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**Executive Board
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COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 8

*For approval on a
no-objection basis*

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICARAGUA 10597.0 (2008–2012)



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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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*Latin America and Caribbean Regional Bureau



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nicaragua remains one of the poorest countries in Latin America with a gross domestic product per capita of US\$960; 48 percent of the population live below the poverty line, 17 percent in extreme poverty. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations identifies 1.5 million people as undernourished.¹ Chronic malnutrition affects 20 percent of children under 5; the figure is 50 percent in some WFP target areas. Wealth distribution is highly unequal in Nicaragua: the richest 20 percent own 60 percent of wealth; the poorest 20 percent own 3 percent. Poverty and inequality are shown in low attendance at schools and health centres.

According to vulnerability analysis and mapping,² vulnerable municipalities are mainly in the rural north and in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region. The country programme will focus 95 percent of resources on the most food-insecure areas – Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Jinotega, Matagalpa and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region. The Government Food Consumption Survey in 2004 showed that 50 percent of people have a food deficit; the highest deficits per capita are in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region and the South Atlantic Autonomous Region; Madriz and Nueva Segovia provinces have the highest deficit per capita of between 230 kcal and 340 kcal per capita per day.

WFP programmes will have greater impact under the Government's *Hambre Cero* (Zero Hunger) programme. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework will ensure that WFP's inputs are coordinated with those of other agencies. The country programme will enable the Government to strengthen its ability to manage and sustain food assistance, paving the way for an eventual hand-over.

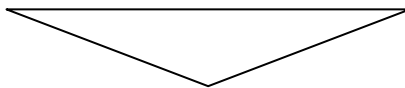
In line with the Zero Hunger programme, the country programme will focus on mother-and-child health, food for education and food for training for 225,000 beneficiaries. The five-year budget is US\$18.58 million; the annual average is US\$3.7 million. The current programme covers 70 percent of the needs identified by vulnerability analysis and mapping, so the country programme will seek direct bilateral funding and private sector contributions to help 95,000 schoolchildren in highly vulnerable areas.

¹ FAO. 2004. *State of Food and Agriculture*. Rome.

² WFP. 2005. *Nicaragua Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Report, 2005*. Managua.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Nicaragua 10597.0 (2008–2012) (WFP/EB.1/2008/8/3) for which the food requirement is 21,045 mt at a cost of US\$16.4 million, covering all basic direct operational costs.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document (WFP/EB.1/2008/15) issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. After decades of political instability, civil war and disasters, Nicaragua is experiencing stability and growth. Economic growth has averaged 5 percent in recent years; inflation has been relatively stable at under 10 percent. Government revenue is now up to 25 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), allowing greater social expenditure. The poverty rate fell from 50 percent to 45 percent between 1993 and 2000.
2. Nicaragua remains a low-income food-deficit country (LIFDC), however: poverty affects 48 percent of the population; 17 percent live in extreme poverty. Undernourishment is 27 percent, affecting 1.5 million people – an increase of 300,000 in ten years.
3. The 2004 Government Food Consumption Survey showed that 50 percent of the population have a food deficit: the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN), the South Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAS) and the northern provinces of Madriz and Nueva Segovia have the highest deficits per capita of between 230 kcal and 340 kcal per capita per day.
4. The Government's 2001 Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA) showed that 23 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition; this was confirmed by a 2004 nutrition survey by the non-governmental organization (NGO) network NicaSalud and WFP; some WFP target areas had rates of 50 percent.
5. The vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) service conducted a vulnerability analysis in 2005, grading municipalities into five levels of vulnerability. The highest numbers of poor municipalities were in RAAN, Matagalpa, Madriz, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia, followed by the RAAS and Rio San Juan. The results are being used by United Nations agencies and the Government to focus social development on the 59 most vulnerable municipalities. WFP will work in these areas as part of its technical assistance project.
6. The capacity-building component will apply lessons learned from school feeding, food for work (FFW), the food security early warning system, disaster response, eradication of chronic malnutrition and fortification of complementary foods for mother-and-child health (MCH). Funding will come from regional projects and direct bilateral funding outside the country programme (CP).
7. The VAM study focused on vulnerable households, consumption patterns and coping abilities. VAM and a Government Consumption Survey show deficits of protein, fat, vitamins and minerals, and a basic energy deficit; the WFP food basket should therefore include vitamin-fortified oil, corn-soya blend (CSB) and maize.
8. There was also a household study focusing on RAAN and RAAS and northern and southern rural areas that improved understanding among WFP and other United Nations agencies of consumption patterns, coping abilities, risks and response mechanisms.
9. Primary school enrolment has increased, but growth is unbalanced. In the Atlantic north – the core WFP target areas – 25 percent of children between 7 and 12 are not attending school. Adults have only 2.7 years of education compared with the national average of 4.7 years. Primary school completion rates are declining: they increased from 75 percent to 86 percent between 1990 and 2002, but declined to 80 percent in 2005. Because of chronic poverty, children aged 8 and above work on farms during harvests, which coincide with the final two months of the academic year; most fail to take the examination to pass to the next grade.



10. Despite increases in revenue, the Government invests only 3 percent of its budget in primary education, one of the lowest rates in Latin America. Average investment per child is US\$28, which is low compared with Honduras (US\$45), Panama (US\$200) and the Latin American average of US\$93.³
11. Limited access to education is reflected in poor health: educated mothers are less likely to have malnourished children compared with those with no formal education; 30 percent of mothers in the north have no education.⁴ Among mothers educated to grade 4 or higher, the fertility rate is 3.3 percent compared with those with no education, where the rate is 5.2 percent; this results in lower incomes and poorer consumption patterns. According to a VAM study, 50 percent of those not attending school cite lack of income or need for employment as the main reason. In households with “extremely poor consumption”, 75 percent have heads that have not finished primary school.
12. The coffee crisis of 2002 and the drought of 2007 made the northern part of the country more vulnerable. Part of the WFP strategy is disaster mitigation at the field level and at the policy and capacity-building level, including a local and national food security and nutrition early-warning system, emergency assistance and enhanced emergency preparedness in the national, regional and local systems for disaster prevention, mitigation and response.
13. The Government, which took power in January 2007, wants to increase social expenditures and efficiency. An advisory body under the President will supervise the Zero Hunger programme, which has been integrated into ministries to coordinate three activities: productive agriculture – the Ministry of Agriculture; country-wide school feeding – the Ministry of Education; and infant and pre-natal nutrition – the Ministry of Health. The ministries and international agencies will cooperate to enhance the impact of the programme.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

14. WFP has been in Nicaragua since 1971. In the 1980s the focus was on emergency response; in the 1990s, WFP supported health and education programmes, helped people displaced by civil war, supported the dairy sector and re-established productive areas in marginal zones; as the situation stabilized, WFP developed a partnership and capacity-strengthening role with the Government.
15. The formation of the Integrated Nutrition Education Programme Unit (PINE), as a joint body involving the Ministry of Education and local partners, and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry/WFP Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture, were the result of WFP’s work to create capacity in the Government. They are headed by national directors and handle planning, implementation, administration, logistics and monitoring. Logistics units have their own budgets and cover 50 percent of the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs, increasing the efficiency of food assistance and reducing WFP costs.
16. The CP will build on WFP’s work with the Government; further integrated interventions and a greater Government role are expected. WFP and the Government will track outcome-level information to help with redesigning projects.

³ Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL). 2004. *Panorama Social*. Santiago de Chile.

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2007. *Nicaragua MDG Progress Report*. Managua.



17. Private-sector contributions provide additional funding for the school feeding programme and equipment such as school kitchens, stoves, utensils, water filters and tanks.
18. WFP's 2005 external evaluation highlighted the success of the CP: for example, 83 percent of mothers in MCH programmes were receiving the integrated care package; 100 percent of the school food committees were active, of which 80 percent had carried out education in food assistance and community participation; and 93 percent of the households involved in FFW showed increased dietary diversity.
19. The evaluation recommended that WFP develop food-security strategies with municipal groups and continue strengthening PINE and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry/WFP units in Government; it also recommended that WFP help improve food-security and nutrition policies.
20. The school feeding standardized surveys showed a positive impact on enrolment and attendance in WFP-assisted schools. The number of schools being assisted is limited because of funding constraints, but enrolment remained stable and attendance grew from 88 percent to 91 percent.
21. WFP works with the Government's food security and nutrition policy makers. As part of the Zero Hunger programme, the National Commission on Food Security and Nutrition has been formed. WFP is a member of the Technical Committee for Food Security and Nutrition (COTESAN), through which Government institutions analyse food security and nutrition initiatives. WFP also participates in the Pan American Health Organization/Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (PAHO/INCAP) and the Community Programme for Health and Nutrition (PROCOSAN) to enhance nutrition programmes. In 2006, WFP supported the Food Security Information System (SISSAN) decentralization process through a pilot project for a municipal food security and monitoring system.
22. WFP has been working on capacity-building and advocacy with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and United Nations agencies to assist the Ministry of Health in preparing a "national nutrition plan for the eradication of chronic malnutrition". This has resulted in a government multi-sector national plan for 2007–2015, which will be supported by WFP and other agencies. In addition, WFP is assisting the Ministry of Health in the development of an integrated micronutrient programme aimed at developing and producing nutritious food for children under 5 years of age.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

23. The CP aims to break the inter-generational transfer of malnutrition and hunger in food-insecure municipalities. By focusing on pregnant and lactating women, the CP aims to ensure that children of poor families are healthier and better-nourished. The school feeding programme will encourage parents to send pupils to school regularly and will provide an assurance that children will receive a nutritious meal; it will also relieve short-term hunger. The FFW component will provide families with livelihood skills, enabling them to establish sustainable sources of income. The CP will contribute to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2 and 4.



24. In line with the five areas of cooperation in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF),⁵ the outcomes addressed by the CP are:
- enhanced capacities and coordination to promote food security and nutrition focused on the most vulnerable groups;
 - ensuring full access to health services;
 - promotion of the education of children, adolescents and adults, with emphasis on disadvantaged people;
 - promotion of policies, plans and programmes that will reduce environmental vulnerability and promote sustainable development; and
 - enhanced government and community capacity in disaster prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation of disasters.
25. The CP aims to improve nutrition and food security in the north and northeast. The expected outcomes are:
- improved nutrition and health among children under 3 and mothers;
 - improved access to primary education; and
 - improved household food security through enhanced livelihoods.
26. The CP is WFP's response to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. The regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) focuses on the disaster-affected areas through its MCH and food-for-disaster-mitigation components. Government counterpart capacity-building is part of this; it will be funded separately through regional projects and bilateral funding. The PRRO concentrates on Jinotega, Matagalpa and RAAN.
27. The Ministry of Education has taken over the WFP school feeding programme, which covers 400,000 children but with uncertain funding. WFP works with the Government's school feeding programme to enhance logistics, programme implementation and monitoring. WFP will work with Zero Hunger, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to enhance capacity with a view to phasing out WFP assistance. WFP has helped to build capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education.

Component 1 (Strategic Objective 3): Support for Improving the Nutrition and Health of Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women

28. WFP will work through rural health posts with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and PAHO to provide micronutrient-fortified food as part of a health-and-nutrition package that includes water and sanitation, nutrition education, exclusive breastfeeding and micronutrients.

⁵ These five areas are: (1) democratic governance and rule of law in exercising human rights; (2) reduction of inequality, poverty, hunger and malnutrition to attain MDG 1; (3) guarantee social rights to attain MDG, Millennium Declaration and other international agreements (MDG 2 to 6); (4) protection of the environment and risk management for sustainable human development; and (5) improvement of the national information system and statistics.



29. The objectives are:
- reduction of malnutrition among children under 3;
 - enhancing the awareness of pregnant and lactating women as to better nutrition and health; and
 - encouraging mothers to bring their children to health centres for growth-monitoring.
30. The project will operate in Nueva Segovia and Madriz, which have the highest chronic malnutrition. The component needs 522 mt of food for 20,000 people per year.

Component 2 (Strategic Objective 4): Support Access to Education

31. The focus is food support for pre-schools and primary schools. The objectives are:
- increasing enrolment and attendance rates;
 - improving concentration and learning by relieving short-term hunger; and
 - increasing the primary school completion rate.
32. Food aid will be an incentive for families to send their children to school and will ensure that short-term hunger does not inhibit children's learning. The municipalities have high levels of non-enrolment (25 percent in the Atlantic north compared to the national average of 12 percent⁶).
33. The project will operate in Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Matagalpa, Jinotega and RAAN; all schools will be covered as part of the agreement between WFP and the Government. WFP will coordinate with UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), PAHO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ministries to provide water, sanitation, nutrition education and deworming as part of the Essential Package. Work is ongoing with the United Nations system to agree on joint programming in the poorest municipalities.
34. WFP will rely on school feeding committees of parents, village leaders and teachers to support the community in nutrition education and hygiene. This will be done with PINE, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, UNICEF and PAHO in the most food-insecure areas.
35. As part of the Essential Package, collaboration will continue with UNICEF, WHO/PAHO and FAO. UNICEF will provide teacher training, water, school latrines and micronutrient supplementation; WHO/PAHO will provide: water, health, nutrition and hygiene education; and deworming. Health centres will have medicines, micronutrient supplements and vaccines; there will be capacity building for Ministry of Health personnel. FAO will be implementing the school gardens.
36. The school feeding component will require 3,351 mt of food for 175,000 schoolchildren per year: cereals, pulses, dried skim milk (DSM), fortified blended food and vitamin-fortified vegetable oil.

⁶ World Bank. 2003. *Nicaragua Poverty Assessment*. Washington, D.C.



Component 3 (Strategic Objective 2): Enhance Livelihood Activities to Improve Household Food Security

37. This component aims to help poor households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to shift to more sustainable livelihoods. Food aid will enable small-scale farmers to reforest, conserve soil and water and thus, contribute to environmental protection.
38. The project will be implemented in Nueva Segovia and Madriz, which are areas of extreme vulnerability. FFW and food for training (FFT) will require 336 mt for 30,000 people per year.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

39. The programme will operate in areas identified as most food-insecure by the VAM study carried out with the Government.
40. WFP will assist schoolchildren in the selected areas (29 municipalities); the Government will assist the remaining 124 municipalities (community organization promoting women's leadership). WFP will reinforce the school feeding committees to deliver nutrition education and hygiene, and will integrate FFW with the other interventions.
41. Under MCH, WFP will assist pregnant and lactating women: there will be integrated pre-natal care, and post-natal care for children aged 7–36 months when mothers participate in growth monitoring at health centres. The mid-term evaluation showed that 80 percent of the women in WFP's MCH programmes were benefiting from the pre-natal package. WFP will try to increase this to 100 percent and to achieve the target four pre-natal and two post-natal visits.
42. FFW will be implemented for food-insecure households during the lean season with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, local NGOs and local governments.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

43. WFP and its partners had discussions with the Government, United Nations agencies, banks, NGOs and civil society during the design of the CP, resulting in local partnerships through which the impact of food assistance will be increased
44. WFP will try to maximize local food procurement, paying for customs clearance, port-related charges and transport to the central warehouses to avoid demurrage charges; 50 percent of maize and pulses should be bought locally. Storage, handling and transport will be the Government's responsibility. WFP will work with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to support farmers' cooperatives and small traders.
45. WFP will continue to use the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) to track food. WFP's monitoring system is applied under the results-based management approach. It will be reinforced to improve the quality of data collection and reporting.
46. Imported or locally purchased food will be delivered to warehouses in Corinto and Managua. The Government will be responsible for transporting food to Madriz, Nueva Segovia and RAAN.
47. Distribution to rural health centres will be coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and municipal authorities. School



distributions will be handled by PINE in conjunction with community school feeding committees. For FFT, the Government will use local NGOs, agencies and institutions.

48. The existing results-based management system will be strengthened to ensure that the CP meets its targets. A logical framework with output and outcome indicators has been developed for each component, which will be the basis for monitoring project performance. A baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning of the CP. The capacity of government counterpart agencies will be developed further to improve transparency and consistency of data and information collected.
49. With regard to school feeding, WFP will advocate for the Ministry of Education to increase coverage. At the same time WFP will work in close cooperation with its counterparts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of this programme to facilitate its hand-over to the Government.
50. WFP has field offices in Siuna, Puerto Cabezas in RAAN, Matagalpa and Ocotal; another is being established in Madriz-Nueva Segovia. The main warehouse is in the port of Corinto on the Pacific coast. Monitoring will be by WFP field staff and government counterparts; it will include field visits and data collection through checklists, focus groups and surveys to measure indicators in the targeted municipalities.
51. This CP will contribute to the Government decentralization process, involving local governments in community organization, beneficiary targeting, food distribution and monitoring. WFP staff and local NGOs will coordinate activities with municipal development committees.
52. In compliance with the full-cost recovery policy, the country office will mobilize resources for coverage expansion over and above regular development resources.



ANNEX I-A

ANNUAL BENEFICIARY COVERAGE BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION						
Component	Food (mt)	Distribution by component (percent)	Beneficiaries (number)			Females beneficiaries (percent)
			Males	Females	Total	
Component 1: Support for Improving the Nutrition and Health of Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women	2 610	12	6 000	14 000	20 000	70
Component 2: Support Access to Education	16 755	80	87 500	87 500	175 000	50
Component 3: Enhance Livelihood Activities to Improve Household Food Security	1 680	8	9 000	21 000	30 000	70
Total	21 045	100	102 500	122 500	225 000	54

ANNEX I-B

FOOD TYPE AND RATION SIZE			
CP Component	Food type	Ration size (person/day/g)	Nutritional content
Component 1			
Pregnant and lactating women	Corn-soya blend	150	791 kcal 14% from protein
	Vegetable oil	25	
Children 7 to 36 months	Blended food	100	601 kcal 12% from protein
	Vegetable oil	25	
Component 2			
Schoolchildren	Corn-soya blend	30	505 kcal 16% from protein
	Maize	45	
	Yellow split peas	35	
	Vegetable oil	10	
	Dried skim milk	7.8	
Component 3			
FFW	Maize	400	2 376 kcal 10% from protein
	Yellow split peas	80	
	Vegetable oil	80	



ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>UNDAF outcomes</p> <p>Strengthen capacities and coordination in Government and civil society to promote food security and nutrition focused on the most vulnerable groups</p> <p>Ensure full access to health services, including reproductive health, and reduce the economic and social burden on women, children and vulnerable groups brought about by disease</p> <p>Promote education of children, adolescents, youth and adults, with emphasis on the disadvantaged population</p> <p>Promote the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programmes that will reduce environmental vulnerability and promote human sustainable development</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of Government and the communities in the prevention, mitigation, response and rehabilitation of disasters and emergencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Underweight prevalence ➤ Stunting prevalence ➤ Daily energy consumption ➤ % of children under 5 at risk ➤ % of municipalities with development plans that incorporate food security ➤ % of families in vulnerable situation, by municipality ➤ Mortality rate of children under 5 ➤ Infant mortality ➤ Maternal mortality rate ➤ % of the population with access to health services ➤ % coverage of health services ➤ Coverage of assisted births ➤ Budget of Ministry of Health in relation to GDP ➤ Literacy rate ➤ Primary school enrolment rate ➤ Primary school completion rate ➤ % of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 ➤ Budget of Ministry of Education in relation to GDP ➤ Number of protected areas with implementation plan ➤ Existence of regulations on water and biodiversity ➤ Existence of national environmental plan ➤ Access to sanitation ➤ Existence of national action plan for risk and disaster mitigation ➤ % of national, regional and municipality budgets with disaster mitigation and response components 	





ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
WFP Strategic Objective 3 – Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups		
CP Objective 1 – Support for improving the nutrition and health status of children under 3 and of pregnant and lactating women		
Outcome 1.1 Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of under-3 malnutrition among targeted children, assessed using height, weight and age, disaggregated by gender 	Growth-monitoring facilities in place
Output 1.1.1 Timely provision of nutritious food in sufficient quantity for targeted children under 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance as a % of planned beneficiaries, by gender ➤ Actual mt of food distributed as a % of planned distributions, by commodity 	
Outcome 1.2 Improved health and nutrition practices among pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of malnutrition among targeted women assessed using body mass index ➤ Prevalence of low birth weight 	Government and partners provide complementary inputs such as nutrition and health training Health centres appropriately equipped
Output 1.2.1 Timely provision of nutritious food in sufficient quantity for targeted pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance as a % of planned beneficiaries ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed as a % of planned distributions, by food type ➤ Number of pregnant women who have received four or more medical check-ups ➤ Number of women trained in basic health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices 	

ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
WFP Strategic Objective 4 – Support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training		
CP Objective 2 – Support for improving the access to quality education in primary schools		
Outcome 2.1 Increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of girls and boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools/absolute enrolment ➤ % of primary school-age girls and boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools/net enrolment rate 	
Outcome 2.2 Improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of boys and girls attending classes in WFP-assisted primary schools/attendance rate 	
Outcome 2.3 Improved capacity to concentrate and learn among girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Teachers' perceptions of children's ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of school feeding 	
Output 2.3.1 Timely provision of nutritious food in sufficient quantity for targeted children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance through each activity as a % of planned beneficiaries, by gender ➤ Actual mt of food distributed through each activity as a % of planned distributions, by commodity type ➤ Actual number of school feeding committees functioning as % of planned number 	





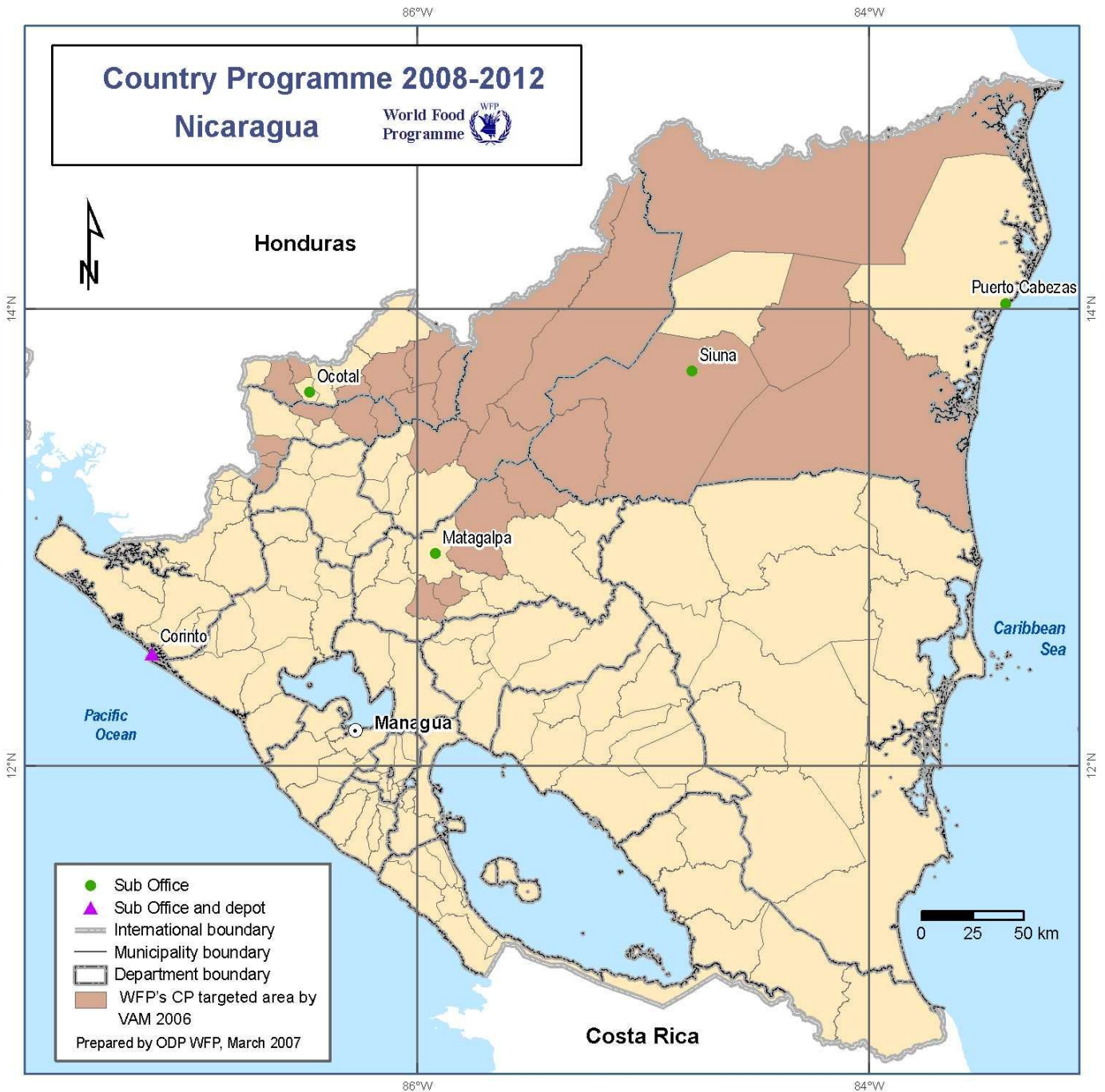
ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
WFP Strategic Objective 2 – Protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks		
CP Objective 3 – Improving household food security through activities strengthening the livelihoods of small-scale farmers		
Outcome 3.1 Increased ability to meet food needs within targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food ➤ Increased dietary diversity 	Partners provide necessary inputs including training Absence of natural disasters
Output 3.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual number of beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance through each activity as % of planned beneficiaries, by age group and gender ➤ Actual mt of food distributed through each activity as % of planned distributions, by type ➤ % of food management committees organized and trained, versus planned 	

ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN BY COMPONENT (US\$)				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food (mt)	2 610	16 755	1 680	21 045
Food (value)	1 270 800	11 562 725	867 600	13 701 125
External transport	206 365	1 324 766	132 832	1 663 964
Total landside transport, storage and handling	80 477	416 584	43 082	540 143
Landside transport, storage and handling (cost per mt)	30 83	24 87	25 64	27 12
Other direct operational costs	57 045	382 095	37 205	476 345
Total direct operational costs	1 614 687	13 686 170	1 080 719	16 381 577
Direct support costs				985 446
Indirect support costs				1 215 692
Total WFP costs				18 582 715
Government contribution	270 292	6 187 819	109 301	6 567 412



ANNEX IV

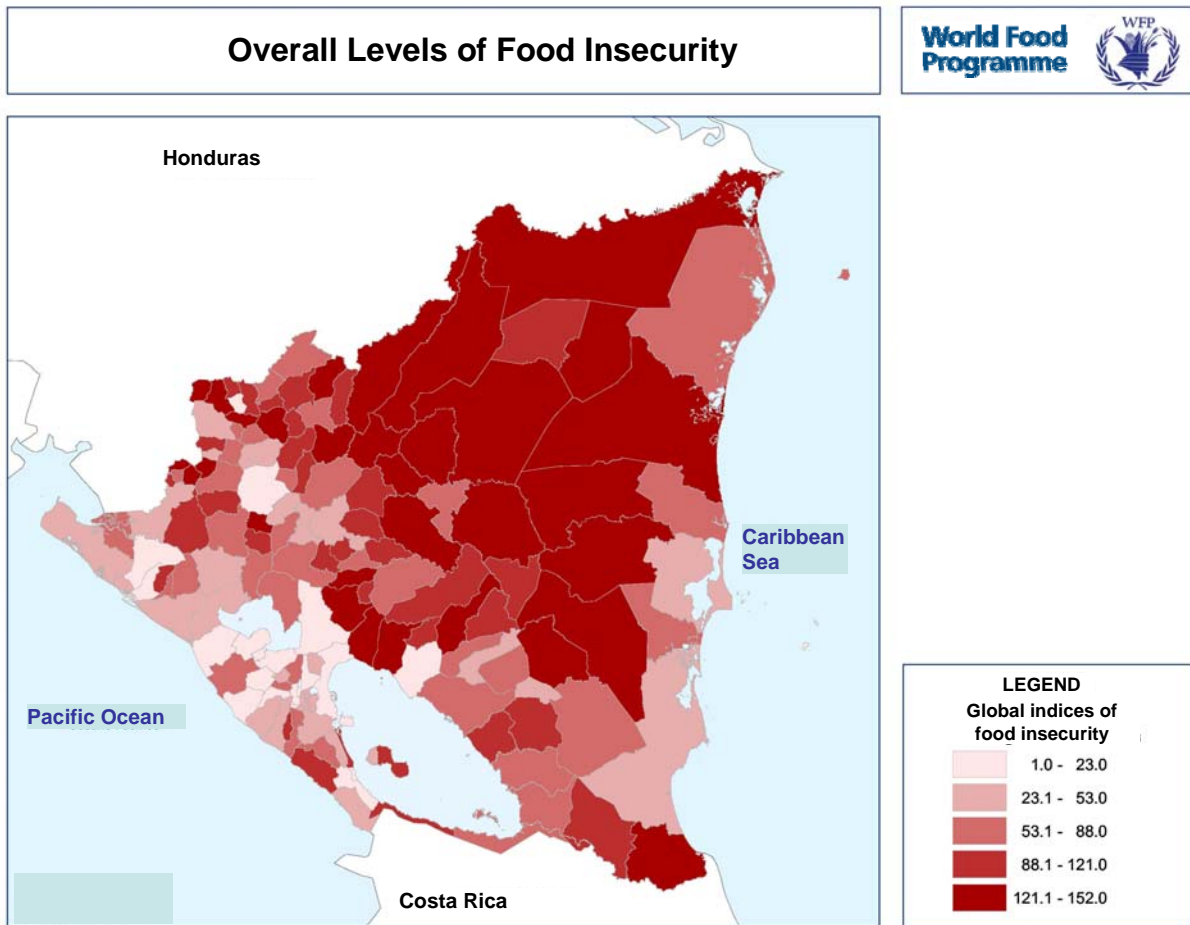


The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ANNEX V



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CEPAL	<i>Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe</i>
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CONASAN	National Commission for Food Security and Nutrition
COTESAN	Technical Committee for Food Security and Nutrition
CP	country programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
DSM	dried skim milk
ENDESA	Nicaragua Demographic and Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
GDP	gross domestic product
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INCAP	Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama
LIFDC	low-income food-deficit country
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MCH	mother-and-child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	non-governmental organization
PAHO/ INCAP	Pan American Health Organization/Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama
PINE	Integrated Nutrition Education Programme Unit
PROCOSAN	Community Programme for Health and Nutrition
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RAAN	North Atlantic Autonomous Region
RAAS	South Atlantic Autonomous Region
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping