



World Food
Programme

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Nicaragua

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2029

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, in collaboration with the Government of Nicaragua, WFP supported over **211,000 people** through strengthened social protection systems, assets, services, and nutrition with an additional **41,000 indirectly benefiting** - showing strong, measurable impact despite funding pressures and programmatic shifts.
- Amid ongoing climate shocks, the **Nationally-led School Meal Programme**, supported by WFP, remained a vital safety net for vulnerable children and families.
- WFP's local procurement connected smallholder farmers to stable markets: **51 percent** of food for WFP operations was sourced from them, injecting **USD 1.9 million** into rural economies and reinforcing more resilient local food systems.

In 2025, Nicaragua maintained macroeconomic stability and sustained growth [1], yet it remained highly exposed to climate shocks and external pressures, including irregular rainfall and an extended dry season in the Dry Corridor [2]. Against this backdrop, WFP focused on ensuring the continued delivery of school meals, incentivized local markets, and preserved emergency readiness.

Throughout the year, in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINED), WFP supported the continuous provision of daily school meals to more than 206,000 children in the Dry Corridor, safeguarding the country's largest social protection platform during a period of limited resources. All commodities were procured locally, with 51 percent sourced directly from smallholder farmers' organizations, reinforcing rural incomes while ensuring timely, quality food supplies. These meals have served as an incentive for children to attend school and helped sustain attendance and retention, underscoring the value of this programme as a stabilizing force for families under stress.

School feeding also provided a critical entry point for strengthening local food systems, linking predictable institutional demand with smallholder farmers and local markets. Building on this approach, WFP enhanced opportunities for smallholder farmers to participate in institutional procurement. Through targeted and relevant capacity strengthening, farmer organizations improved food aggregation, food safety, organizational governance, and tender participation. WFP's inclusive procurement generated nearly USD 1.9 million in income for rural communities. These measures not only boosted local economies but also increased the resilience of national supply chains at a time of climatic and market variability.

Emergency preparedness and response remained a priority, particularly ahead of the hurricane season. WFP prepositioned rations for up to 4,000 families, maintained readiness arrangements, and participated in national multi-hazard drills convened by SINAPRED, updating our contingency plans in line with SINAPRED priorities and scenarios in the event of sudden onset shocks. Additionally, WFP continued delivering assistance to climate variability-affected populations in the Dry Corridor, helping families establish vegetable gardens that could provide fast-growing, diversified harvests through the lean months. Noticeably, 94 percent of participating households achieved acceptable, diverse food consumption. Nutrition education, targeted Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) materials, and practical training strengthened families' capacity to maintain healthier diets with locally available foods.

Throughout all activities, WFP remained strongly committed to advancing inclusive practices. Across 11 farmer organizations, women now hold 55 percent of decision-making positions, a notable achievement in traditionally male dominated spaces. This shift reflects WFP's long-standing investment in women's participation, organizational governance and promoting positive norm change. At school level, WFP and MINED advanced gender responsive nutrition planning for the upcoming cycle, supporting more inclusive learning and food environments.

Partnerships were essential to sustaining operations during a year of sharply reduced funding. WFP maintained strong collaboration with MINED, reengaged donors, and expanded engagement with private sector partners whose contributions will scale in 2026. UN interagency coordination strengthened joint advocacy and preparedness efforts, especially around emergency preparedness, operational efficiencies, gender-based violence, nutrition awareness, and climate related risks.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue strengthening the national school feeding programme, advancing the joint operational plan with MINED, and expanding market opportunities for smallholder farmers. At the same time, WFP will maintain emergency readiness should climate shocks intensify. The CSP remains aligned with national priorities and the Government's National Plan for Combating Poverty and Promoting Human Development (2022-2026), delivering targeted, evidence-based solutions that protect lives today while building a more resilient food system for tomorrow.

211,315

Total beneficiaries in 2025



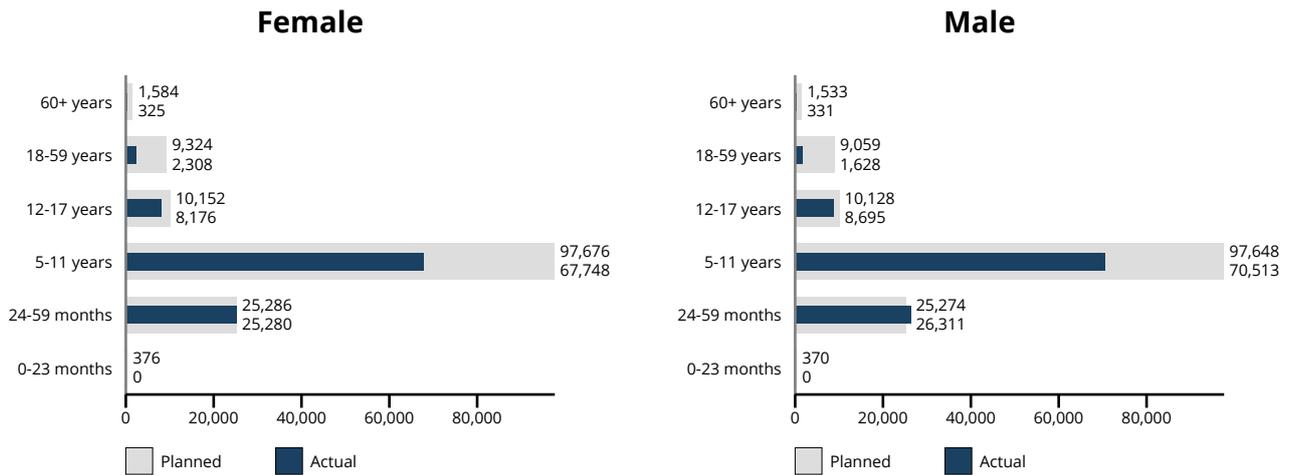
49% female



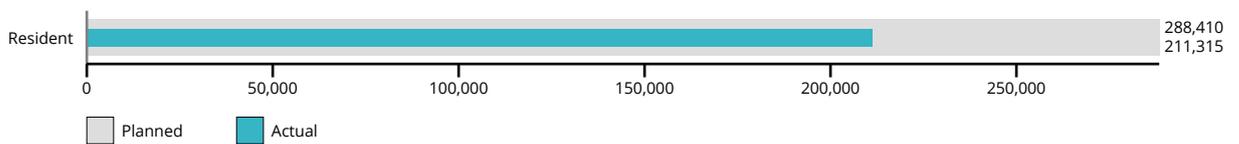
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 21,754 (49% Female, 51% Male)

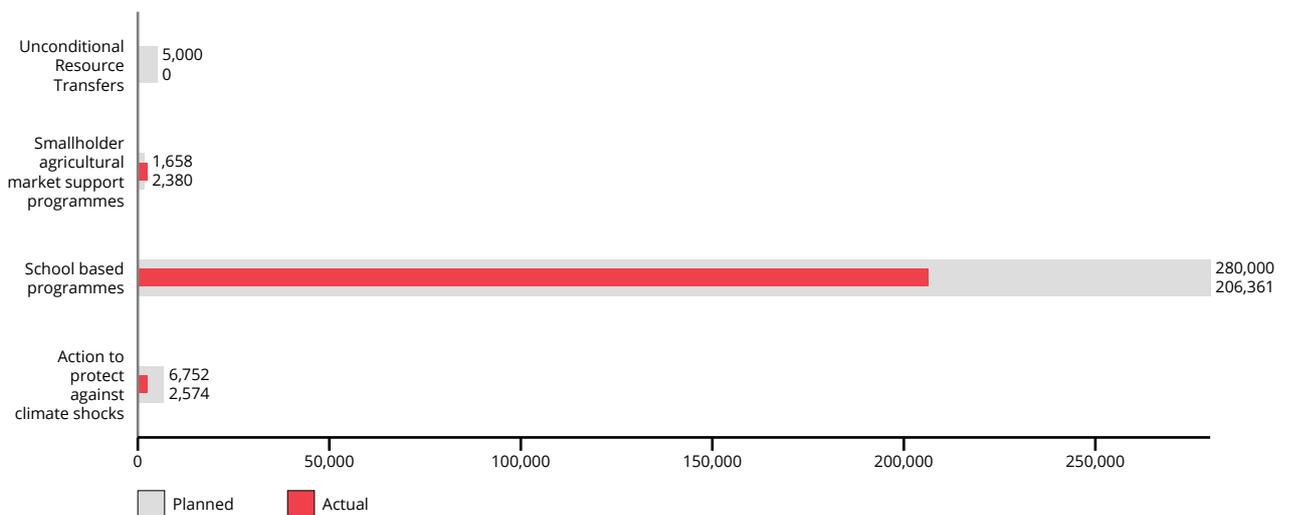
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



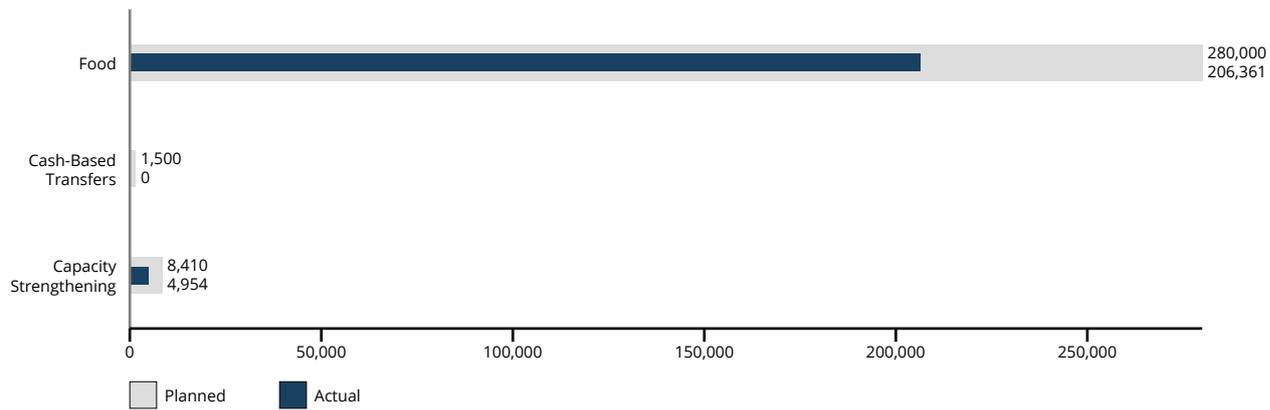
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



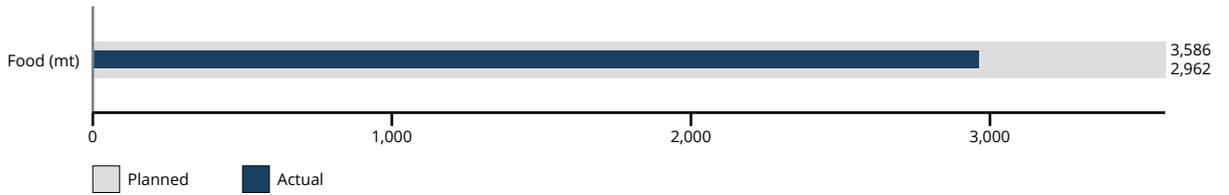
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



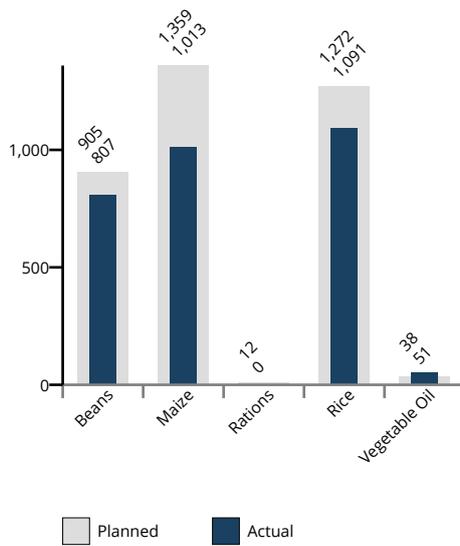
Beneficiaries by Modality



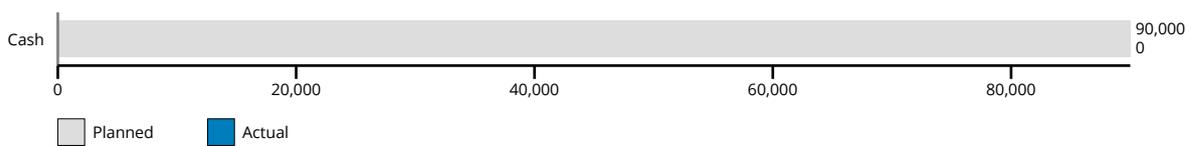
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Nicaragua maintained low inflation and steady economic growth [3], projected to reach 4.5 to 5 percent [4]. This positive macroeconomic outlook was aided by strong export performance and a prudent monetary policy [5], resulting in a resilient economy despite successive shocks. However, challenges remain, as Nicaragua continues to

stand among the poorest countries in the region [6].

Climate variability and global market trends added significant pressure and threatened food security outcomes. In 2025, irregular rainfall patterns associated with the neutral condition of El Niño [7], resulted in a combination of prolonged dry spells followed by intense localized rainfall, disrupting agricultural cycles and contributing to rising food prices, particularly of key staple grains such as maize and rice. The most noticeable increase was observed in maize prices, with local markets recording spikes of up to 124 percent year-on-year at the August peak compared to August 2024 [8]. Even though, prices regulated over the year's end, considering that this is a staple food, these shifts severely put pressure in the purchasing power of the populations most vulnerable to food insecurity. Likewise, it impacted WFP's operations, affecting its procurement plan and impacting in school feeding activities.

Despite these challenges, official statistics showed an improvement in national nutrition indicators. The National Nutritional Census [9], released in 2025, recorded a decline in child stunting and wasting compared to the previous year, signaling progress in early childhood nutrition. Nonetheless, chronic malnutrition still affected 7.1 percent of children aged 0-6 and acute malnutrition 3.5 percent.

Nicaragua has advanced in narrowing gender disparities, closing about 78 percent of its gender gap as reported in the 2025 World Economic Forum [10]. Yet, important gaps remain and continued efforts to strengthen opportunities for rural women—including improved access to resources, land, income-generating opportunities and decision-making spaces, will help further reduce vulnerabilities to food insecurity during climate-related shocks.

WFP responded to this evolving country context through its integrated Country Strategic Plan, supporting national efforts to advance food security and aligning its activities to the National Plan for Combating Poverty and Promoting Human Development (2022-2026). Strategic Outcome 1, ensured food assistance for populations affected by shocks, maintaining emergency readiness and the capacity to deliver rapid, life-saving support. Strategic Outcome 2, focused on improving food security among vulnerable groups, especially schoolchildren, by supporting the national school feeding programme and ensuring continuity of safe, nutritious meals despite climate and market-related disruptions. Strategic Outcome 3 supported smallholder farmers, strengthening their capacities and connecting them to the institutional market, generated by the school feeding programme through local food purchases.

Finally, while currently not implementing activities under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP Nicaragua remained at disposal of humanitarian partners to assist food-insecure populations through the on-demand services. Cross-cutting priorities, gender equality, nutrition, protection and environmental sustainability, were integrated across all Strategic Outcomes to ensure inclusive, safe and nutrition-sensitive assistance. All activities maintained their targeting in the Dry Corridor, where climate risks are a permanent threat for household food consumption, market access and income opportunities.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Nicaragua continued to mitigate and manage various risks that could have impacted the achievement of the strategic objectives. These included: funding and resource risks, particularly related to the predictability, timing, and availability of resources; operational and supply chain risks, including procurement lead times and logistical constraints affecting delivery schedules; and climate related risks, given recurrent shocks impacting highly vulnerable areas. Additionally, broader shifts in the operating environment were continuously monitored to inform decision-making. While these risks did not result in any major operational disruptions during the year, they continued to shape implementation decisions.

WFP Nicaragua continued to embed risk management systematically into operational and programmatic processes. The Country Office regularly reviewed and updated its risk register, monitored key risks through management fora, and applied risk analysis to inform implementation plan adjustments. Management oversight and coordination across units supported early identification of emerging risks and timely mitigation actions, contributing to operational resilience.

Throughout 2025, assurance activities, including evaluations and internal reviews, supported continuous strengthening of risk awareness and management practices. Moreover, a range of mitigation efforts, including sustained engagement with government, partners and other stakeholders, remained important to support effective risk management. This risk informed culture supported WFP's capacity to manage uncertainty while delivering on CSP priorities.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP conducted a decentralized evaluation of a donor-funded initiative to strengthen resilience to climate shocks in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor. Combined with learning from the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), it provided valuable evidence to guide continuous improvement across WFP's portfolio.

The evaluation confirmed the strategic relevance, adaptive capacity, and tangible results of WFP's efforts to strengthen resilience at both community and national levels. Progress was observed in food security, diversification of production, improved water access, and women's participation and empowerment—highlighting the effectiveness of integrated, multisectoral approaches. It also underscored the importance of social protection platforms, including the school feeding programme, as part of broader efforts to strengthen household and community resilience.

Key lessons emphasized the need for strong alignment with national priorities and close coordination with government partners to ensure coherence and relevance. While the resilience approach proved sound, the evaluation noted that consolidating gains and achieving sustainable, long-term change require extended investment horizons and ongoing technical and social accompaniment. The experience also reaffirmed the importance of periodically adjusting plans and implementation strategies to evolving contexts, while maintaining consistency with CSP objectives and WFP's strategic role in supporting food security and resilience in Nicaragua.

Country office story

Growing Hope in the Dry Corridor



© Cooperative

A joyful Doña Lorena and her family standing beside the flourishing vegetables—now feeding their household and supporting their community.

In the heart of Nicaragua's Dry Corridor - where drought, poverty, and limited opportunities shape daily life - Doña Lorena wakes before sunrise to tend the small plot of land behind her home. Only a year ago, this space was barren, hardened by heat and years of scarcity. Today, it is a thriving source of food, income, dignity and hope for her family.

For Lorena, a 42-year-old mother from a rural community in Madriz, overcoming hardship has long been part of life. Raised without land or a stable income, she migrated in her youth to secure wages for her family. Through years of sacrifice and hard work, she and her husband eventually purchased a modest home and half a manzana of land [11] where they now grow coffee. But one dream remained out of reach: the ability to grow their own food to withstand the leanest months.

That possibility arrived in 2024.

Turning Dry Soil Into Abundance

Through WFP's Home Vegetable Gardens initiative, implemented with a smallholder farmer organization, Lorena, who was not a cooperative member, became one of 300 women trained and equipped to cultivate nutritious home gardens using climate-smart techniques adapted to drought-prone soils. The early days were tough—long hours under the sun,

removing stones and preparing double-excavated beds with organic compost. But step by step, transformation began. Her 30 m² garden now produces tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, lettuce and other vegetables that were once too expensive or difficult to access. Through nutrition and food security workshops, Lorena learned to prepare healthier meals for her family, diversify her family's diet, and reduce dependence on local markets.

"Now we know how to nourish ourselves better with what we have," she explains proudly.

For the first time, the family has **reliable access to fresh, nutritious food**, even in the driest months. This shift has strengthened their health, reduced expenses, and brought stability during seasons of scarcity.

From Food Security to Income Generation

The impact did not stop at the household level.

As her garden flourished, Lorena soon produced more than her family could consume. She began selling surplus vegetables locally. In just a short period, she earned over C\$5,000 córdobas (USD 136), transforming her garden into her first independent income stream.

Encouraged by this success, she reinvested part of her earnings to start a **small poultry business**, purchasing 60 dual-purpose chickens. Her first sale generated C\$3,000 córdobas (USD 82), and the garden provides low-cost feed, creating a sustainable cycle between the two activities.

Lorena now plans to scale up to 200 chickens and is in the process of securing a productive loan from the cooperative - an achievement she once believed impossible.

At community fairs, she now confidently sells fresh produce and poultry, earning up to C\$2,000 córdobas (USD 55) per event.

Her income is no longer seasonal. It is strategic, diversified and growing.

A Woman Empowered: strengthening families and communities

Through the project, Doña Lorena gained not only food and income, but also confidence, knowledge, and recognition in her community.

Thanks to the training she received - nutrition, gender, sustainable agriculture, irrigation systems - her self-esteem blossomed, and she now participates actively in community fairs and events.

The project has sparked meaningful changes in household dynamics. Lorena describes a new dynamic where **men and women share responsibilities more equitably**: tending the garden, managing poultry and making decisions together for the family's wellbeing.

Workshops on gender roles and empowerment helped strengthen her confidence and voice. She now participates actively in community activities, leads by example, and inspires other women to pursue their own economic goals.

Her garden has become a place where her family works together, learns together, and plans for the future together.

Lorena's impact has also reached the wider community. On her own initiative, she began **donating vegetables**—squash, cucumbers, carrots, pipiánes—to the **community preschool and primary school**, both of which receive meals through the National School Feeding Programme.

"The children's plates have improved with the addition of vegetables", she shared.

Her garden not only feeds her family - it nourishes the next generation.

A Future Within Reach

Lorena's journey illustrates how targeted, community-driven interventions can break cycles of vulnerability in the Dry Corridor. With practical tools, knowledge, and support, families can secure nutritious diets, build resilience to climate shocks, and expand economic opportunities.

"This project has changed our lives.

Now we have healthy food, we work together as a family,

and I feel that we can dream of a better future."

By sharing part of her harvest with the local schools, Lorena also strengthens the National School Feeding Programme — extending the benefits of her garden to children across her community.

Her story is one of many showing that, even in the most challenging environments, investment in women, climate-smart agriculture, and home-based food production delivers transformative, lasting change.

Programme performance

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



WFP participated in **4 national multi-hazard emergency drills** to promote emergency preparedness.



WFP complemented the **school feeding basket** for **178,700 children** during the agricultural lean season.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported national efforts to improve food security and nutrition of at-risk populations affected by climate-related shocks and other stressors. In alignment with national priorities, WFP maintained operational readiness to respond rapidly to sudden emergencies, ensuring procedures were in place to deliver immediate assistance when needed. Interventions focused on safeguarding timely access to food during crisis periods.

Within a constrained funding environment, WFP leveraged multilateral allocations for emergencies to pre-position essential food stocks ahead of the 2025 hurricane season. Forecasts indicated above-average activity in the Atlantic and near-average activity in the Pacific, with potential indirect impacts from at least three tropical cyclones in the Caribbean and one in the Pacific. In anticipation of these risks, WFP prepared a comprehensive emergency preparedness strategy and prepositioned 601 metric tons of food, comprising maize, beans, and rice- sufficient to assist 4,000 families during the initial hours of a sudden-onset emergency. This proactive measure reinforced WFP's internal rapid-response capacity and ensured the immediate availability of in-kind food assistance ahead of extreme weather events.

Complementing the prepositioning of food stocks, WFP implemented key preparedness actions by maintaining Food Supply Agreements (FSAs) for the procurement of 48- and 72-hour Food Kit Rations. These rations meet required nutritional standards and provide the minimum recommended energy intake for a standard family during the first 48-72 hours following an emergency. All preparedness activities were aligned with national hurricane-season priorities, ensuring the immediate availability of ready-to-go rations should an activation occur. During the reporting period, no emergency activations or requests for support were issued by the Government, and WFP's operational capacities remained in a state of readiness.

Throughout 2025, WFP also coordinated with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to monitor the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Anticipatory Action framework in the event of drought across two activation windows. Although activation thresholds were not met and the cycle concluded during the year, WFP maintained an updated operational plan which could be rapidly activated, should conditions deteriorate. This plan will be revised under the forthcoming framework, allowing WFP to remain prepared to support national authorities in responding swiftly to future climate-related risks.

The prevailing climate conditions in 2025, marked by an unusually prolonged dry season and irregular rainfall threatened once again rural livelihoods. To reinforce shock-responsive social protection systems during the lean season, WFP supplemented the school feeding food basket with 51 metric tons of vegetable oil over a 32-day school period. The addition of vegetable oil helped safeguard the caloric value and ensured children continued receiving an energy-dense ration. In coordination with the Ministry of Education (MINED), this intervention reached 178,700 schoolchildren.

Beyond shock-responsive social protection efforts, WFP completed an immediate food assistance initiative started in late 2024, providing support to 2,574 farming households in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor. Through the establishment of family vegetable gardens, households were able to produce rapid, diverse harvests of quick-yield crops, which helped improve food accessibility, dietary diversity and provided an essential buffer during the January-August lean season. As a result, 94 percent of participant households achieved acceptable and diverse food consumption and indirectly

benefiting over 12,800 household members (Tier 2 beneficiaries). Families reported sharing surplus produce with neighbouring households and, in some cases, voluntarily contributed vegetables to the school feeding programme.

Finally, to support national disaster risk prevention initiatives and emergency protocols, the Country Office participated in the four national life protection drills convened by SINAPRED, applying the protocols established in corporate emergency plans. The activities carried out included operational simulations, evacuation of personnel and facilities, as well as a simulation of an alternate office activation. These exercises made it possible to assess procedures, validate response capacities, and strengthen internal preparedness for potential events.

Looking ahead, and in alignment with programme objectives, WFP will focus its short- and medium-term efforts on supporting emergency school meal systems in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINED). These ongoing collaborative efforts will further strengthen preparedness and resilience among climate-vulnerable populations in Nicaragua.

Overall, activity 1 scored a 4 on the Gender and Age Marker by integrating gender considerations throughout planning and implementation particularly in home vegetable garden activities. Women’s active participation was prioritized, ensuring equal access to resources, training, and assets. A 67 percent of participation was achieved. Sex- and age-disaggregated data guided inclusive interventions, while WFP supported smallholder farmer’s organizations in promoting the participation and leadership of women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide humanitarian assistance to populations vulnerable to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency preparedness and response systems, through a nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality approach</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



In coordination with the Ministry of Education, **WFP delivered 32.7 million school meals.**



WFP provided **206,000 girls and boys** in the Dry Corridor with **school meals for 95 percent** of the school year.



School retention improved by **over 3 percentage points** compared to 2024. School meals contribute to keep children in schools.



WFP rehabilitated **infrastructure in 8 schools**, enabling safe, dignified, and efficient school environments and meal preparation.

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 2 continued to support Nicaragua's largest social protection initiative, the national school feeding programme, reaching school-aged children in the Dry Corridor and ensuring their uninterrupted access to food, despite an increasingly challenging funding environment. WFP and the Ministry of Education (MINED) worked closely to strengthen adherence to national plans and reinforce the programme's role as a crucial safety net for children and their families in food-insecure communities.

Funding timings, shifting programmatic priorities, and a constrained donor landscape required careful prioritization of available resources and operational agility to ensure the continuation of school feeding activities. In the face of these challenges, WFP made a strategic allocation to protect food availability for schoolchildren in the Dry Corridor. A total of 883 metric tons of food, carried over from stocks pre-positioned for emergency preparedness under Strategic Outcome 1 in 2024 was temporarily loaned to the school meals programme to prevent meal interruptions. This was only possible due to the absence of large-scale emergencies during 2024. This measure helped bridge urgent food gaps. By acting quickly and reallocating existing resources, WFP ensured that children continued receiving their daily meals while new funding was mobilized, demonstrating the organization's agility and firm commitment to supporting national priorities.

Proactive donor engagement and complementary multilateral allocations, enabled the Country Office to secure USD 4.5 million, representing 67 percent of annual requirements. An initial stock carried over from purchases at the end of 2024 also contributed for the 2025 school cycle, helping reach outcomes. As opportunities to diversify the donor base remained extremely limited, contributions from private-sector partners and multilateral allocations continued to play an increasingly important role in filling critical gaps. These resources were essential and will remain pivotal as WFP moves into 2026.

As a result, in coordination with the Ministry of Education (MINED), WFP delivered over 2,900 MT of food, reaching 94 percent achievement of the annual planned target. Food items of the basket comprised maize, beans and rice. Importantly, 100 percent of the food was sourced locally, injecting resources into the local economy and 51 percent of all food procured, including 100 percent of red beans, for the school meals programme was sourced from smallholder farmer organizations, generating USD1.3 million in income and contributing to local markets while ensuring a stable supply of quality commodities for schoolchildren.

Together, with MINED's PINE Directorate and the committed participation of School Feeding Committees, WFP provided 32.7 million hot meals over 180 school days, covering 95 percent of total school days. In total, over 206,000 children (49 percent girls) across 2,557 schools in 47 municipalities in eight Dry Corridor departments received daily nutritious meals, exceeding the original target by 15 percent. Beneficiaries included preschoolers, regular and distance primary students, secondary students and one teacher-training institution. Complementary nutrition education materials were also implemented during the year. WFP provided the Ministry of Education with 6,600 age-appropriate colouring books for distribution in more than 300 schools, supporting teachers in promoting basic nutrition messages in an engaging,

child-friendly format.

Positive attendance trends were maintained throughout the year. Attendance increased by more than 1 percentage point compared to the previous reporting period, and school retention improved by over 3 percentage points, reflecting the stabilizing effect of consistent access to school meals for children and their families.

Due to limited funding for capacity-strengthening, WFP was unable to implement complementary nutrition-sensitive activities or school garden initiatives. Instead, resources for capacity strengthening were directed toward school infrastructure, an area prioritized by MINED to support safe, dignified, and efficient school environments and meal preparation. These included the construction of one complete kitchen-dining facility, the rehabilitation of five existing kitchens, and comprehensive upgrades in two schools, which improved general learning and service areas. Together, these enhancements strengthened meal-service conditions and the overall school environment for 2,207 students (49 percent girls), while indirectly benefiting more than 400 members of the educational community. This progress was made possible through a total investment of USD 444,149.

Working together, WFP and MINED have since started to adopt, when feasible, the improved kitchen model that was developed jointly with WFP, which maximizes functionality, optimizes spaces and incorporates semi-open areas to support food service, hygiene practices, learning activities, and community engagement. While mobilizing resources for infrastructure remains challenging, this component continues to be a national priority and will remain a key focus for 2026 resource mobilization efforts.

Programmatically, WFP and MINED continued dialogue on advancing the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) approach, which seeks to integrate fresh grown produce to diversify the school meal basket and increase its nutritional value. Following a review, the Government opted to explore an alternative model, prioritizing school gardens and encouraging voluntary contributions from family home gardens to diversify meals at the school level. As a result, WFP is preparing to support this approach and shifted its plan, which originally aimed to provide vegetable-diversified meals to 5,000 children in 2025. WFP will continue refining its programmatic strategies to complement existing national capacities, identifying the most effective ways to strengthen government systems, as this is fundamental to foster strong national ownership and long-term sustainability for development goals.

In 2025, WFP actively sought to deepen strategic engagement with key institutional counterparts. By year-end, WFP and MINED had initiated the development of a 2026-2027 biannual operational plan, organized around four coordinated workstreams that will guide joint actions in the years ahead.

A key lesson during the period was the value of flexibility and innovation in sustaining progress amid shifting operational conditions. By adapting approaches and remaining responsive to evolving Government priorities, both parties could continue advancing joint objectives and mobilizing resources for school meals and infrastructure improvements.

In 2025, the activity achieved a GAM score of 2, reflecting full integration of age considerations. Gender integration faced limitations since gender-focused activities could not be implemented jointly with MINED. However, foundational tools, including data matrices and a gender mainstreaming matrix, were developed to guide future programming. The upcoming 2026 operational plan is expected to reinforce gender integration and strengthen the programme's overall contribution to equitable access and improved learning conditions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP injected **USD 1.9 million** to rural communities by procuring **1,509 MT** of food from smallholder farmers.

An external study found that **smallholder farmers** who sell to WFP earn **14 percent above** the **agricultural minimum wage**.

In 2025, WFP advanced its support to local food systems actors in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor, an area increasingly affected by climate variability and primarily dependent of agriculture activities. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP strengthened smallholder farmer organizations and their members to improve their capacity to access formal and institutional markets and reinforce local food systems. This approach leveraged the national school meal programme as a strategic entry point to stimulate rural economies, improve food quality and reinforce community resilience.

Through resource mobilization efforts and strong collaboration with partners, Activity 3 remained well funded in 2025, allowing the implementation of Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities. Ongoing activities were possible through carried-over balances from multi-year projects and a new regional initiative, allowing rural families at risk of food insecurity to continue benefiting from access to markets and climate-resilient interventions.

In light of evolving national priorities, the World Food Programme was unable to proceed with two planned climate adaptation initiatives, valued at USD 17 million, which had been designed to support national climate change adaptation efforts and were scheduled to commence in 2025. WFP therefore enhanced its focus on connecting farmers to the institutional market generated by the school feeding programme, with local procurement serving as the driver for the activities implemented in 2025 and the cornerstone for WFP's supply chain strategy.

In line with this approach, WFP supported smallholder farmer organizations, enhancing their aggregation systems, food safety, quality assurance and organisational development, allowing them to position themselves as reliable suppliers to institutional buyers. As a result, farmer organizations were able to participate in WFP's competitive procurement processes and unlock new market opportunities. Overall, WFP procured 1,509 MT of maize, beans and rice from farmer organizations for the national school feeding programme, generating USD 1.9 million in revenue for rural communities and covering 75 percent of planning needs for the year and 10 percent more than sourced in 2024.

Complementing local purchases, WFP continued promoting pro-smallholder procurement among local traders through contract modalities requiring that 30 percent of commodities be sourced from smallholder farmers. This aims to expand the availability of formal markets for rural producers and further embed inclusive practices within national supply chains. This way, WFP's demand for food can serve as an accelerator towards achieving zero hunger.

Evidence from an external study carried out in 2025 confirmed the transformative impact of WFP's long-term investments. The study analysed the impact of WFP's local procurement in Nicaragua during 2008-2024 and found that 41 percent of food procured from the World Food Programme was sourced from smallholder farmers. This has generated an estimate of 268 full-time jobs annually, including jobs in agricultural activities, transportation, storage and machinery operation, contributing to inject substantial income into rural economies. The study found that a smallholder farmer linked to local procurement earns an annual average of USD 3,700 in gross income and USD 2,133 in gross margin. This averages to USD 178 per month, which exceeds the agricultural minimum wage by 14 percent, set at USD 156 in 2025.

Building on efforts to strengthen farmer organizations and their members as institutional suppliers, WFP enhanced the capacities of 2,380 smallholder farmers - 43 percent women - through inputs, equipment, targeted training and technical assistance, surpassing targets by 41 percent, and improving their ability to meet institutional market standards through better post-harvest, environmental and commercialization practices. In addition, WFP continued promoting the use of Farm2Go, a digital platform that connects farmers with buyers. In 2025, the technical viability of the platform was confirmed as transactions were completed. Nonetheless, additional efforts are required to increase the number of buyers in the platform.

WFP also enabled diversified vegetable farming and expanded water access in drought prone-areas, strengthening household nutrition and improving dietary diversity. Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies and home-vegetable garden encouraged healthier diets and enabled families to produce small surpluses, some of which were sold, generating additional household income or were voluntarily shared with local schools and neighbours.

WFP also advanced the empowerment of women within cooperatives. Women now hold 55 percent of leadership positions across 11 farmer organizations, up from 48 percent in 2024, and women's memberships exceeded targets by 24 percent, reflecting more equitable access to opportunities and decision-making.

Together, these combined efforts contributed to building stronger, more sustainable and locally driven food systems in the Dry Corridor. WFP's integrated approach, linking smallholder farmers organizations to institutional markets reinforced the capacity of farmer organizations to supply safe, quality foods to the national school feeding programme while improving household resilience, livelihoods and inclusion— positively impacting the lives of thousands of families.

Activity 3 achieved the highest gender and age marker score of 4, reflecting full integration of gender perspectives in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Women's participation was prioritized, with resources allocated to support their economic integration and decision-making spaces. Data collection was disaggregated by sex and age, and interventions were tailored to ensure balanced participation across all groups. These efforts have consolidated sustainable progress towards equitable access to opportunities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

In 2025, WFP did not provide on-demand services under Strategic Outcome 4. Following the closure of the Bilwi Humanitarian Center in late 2024, WFP carried out limited operational support at the start of the year, assisting the dismantling and transfer of remaining center, transport and storage assets. These activities marked the conclusion of a multi-year humanitarian logistics presence on the Caribbean Coast.

Activity 4 was not eligible for scoring under the Gender and Age Marker.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Nicaragua has demonstrated notable progress on gender parity. The World Economic Forum's 2025 Global Gender Gap Report ranks the country first in Latin America and the Caribbean and 18th globally, reaching 78 percent in the WEF's "Gender Gap Index" [17]. Building on this progress, continued efforts are needed to expand women's access to financial services, technology, land assets and decision-making spaces [18]. These opportunities are especially significant in rural areas, where women farmer's contributions remain central but are often constrained by structural social norms, climate shocks and limited access to agricultural inputs, credit, technology and technical assistance, limiting women farmers' full participation in food systems and their ability to achieve their food security.

In line with WFP's Gender Policy and national policies, WFP applied a gender lens across all strategic outcomes, focusing on practical actions that expand women's agency and strengthen their equitable participation in local food systems, while supporting their ability to achieve food security. Through capacity strengthening, Social and Behaviour Change communication (SBCC), and support to smallholder farmers' organizations, WFP worked to address social and structural barriers that limit women farmer's potential—particularly in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor.

A key area of focus was promoting women's engagement in local food systems, and institutional value chains, including those linked to the national school feeding programme. These activities include enhancing access to resources, skills, technologies, and technical assistance for women. An evaluation into WFP's Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy found that WFP expanded procurement from smallholder organizations, including those with women members, increasing their access to structured markets and contributing to income and market participation for rural women producers. Moreover, findings indicate that WFP also positioned inclusive procurement within broader food systems and smallholder support efforts, creating entry points for women's economic engagement in value chains. This approach also encouraged more inclusive governance within farmers' organizations, enabling women to have a stronger voice in decision-making within agriculture spaces.

These efforts produced notable results. Sustained organizational and technical support contributed to measurable shifts in leadership within smallholder farmers' organizations. The implementation of gender policies and awareness raising efforts helped expand women's representation in governance. As a result, women now occupy 55 percent of leadership positions across 11 WFP-supported farmers' organizations, marking a transition from primarily administrative functions to roles in decision-making and community technical support. These transformations create stronger pathways for women's voice and agency within local governance and enhance their ability to engage in institutional procurement channels over time.

Complementary gender-sensitive nutrition actions also contributed to these results. Beneficiary feedback highlighted tangible improvements in households and communities. Women consistently reported greater access to fresh foods, improved dietary diversity, and enhanced skills that reduce household food expenditures. A good example is the establishment of home vegetable gardens, which largely benefited women. Beyond nutrition gains, participants emphasized increased confidence and agency. Women involved in past savings groups, and collective income-diversification initiatives described these platforms as spaces that helped them boost their self-esteem and role in their communities. These testimonies indicate growing empowerment and shifting norms around women's leadership.

In the frame of school feeding activities, WFP and the national education authority are jointly developing a gender mainstreaming framework for 2026, integrating gender-sensitive nutrition topics into teacher training and curricula. Areas of focus include nutrition across various life stages, breastfeeding, and adolescent nutrition. Once finalized, this framework will support gender-responsive school environments and strengthen nutrition education at scale.

WFP's Nicaragua was also granted the "Excellence in Evaluation" award for integrating gender dimensions into its decentralized evaluation of capacity-strengthening efforts (2019-2023). This recognition, granted by WFP's Director of Evaluation and the Director of the Gender, Protection and Inclusion Service, underscores WFP Nicaragua's commitment

to addressing root causes of gender inequalities and improving food security and nutrition outcomes for women and men alike. The evaluation found strong gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) integration, provided clear evidence of transformation underway, and contributed to institutional learning.

This credibility has also translated to strengthened partnerships. A decentralized evaluation in a resilience-building intervention highlighted WFP Nicaragua's openness to gender-responsive, holistic programme design, particularly in approaches that identify and remove barriers faced by women in climate-vulnerable communities.

Despite notable achievements, significant challenges remain to fully elevate women's role in food systems and strengthen their participation in traditionally male-dominated sectors. Structural constraints continue to limit women's economic participation and decision-making power. Building on the gains achieved this year, WFP will continue expanding equitable access to resources, services, reinforcing pathways for women's participation in food systems and value chains, including those linked to school feeding, and embedding gender-responsive approaches to support long-term transformation.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP mainstreamed protection and accountability to affected people (AAP) across activities, ensuring assistance was delivered safely, respectfully, equitably and in a manner that upheld the dignity and rights of the people it served. Grounded in the **Do No Harm** principle, WFP continuously adapted its approaches to evolving contextual dynamics, prioritising safe access, meaningful engagement and protection risk mitigation across all activities.

Protection considerations were embedded across assessment, design and implementation processes. WFP systematically reviewed potential risks related to participation in its activities that could pose challenges for people affected by its programmes. Across Strategic Outcomes, WFP also worked with cooperating partners and local stakeholders to ensure programme design, targeting and implementation modalities were informed by community priorities and maintained relevant to local needs and capacities throughout its programme cycle.

WFP ensured that all school infrastructure rehabilitation, food suppliers' contracts and transport have integrated clauses on protection, Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child labour. In addition, a dedicated email address is in place for specific reports of PSEA. WFP has provided ample training on PSEA and the use of this reporting channel to its staff and partner smallholder farmers organizations, and the email address is included in printed informational material distributed to beneficiaries. Furthermore, to safeguard privacy and uphold child-protection standards, WFP follows effective identity-management practices and ensures that no personally identifiable information of schoolchildren is collected or stored.

Activities were frequently held in safe and accessible community spaces, including smallholder farmers' organizations facilities, which reduced travel burdens and encouraged higher participation from women and caregivers. Communities reported feeling safe and respected when participating in activities. Monitoring indicated that participants largely felt safe, respected and able to access WFP's support without barriers. Participants consistently reported positive interactions with WFP teams and cooperating partners.

To reinforce transparency, protection standards and accountability across its operations, WFP supported farmer organizations in developing and implementing operational plans that integrate protection and safeguarding requirements. WFP also worked with cooperating partners, including smallholder organizations, to ensure that their legal frameworks, governance structures and membership records remained up to date and compliant with national regulations. By strengthening administrative procedures, risk-management practices and organizational governance, these efforts enhanced partners' capacity to operate safely, transparently and sustainably within a changing context.

Accountability to affected people remained central to WFP's engagement with participants. Throughout the year, the community feedback mechanism continued to be updated to ensure that clear, accessible and reliable channels were available for people, particularly farmers and others, engaged in WFP-supported initiatives, to request information and share feedback on interventions. Feedback could be provided through a dedicated phone line, mailboxes installed in smallholder farmers' organizations and through field technicians. Internal capacities were strengthened through comprehensive protocols that ensured the consistent application of standard operating procedures and responsible case management. While no protection-related feedback was received, WFP received thank-you letters from participants expressing how programme support had positively impacted their lives. The mechanism operated throughout the year as a trusted avenue for programme feedback, reinforcing transparency, accountability and community participation.

Through these combined efforts, WFP maintained a coherent, context-responsive and protective approach across its operational portfolio. The mainstreaming of protection and accountability strengthened programme quality, reinforced trust with participants and contributed to safer, more inclusive and more dignified outcomes for the people WFP serves.

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 consistently ranks among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries [21] [22]. Materials presented at COP30 (November 2025) on the Global Climate Risk Index placed the country 8th globally among those most affected by extreme weather events over the last three decades [23], reflecting persistent losses and repeated recovery challenges. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index ranks Nicaragua 149th [24]. These risks translate directly into sustained humanitarian and economic impacts: climate shocks damage crops, reduce agricultural productivity, and weaken livelihoods, disrupting food systems and increasing food insecurity.

Rural farmers, who produce 79 percent of staple foods [25], are among the most affected, given high dependence on climate-sensitive agriculture. In 2025, neutral El Niño-Southern Oscillation conditions coincided with irregular rainfall around average levels [26], giving emphasis to the volatility that defines the Dry Corridor, WFP's core intervention area.

WFP's programmatic approach integrates household, community, and ecosystem measures to stabilize food availability, access, and utilization while reducing climate risk. At community and institutional level, cleaner energy and water solutions improved the enabling environment for nutritious meals in schools. Eight installed eco-stoves in rehabilitated school kitchens reduced fuel consumption, emissions, and indoor air pollution and supported continuous, hygienic school meals. Seven selected schools also adopted rainwater harvesting systems to secure reliable water and hygiene.

To strengthen climate-resilient communities and market linkages, restorative agriculture practices were promoted, including agroforestry systems. Progress this year includes the restoration of 11,050 native trees, resulting in 308 manzanas reforested. Adoption of smart-climate practices by 159 producers including pits for waste and infiltration structures to reduce runoff and contamination. Ultimately, these efforts supported the certification of 4,000 hectares of coffee-growing areas as free-deforestation zones.

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) were embedded across strategic outcomes to identify, avoid, or manage potential risks by systematically integrating WFP's standards in programme design and implementation. Nine environmental and social risk screenings were conducted, covering sixteen field-level agreements, which were classified as low risk (Category C). Two school infrastructure interventions agreements were also classified as low risk. WFP monitored implementation of a risk-mitigation plan for a previously assessed medium-risk agreement with a smallholder farmer organization, covering no-burn awareness, native-species reforestation, training of 236 farmers on green-label chemical use. A second environmental review verified full compliance with project-level social and environmental criteria. By year-end, WFP screened 81 percent of field agreements for environmental and social risks, showing an increase from 64 percent in 2024.

Lastly, WFP will recalibrate its 2024-2029 Climate and Environmental Strategy to reflect shifts in national priorities, including changes related to withdrawal of the Adaptation Fund.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Nicaragua launched its Environmental Management Systems (EMS) in 2023 and continued undertaking initiatives to minimize the environmental impact of in-house operations, aligned with corporate standards and the country office's green-office plan.

These measures included:

- Staff awareness. Office-wide awareness-raising campaigns on e-waste reduction, recycling, and responsible printing, and efficient energy helped promote a more environmental consciousness, resulting in the collection of 338 kg. of e-waste delivered to an authorized recycling and the delivery of more than 1,000 kg. of paper and 54 kg. of cardboard to a local centre supporting children with disabilities.
- Energy-efficient practices. Efficiency measures included timer switches to optimize air-conditioning and a leaner vehicle fleet and the introduction of a hybrid-electric vehicle to curb fuel consumption and emissions.
- Circular supply chain. To minimize single-use materials and extend asset life, the country office is procuring 250 pallets made from recycled plastic, with delivery expected by February 2026. These pallets will support safer, cleaner handling and reduce wood waste in warehouse operations.

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

In 2025, WFP advanced its efforts to mainstream nutrition-sensitive actions across all strategic outcomes, thereby, strengthening the ability of groups at risk of food and nutrition insecurity, particularly those in the Dry Corridor, to safeguard and improve their diets in the face of climate-related challenges, recurrent dry spells, irregular rain and socioeconomic pressures. Through coordinated support to school feeding, smallholder farmers, behaviour change, and community resilience, WFP fostered more diversified, nutritious, and sustainable diets, while reinforcing local food systems and local capacities.

In 2025, the Government disseminated the key findings from the 2024 national nutritional census [27], showing hopeful improvements in both chronic and acute malnutrition among children aged 0-6. Chronic malnutrition decreased by 0.7 percentage points and acute malnutrition by 0.4 points compared to 2023. Nevertheless, challenges persist chronic malnutrition remains at 7.1 percent and acute malnutrition at 3.5 percent. Food insecurity remains a threat, particularly affecting low-income households, and those living in rural areas.

In this context, school feeding continued to serve as Nicaragua's largest platform for nutrition integration. In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINED), WFP supported the provision of on-site nutritious hot daily meals to 206,361 schoolchildren, representing 15 percent of national coverage. The school meal basket, primarily based on staple grains, provided essential energy, iron, and minerals, covering 35 percent of elementary school children's daily caloric needs and up to 65 percent of secondary school children's daily caloric needs [28]. To reinforce nutrition knowledge at school level, WFP also distributed 7,600 nutrition education colouring books across 300 schools in 39 municipalities in the Dry Corridor. These materials encouraged children and their families to learn about the nutritional value of locally grown fruits and vegetables while promoting long-term dietary improvements.

In line with its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2029, WFP maintained ongoing engagement continued discussions with the Ministry of Education to support the diversification of school meals and the advancement of Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE). Throughout the course of the year, WFP worked with MINED to identify feasible and sustainable approaches for achieving this objective. As a result of these discussions, the original model of decentralised procurement is undergoing modifications to enable full integration with national strategies and existing operational capacities, reinforcing national ownership and enabling nationally led interventions.

As part of WFP's holistic approach to supporting food systems - and leveraging complementarities with the school feeding programme - support to smallholder farmers support remained a central pathway for improving nutrition outcomes. By promoting household nutrient-rich vegetable gardens, 2,754 participating farmer households were able to produce and consume a broader range of fresh vegetables throughout the year, including carrots, beets, and tomatoes. This directly contributed to improved nutritious food availability and accessibility, diet diversity and longer-lasting staple reserves. As a result, 94 percent of households that established vegetable gardens achieved adequate and varied food consumption. Nutrition education accompanied these gains: over 767 farmers, of whom 56 percent were women, received practical nutritional training on healthy diets, food safety and gender-responsive nutrition practices to promote shared household responsibility.

Under WFP's Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy, farmers received culturally relevant and age-appropriate learning materials including recipe booklets using local produce, "traffic-light" food-group posters, and children's colouring books promoting balanced diets. Mobile messaging expanded outreach to more than 1,000 people, of whom 69 percent were women, offering practical guidance on healthy eating. Participant farmers reported increased awareness of the importance of fruits and vegetables, as noted in a 2025 decentralized evaluation of resilience-based interventions. These combined efforts helped to address underlying determinants of malnutrition by improving access to fresh foods, strengthening knowledge on healthy diets, and reducing gender disparities in nutrition decision-making.

At the system level, WFP engaged in national awareness-raising efforts that helped strengthen public understanding of food security and nutrition. WFP participated in the 14th edition of the Gastronomic Festival, held in August and December, which attracted more than 10,000 participants. Through these platforms, WFP disseminated educational materials on food security, nutrition, and healthy eating practices, reaching an estimated 5,000 people as Tier 3 beneficiaries. The events also highlighted WFP's collaborative work with MINED to enhance the national school meal

programme, reinforcing national nutrition efforts and increasing public visibility of nutrition-sensitive actions within the social protection system.

Despite progress, further improvements are needed to strengthen nutrition-sensitive effectiveness. Funding constraints under Strategic Outcome 2, particularly for capacity-strengthening and social behaviour change activities, limited WFP's ability to expand nutrition integration more systematically. Additionally, evolving national strategies redirected efforts to establish a home-grown school feeding model. To address these gaps, WFP is collaborating with its institutional counterpart to develop a joint plan focused on diversifying school meals with fresh produce from school and family gardens. This approach aims to reinforce national ownership while strengthening local food systems and sustaining gains in nutrition outcomes.

Overall, WFP's integrated approach generated tangible gains in diet diversity, nutrition knowledge, local production, and public awareness on nutrition. In 2025, WFP's programmes increasingly aligned around a shared objective: enabling families, children and communities to access, produce, and consume more nutritious, diverse foods. By strengthening the national school feeding programme, 98 percent of WFP beneficiaries were reached through a nutrition-sensitive programme component. By supporting local food production pathways, enhancing capacities, and promoting behaviour change, WFP contributed to improved nutrition results and more resilient food systems for most-at-risk children, households, and smallholder producers across Nicaragua.

Partnerships

Mirroring the global decline in humanitarian funding, WFP Nicaragua navigated a particularly challenging resourcing environment in 2025, marked by a sharp decline in funding, with total contributions decreasing from USD 17.4 million in 2024 to USD 5.2 million in 2025. In this context, WFP focused on fostering core partnerships that enabled the continuation of critical activities, such as school feeding, and advancing efforts to diversify its resourcing base.

Firm in its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Partnerships for the Goals, the country office intensified advocacy and partnership engagement efforts throughout the year. Regular bilateral meetings and donor briefings ensured timely communication with partners on operational developments, funding gaps and evolving priorities. As a result, long-standing partners re-engaged with the Country Office, notably Canada and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Canada signed a new regional multi-year agreement, providing predictability of funding and enabling medium-term planning in support of home-grown school feeding activities. Similarly, the continued support of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints remained instrumental in ensuring that children in the Dry Corridor received daily meals in dignified conditions, contributing to improved nutrition, learning outcomes and long-term development prospects.

In parallel, WFP continued its deliberate efforts to grow and diversify its partnerships by engaging new partners from the private sector and funding streams, including foundations, to support innovative approaches to school feeding in Nicaragua. While the financial impact of these partnerships is expected to materialize more fully in 2026, their establishment in 2025 represents an important step toward a more diversified resourcing base.

To mitigate funding constraints, multilateral allocations and internal corporate mechanisms played a decisive role in enabling WFP to uphold its commitments and ensure the continuation of assistance. Flexible funding supported the implementation of key activities, while the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) proved critical in avoiding interruptions to assistance. By advancing resources to initiate food procurement processes while funding confirmations were pending, GCMF enabled the timely delivery of nutritious meals to school aged girls and boys in the Dry Corridor, an area highly exposed to recurrent climatic shocks. This significantly enhanced operational effectiveness and efficiency during periods of financial uncertainty.

Beyond direct resource mobilization, institutional partnerships were crucial to ensure alignment with national priorities and contribute to systems strengthening. Engagement with government counterparts and national stakeholders helped ensure that WFP's interventions complemented existing social protection, food security and development frameworks, reinforcing national ownership and sustainability. To this end, WFP worked in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MINED), its main counterpart to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme, the country's largest social protection initiatives and a cornerstone of WFP's engagement. In the second half of the year, WFP and MINED agreed on priority areas and developed a two-year operational plan that will guide programme implementation moving forward, providing a clear framework for sustained cooperation.

Focus on localization

Localization remained a strategic priority for WFP Nicaragua in 2025, particularly in the context of strengthening local food systems and supply chains linked to the school feeding programme. To this end, WFP continued to work closely with 11 farmer organizations and cooperatives as key partners to reach smallholder producers, aggregate production and facilitate their participation in this institutional market such as the national school feeding programme. Through these partnerships, farmer organizations were able to work with smallholder farmers to deliver quality produce, while WFP provided technical support to strengthen supply chains, improve quality assurance and facilitate compliance with competitive tendering processes.

These efforts contributed to the integration of small-scale producers into structured markets, enhancing their access to stable demand and income opportunities. By strengthening the capacity of farmer organizations and cooperatives, WFP supported the development of more inclusive, resilient and locally anchored food systems, particularly in climate-vulnerable areas of the Dry Corridor.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP remained committed to working in a coordinated and complementary manner within the United Nations agencies and programmes present in Nicaragua, fostering synergies and maximizing the efficiency of available resources. Collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO and UNOPS was carried out through interagency working groups, where joint efforts focused on strengthening internal capacities on gender-based violence prevention, protection and inclusion. Together with UN agencies, WFP supported the preparation and implementation of joint advocacy and awareness raising actions, including International Women's Day (8 March) and the "16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence," culminating on 25 November. WFP also led the United Nations Emergency Team, which monitored potential threats throughout the hurricane season and worked on the development of a potential action plan in response to El Niño-related impacts. These efforts included consideration of a possible Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) activation and response modalities through the national school feeding programme, the largest shock-responsive social protection platform in the country.

Beyond coordination mechanisms, WFP participated in a national gastronomic festival organized by the Ministry of Tourism, with the involvement of diplomatic missions and development cooperation partners, leveraging the platform to promote food culture. In coordination with UNICEF, WFP promoted healthy diets, reaching the Nicaraguan population with tailored messages and educational materials. These joint actions expanded outreach, avoided duplication and strengthened the enabling environment for improved nutrition and protection outcomes.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Nicaragua operated in a challenging environment marked by competing global humanitarian crises and shifting cooperation priorities. In this context, direct donor contributions decreased considerably compared to previous years, decreasing from USD 17.4 million in 2024 to USD 5.2 million in 2025, a 70 percent reduction and the lowest confirmed funding level since 2016, despite relentless resource mobilisation efforts. Of the 2025 funding, almost 50 percent stemmed from internal multilateral allocations (MAC) earmarked for activities under the resilience focus area; and 50 percent were confirmed contribution by donors, earmarked at the activity level. While this low level of newly confirmed resources posed a significant risk to planned implementation, operational continuity was sustained thanks to balances carry-over balances from previous years. Combined with these cumulative resources, total available funding reached USD 26.2 million, equivalent to about 32 percent of the five-year Country Portfolio Needs (CPN), including multi-year and previously confirmed contributions.

To ensure responsible and realistic planning aligned with projected funding and operational capacity, WFP revised its annual implementation scope early in the year. Thus, the implementation plan, which guides activity prioritization, was reduced to USD 12.4 million, in line with corporate financial guidance. By year's end, overall expenditures reached 62 percent of the plan.

Strategic Objective 1 was well funded during the year, with available resources reaching 138 percent of annual needs. This was partly driven by an earmarked contribution that supported early livelihood recovery in the Dry Corridor through vegetable garden initiatives. Available resources also enabled WFP to advance preparedness, including the pre-positioning of food ahead of the 2025 hurricane season. Implementation progressed steadily, reaching 96 percent of the resources available for the year, though some activities were paced to align with operational priorities and seasonal considerations.

Strategic Objective 2, reached 85 percent of funding of its country portfolio needs for the current year, including internal multilateral allocations and contributions from international private sector partners, enabling WFP to continue to deliver much needed school meals to schoolchildren in the Dry Corridor. The implementation level reached 44 percent of the year's available funding, as part of the required food had already been pre-positioned at the end of 2024 to ensure readiness for the first distribution of the school year. While funding availability did present constraints in 2025 the timing of contributions proved to be the main challenge, with much of the funding confirmed late in the year. This posed risks to WFP's ability to procure food in time to support continuous implementation of school feeding activities. To mitigate these challenges, WFP deployed different strategies including temporary loans between activities. Additionally, WFP relied on its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), a corporate mechanism that enabled early procurement and pre-positioning of food commodities. This allowed WFP to anticipate needs and proceed with the food procurement process, while awaiting confirmation of expected contributions.

In parallel, WFP and national counterparts undertook discussions to refine the Home-Grown School Feeding approach to better align it with national priorities and operational realities. As these discussions continue, mobilization efforts for this component are being strategically paced to ensure stronger alignment moving forward. Available resources for capacity strengthening were therefore prioritized for school infrastructure rehabilitation, in line with the Ministry of Education priorities.

Strategic Outcome 3 reached a 226 percent funding level, compared to its country portfolio needs, driven by a contribution confirmed in 2024 from the Adaptation Fund to strengthen national capacities to advance climate change adaptation and food security in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor. However, due to a shift in national priorities, these funds could not be implemented and will be returned to the donor in 2026. Excluding these funds, available funding will have reached 60 percent of country portfolio needs, which in turn enabled an implementation level of 64 percent of actual available resources for the year. Expenditures under this outcome reflected consistent progress supported by earmarked contributions.

Under Strategic Objective 4, available funding reached 347 percent of the country's portfolio needs and an implementation level of 8 percent of its available funding for the year. However, USD 443,000 were confirmed at the end of the year and earmarked for specific activities, skewing the implementation levels for the report. These latest resources will carry over into 2026 to support the next implementation cycle. Expenditures were mainly related to the operational and financial closure of a service-provision activity on the Caribbean Coast, completed early in the year.

Overall, financial management in 2025 focused on balancing operational effectiveness with prudent resource stewardship to ensure continuity into 2026. This included careful cost categories management to maintain flexibility in responding to evolving needs; and active monitoring of expenditure patterns, allowing early identification of potential constraints. This proactive approach strengthened financial stability and ensured sufficient resources were available to support early 2026 operations.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	14,369,688	10,300,446	21,896,270	6,419,520
SO01: Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	2,061,951	3,581,118	2,841,653	2,740,050
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues	2,061,951	3,581,118	2,841,653	2,740,050
SO02: Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	6,215,165	4,876,610	5,283,719	2,327,136
Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience	6,215,165	4,876,610	5,270,393	2,327,136
Non-activity specific	0	0	13,325	0

SO03: Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	 6,092,571	 1,842,717	 13,770,898	 1,352,335
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner	 6,092,571	 1,842,717	 13,770,898	 1,352,335
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 138,210	 64,459	 480,725	 37,725
SO04: National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	 138,210	 64,459	 480,725	 37,725
Activity 04: Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises	 138,210	 64,459	 480,725	 37,725
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 207,990	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 14,507,898	 10,364,905	 22,584,984	 6,457,245
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,366,916	 1,299,188	 3,519,469	 1,241,826

Total Direct Costs	 15,874,814	 11,664,093	 26,104,453	 7,699,071
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,022,033	 753,451	 129,405	 129,405
Grand Total	 16,896,847	 12,417,544	 26,233,858	 7,828,476

Data Notes

Overview

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<https://www.mific.gob.ni/Inicio/Comercio/Comercio%20Comercio-Interior/Boletines/Bolet%C3%ADn%20ADn-Mayorista>

[9] Ministerio de Salud de Nicaragua. (2025, Junio). Avances del Censo Nacional Nutricional 2025 [Nota de prensa]. Gobierno de Nicaragua.

[10] World Economic Forum. (2025). Global Gender Gap Report 2025. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025>

Country office story

[11] 1 manzana = 0.7 hectare (7,000 square meters)

Strategic outcome 01

[12] Data table – Other Outputs (Activity 1): No emergency context activities were activated for take-home rations and general distribution under SO1, explaining the absence of actuals results values (A.1.4 and A.1.7)

[13] Data table – Output Results (Activity 1): No cash transfers were performed, explaining the absence of actuals results value (A.3.1)

Strategic outcome 03

[14] Data table – Other Outputs (Activity 3): Since WFP will no longer execute the Adaptation Fund, beneficiaries will not be reached, explaining the absence of actual results values (A.1.8)

[15] Data table – Outcome (Activity 3): As this indicator corresponds to recently initiated intervention, data collection has not yet initiated, hence the absence of a follow-up value (Outcome 1.3.33).

Strategic outcome 04

[16] Data Table – Other Outputs (Activity 4): No on-demand services were provided by WFP in 2025, which accounts for the absence of data collection for Outcome 8.5.46.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[17] World Economic Forum. (2025). Global Gender Gap Report 2025. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025>

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

[19] Data Table – Cross-cutting indicators (Activity 3): Outcomes could not be collected under a donor-specific project, explaining the absence of cross-cutting indicators.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[20] Data Table – Cross-cutting indicators C.C.2.1, C.C.1.1, C.C.1.2 and C.C.3.1: The End CSP value has not been included for these indicators as the project end date for the corresponding cohort of beneficiaries was December 2025.

[20.1] Data for indicators CC1.4 and CC1.5 could not be collected.

Environmental sustainability

[21] Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft & Ruhr University Bochum. (2024). World Risk Index 2024. <https://weltrisikobericht.de>

[22] INFORM. (2024). INFORM Risk Index Results 2024. European Commission. <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>

[23] Germanwatch. (2026). Global Climate Risk Index 2026. <https://germanwatch.org>

[24] ND-GAIN. (2024). Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index. University of Notre Dame. <https://gain.nd.edu>

[25] Tecnológico Nacional. (n.d.). Granos básicos. https://www.tecnacional.edu.ni/media/Granos_Basicos.pdf

[26] International Research Institute for Climate and Society. (2025, December 19). December 2025 Quick Look: ENSO forecast. <https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/>.

Nutrition integration

[27] Ministerio de Salud de Nicaragua. (2025, Junio). Avances del Censo Nacional Nutricional 2025 [Nota de prensa]. Gobierno de Nicaragua.

[28] School feeding provides children between the ages of 5 and 10 with the following coverage of daily requirements: 41% iron, 100% magnesium, 42% zinc and 26% calcium, among other nutrients and minerals. For children between the ages of 10 and 15, school meals cover the following daily requirements: 45% iron, 100% magnesium, 74% zinc and 36% calcium.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	144,012	107,478	75%
	female	144,398	103,837	72%
	total	288,410	211,315	73%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	370	0	-
	female	376	0	-
	total	746	0	-
24-59 months	male	25,274	26,311	104%
	female	25,286	25,280	100%
	total	50,560	51,591	102%
5-11 years	male	97,648	70,513	72%
	female	97,676	67,748	69%
	total	195,324	138,261	71%
12-17 years	male	10,128	8,695	86%
	female	10,152	8,176	81%
	total	20,280	16,871	83%
18-59 years	male	9,059	1,628	18%
	female	9,324	2,308	25%
	total	18,383	3,936	21%
60+ years	male	1,533	331	22%
	female	1,584	325	21%
	total	3,117	656	21%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	288,410	211,315	73%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	6,752	2,574	38%
School based programmes	280,000	206,361	73%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,658	2,380	143%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	5,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	118	0	0%
Maize	128	0	0%
Rations	12	0	0%
Rice	179	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	38	51	134%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	787	807	103%
Maize	1,231	1,013	82%
Rice	1,093	1,091	100%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

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

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	40,000	87,576
			Male	40,000	91,151
			Total	80,000	178,727
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	10,130	
			Male	9,870	
			Total	20,000	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	2,531	
			Male	2,469	
			Total	5,000	
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	2,283	1,691
			Male	2,217	883
			Total	4,500	2,574
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	475	50.8
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	90,000	

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	4,500	2,567
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	33.3	31.6

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Home Garden Beneficiaries - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	91.12	≥95	≥95	93.92		WFP survey
	Male	87.34	≥95	≥95	93.24		WFP survey
	Overall	89.92	≥95	≥95	93.69		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.28	≤5	≤5	4.05		WFP survey
	Male	11.39	≤5	≤5	5.41		WFP survey
	Overall	9.27	≤5	≤5	4.5		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.59	≤0	≤0	2.03		WFP survey
	Male	1.27	≤0	≤0	1.35		WFP survey
	Overall	0.81	≤0	≤0	1.8		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	≤5	≤5	8.8		WFP survey
	Male	8	≤5	≤5	7.97		WFP survey
	Overall	8.56	≤5	≤5	8.53		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25.44	≤17	≤17	18.92		WFP survey
	Male	17.72	≤17	≤17	18.92		WFP survey
	Overall	22.98	≤17	≤17	18.92		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28.4	≤21	≤21	14.19		WFP survey
	Male	21.52	≤21	≤21	14.86		WFP survey
	Overall	26.21	≤21	≤21	14.41		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.26	≥22	≤22	29.05		WFP survey
	Male	32.91	≥22	≤22	27.03		WFP survey
	Overall	27.02	≥22	≤22	28.38		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21.89	≥40	≥40	37.84		WFP survey
	Male	27.85	≥40	≥40	39.19		WFP survey
	Overall	23.79	≥40	≥40	38.29		WFP survey
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95.03	≥97.39	≥95	91.85		Secondary data
	Male	94.1	≥96.44	≥95	91.38		Secondary data
	Overall	94.55	≥96.9	≥95	91.61		Secondary data

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	81,000	93,028
			Male	81,000	96,824
			Total	162,000	189,852
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	9,000	8,089
			Male	9,000	8,420
			Total	18,000	16,509
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	3,110	2,910.88

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,271	2,271
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	95

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	445,282	444,148.89

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PINE-MINED - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥1	≥1	3.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥1	≥1	2.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2.77		WFP programme monitoring
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	87.15	≥91.59	≥88.02	88.9		Secondary data
	Male	86.19	≥90.59	≥87.05	88.25		Secondary data
	Overall	86.66	≥91.08	≥87.52	88.6		Secondary data
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95.03	≥97.39	≥95	98.26		Secondary data
	Male	94.1	≥96.44	≥95	98.26		Secondary data
	Overall	94.55	≥96.9	≥95	98.26		Secondary data

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

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

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

CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and key food systems stakeholders benefit from sustainable practices and tools related to risk management which increase their adaptive capacities and strengthen their resilience, with a focus on nutrition-sensitive approaches for promoting healthy diets: (Tier 1)

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	1,144	
			Male	1,108	
			Total	2,252	

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	841	1,029
			Male	817	1,351
			Total	1,658	2,380

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and key food systems stakeholders benefit from sustainable practices and tools related to risk management which increase their adaptive capacities and strengthen their resilience, with a focus on nutrition-sensitive approaches for promoting healthy diets: (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	12	32
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	980	365

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	1,200	767
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,000	6,154
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,000	4,960
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	71	33
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17	17

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
1.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	Overall				Not collected		
1.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	=0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
1.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	57	≥45	≥55			WFP programme monitoring
1.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	43	≥55	≥45			WFP programme monitoring
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	718,374.45	≥614,447.96	≥4,615,910.61	1,990,668.25		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	718,374.45	≥614,447.96	≥4,615,910.61	1,990,668.25		WFP programme monitoring

1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	438.65	=268.63	=2,017.8	1,508.95		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	438.65	≥268.63	≥2,017.8	1,508.95		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
1.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	1	≥5	≥1	4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
1.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall			≥2	Not collected		

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SNU Agencies - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	Not collected		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	4	≥15	≥6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥15	≥6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥15	≥6	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	55	≥60	≥54			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	≥60	≥54			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	≥60	≥54	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Home gardens beneficiaries - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.27		≥100	92.57		WFP survey
	Male	87.34		≥100	87.84		WFP survey
	Overall	92.74	Not applicable	≥100	90.99		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			≥100	97.97		WFP survey
	Male			≥100	98.65		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥100	98.2		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female			≥100	99.32		WFP survey
	Male			≥100	98.65		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥100	99.1		WFP survey

Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	82.89	≥100	≥92	81.63		WFP survey
	Male	87.94	≥100	≥92	84.78		WFP survey
	Overall	86.55	≥100	≥92	83.96		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	72.1	≥100	≥80	87.76		WFP survey
	Male	78.3	≥100	≥80	90.58		WFP survey
	Overall	77	≥100	≥80	89.84		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	88.2	≥100	≥92	97.96		WFP survey
	Male	87.3	≥100	≥92	97.83		WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥100	≥92	97.86		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Home gardens beneficiaries - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	21.3		≥80	45.27		WFP survey
	Male	17.7		≥80	60.81		WFP survey
	Overall	20.3	Not applicable	≥80	50.45		WFP survey
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmer - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.89	≥80	≥60	32.65		WFP survey
	Male	51.76	≥80	≥60	39.13		WFP survey
	Overall	53.45	≥80	≥60	37.43		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.4.1: 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	≥75	100	64.29	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	4	≥9	≥5	5		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nicaragua - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	99.1	≥100	≥100	98.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	≥100	≥100	98.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.2	≥100	≥100	98.28		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Berkin Martínez

Two school-aged children show the cabbage they grew in their household vegetable garden in a rural community in Madriz, Nicaragua.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

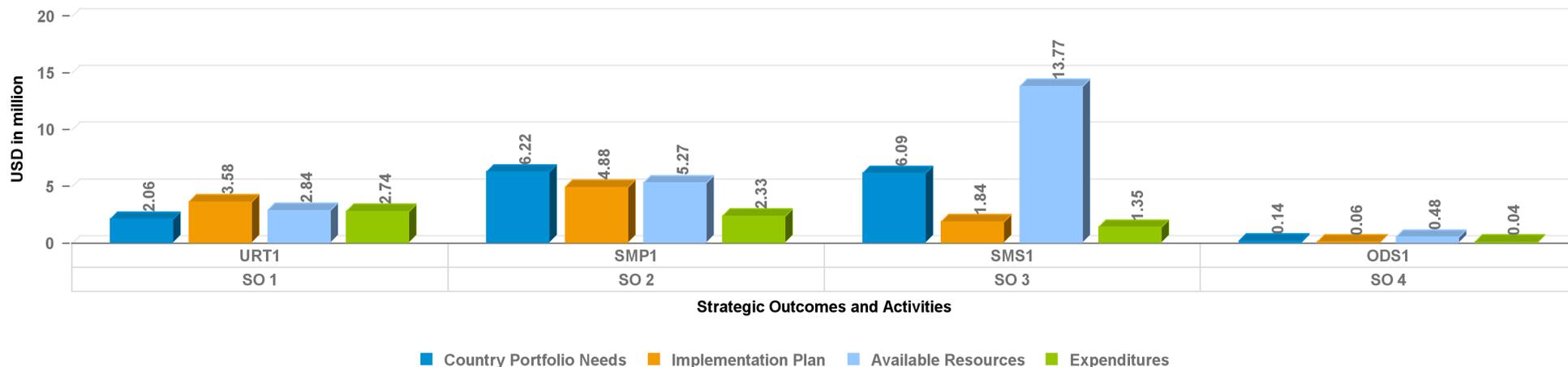
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,325	0
	Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues	2,061,951	3,581,118	2,841,653	2,740,050
	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience	6,215,165	4,876,610	5,270,393	2,327,136

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner	6,092,571	1,842,717	13,770,898	1,352,335
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,369,688	10,300,446	21,896,270	6,419,520
17.16	National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises	138,210	64,459	480,725	37,725
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			138,210	64,459	480,725	37,725
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	207,990	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	207,990	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			14,507,898	10,364,905	22,584,984	6,457,245
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,366,916	1,299,188	3,519,469	1,241,826
Total Direct Costs			15,874,814	11,664,093	26,104,453	7,699,071
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,022,033	753,451	129,405	129,405
Grand Total			16,896,847	12,417,544	26,233,858	7,828,476



Michael Herling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

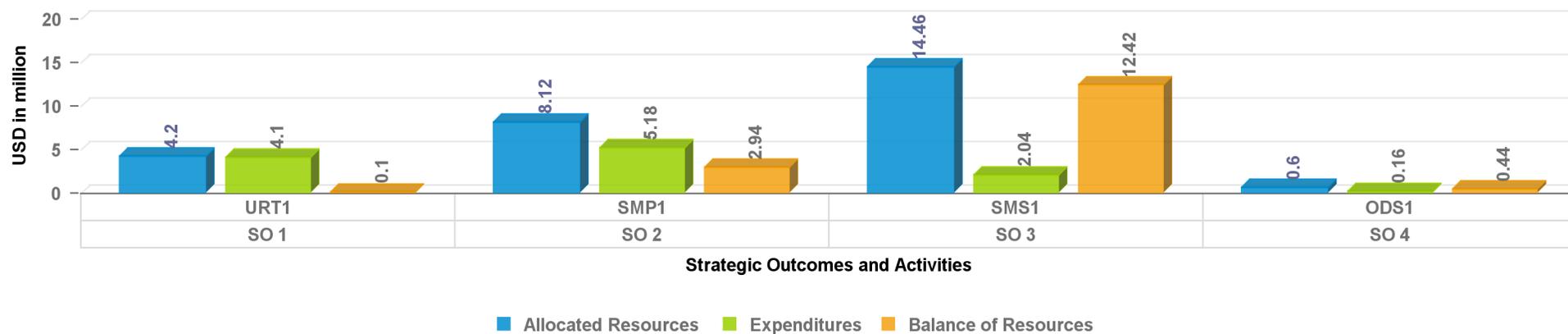
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

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

Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Populations affected by or exposed to crises in Nicaragua meet their food, nutrition and other urgent essential needs in an inclusive way during shocks, stressors and protracted crises; and benefit from the strengthening of capacities and systems for integrated disaster risk management by 2029	Provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by or exposed to crises and provide technical support to strengthen the capacities of disaster risk management actors and emergency response systems, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and interculturality issues	3,331,147	4,026,681	173,239	4,199,920	4,098,317	101,603
	Smallholders and key food systems actors in prioritized areas of Nicaragua, especially women, are resilient with sustainable and climate adaptive capacities that improved their access to healthy diets and markets, particularly the institutional market of home-grown school feeding by 2029	Strengthen adaptive capacities and develop solutions and models for smallholders, other key food system actors and institutions that enhance climate resilience, food security and nutrition and improve their access to markets in an equitable and equal manner	7,761,943	14,460,645	0	14,460,645	2,042,082	12,418,563

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Girls, boys and adolescents in schools and their families in priority areas benefit from a strengthened social protection system, including a comprehensive school feeding programme with fresh, nutritious and locally produced food that will positively contribute to their nutrition, health and education outcomes by 2029	Provide nutritious meals to girls, boys and adolescents through the national school feeding program, contributing to the strengthening of national social protection programmes using approaches that take account of gender, protection, nutrition, interculturality and climate resilience	8,591,388	8,120,086	0	8,120,086	5,176,828	2,943,257
		Non Activity Specific	0	13,325	0	13,325	0	13,325
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			19,684,478	26,620,737	173,239	26,793,977	11,317,227	15,476,749

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Annual Country Report

Nicaragua Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	National institutions and United Nations entities receive operational support services from WFP in an effective, efficient and reliable manner enabling them to assist people affected by or exposed to crises until 2029	Provide services required by national institutions and United Nations entities to facilitate timely assistance for people affected by or exposed to crises	263,758	599,855	0	599,855	156,855	443,000
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			263,758	599,855	0	599,855	156,855	443,000
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	207,990	0	207,990	0	207,990
Subtotal SDG Target			0	207,990	0	207,990	0	207,990
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,948,236	27,428,582	173,239	27,601,821	11,474,082	16,127,739
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,022,126	4,062,913	14,554	4,077,467	1,799,824	2,277,643
Total Direct Costs			21,970,362	31,491,495	187,793	31,679,288	13,273,906	18,405,381
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,409,100	1,793,201		1,793,201	1,793,201	0
Grand Total			23,379,462	33,284,696	187,793	33,472,489	15,067,108	18,405,381

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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