#### Nicaragua CP 200434 B/R No.: 3

# PROJECT REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF: Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

ORIGINATOR	<u>Initials</u>	In Date	Out Date	Reason For Delay
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office				
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Regional Director,				
Project Budget and Programming Officer, RMBP				
Chief, RMBP				
Chief, OSLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)				
Director, RMB				
Director, OSZ				
APPROVAL				
Deputy Executive Director and COO				
<b>PROJECT</b> Start date: 1 April 2013End date: 31 Marc	ch 2018 Extens	ion/Reduction pe	eriod: N/A Ne	ew end date:

**Cost (United States dollars) Current Budget** Increase **Revised Budget** Food and Related Costs 19,736,881 19,415,199 321,682 Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs Capacity Development & Augmentation 401,915 2,365,942 2,767,857 DSC 1,319,083 4,976,472 3,657,389 ISC 1,923,685 1,643,215 280,469 29,404,895 **Total cost to WFP** 25,117,719 4,287,176

#### **CHANGES TO:**

Food Tool MT Commodity Value External Transport LTSH	C&V Tool C&V Transfers C&V Related Costs	<ul> <li>□ CD&amp;A</li> <li>□ DSC</li> <li>□ Project duration</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>	Project Rates
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#### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

- 1. Under this budget revision (BR) WFP seeks to mainstream the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot activity in Nicaragua, previously managed under a trust fund modality, into Country Programme (CP) 200434, through the inclusion of an additional fifth component "Support to increase productivity, quality and access to market for organized smallholder farmers".
- 2. This BR will allow WFP to expand technical assistance to smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations, enhance their productivity, and increase their income by connecting them to the formal market. It will also provide capacity development and technical assistance and strengthen national capacities at central, intermediate and local levels.
- 3. The BR will result in an overall budget increase of USD 4.3 million, including USD 2.4 million in capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) costs under the new Component. The adjustment in food costs amounting to USD 0.3 million is mainly related to higher local food prices and a revision of the landside handling, storage and transportation (LTSH) matrix. The revision entails an additional USD 1.3 million in Direct Support Costs (DSC).
- 4. This Budget Revision also realigns the CP with WFP's new Strategic Plan and Strategic Results Framework (2014-2017).

## JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

#### Summary of existing project activities

- 5. The objective of CP 200434 is to support the Government of Nicaragua in the design and implementation of long-term solutions to break the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition and hunger. All activities include a strong capacity development component to enable the Government to design, manage, implement, monitor and evaluate its programmes.
- 6. The CP is in line with the Government's National Human Development Plan, Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. It currently consists of the following components:
  - ▶ 1) Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Groups. WFP targets pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-23 months in support of national efforts to prevent under nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and health deterioration (WFP Strategic Objective 4).
  - 2) Support Access to Education. In line with the National Education Plan, under the school feeding component, WFP promotes local purchases from small-holder farmers to enable investment in local agriculture at the community level. (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

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- 3) Enhance Community and Household Resilience. Food assistance for assets and food assistance for training activities improve livelihoods and strengthen the resilience of communities and households to mitigate shocks and adapt to climate change. (WFP Strategic Objective 3)
- ➤ 4) Mitigate Impact of HIV. Under this component, WFP supports adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV clients. (WFP Strategic Objective 4).
- 7. Geographical targeting is based on vulnerability analysis and mapping, focusing on municipalities that are classified as very or extremely vulnerable to food insecurity. Targeting criteria also include municipalities with: a high level of environmental degradation and a high proportion of families depending on subsistence and smallholder farming; high rates of chronic undernutrition; low school attendance rates; and a high proportion of indigenous people.
- 8. Components 1 and 3 are implemented in the departments of Nueva Segovia and Madriz; component 2 is implemented in the indigenous communities of Jinotega and the North Autonomous Atlantic Region (RAAN); and component 4 in Chinandega and Managua.
- 9. The geographical convergence of components 1 and 3 in Nueva Segovia and Madriz allow for complementarities which enhance efforts to prevent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, and build resilience.
- 10. Component 3 is informed by the findings of the 2012 Integrated Context Analysis, a comprehensive food security and disaster trend analysis conducted by WFP. The analysis identified areas highly vulnerable to food insecurity which are susceptible to recurrent natural disasters. The approach of the component is in line with the 2012 Regional Agenda to Strengthen Food and Nutritional Security, Adaptation to Climate Change and Risk Reduction, endorsed by the Council of Ministers of Agriculture of Central America (CAC) and the Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC). It is aligned with the WFP regional programmatic structure for Building Resilient Communities in the Dry Corridor of Central America (ComRes) which also includes El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

#### The P4P pilot activity

- 11. The major achievements of the P4P pilot in Nicaragua can be summarized as follows:
  - Over 9,000 smallholder farmers were trained in new technologies through 20,000 training sessions.
  - Production of basic grains was increased by an estimated 50 percent through effective use of agrochemicals and soil analysis.

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- Planting costs were reduced by 35 percent by using zero tillage technologies while the cost of agricultural inputs was reduced by 16 percent through bulk purchasing from farmers' organizations.
- Smallholder farmers increased their profits between US\$22 to US\$30 per metric ton and all supported farmers' organizations are now selling their basic grains in a concerted manner.
- While smallholder farmers increased their sales within the formal market, they reduced sales to intermediaries from an estimated 90 percent to 50 percent.
- ➤ 3,700 smallholder farmers gained enhanced access to credit through revolving funds such as micro credit schemes.
- Nine smallholder farmers' organizations adopted a gender strategy and related action plans, and 800 women and men participated in gender training sessions
- Alliances were built and strengthened with the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR), the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- 12. Purpose of budget increase While the overall strategy and original components will remain unchanged, this budget revision will add a fifth component: "Support to increase productivity, quality and access to market for organized smallholders farmers" (WFP Strategic Objective 3). In line with its policy to enhance local food production, the Government of Nicaragua requested WFP and donor support to mainstream best practices from the successful five-year P4P pilot into the CP. WFP will explore with national authorities new modalities to support smallholder farmers' organizations, which provide 70 percent of the food consumed in the country.
- 13. Under component 5, WFP will undertake activities aimed at strengthening the institutional capacities of government partners, farmers' organizations and their members. Activities will be implemented jointly with government institutions and will interlink with, and complement, the other four components. The P4P pilot was implemented in Nueva Segovia and activities will now expand to the five municipalities of Matagalpa, Jinotega and Estelí, classified by vulnerability analysis and mapping as among the most food-insecure in the country. These areas, where small-scale farming is the main source of livelihood, were selected based on their potential for basic grain production.
- 14. To facilitate gradual handover, WFP's main implementing partners will be the Ministry of Family Economy, Community Associations and Cooperatives (MEFCCA), MAGFOR and INTA. INTA provides technical assistance and training to farmers' organizations and smallholders with an emphasis on technology transfer. WFP will work jointly with FAO on food security interventions with farmers' organizations.
- 15. WFP will also continue working with the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation through the Central American System for Integration of Agricultural Technology (SICTA) and with universities to strengthen the capacities of farmers' organizations including in management, financial and accounting tools and techniques, and evaluations.

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- 16. New farmers' organizations have been selected in consultation with the Government. WFP plans to increase assistance from nine to 15 farmers' organizations, with a view to supporting an estimated 3,000 new small holder farmers over the lifetime of the CP. Between 40 and 50 percent of targeted smallholder farmers will be women. Participants will receive technical assistance and training, not food.
- 17. It is expected that by the end of the CP, smallholder farmers and their organizations will be competitive suppliers of basic grains, especially maize and beans, resulting in a significant increase in their family income.
- 18. The inclusion of this new component takes into account government priorities to strengthen links between smallholder farmers and school feeding activities. Component 5 will be linked to the school feeding activity under Component 2. WFP will procure basic grains (beans and maize) from participating smallholder farmer organizations to support 150,000 children in WFP assisted pre- and primary schools in the most food insecure areas of Jinotega and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN). WFP will procure through a combination of direct purchases and competitive tenders an estimated 1,919 mt of maize and 2,632 mt of beans up to the end of the CP which represents the full requirement of maize and beans needs under Component 2. Farmers' organizations will deliver the grains to the Ministry of Education's warehouse in Managua. WFP and the Government will jointly distribute the food to targeted schools. The procurement plan will depend on local prices which are highly volatile. This approach will be subsequently mainstreamed into the national school feeding programme. WFP also collaborates with the National Assembly to ensure that the provision of school meals is instilled as a national policy. WFP is working with the National Assembly to enhance implementation schemes, which include decentralized food purchases and reduction of transport costs.
- 19. The implementation strategy under Component 5 aims to:
  - Achieve an equitable access to agricultural services and assets, including storage infrastructure, among the smallholder's farmers;
  - Link the smallholder's farmers' organizations to formal markets to ensure marketing and sustainability;
  - > Improve food security of smallholder farmers' households;
  - Support the Government in the design and implementation of strategies that will promote local economic development.

Gender, climate change adaptation and family/community resilience activities are fully mainstreamed into the planned interventions.

20. WFP's monitoring and evaluation system will monitor the process and performance of the new component. The aligned logical framework will be maintained and managed using WFP's Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET). WFP's new Performance and Risk Organizational Management Information System (PROMIS) will be used to measure performance at the management results level and document risks and mitigation actions.

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21. The inclusion of this activity in the CP as Component 5 leads to an increase in direct support costs (DSC). The DSC budget includes costs relating to management, monitoring and evaluation.

Staff and operational expenses such as travel, rent, vehicle maintenance and other costs, previously covered through the P4P trust fund, are fully funded.

#### Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

- 22. WFP has identified the following main risks that could hinder the achievement of goals and objectives of Component 5:
  - Weather-related risk caused by climate change impacting negatively on basic grain production;
  - Low market price trends for basic grains at national and regional levels;
  - Increasing agricultural input prices;
  - Price volatility in local and regional markets; and
  - > Default caused by the lack of capacity to fulfil WFP quality standards
- 23. To mitigate these risks, WFP will continue sharing climate-related information in coordination with the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), so that farmers' organizations can prevent agricultural losses by planting according to weather forecasts. Promoting smart agriculture will contribute to reducing the environmental impact of burning, the overuse of soil and chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides). Adopting adequate agricultural practices and increasing yields through the use of certified seeds, zero tillage, soil analysis, and trainings in techniques to optimize resources will negate the need to increase the area of land used for agriculture and protect natural habitats. Post-harvest losses will be reduced by introducing new technologies such as hermetic storage, cleaning and grain selection, drying huts, and early harvest.
- 24. WFP will work with the Government to support public policies that favour basic grain producers, especially smallholder farmers. To ensure they are competitive, it is crucial that smallholders reduce their production and marketing costs. WFP will continue to support farmers' organizations to find new market opportunities.
- 25. WFP will focus on efforts that improve the quality of basic grains by adopting new technologies and good practices to ensure that farmers' organizations participate competitively in WFP tenders and have access to national and regional markets.

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# **ANNEX I-A**

PROJE			
	Quantity ( <i>mt</i> )	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Food Transfers			
Cereals	-	98,802	
Pulses	-	608,656	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	-	-	
Total Food Transfers	-	707,458	
External Transport	·	-263,924	
LTSH		-121,852	
ODOC Food		-	
Food and Related Costs <sup>1</sup>		-	321,682
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	2,365,942
Direct Operational Costs			2,687,624
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,319,083
Total Direct Project Costs			4,006,707
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>2</sup>			280,469
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4,287,176

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary. <sup>2</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

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#### **ANNEX I-B**

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)		
WFP Staff and Staff-Related		
Professional staff *	125,000	
General service staff **	328,075	
Danger pay and local allowances	-	
Subtotal	453,075	
Recurring and Other	579,486	
Capital Equipment	-	
Security	76,130	
Travel and transportation	210,392	
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring <sup>3</sup>		
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,319,083	

\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

\*\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff-General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

<sup>3</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

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TRANSFER BY COMPONENT							
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6	Total
Food Transfers (mt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfers (US\$)	-	707,458	-	-	-	-	-
C&V Transfers (US\$)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation (US\$) (Component 5)							2,365,942

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#### LOGFRAMES

#### **CROSS CUTTING**

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions	
Cross-cutting indicators			
<b>Cross-cutting result 1</b> GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul> <li>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees         <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 50 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution         <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 60 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food             <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 60 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>		
<b>Cross-cutting result 2</b> PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul> <li>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</li> <li>Target: &gt; 1 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul>		
<b>Cross-cutting result 3</b> PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul> <li>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</li> <li>Target: &gt; 90 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</li> <li>Target: &gt; 90 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul>		

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#### **Component 1**

# Project: 200434: Country Programme - Nicaragua (2013-2018)

Logframe 0.2 for the component 200434.C1: Nutritional Support to Vul. Groups (PLW)

**Component 1: Provide nutritional support for vulnerable groups** 

UNDAF Outcome 2.1: Most vulnerable population consumes and Access to healthier and more nutritive food

Indicator 2.1.1: Percentage of chronic undernutrition (stunting) in children under 5 year (Baseline=2009/19.6% and Target=2015=13%)

UNDAF Outcome 2.4: Prioritized populations has equitable access to health, with an emphasis on maternal, child and women's health

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions		
SO4: Reduce undernutrition and brea	ak the intergenerational cycle of hunger			
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children Improved nutritional status of targeted women, boys and girls 6-23 months	<ul> <li>Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)</li> <li>Target: &lt; 19 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among lactating women (%, Hb&lt;120g/L)</li> <li>Target: &lt; 1 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children under 2 (%, Hb&lt;110g/L)</li> <li>Target: &lt; 1 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among pregnant women (%, Hb&lt;110g/L)</li> <li>Target: &lt; 1 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet</li> <li>Target: &gt; 70 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</li> <li>Target: &gt; 50 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul>	Government partners provide technical assistance and inputs such as nutrition and health training Health centres have adequate buildings and equipment and sufficient trained staff and resources		
Outcome SO4.2 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels	<ul> <li>NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health implements Nutrition Programme at national level with surveillance system.		
Output SO4.1	Proportion of women/men exposed to	WFP coordinates with other		
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Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	local stakeholders to promote counselling and messaging related to nutrition issues. Ministry of Health and partners implement a communication and information strategy
Output SO4.2 Food, nutritional products and non- food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</li> <li>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned</li> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, nonfood items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned</li> </ul>	Target population and health centers identified by Ministry of Health.
Output SO4.3 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance, nutrition and food security systems including food security information systems	<ul> <li>Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health defines a continuos training plan for staff
Output SO4.4 National systems to monitor trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	<ul> <li>Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security</li> </ul>	Ministry of health implements a continous training plan for staff
Output SO4.5 National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place	<ul> <li>Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health implements a continuos training plan for staff

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#### **Logframe Component 2**

**Component 2: Support access to education** 

UNDAF Outcome 2.2: Children and young people, mainly from ethnic rural communities, have universal access to quality education with technical options, which enables them to living and takes into account their sociocultural context.

Indicator 2.2.3: Retention rate boys and girls from primary school (Baseline=2009/90.5% and Target=2015/93%)

Support access to education in preschools and primary schools, especially for schoolchildren living in the most food insecure areas.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions		
SO4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
" Increased access to education and human capital development among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools"	<ul> <li>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 95 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 96 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools <ul> <li>Target: 1 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</li> <li>Target: 1 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Gender rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools <ul> <li>Target: 70 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools <ul> <li>Target: 70 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	"Sufficient funds are available to purchase and distribute food Food is delivered to schools in a timely and equitable manner Schools remain open"		
Outcome SO4.2 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school- aged children School-aged children receving fortified food rations during school year	<ul> <li>Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</li> <li>Target: 80 (Mar 2018)         <ul> <li>Source: Secondary data</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Food is delivered to schools in a timely and equitable manner		
Output SO4.1 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding	<ul> <li>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial), disaggregated by sex and type of training</li> <li>Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</li> </ul>			
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Output SO4.2 Food, nutritional products and non- food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries Number of preschool boys and girls receiving WFP food assistance Number of primary school boys and girls receiving WFP food assistance Number of school assisted by WFP	<ul> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</li> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned</li> <li>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>WFP receives sufficient funds to purchase the planned food / C&amp;V</li> <li>Government continues implementing the National School Feeding Programme.</li> </ul>
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#### **LogFrame Component 3**

## Project: 200434: Country Programme - Nicaragua (2013-2018)

Logframe 0.2 for the component 200434.C3: Comm. & Household Resilience (FFA/FFT)

**Component 3: Enhance community and household resilience** 

UNDAF Outcome 3.1: Sustainable development strategies that includes risk management, mitigation and adaptation to climate change

Indicator 3.1.1: Implementation percentage of National Plan of Integrated Risk Management

Support and enhance resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions		
SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food insecure communities and households	<ul> <li>CAS: percentage of communities with a Asset Score <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Cop Strategy Index <ul> <li>Target: 100 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>FCS: percentage of households with por Consumption Score (male-headed)</li> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>FCS: percentage of households with por Consumption Score (female-headed)</li> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</li> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households</li> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy</li> <li>Target: 100 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>FCS: percentage of households with bo</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ed bing and local partners have sufficient resources to implement the programme or Food seholds) I households y Index		
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Outcome SO3.2 Risk reduction capacity of countries and communities strengthened	<ul> <li>Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks <ul> <li>Target: &gt; 80 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Partners' inputs such as training and technical assistance National Strategy on climate change includes focus on resilience where UN agencies and Government
Output SO3.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted	<ul> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</li> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity;</li> </ul>	institutions are partners Communities are well organized in production, comercialization and consumption
beneficiaries	beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned	councils National institutions implement projects and programmes in target communities.
Output SO3.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	<ul> <li>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure</li> </ul>	Active participation and empowerment of communites in local management/ decision making
Output SO3.3 National systems to monitor trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	<ul> <li>Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security</li> </ul>	National System for Food Security Surveillance and Monitoring is in place Capacity Development plans of national institutions prioritize Food
	<ul> <li>Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</li> </ul>	Security Analsys and Monitoring

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Output SO3.4	<ul> <li>Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</li> </ul>	I National Climate Change Plan is implemented
National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets, and overall contribution to resilience building supported	Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and type of training)	

#### **Logframe Component 4**

**Component 4: Mitigate impact of HIV** 

UNDAF Outcome 2.3: National institutions has capacity to; implement articulated strategies and programs of HIV prevention for young people, women and girls who are exposed to this epidemic highest risks or vulnerable conditions; and to prevent controllable diseases considering its social determinants Indicator 2.3.4: Percentage of updated situation rooms functioning for community surveillance (Baseline=2011/50% and Target=2015/90%)

Support food-insecure households affected by HIV and support ART adherence among HIV clients in the municipalities with the highest HIV prevalence

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK						
Results				Performance indicators		Assumptions
SO4: Reduce undernutrition and break th Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children		FC Fo FC Fo FC Co FC Co	CS: ] od ( Ta CS: ] od ( Ta CS: ] onsu Ta CS: ] onsu	erational cycle of hunger percentage of households with borde Consumption Score (female-headed) arget: > 80 (Mar 2018) percentage of households with borde Consumption Score (male-headed) arget: > 80 (Mar 2018) percentage of households with poor imption Score (female-headed) arget: > 80 (Mar 2018) percentage of households with poor imption Score (male-headed) arget: > 80 (Mar 2018)	) erline Food	National HIV programme is implemented by the Ministry of Health and is adequately resourced
Output SO4.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	•	hea Qu pla Nu foc	alth iant anne imb od a nefi	per of institutional sites assisted (e.g. a centers etc.), as % of planned tity of food assistance distributed, as ed distribution (disaggregated by typ per of women, men, boys and girls re assistance (disaggregated by activity iciary category, sex, food, non-food ransfers and vouchers) as % of plan	% of be) cceiving ; items,	<ul> <li>Funds are available to implement activities</li> <li>Government is interested in implementing the component as a pilot project</li> </ul>
Output SO4.2 Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	•	co		rtion of women/men receiving nutrit eling supported by WFP against pro ed		

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Output SO4.3 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding	<ul> <li>Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</li> <li>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial), disaggregated by</li> </ul>
	sex and type of training

# **Component 5**

#### **Componente 5**

Support to organized smallholders farmers to improve their food security by increasing productivity, quality and access to markets

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK							
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions					
SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs							
Outcome SO3.1 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels	<ul> <li>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</li> <li>Target: 12 (Mar 2018)</li> <li>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP incountry</li> <li>Target: 42 (Mar 2018)</li> </ul>	Small farmers production is not affected by natural disasters Small farmers have surplus to commercialize with WFP and other buyers. WFP Quality standards and procedures are met by small farmers					
Output SO3.1 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	<ul> <li>Number of FOs trained in market access and post- harvest handling skills</li> <li>Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP</li> <li>Quantity of food purchased locally from pro- smallholder aggregation systems (expressed in MT)</li> <li>Quantity of food purchased locally through Local and Regional purchases (expressed in MT)</li> </ul>						

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