry Corridor ahead of drought impacts. As the triggers were not met in 2024, the framework was not activated [1].

Recognizing the country's vulnerability to hazards, WFP promoted disaster risk management by boosting national, departmental, and municipal actors' capacities for enhanced preparedness and resilience to shocks. Through this collaboration, the skills and knowledge of 373 government officials (33 percent women) from 51 national and municipal institutions [2] were enhanced on essential topics such as comprehensive risk management, response plan development, cartography, information management, meteorological monitoring, and food security protection for vulnerable populations. Delivered through the National Institute for Emergency Preparedness (INPAE) under SINAPRED, these trainings surpassed their initial target of reaching 15 institutions, accomplishing over three times that number, significantly broadening institutional response capacities and improving their planning for timely emergency interventions, particularly at the territorial level. Since WFP focused on the transition between CSPs, this period managed to cover only a third of the annual initial target for the number of government staff trained.

As part of its capacity-strengthening efforts, WFP supported institutional partner to develop 24 territories in enhancing their preparedness for natural hazards by developing comprehensive response plans for each. This is part of a national campaign that seeks to identify potential hazards and define emergency response at different levels, from households to national institutional level. These plans focused on high-risk disaster zones across the country. Three national plans were also developed: the 2024's Safe Rainy Season Plan, the Mombacho Volcano Response Plan, and the National Plan for the Prevention of Agroforestry and Wildfires.

WFP partnered alongside SINAPRED to enhance Nicaragua's national disaster prevention system, resulting in two national multi-hazard simulation exercises. These simulations involved an average of 2,000,000 participants (tier 2 beneficiaries) across 134 municipalities, engaging over 32 percent of the national population directly. The exercises were conducted at all levels, from national institutions to households, ensuring that communities understood emergency protocols and promoting a nationwide culture of disaster risk prevention. WFP supported the strengthening and implementation of 8 key policies and components of national government programmes [3] aimed at improving the country's resilience to multiple threats. This effort enhanced SINAPRED's institutional capacity, enabling more effective and comprehensive response to disaster situations. Finally, WFP supported SINAPRED's communication strategy by enabling it to deliver weather forecasts and climate risk information via the "Nicaragua, Beautiful and Safe" programme and SINAPRED's digital platforms; indirectly reaching approximately 80,000 people nationwide (tier 2 beneficiaries). The information targeted key sectors, including municipal and departmental authorities, as well as smallholder farmers, promoting timely dissemination. By combining digital and traditional media, the campaign effectively expanded the reach of critical information, particularly in emergencies. This approach highlighted the crucial role of communication in raising awareness and enabling preparedness during crisis situations.

During 2024, the institutional partnership with SINAPRED continued to be essential to strengthen government capacities in risk management and climate change adaptation, enhance institutional readiness for early emergency response, and safeguard the food security of vulnerable communities.

Activity 2 achieved a Gender and Age Markers score of 3, indicating areas requiring improvement. This activity is centred on building institutional capacity, with the organization's role primarily focused on advocacy efforts. Over time, WFP has systematically integrated gender and age considerations into disaster risk management. Through these efforts, institutions and public officials have been equipped with tools for gender and age analysis, enhancing a deeper understanding of the importance of such integration within the broader disaster risk management framework.

Activity 3: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events

Within Activity 3, WFP's efforts were geared towards supporting vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers, strengthening their resilience, helping them adapt to climate change and improve their food security while connecting them to markets and increasing women's participation and empowerment. WFP's actions to foster sustainable and inclusive food systems enhanced the capacities of about 3,700 farmers, 61 percent of whom were women. Organized in 31 smallholder farmers' organizations, WFP indirectly benefited 14,500 members of these organizations (tier 2 beneficiaries), with 40 percent being women, reinforcing our commitment to gender equality in agribusiness.

In early 2024, Nicaragua faced irregular weather patterns due to the transition from El Niño with high temperatures, strong winds, and sudden temperature drops, severely impacting smallholder farmers. The residual effects of the 2023 El Niño phenomenon were felt in 2024, worsening water scarcity in the Dry Corridor and delaying the start of the rainy season. In response, WFP provided climate information and water harvesting systems, established irrigation systems and promoted conservation techniques to enhance water access for agricultural households. As part of these efforts, WFP distributed water storage containers and water filters to support food preparation, consumption, and hygiene. This action also indirectly contributed to alleviate the domestic burden on women and children, who typically bear the responsibility of water collection. Additionally, water retention systems were provided alongside grey water filters to recycle and repurpose water for small vegetable crops. Furthermore, to improve health and reduce environmental

strain, WFP distributed 79 energy-efficient stoves to farming households, reducing firewood consumption by 40 percent and minimizing smoke exposure.

To manage potential risks and support households with effective coping strategies for the climate crisis, WFP also incentivized crop diversification by introducing honey, chia, and coffee and supporting processed food ventures. In addition, WFP enabled the establishment of 434 family vegetable gardens, enhancing access to fresh produce and diversifying diets with vegetables and over 5,000 fruit plants. This was combined with actions to integrate nutrition as a cross-cutting priority, providing nutritional education to 420 individuals (70 percent women).

Besides fostering resilience, a central aspect of this activity continued to be connecting farmers to markets. Leveraging its own food demand, WFP prioritized local food procurement for its school feeding activities and emergency operations. By participating in competitive processes, 3 farmer organizations were able to supply 926 metric tons (MT) of basic grains including maize and beans during the first half of 2024, with a total value of USD 1,150,000. This accounted for 75 percent of WFP local purchases in the first half of the year but was 58 percent below the target for this period, as WFP's prior school feeding and emergency food requirements shifted during the geographical realignment. While contributing towards the farmers' income opportunities, these actions also helped enhance their competitiveness and strengthen their capacities to adhere to quality standards, opening additional market opportunities. Thus, in 2024, WFP facilitated the establishment of 7 commercial contracts, three times more than planned. The enhanced capacities resulted in a third collaboration with Walmart, which enabled one smallholder farmers' organization to deliver 20 metric tons of beans [4], further integrating them into broader market networks. To unlock international market opportunities, WFP also supported a farmer organization to improve its marketing skills and enabled it to participate in international fairs, connecting its organic production beyond national and regional markets.

Moreover, institutional partnerships with the National Forestry Institute (INAFOR, for its Spanish acronym) and Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative, and Associative Economy (MEFCCA, for its Spanish acronym) supported the engagement of smallholder farmers' organizations in reforestation efforts, provided technical assistance, and enhanced food processing and marketing through municipal fairs while bolstering local economic opportunities.

WFP remained committed to promoting women's participation and implementing actions that address and transform unequal gender relations in rural areas. In coordination with smallholder farmers' organizations, WFP carried out comprehensive soft skills training for 61 women under a train-the-trainers model, resulting in 950 additional women being trained in rural communities. Notable progress was observed in gender parity, with 48 percent of women occupying formal and leadership positions within farmers' organizations [4]. In partnership with the non-governmental organization Children Believe, WFP also strengthened the capacities of women by providing training and introducing savings groups based on the Village Savings and Loans (VSL) methodology. Data retrieved from WFP's sub-offices indicate this initiative empowered economically 51 women across six groups to improve their savings, collectively accumulating approximately USD 4,660 [5] which was used to fund small-scale improvements in housing and small food enterprises, fostering women's economic autonomy and enhancing their living standards. A parallel economic support plan promoted by WFP facilitated access to technical and professional studies for 90 young women, covering essential costs and enabling them to pursue fields like agricultural engineering, veterinary medicine, and rural development, further strengthening their prospects and capacities. Tackling social norms and structural barriers from different fronts, WFP's comprehensive women's economic empowerment strategy contributed to boost leadership, self-confidence and economic autonomy in women, while making their voices heard in decision-making roles.

As three multi-year projects came to an end during this period, WFP established a graduation and sustainability strategy for the supported farmers' organizations. This strategy assessed their administrative, financial, commercial and productive capacities, evaluating progress made over the past years with support from WFP. Based on the findings, the organizations were categorized into four groups, providing recommendations on the type and extent of assistance required. Overall, 26 organizations were evaluated; two were identified as advanced for potential graduation, while 11 demonstrated strong progress. For these organizations, WFP will provide targeted follow-up support to help them progress to the next stage and achieve graduation. These evaluations provided crucial information for the development of the 2024-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). As WFP transitioned between CSPs, it prioritized incorporating fully developed organizations that have reached financial sustainability into its roster of suppliers, while pursuing its efforts to enhance market access for less mature organizations, fostering their growth and development.

This period, marked by the closing phase of the 2019-2024 CSP, underscored the importance of tools like FORMA (Farmer Organization Readiness and Maturity Assessment), that enables WFP to assess the capacities of organizations, to monitor progress towards enhancing productivity and competitiveness. Additional takeaways include the potential of promoting women's active roles in leadership and decision-making and leveraging revolving funds for sustainable investments. Through its support to smallholder farmers, WFP has adopted an integrated approach that strengthens the food security of farming households while serving as a productive social protection mechanism. These strategies offer a replicable model for enhancing the resilience of rural communities against climate change while fostering long-term sustainability.

Notable progress was observed in food security indicators among assisted farmers' households. WFP monitoring data collected under an intervention that targeted 3,150 farmers in the Dry Corridor [6] revealed that 6 percent more households reported acceptable food consumption [7] at the end of the project. Furthermore, households experiencing poor consumption saw a reduction of 3 percent, while farmer households' food-related coping strategies dropped by half. Results in the last stretch of 2024 showed a slight decline compared to 2023, with 1 percent fewer households reporting acceptable consumption. A result likely influenced by the residual effects of El Niño phenomenon and escalating national food basket costs.

Despite significant achievements, the project revealed that some households continued to rely, though to a lesser extent, on negative livelihood coping strategies, such as cutting education and health expenditures, depleting savings, or incurring debt. Although families managed to meet their immediate food needs, these measures heightened their economic vulnerability. This underscores the need to integrate income diversification activities into programming to sustain food security and reduce economic stress.

Innovation

WFP dedicated efforts to enhance its internal capacities to integrate innovation strategies across all CSP activities and to promote an innovative mindset, collaboration, and intrapreneurship. WFP organized a workshop with multi-functional leaders of the country office, focusing on identifying and supporting innovative actions that can yield measurable positive impacts, either by enabling WFP to work more efficiently or by delivering more effective outcomes for the people we assist.

Teams were equipped with skills and tools that help them develop and implement innovative solutions that address specific challenges. For instance, later on, the Farm2Go digital platform was introduced as a potential digital tool to enhance market access and supply chain efficiency for smallholder farmers.

Activity 3 obtained a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Through this activity, WFP has integrated gender and age considerations into all its actions, ensuring these factors are central to planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Annual operational plans with smallholder farmers' organizations address gender inequalities and set clear goals for equitable participation. Efforts to raise awareness at all community levels, including within farmers' organizations and leadership structures, engage both men and women to encourage inclusive participation and shared decision-making. This approach enhances women's access to training, resources, credit, and technical education, empowering them to participate more actively and make decisions, thereby strengthening their role in society and the economy.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023



WFP conducted a systematisation process to promote **gender participation** among farmers in resilience-building initiatives within the Dry Corridor.



WFP initiated the development of an **SBC Action Plan**, focusing on embedding **nutrition and gender-sensitive approaches** across all programmatic areas.

In 2024, WFP's Strategic Outcome (SO) 3 focused on enhancing knowledge, evidence, and awareness to promote equitable gender relations and support food and nutrition security. During this transition period, WFP started preparing to shift its approach from a standalone gender SO in the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to the inclusion of gender as a cross-cutting element across the portfolio in the new CSP for 2024-2029. As part of this transition and due to critically low funding for this activity, WFP did not provide capacity-strengthening training to government institutions in 2024; therefore focus was steered on strengthening internal capacities and laying the foundation for the implementation of the new CSP. WFP's 2024-2029 CSP will integrate innovative Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) methodologies targeting negative practices related to nutrition and gender, aligning with multiple cross-cutting outcomes. A dedicated SBC Action Plan will be guiding these efforts across the new CSP's priority areas, addressing specific barriers and motivators to promote sustainable behaviour change at individual, family, and community levels.

To support internal learning and generate evidence on effective measures for overcoming social and economic barriers faced by smallholder farmers —particularly women, youth and indigenous communities in the Dry Corridor- WFP conducted a systematisation process. This involved analyzing and synthesising targeted support actions [1] that enhance resilience and improve access to climate and economic activities.

Through this process, WFP identified four key actions: income diversification, efficient production and use of resources, improved access to services, and empowering women. These actions significantly enhance the targeted group's access to resilience-building assets and resources, thereby safeguarding food security.

Under income diversification, the systematization's process recommended fostering the establishment of micro-enterprises, financial education, crop diversification to reduce the dependency on traditional agricultural cycles, and the establishment of sustainable vegetable gardens with self-consumption and commercialization objectives. Under efficient production and resource use, suggestions involved expanding the provision of water-harvesting assets, irrigation systems and wood-efficient cooking technologies, in addition to fostering spaces where women farmers can exchange successful practices and productive models. Under access to services, recommendations included fostering financial inclusion, enhancing women farmers' access to markets and exploring structural solutions for the Dry Corridor's water scarcity. Finally, regarding women's empowerment, the process recommended promoting education, shared domestic labour, associativity among women farmers and the establishment of gender committees within farmers' organizations.

The results of the systematization were shared among smallholder farmers' organizations supporting decision-making at organizational level and promoting the continuation of these actions. Furthermore, WFP conducted a workshop with 11 smallholder farmers' organizations, engaging 35 farmers, 48 percent of whom were women, alongside farmer's organizations directives and technical members. Led by WFP's gender expert, the workshop aimed to deepen discussions on the systematization's results and strengthen the ability of WFP's and farmer organizations' technical teams to conduct gender analyses and implement gender-sensitive interventions.

WFP also dedicated efforts to enhance its internal capacities to integrate gender-sensitive strategies across all CSP activities and promote safe, inclusive, and transparent programming. Thus, a capacity-building plan for 2024 was developed. This initiative targeted WFP's technical staff members and staff from smallholder farmers' organizations supported by Strategic Outcome 2. Training sessions were conducted on key themes such as Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender Policies as Instruments for Promoting Gender Equality conducted with the Jinotega and Ocotal sub-offices.

Strategic Objective 3 obtained a Gender and Age Marker of 4, due to its strong focus on transforming gender dynamics. It generated evidence on affirmative actions that support women's economic empowerment in the Dry Corridor,

facilitating information that strengthened WFP's programmatic activities across its portfolio. Furthermore, the systematized targeted actions identified by WFP provided clear evidence that empowering women strengthens household resilience to food insecurity by improving access to goods and services, increasing income generation capacity, and enhancing decision-making power. In addition, WFP integrated gender analysis into its activities, enabling the organization to tailor its assistance to the needs of women and youth.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



176,00 schoolchildren received **nutritious meals** during a slow-onset crisis



10.5 millions of **supplementary school rations** were provided during lean season

Damages to livelihoods, infrastructure and agricultural production make affected populations particularly vulnerable to food insecurity during critical periods. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports crisis-affected populations to ensure they have access to nutritious food during and after emergencies.

In the first half of 2024, below-average rainfall and the residual effects of the 2023 El Niño phenomenon exacerbated water scarcity in drought-prone regions like the Dry Corridor. These conditions delayed the onset of the rainy season and disrupted the first production cycle, resulting in diminished harvests that threatened food reserves and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. With many households reliant on subsistence farming, these conditions intensified the stress on already limited household economic resources.

Despite these pressing needs, this activity was critically underfunded in the first half of 2024. WFP did not receive any contributions during this period but was able to respond to additional needs by using funding carried over from previous years. Considering this limitation, WFP prioritized food assistance through regular school feeding activities, and complemented the children’s regular school meal with a supplementary ration during the critical lean season, a 3-4 month period between harvest cycles where food reserves, labour opportunities, and income generation are at their lowest.

In coordination with MINED, WFP delivered an additional supplementary meal to 176,000 children (of whom 49 percent were girls) through the school feeding programme, which serves as the largest shock-responsive social protection programme in Nicaragua for a 60-day period of enhanced needs during the lean season. These supplementary rations, combined with regular school meals, covered 45 to 62 percent of the children’s daily food requirements. Funding constraints under this activity, prevented WFP from providing a larger ration resulting in the distribution of 464 metric tons of food - 27 percent less than planned for the first half of 2024. Despite this, 20 percent more schools were reached.

Strategic Outcome 4 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4 by developing standard operating procedures for emergency response that prioritized gender considerations. Emergency response activities contribute to breaking down barriers to gender inequality by designing programmes informed by community consultations conducted in collaboration with national institutions. WFP continued to collect information on assisted populations disaggregated by sex and age to inform programming.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks and strengthen institutional capacities for effective response	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



4 United Nations Agencies and 1 Development Agency hosted in the Humanitarian Hub



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

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP advances Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by utilizing its supply chain expertise and administrative capabilities to support national institutions and other United Nations agencies in delivering assistance to populations in need.

The Caribbean Coast, a region highly vulnerable to hurricanes and recurrent extreme weather events, is home to a population that faces significant challenges, including widespread poverty, limited access to basic services, and inadequate infrastructure. In this context, WFP provided office and storage rental services in its Humanitarian Hub in Bilwi to United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Population’s Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency (LUXDEV). Launched in 2022, the Humanitarian Hub enabled these agencies to provide assistance to populations in remote and hard-to-reach areas of Nicaragua’s Caribbean Coast by leveraging WFP’s field presence and its extensive experience operating in this region.

Towards the end of the reporting period, the demand started decreasing as a few partners re-directed some of their activities to other geographical areas. Nonetheless, agencies hosted in the Humanitarian Hub expressed a 100 percent satisfaction rate with the services provided by WFP.

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Achieving gender equality is crucial for transforming food systems, as women play essential roles in agriculture, caring responsibilities, employment, and entrepreneurship. Worldwide, food systems employ 36 percent of women and 38 percent of men [1]. However, 27 percent of women face food insecurity compared to 25 percent of men, resulting in 47.8 million more women being affected. In Central America, the disparity widens, with 31 percent of women facing food insecurity compared to 25 percent of men [2].

Nicaragua still faces significant challenges in achieving gender equality despite notable progress in closing the gender gap over the past decade in certain areas, such as women's participation in political posts [3]. Yet, in rural areas, women experience limited access to resources such as land, loans, education, and participation in decision-making. These barriers undermine their ability to engage in agricultural production, secure well-paid employment, diversify economic activities, and enhance their agency, ultimately affecting household and community food security.

Closing gender gaps is crucial for achieving Nicaragua's gender-related SDG commitments, making gender equality a central pillar of WFP's work. To this end, in early 2024, WFP started working on a Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) action plan, aiming to identify interventions addressing harmful gender and nutrition practices while aligning with diverse cross-cutting outcomes.

School meals have proven to be a game-changer when it comes to reducing the gender inequality gap. They give households in vulnerable conditions a powerful incentive to send and keep their children in school. For this reason, Nicaragua's largest national social protection initiative, the School Feeding programme, plays a pivotal role in closing gender gaps.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP strengthened the capacities of women in local food systems and contributed to their economic empowerment through leadership training, access to agricultural inputs and assets, and the establishment of economic ventures. Women in smallholder farming organizations reported increased self-confidence, improved gender relations, and greater participation in decision-making. Knowledge assessments showed significant progress, increasing from 1.77 to 2.71 on a 3-point scale [5]. Promoting women producers' participation was paramount to their engagement in decision-making spaces. WFP reports women now hold more management and formal roles in smallholder farmers' organizations, with 48 percent occupying leadership and formal positions within the organizations [6]. 90 young women benefited from technical and professional studies, WFP covered essential costs and enabled them to pursue fields like agricultural engineering, veterinary medicine, and rural development, further strengthening their prospects and capacities.

Additionally, WFP supported 14 smallholder farmers' organizations in fostering a more inclusive environment for women by developing gender strategies. These efforts included addressing gender stereotypes and conducting sensitization training sessions involving directors, women farmers, their male partners, and households to tackle gender imbalances. Mainstreaming gender within farmers' groups is essential to challenging stereotypes and closing gender gaps in agriculture. WFP's technical assistance provided to develop these strategies included conducting a comprehensive gender assessment, developing actionable, strategic objectives, building consensus with stakeholders, establishing action plans and monitoring. In addition, WFP collaborated with smallholder farmers' organizations to jointly assess their capacity to address gender equality issues. This process involved preparing a "Checklist for Gender Policies Review," which serves as a practical guide for organizations. The checklist identifies the essential conditions an organization must meet to develop effective gender policies, fostering inclusivity and equitable practices.

Recognizing the crucial role of women in emergency preparedness, WFP also contributed to incorporating a gender lens into its work with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED). This included the creation of communication materials aimed at integrating gender-sensitive approaches into the national campaign, "Nicaragua, Beautiful and Safe". Under the theme "The Leading Role of Women in Risk Reduction," promoting greater awareness of their engagement in disaster risk reduction efforts. The national campaign indirectly reached 108,238

women.

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

In the first half of 2024, WFP implemented a wide range of activities and mechanisms to uphold its principles of protection and accountability to affected populations, guaranteeing safe, dignified and informed access to assistance.

Significant efforts were put into the development of a community feedback mechanism (CFM) that is accessible to assisted populations across its operations. Based on three key accountability principles: transparency, equal access to all individuals and non-discrimination, this mechanism establishes a two-way communication between beneficiaries and WFP. People assisted by WFP and its partners can express concerns, file complaints and provide feedback and suggestions for improvements through this mechanism, allowing WFP to swiftly address identified issues. Information collected through the CFM also serves to inform programmatic implementation, ensuring that interventions are responding to people's needs in a timely manner.

In order to establish a CFM, WFP developed a functional route. It first underwent consultative processes with community members to identify the communication channels that are most accessible to beneficiaries. As a result, WFP identified a few feedback and reporting mechanisms, including a hotline, suggestion boxes, and a dedicated email address. WFP then put together a multidisciplinary team to lead the development of the mechanism, ensuring representation across relevant internal functional units. This team developed standard operational procedures and categories to classify reports filed by beneficiaries. The next step was selecting the adequate software to lodge, track and manage the CFM. Lastly, the CFM was socialized internally and externally, and it will be officially launched in 2025.

During the current reporting period, WFP continued to adopt participatory and consultative approaches in its activities with smallholder farmers. It worked with 31 smallholder farmers' organizations to jointly build, implement and assess the progress of operational plans that determined the yearly activities, based on people's needs and preferences. This process supported transparency and accountability and strengthened farmers' organizations' governance and administrative capacities.

During the first half of 2024, WFP also supported smallholder farmers' organizations in ensuring compliance with national regulations for organizations that receive external funding. By working with them to ensure that their legal framework, membership information and other key data were up to date, WFP contributed to build important capacities that are relevant to the sustainability of farmers' organizations beyond WFP's assistance. This, in turn, contributed to provide smallholder farmers with access to crucial services provided by farmers' organizations, including access to credit, bulk procurement of agricultural inputs, and commercialization of production.

To enable safe and dignified access to assistance, WFP ensured that regular and emergency activities were held at safe times and in places close to assisted communities and schools, reducing the need for women, men and children to travel long distances or face potential risks. Households received broad information on the assistance, including its use, nutritional benefits and consumption guidance. This information was disseminated through posters displayed in schools, communities, and smallholder farmers' organizations to maintain accountability to the assisted population.

Moreover, a significant step toward addressing social and economic barriers was the proposal on targeted support measures [1], which contributed to strengthening climate and economic resilience, with a strong focus on ensuring equitable opportunities. The study sought to better understand the challenges preventing different groups—such as women, young people, and Indigenous communities—from fully engaging in economic activities. The findings were shared with smallholder farmers, facilitating discussions on ways to overcome these barriers and enhance participation in resilient livelihoods.

As part of WFP's protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP developed an action plan to raise awareness on PSEA and sexual harassment. Actions implemented within this plan included an all-staff workshop on both policies, covering how to report cases and WFP available corporate tools, as well as a workshop for 40 staff members of assisted smallholder farmers' organizations. These workshops delivered key messages on WFP's zero tolerance towards sexual abuse and harassment not only across its staff, but to technical staff in its main partner organizations.

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 is a disaster-prone country, ranking 49th on the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index, out of a total of 180 countries; and 147th out of 189 countries on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index, reflecting significant gaps in climate adaptation and resilience, disaster preparedness, and risk management. It faces various environmental issues such as soil degradation, deforestation, water scarcity, and the loss of ecosystem services, all exacerbated by climate change including high climate variability and sudden and slow onset extreme events. According to the Fifth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report, out of its 156 municipalities, 21 are threatened by hurricanes, 48 by drought and 9 by rising sea levels [1]. These issues negatively impact livelihoods, food security and nutrition, particularly of smallholder farmers and rural households (40 percent of the populations), most of whom depend on rain-fed agriculture. These vulnerabilities are further intensified when farmers adopt poor farming practices and have low adaptive capacity and weak market linkages.

WFP seeks to respond to the sudden and slow onset shocks and structural challenges to promote long-term sustainable solutions to food insecurity, with a strong climatic and resilience-building approach in its portfolio. This includes promoting nature-based solutions such as reforestation, natural regeneration and sustainable farming practices like water and soil restoration, agroforestry, silvopastoral systems and conservation agriculture, as well as technological solutions like drought-resistant seeds and greenhouse production. All these efforts aim at restoring ecosystems and ensuring livelihoods' sustainability, targeting the Dry Corridor. By integrating climate and environmental solutions with the participation of communities and families, WFP continued to advance its environmental and social sustainability (ESS). Aligned with the WFP Environmental Policy, in 2024 WFP sustained efforts to mainstream these environmental and social safeguards and strengthened both its internal capacities and those of its partners. These measures aim to ensure that WFP activities avoid unintended harm to the environment and the people it serves, while promoting more environmentally responsible operations.

To this purpose, in the first half of 2024, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of its staff, partners and smallholder farmer organizations to apply its environmental and social risk screening tool, extending this effort across programmes. During this period, 36 percent of signed agreements were screened under Activity 3, marking an improvement compared to the previous year (20 percent). Moving forward, WFP aims to increase the tool's adoption and ensure its integration across more agreements.

The tool has proven effective in identifying potential environmental and social risks, enabling WFP to reduce its carbon footprint. Furthermore, partners can conduct risk management to address potential negative impacts identified through the screening tool, subsequently supporting the development of targeted mitigation plans.

Aligned with the vision of WFP's updated climate change policy- which envisions a future where people exposed to climate shocks and stressors are able to meet their food security and nutrition needs in a changing climate- and recognizing that the climate crisis is inherently a humanitarian crisis, WFP Nicaragua developed its climate and environment strategy for the CSP 2024-2029 consisting of five key areas for climate action. These areas reflect WFP's commitment to support vulnerable populations in adapting to climate and environmental challenges while aligning with national climate adaptation and mitigation priorities: nature-based solutions, climate-sensitive schools, sustainable and innovative climate financing, emergency response support, and green office initiatives.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Building on the environmental management systems launched in 2023, WFP took significant steps in 2024 to integrate environmental considerations across its in-house operations. The organization reaffirmed its commitment to reducing

both its institutional and individual environmental footprint through the advancement of its Green Office Plan. Key priorities included minimizing paper usage and air-conditioning, recycling used batteries and paper, reducing water waste and the use of eco-filters, and optimizing electricity consumption through a newly installed sensor-based system in office spaces that enhanced the efficiency of lighting controls.

WFP continued the innovative partnership with TABLECO to recycle its used polypropylene bags, which are converted into school desks and tables. To support this initiative, WFP donated 10,425 used bags - 880 of which are needed to produce a single desk. This effort not only strengthens the circular economy, also aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production**, by reducing waste and encouraging sustainable resource use.

The country office, along with its field offices, maintained its partnership with two key non-profit organizations: Los Pipitos, which supports children with disabilities by facilitating access to quality health services and education, and Nica Ambiental, which focuses on forest conservation. Through this collaboration, a total of 2,435 pounds of paper and cardboard, as well as 1,460 pounds of tarps, were recycled. The profits generated from this recycling initiative directly contribute to supporting both programmes.

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

During the first half of 2024, various activities were conducted focusing on nutrition, health, and communication. Aiming to improve overall health, ensure better access to clean water, provide fortified foods, and enhance knowledge about nutrition to population vulnerable to food insecurity.

Nutrition remained a central focus of the activities carried out during the reporting period through the National School Feeding Programme. WFP provided nutritious and healthy meals to school-aged children, aiming to improve dietary diversity in rural areas where chronic malnutrition rates are alarmingly high, as highlighted by the Ministry of Health nutritional census statistics [1]. In addition, nutrition-sensitive initiatives were implemented to improve health and hygiene conditions. At 3 schools, inclusive drinking fountains and three irrigation water sources were installed. Other improvements included rehabilitating handwashing stations, sanitation systems, and kitchen pantries, as well as installing a 2,500-liter water tank to enhance water storage capacity. These efforts directly benefited 522 children. The upgraded water infrastructure also enabled mothers preparing school meals to do so in a hygienic and safe environment, ensuring the delivery of clean and healthy meals to the children.

During this period, WFP prioritized the enhancement of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029, ensuring the integration of nutrition-sensitive actions across all priority areas. A key innovation in this approach was the development of a comprehensive Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) action plan, tailored to support the objectives of the new CSP. The consultation and development phase for this plan involved a participatory process between WFP and strategic partners including the National School Feeding Programme (PINE-MINED) and the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (SINAPRED), and UN agencies [1] with 35 participants (75 percent women), as well as a robust literature review. The primary goal is to gradually contribute to behavioural changes within the target populations, including school-aged children, parents, smallholder farmers, and populations affected by emergency crises. The SBC action plan aims to identify priority behaviours to foster change in the areas of nutrition and gender. To effectively track progress, specific indicators will be identified to measure these changes over time.

To integrate nutritional knowledge into the school feeding programme, WFP shared messages on healthy eating habits with children and parents to support decision-making among groups vulnerable to nutrition insecurity. These messages were delivered in schools through creative tools such as fruit-and-vegetable-themed colouring books, informative posters, and other accessible print and digital resources, specifically targeting primary school children.

Additionally, WFP continued to coordinate with the Ministry of Education to design a Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot, which aims to diversify school meals by incorporating fresh, locally produced food. This model seeks to enhance nutrition by increasing the intake of protein, vegetables, and fruits among students. To support the pilot design, WFP developed specific internal recommendations to guide the initial selection of vegetables from local producers for its inclusion in school meal rations. Information on produce storage and protein requirements was also incorporated to enhance the programme's design and impact.

To align with nutritional and corporate guidelines, WFP updated the technical specifications for three food items: oil, rice, and wheat flour. These updates ensure compliance with nutritional and technical standards, providing children with healthier, fortified foods to improve their nutrition and overall health. The changes also guarantee the consistent procurement of nutritious, fortified foods across the supply chain.

Moreover, to ensure the provision of nutritious and healthy food rations during emergencies, WFP developed a 48-hour food kit. This involved the joint work of three WFP units: nutrition, emergency, and supply chain. This kit includes ready-to-eat foods that are culturally acceptable to the population and provide 77 percent of the required nutritional adequacy, in compliance with national guidelines for emergency response. Additionally, WFP's nutrition expert held a refresher session on minimum nutrition standards for emergencies to strengthen internal capacities.

At the system level, WFP's nutrition expert participated in the fifth Emergency Preparedness webinar organized by WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. The session allowed 31 staff members (32 percent women) including SINAPRED representatives, to exchange knowledge on Nutrition in Emergencies. These efforts highlight WFP's dedication to an interconnected approach to nutrition. By integrating nutrition into a wide range of activities and programmes, WFP is not only addressing immediate nutritional needs but also building a framework to improve

nutritional education and the overall well-being of Nicaraguan people.

In 2024, WFP integrated a nutrition-sensitive approach across all four strategic objectives, benefiting 99 percent of all people assisted [2].

Partnerships

As the 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) concluded in the first half of 2024, WFP focused on strengthening existing partnerships while exploring potential collaborations under the 2024-2029 CSP. These partnerships, aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), were crucial in safeguarding the food security of populations vulnerable to climate and economic shocks while also promoting gender equality.

In alignment with national priorities, WFP maintained its ongoing collaboration with government institutions to advance SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In 2024, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education (MINED) to strengthen Nicaragua's largest social protection programme, the National School Feeding Programme. During this period, WFP and MINED explored incorporating fresh foods into the school feeding basket, under a home-grown school feeding model that links smallholder farmers' production to school meals. This model aims to drive both community development and nutrition. A pilot programme will be implemented under the 2024-2029 CSP, offering important insights to guide national decision-making.

In addition, WFP partnered with the National System for the Prevention, Mitigation, and Response to Disasters to enhance national and local disaster risk reduction and emergency response and preparedness capacities. Collaborating with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, WFP embarked on two crucial projects under the 2024-2029 CSP: an Adaptation Fund Project and Changing Lives Transformation Fund project.

Over the next five years, these projects will explore innovative climate financing mechanisms, including payment for ecosystem services, aimed at helping smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor build resilience and adapt to climate change while promoting sustainable natural resources management.

Internal funding was instrumental to bridge time-sensitive funding gaps and strengthened WFP's capacities to address climate change as a root cause of food insecurity. Flexible funding provided to the country office in the first half of 2024, enabled WFP to deliver full school meal rations to the planned number of children, ensuring no disruption in assistance, particularly during the agricultural lean season, when food insecurity risks are heightened for rural households.

The highly competitive Changing Lives Transformation Fund, launched by WFP in 2023, offered additional flexible funding to the country office, enabling the exploration of innovative mechanisms to bridge climate funding gaps, such as carbon credits. This funding will support climate change adaptation efforts for smallholder farmers over the next five years.

In the first half of 2024, several multi-year projects in partnership with the European Union and Canada concluded or entered their closing phases. The predictable nature of this funding allowed WFP to work with local farmers' organizations over multiple years, enhancing smallholder farmers' resilience and driving gender transformation within agricultural communities.

Finally, WFP continued to build its partnership with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, whose support was instrumental to ensure children in the Dry Corridor received daily meals in adequate conditions. Their contribution promoted hygiene, safe food storage and preparation, and healthy nutrition habits, ultimately safeguarding children's nutrition, supporting education and making a long-term contribution to their development.

Focus on localization

During the current reporting period, WFP strengthened its partnerships with 31 smallholder farmers' organizations, ten of which are located in the Dry Corridor. These organizations allowed WFP to reach smallholder farmers and served as key development actors in their communities, enabling inclusion for some of the most marginalized groups. They provided farmers with a range of services, including procurement of their production, access to financial services, and bulk pricing for agricultural equipment and machinery. Collaboration efforts focused on ensuring the long-term sustainability of these organizations and improving smallholder farmers' access to formal markets. Furthermore, WFP's new procurement clause now mandates that 20 percent of products offered by wholesalers to the organization must be sourced from smallholder farmers' organizations. This emphasizes the commitment to placing local actors at the heart of local economies by integrating their expertise and resources into larger supply chains, fostering equitable economic opportunities and building local systems' resilience.

Moreover, WFP's collaboration with local government actors enhanced emergency preparedness and response at the community, municipal, and national levels, strengthening local ownership and reinforcing local systems, resulting in more effective emergency management.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

To maximize the impact of interventions and the efficiency of funding, WFP coordinated efforts with other United Nations agencies in 2024.

WFP collaborated with FAO, UNICEF, PAHO, and UNFPA [1] to finalize an Anticipatory Action Framework for droughts in Nicaragua, to be funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) if triggers are reached. Although it was not triggered in this period, this framework allows for the activation of funds to expand the school meal programme in the Dry Corridor of Nicaragua, provide agro-climatic information, and technical assistance to small producers, as part of an anticipatory approach to droughts, protecting the food security and livelihoods of 30,000 people.

In 2025, this plan will be expanded to cover floods and cyclones. In addition, WFP contributed to interagency coordination by hosting UNICEF, FAO and the United Nations Office for Project Services in its Humanitarian Hub in the North Autonomous Region of the Atlantic Coast, with plans for expansion to the South Autonomous Region of the Atlantic Coast. These spaces enabled cooperation among United Nations agencies to reach some of the country's most remote and food-insecure populations.

Financial Overview

The first half of 2024 was characterized by a challenging funding outlook, with a significant decline in the number of donors supporting WFP's operations in Nicaragua and competing global priorities for resources. Despite these challenges, WFP managed to secure almost 79 percent of the funding required for the 2019-2024 Needs-Based Plan. This was achieved through the support of a diversified portfolio of partners, who contributed both to the saving lives and changing lives agenda. Donor contributions represented 71 percent of the resources, whereas multilateral allocations accounted for 10 percent of the funding and the remaining 19 percent of resources stemmed from service provision and other sources.

WFP counted with balances from the previous year and prepositioned stock, procured in 2023, which enabled the Country Office to implement its main programmatic commitments and work plan. It is worth noting that WFP transitioned from one Country Strategic Plan-CSP (2019-2024) to another one (CSP 2024-2029) mid this year, therefore, USD 9.2 million was transferred to the new plan to enable business continuity.

During the reporting period, WFP received less flexible funding than in 2023, amounting to only 25 percent of the previous year's allocations, which was programmed under Strategic Outcome 1. These multilateral allocations were crucial to bridge funding gaps and avoid the interruption of food assistance, particularly under the school feeding programme. The remaining contributions were earmarked at activity level, thus constraining WFP's ability to prioritize and allocate resources where most needed. As a result, funding was unevenly distributed across the portfolio, a characteristic that has prevailed over the course of the CSP. This, in part, explains why the execution was 33 percent of the Implementation Plan and 20 percent of the Needs Based Plan. The resource migration process also affected the execution levels in the first part of the year.

In 2024, Strategic Outcome 1, school feeding activity was adequately resourced, allowing WFP to meet the food requirements established in the plan, delivering full rations to targeted schoolboys and schoolgirls. While the available resources represented only 19 percent of the requirements, the country office relied on prepositioned stock purchased in the last quarter of 2023 to begin food distributions at the start of 2024. As a result, WFP closed the semester without any gaps in food assistance.

Activity 3 under Strategic Outcome 2, which focuses on strengthening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, saw a decline in funding, as three major multi-year projects ended between December 2023 and June 2024, falling short of the requirements established in the Needs Based Plan for 2024. Additionally, an important contribution from the Adaptation Fund, expected earlier in the year, materialized in the second half of 2024, thus generating a funding gap and delaying the start of planned activities.





































Similarly, the activities under Strategic Outcome 2 which focused on strengthening the capacities of national institutions in disaster risk reduction, and those under Strategic Outcome 3 which focused on gender, received little funding, covering only 10 percent and 15 percent of the requirements, respectively. In the case of disaster risk reduction, this was in line with the projections for the year, as established in the implementation plan. The gender activity, instead, had a shift in the approach, as the CSP was coming to an end.













Only two new contributions were received for crisis response (Strategic Outcome 4, Activity 5), which were confirmed towards the end of the first half of 2024 under the new CSP for implementation in the second half of the year. Consequently, with balances carried forward from the previous year, only 16 percent of the required resources were available in the first semester of 2024. Due to these funding constraints, WFP conducted a prioritization exercise and focused on implementing emergency school feeding in the first half of the year to mitigate the impacts of El Niño in the Dry Corridor.

Under strategic Outcome 5, Activity 6, no demands were received from new clients during the first half of the year. Funds executed under this activity were transferred from 2023.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	<div><div></div></div> 12,567,493	<div><div></div></div> 5,927,954	<div><div></div></div> 2,196,672	<div><div></div></div> 1,891,969
SO01: People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	<div><div></div></div> 6,734,554	<div><div></div></div> 4,610,811	<div><div></div></div> 1,252,102	<div><div></div></div> 1,062,793
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	<div><div></div></div> 6,734,554	<div><div></div></div> 4,610,811	<div><div></div></div> 1,252,102	<div><div></div></div> 1,062,793
SO04: Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	<div><div></div></div> 5,832,938	<div><div></div></div> 1,317,142	<div><div></div></div> 944,570	<div><div></div></div> 829,176
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	<div><div></div></div> 5,832,938	<div><div></div></div> 1,317,142	<div><div></div></div> 944,570	<div><div></div></div> 829,176
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	<div><div></div></div> 4,997,567	<div><div></div></div> 4,378,220	<div><div></div></div> 938,844	<div><div></div></div> 938,844
SO02: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023	<div><div></div></div> 4,997,567	<div><div></div></div> 4,378,220	<div><div></div></div> 938,844	<div><div></div></div> 938,844
Activity 02: Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	<div><div></div></div> 151,192	<div><div></div></div> 25,624	<div><div></div></div> 32,797	<div><div></div></div> 32,797

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	 4,846,375	 4,352,596	 906,047	 906,047
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 255,900	 176,488	 26,596	 26,596
SO03: National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023	 255,900	 176,488	 26,596	 26,596
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	 255,900	 176,488	 26,596	 26,596
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 243,379	 175,914	 226,203	 226,203
SO05: Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises	 243,379	 175,914	 226,203	 226,203
Activity 06: Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners	 243,379	 175,914	 226,203	 226,203
Total Direct Operational Costs	 18,064,339	 10,658,575	 3,388,315	 3,083,612
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,699,475	 1,291,083	 1,426,548	 1,426,548

Total Direct Costs	 19,763,814	 11,949,658	 4,814,863	 4,510,160
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,267,340	 763,908	 -325,530	 -325,530
Grand Total	 21,031,154	 12,713,566	 4,489,332	 4,184,630

Data Notes

Overview

[1] IMF Data Mapper 2024. Nicaragua has the second lowest GDP (19.41) after Belize (3.34) of all Central America countries.

[2] National Institute of Development Information (INIDE), 2016. Reporte de Pobreza y Desigualdad – EMNV 2016. A 63 percent of the rural population lives in poverty, with Indigenous communities particularly affected.

[3] National Institute of Development Information (INIDE), 2016. Reporte de Pobreza y Desigualdad – EMNV 2016. A 44 percent of the population within this sub-region lives in general poverty.

Operational context

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

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

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

[4] National Census, 2005. These are the most recent official data available.

[5] 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.

[6] Calculations based on public information from INIDE 2024, Data Base, Monthly Basic Food Basket and the Agreement of the National Minimum Wage Commission, March 2024–February 2025

[7] International Monetary Fund, 2023. Nicaragua: IMF Executive Board Concludes 2023 Article IV Consultation with Nicaragua.

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

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

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Data corresponds to the sum of the 1st and 2nd school-meal distribution delivered between the period from January to June 2024.

[2] Upon joint agreement with MINED, dates and super cereal (corn-soya blended food) items were no longer included in the school meal rations distributed by WFP in early 2024, as these were provided by the Ministry. Consequently, this adjustment reduced the quantity of food supplied through school programmes under the 2019–2024 CSP framework. As part of WFP's transition strategy, super cereal, is now being provided by MINED.

[3] The total number of school days was estimated at 120 days for the reporting period. Of these, schools were operational for 88 days. WFP supported 100 percent of total school days.

[4] In 2024, WFP discontinued its support for schoolchildren in the Caribbean Coast, thus, no WFP monitoring activities were conducted in this region during the reporting period. The 2023 follow-up value reflects enrolment data collected from the Caribbean Coast. Meanwhile, the 2024 follow-up value is different to the group assisted in the previous year. The 2024 value will inform the baseline for future reporting cycles.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

[5] Output indicators C.21, C4 and C5, are 0 since no training sessions involving public sector officials were conducted during this period.

[6] The outcome indicator tracking the number of national policies, strategies, programmes, and system components related to school health and nutrition—including school feeding—enhanced with WFP's support has no 2023 follow-up value, as 2023 is the baseline year. The 2024 value is not reported since no capacity-strengthening or advocacy activities were implemented.

[7] Outcome results indicators related to the number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP are 0 since no interventions were implemented with other institutional actors.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The results for Anticipatory Action indicators C.16, C.4, C.5, G.8, and G.9 for this period is 0 because triggers were not met to activate the response plan.
- [2] The 51 institutions supported are: SINAPRED, INETER, MAG, INTA, IPSA, MEFCCA, Policía Nacional, Bomberos Unificados, MINED, MARENA, Empresa Portuaria Nacional, Alcaldía de Managua, Alcaldía de Carazo, Alcaldía de Chinandega, Alcaldía de Granada, Alcaldía de Somoto, Alcaldía de Masaya, Alcaldía de Nindirí, Alcaldía de Nagarote, Alcaldía de Mateare, Alcaldía de Ciudad Sandino, Alcaldía de Chichilgapa, Alcaldía de Telica, Alcaldía de Rivas, Alcaldía de Tola, Alcaldía de San Jorge, Alcaldía de Catarina, Alcaldía de Boaco, Alcaldía de Chontales, Alcaldía de Río San Juan, Alcaldía de Bonanza, Alcaldía de Rosita, Alcaldía de Prinzapolka, Alcaldía de Mulukuku, Alcaldía de Bocana de Paiwas, Alcaldía de Bluefields, Alcaldía de Bilwi, Alcaldía de León, Alcaldía de El Rama, Alcaldía de Muelle de los Bueyes, Waspam, Alcaldía de La Cruz de Río Grande, Alcaldía de Siuna, Alcaldía de Nueva Guinea, Alcaldía de Villa El Carmen, Alcaldía de Managua Distrito III, Lotería Nacional, Cruz Blanca, INIFOM, INVUR, Alcaldía Potosí, Alcaldía Buenos Aires
- [3] The key policies and components supported include the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, National Gender Policy, Emergency Response Plans for Mombacho Volcane, MINED-SINAPRED Emergency Response Protocol, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management, Television Show "Nicaragua, Beautiful and Safe", the National Updating Campaign for the Emergency Community and Family Level Multi-hazard Response Plan (including a range of municipal and national level plans), the Telecommunications for Integral Disaster Risk Management Master Plan.
- [4] WFP's internal monitoring data.
- [5] WFP's internal monitoring data.
- [6] Data was collected under a four-year project "Climate Resilience of Rural Households in the Dry Corridor," which concluded its activities in early 2024 targeting subsistence farmers in Madriz, Nueva Segovia, and Esteli.
- [7] The food consumption score was measured through an annual survey performed by WFP with assisted households. The survey included questions on the household's consumption of different food groups over their past seven days.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

- [8] Volume data was obtained through WFP-supported aggregation systems, however, the disaggregation by private and institutional buyers, and schools is new for 2024 indicators, so targets have not yet been established at these level.
- [9] The F.1 indicator "Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure" reached around 3,700 beneficiaries, which shows a performance of 517 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.
- [10] The output result indicator A.1.8 related to 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 correspond to 9,660 beneficiaries from the recently approved Adaptation Fund project, which will be implemented in the upcoming period. Since these activities have not initiated yet, progress remains at 0.
- [11] Microinsurance and macroinsurance activities were not implemented during this period due to a shift in government priorities.
- [12] Results for indicators G.7 and G.8 are 0 since no climate and weather risk information services were conducted under Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS).
- [13] Outcomes related to smallholder farmers' group food consumption scores and coping strategies were finalized under donor-specific projects at the end of 2023, thus no longer followed-up.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] WFP internal systematization was titled "Proposal for affirmative actions to increase climate and economic resilience in the Dry Corridor with a strong focus on gender and intersectionality". Unpublished recommendations are being used internally to inform WFP's programming.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

- [2] The results of all indicators under this SO are 0 for this period since no capacity strengthening assistance was provided to government institutions.

Strategic outcome 04

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

- [1] Results under indicator A.1.4, A.1.7, A.1.8 and A.2.7 are 0 since no emergency was attended during this period.
- [2] No take-home rations were provided since no emergency was attended during this period thus, indicator A.9 is not reported.
- [3] Outcome results related to attendance rate and school retention are provided by the Ministry of Education in Nicaragua.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Number of supply chain services include two: (1) office rentals and (2) storage rental. There were no other services solicited.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems, UN Women, FAO The status of women in agrifood systems.

[2] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report, 2024.

[3] Global Gender Gap Index, 2024. In 2024, Nicaragua ranked 6th among Latin American countries on the Global Gender Gap Index with a score of 0.81, showing improvement in closing its gender gap in certain areas. The score highlights gender disparities compared to men within the country. However, it does not compare the status of women compared to women in other countries.

[5] WFP Nicaragua internal monitoring data.

[6] WFP Nicaragua internal monitoring data.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

[7] During this period, the country office did not conduct follow-up exercises to gender equality and empowerment indicators, due to the fact that WFP ended support to the group of beneficiaries reported in previous exercises in 2023.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] WFP conducted a study titled "Proposal for affirmative actions to increase climate and economic resilience in the Dry Corridor with a strong focus on gender and intersectionality" to develop targeted support measures to bridge social and economic barriers that prevent smallholder farmers, especially, women, young people and indigenous communities from engaging in economic and climate resilient activities. The findings and proposed actions are of strict learning purposes gathered under a donor-specific project and are not for publication purposes.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

[2] Cross-cutting indicator related to safety concerns reported by beneficiaries as a result of their engagement in WFP school-based programmes (on-site) activities is not reported within 2024 follow-up value since school feeding is a national programme therefore, the Ministry of Education collects this information.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Fifth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report (AR5), 2014.

Nutrition integration

[1] The 19 Digital. 2023. This is the final report of the 2023 Nutritional Census in Nicaragua. According to data from the latest nutrition census, 8 percent of children under 6 and 7 percent of children of school age are chronically malnourished, while overweight affects 5 percent of both children under 5 and children of school age.

[2] United Nations agencies that participated: United Nations Child's Fund (UNICEF), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), United Nations Fund Population Fund (UNFPA)

[3] Cross-cutting indicator related to the percentage of beneficiaries benefiting from a nutrition-sensitive programme component follow-up for 2023 is not available since the indicator was incorporated into WFP's country strategic plan in 2023. Thus, data collected in 2024 serves as baseline. Additionally, as of 2023 and 2024 schoolchildren are included in the count for this indicator reaching a 99 percent of nutrition integration across interventions.

Partnerships

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and the United Nations Population's Fund (UNFPA),

Financial Overview

This year WFP transitioned from one CSP (2019-2024) to the next (CSP 2024-2029). As a result, part of the contributions and resources migrated from the previous to the new portfolio at the end of June 2024. As a result, the available resources that appear in the table are lower than the contributions that were indeed received and actual funding available at the time of implementation.

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	183,293	101,260	55%
	female	183,570	98,482	54%
	total	366,863	199,742	54%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,816	0	-
	female	1,745	0	-
	total	3,561	0	-
24-59 months	male	30,988	25,152	81%
	female	30,878	24,582	80%
	total	61,866	49,734	80%
5-11 years	male	114,188	70,155	61%
	female	113,907	67,371	59%
	total	228,095	137,526	60%
12-17 years	male	8,039	4,449	55%
	female	7,803	4,350	56%
	total	15,842	8,799	56%
18-59 years	male	25,282	1,138	5%
	female	25,911	1,850	7%
	total	51,193	2,988	6%
60+ years	male	2,980	366	12%
	female	3,326	329	10%
	total	6,306	695	11%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	366,863	199,742	54%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	13,680	0	0%
School based programmes	333,854	196,048	58%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	600	3,694	615%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	50,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	516	458	89%
Corn Soya Blend	723	61	8%
Maize	231	407	176%
Rice	826	616	75%
Vegetable Oil	207	258	125%
Wheat Flour	669	281	42%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	321	85	26%
Corn Soya Blend	288	0	0%
Maize	516	103	20%
Rice	670	219	33%
Vegetable Oil	133	57	43%
Wheat Flour	154	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: School boys and girls in targeted areas receive nutritious school meals to meet their basic food needs and incentivize access to education					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	18,190	24,288
			Male	18,190	24,846
			Total	36,380	49,134
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	66,449	63,839
			Male	66,449	68,652
			Total	132,898	132,491
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	6,361	4,343
			Male	6,361	4,445
			Total	12,722	8,788
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	3,172	2,080.31

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security					
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: School boys and girls in targeted areas receive nutritious school meals to meet their basic food needs and incentivize access to education					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,500	2,413
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	100
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	18	14.67
CSP Output 02: School boys and girls and their parents in targeted areas benefit from improved storage and food preparation facilities to promote safe access to food					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	13	3
CSP Output 04: Beneficiaries of social protection programmes benefit from strengthened, effective, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative interventions to improve their access to food and their consumption of nutritious and diverse foods					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	665	0
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	16	0

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PINE-MINED - Location: Managua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	6	≥6	≥6	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Children - Location: Jinotega - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	3		WFP programme monitoring

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥5	≥5	-0.9	-3.11	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	-0.7	-4.97	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	-0.8	-4.06	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	75	≥85	≥85	89	69	Secondary data
	Male	76.5	≥85	≥85	88	69.1	Secondary data
	Overall	75.8	≥85	≥85	88	69.1	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	93.7	≥95	≥95	95.03	91.3	Secondary data
	Male	91.1	≥95	≥95	94.1	90.3	Secondary data
	Overall	92.4	≥95	≥95	94.55	90.8	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 08: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, agriculture inputs, services and climate information to improve their resilience and adaptation to climate change					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	5,796	
			Male	3,864	
			Total	9,660	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	196	
			Male	204	
			Total	400	
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 09: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, services and inputs to improve their sales in formal and institutional markets and thus improve their incomes and food security					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	294	2,186
			Male	306	1,508
			Total	600	3,694

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters					
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 05: Populations vulnerable to climate events benefit from enhanced Government capacities in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation to promote food security					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	51
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1,550	373
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	10

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate and weather risk information services	%	66.67	0
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	30,000	0

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	51
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1,550	373
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	10

CSP Output 07: Smallholder farmers and populations vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change benefit from strengthened early warning and information systems to increase climate resilience and promote sustainable food systems

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	7	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	30	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	8	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	30,000	0

G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	30,500	0
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Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	700	598

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

CSP Output 09: Men and women farmers equitably receive training, services and inputs to improve their sales in formal and institutional markets and thus improve their incomes and food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,570	8,687
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	1,633	5,836
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	31
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	700	925
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	7

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,633	5,836
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	31
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	700	651
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	7

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SINAPRED - Location: Managua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	8	12	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Resilience project smallholder farmers - Location: Madriz - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	15.35	≤10	≤10	8.14	9.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	86	≥93	≥93	92	93	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	9	≤5	≤5	6	6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	≤2	≤2	2	1	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.9	=15	=15	3	6	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,489.75	≥1,600	≥1,600	925.85	1,830.25	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	1,489.75	≥1,600	≥1,600	925.85	1,830.25	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall				0		WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall				0		WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall				0		WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.7	≤0	≤0		4.3	WFP survey
	Male	2.23	≤0	≤0		2.82	WFP survey
	Overall	2.74	≤0	≤0		3.46	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.84	=100	=100		98	WFP survey
	Male	65.2	=100	=100		97	WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	=100		98	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	1.47	=0	=0		2	WFP survey
	Male	0.49	=0	=0		2	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	=0		2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0		1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0		0	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nueva Segovia - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	1,246,362.65	=1,472,215	=1,472,215	1,151,454.79	3,570,497.27	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	1,246,362.65	=1,472,215	=1,472,215	1,151,454.79	3,570,497.27	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

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MINIM - Location: Managua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0	7	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 13: Populations affected by disasters and other crises have access to nutritious food to meet their food needs during and after emergencies					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	24,500 25,500 50,000	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	12,578 12,577 25,155	19,830 20,640 40,470
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	47,423 47,422 94,845	66,389 69,099 135,488
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	24,500 25,500 50,000	
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 Male Total	1,774 1,846 3,620	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	1,718	464.34
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	364	

Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 13: Populations affected by disasters and other crises have access to nutritious food to meet their food needs during and after emergencies					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	General Distribution	school	2,000	2,385

A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	General Distribution	Number	50,000	
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Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School feeding scale-up school children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female		≥90	≥90	89	86.9	Secondary data
	Male		≥90	≥90	88	86.3	Secondary data
	Overall	71	≥90	≥90	88	86.6	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.6	=100	=100	95.03	96.7	Secondary data
	Male	99.6	=100	=100	94.1	96.1	Secondary data
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	94.55	96.4	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 06: Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 14: Affected populations benefit from the provision of supply chain services to humanitarian agencies and government partners in order to receive timely assistance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	3	2

Outcome Results							
Activity 06: Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SNU Agencies - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	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: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	16	≥50	≥50		30	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	72	≥25	≥25		46	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	12	≥25	≥25		24	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	93.8	≥95	≥95		94.23	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female				100	86.21	WFP survey
	Male				96.43	93.91	WFP survey
	Overall	86.76	≥90	≥90	98.25	90.59	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92.65	≥100	≥100	100	96.55	WFP survey
	Male	97.69	≥100	≥100	96.43	93.04	WFP survey
	Overall	95.9	≥100	≥100	98.25	94.55	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	33	≥100	≥100	62.07	87.36	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥100	≥100	64.29	84.35	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥100	≥100	63.16	85.64	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	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall		Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Missing		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	91.2	≥95	≥95		88.78	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	24.14	0.5	WFP survey
	Male	0.49	≥80	≥80	42.86	1.98	WFP survey
	Overall	0.49	≥80	≥80	33.33	2.48	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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	=100	35.71	20	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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	6	≥100	≥100	98.46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≥100	≥100	99.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥100	≥100	98.78		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP Nicaragua

A resilient woman farmer from the Dry Corridor shows her labor with strength and determination.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

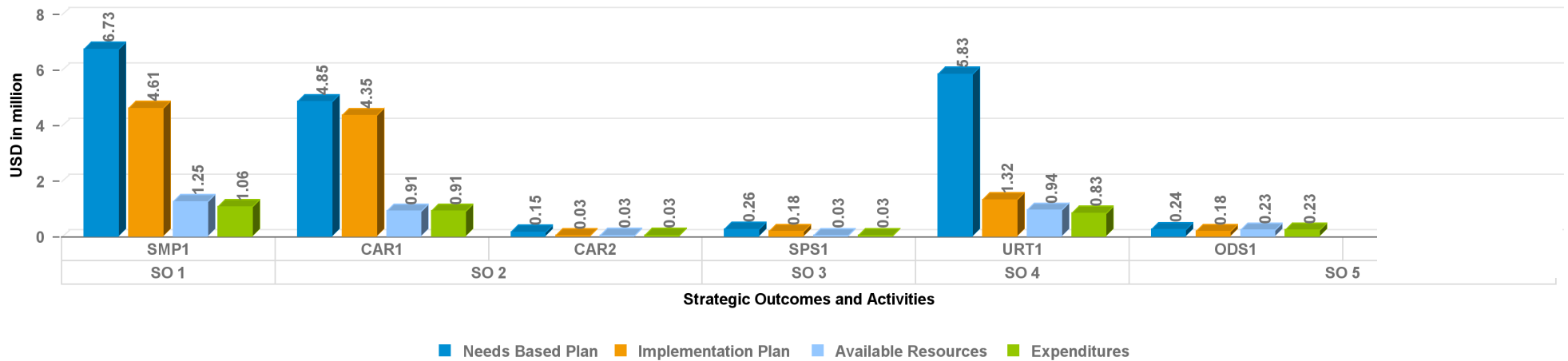
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code			Strategic Outcome
SO 1			People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023
SO 2			Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023
SO 3			National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023
SO 4			Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency
SO 5			Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises
Country Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description	
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	
SO 2	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	
SO 2	CAR2	Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	
SO 4	URT1	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners	

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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
2.4	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	4,846,375	4,352,596	906,047	906,047
		Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	151,192	25,624	32,797	32,797
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)	4,997,567	4,378,220	938,844	938,844

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Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	5,832,938	1,317,142	944,570	829,176
	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	6,734,554	4,610,811	1,252,102	1,062,793
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,567,493	5,927,954	2,196,672	1,891,969
17.16	Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners	243,379	175,914	226,203	226,203
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			243,379	175,914	226,203	226,203

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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
17.9	National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	255,901	176,488	26,596	26,596
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			255,901	176,488	26,596	26,596
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,064,339	10,658,575	3,388,315	3,083,612
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,699,475	1,291,083	1,426,548	1,426,548
Total Direct Costs			19,763,814	11,949,658	4,814,863	4,510,160
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,267,340	763,908	-325,530	-325,530
Grand Total			21,031,154	12,713,566	4,489,332	4,184,630



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

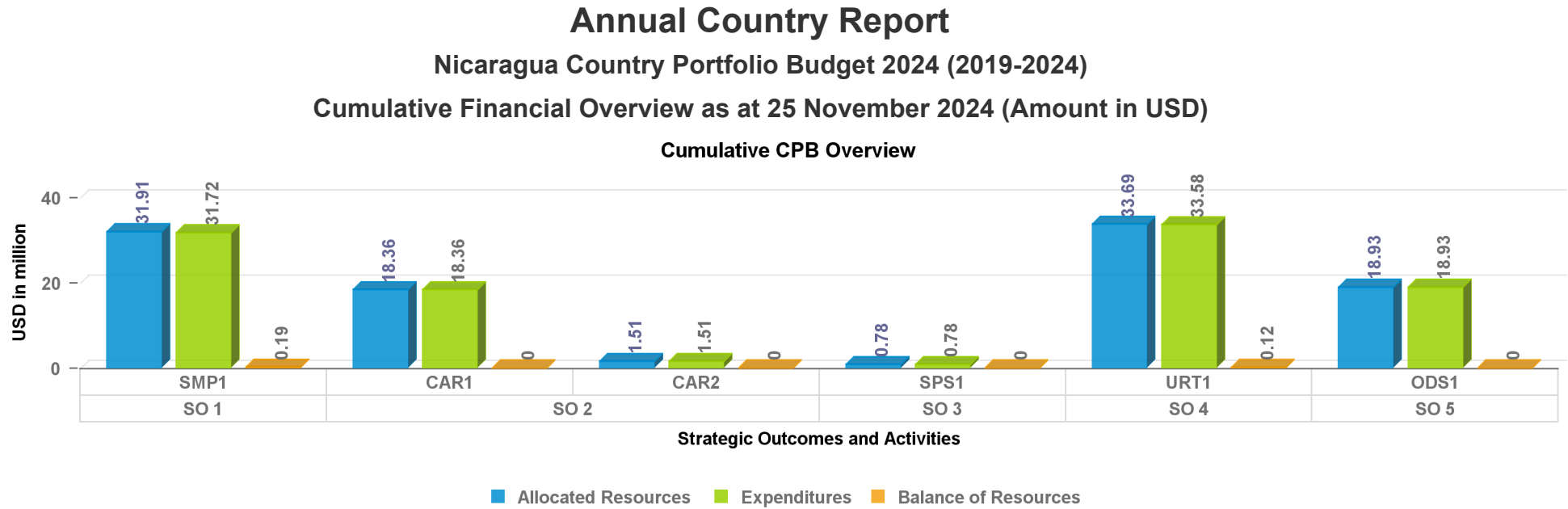
Columns Definition

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



Code			Strategic Outcome
SO 1		People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	
SO 2		Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023	
SO 3		National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023	
SO 4		Populations affected by shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	
SO 5		Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description	
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	
SO 2	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	
SO 2	CAR2	Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	
SO 4	URT1	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners	

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 25 November 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 shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food during and after an emergency	Provide food assistance to populations affected by shocks	41,583,411	33,694,320	0	33,694,320	33,578,927	115,393
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	People in targeted areas who are living in poverty and/or are vulnerable to food insecurity have access to adequate nutritious food all year round by 2023	Provide nutritious school meals to school boys and girls in targeted areas, complementing the national programme, and strengthen national nutrition and gender-sensitive social protection programmes that promote food security	40,647,418	31,913,519	0	31,913,519	31,724,209	189,309
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			82,230,829	65,607,839	0	65,607,839	65,303,136	304,703

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 25 November 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	Humanitarian and government partners have access to reliable services during crises	Provide on demand supply chain services to humanitarian and government partners	20,983,657	18,930,668	0	18,930,668	18,930,668	0
		Provide supply chain services to government partners on a free-to-user basis to support emergency responses	414,872	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			21,398,528	18,930,668	0	18,930,668	18,930,668	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 25 November 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
2.4	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in targeted areas benefit from sustainable food systems and have strengthened capacities to cope with shocks, climate change and natural hazards by 2023	Provide government institutions with technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to reducing the vulnerability to food insecurity of populations prone to disasters	2,330,653	1,508,889	0	1,508,889	1,508,889	0
		Provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in order to increase their resilience, improve their livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climate events	23,923,482	18,355,200	0	18,355,200	18,355,200	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			26,254,136	19,864,089	0	19,864,089	19,864,089	0

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 25 November 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
17.9	National institutions have improved capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to incorporate gender-transformative approaches into programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger by 2023	Provide technical assistance to the Government in designing and implementing gender transformative interventions for promoting gender equality and food security and nutrition	1,952,665	783,606	0	783,606	783,606	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,952,665	783,606	0	783,606	783,606	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			131,836,158	105,186,202	0	105,186,202	104,881,499	304,703
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,049,475	9,345,980	0	9,345,980	9,345,980	0
Total Direct Costs			143,885,633	114,532,182	0	114,532,182	114,227,480	304,703
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,868,942	5,801,972		5,801,972	5,801,972	0
Carry-over to subsequent operation								304,703
Grand Total			151,754,575	120,334,154	0	120,334,154	120,029,452	0

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

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