



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

-

#### Cover Page

**UNCT/MCO:** Nicaragua

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** Strengthened information systems for improved social protection policies and programmes ready to respond to food insecurity emergencies

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Digital transformation;

**PUNOS:** WFP, PAHO, IOM

**Stakeholder partner:** National Government; Bilateral aid organizations;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

**Resident Coordinator Name:** Singer Hamdy, Hanaa

**Resident Coordinator Email:** hanaa.singer@un.org

#### Annual Progress

**Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:**

On-track (expected annual results-achieved)

##### Overall Progress

The joint program (JP) focuses on capacity-strengthening activities for building staff skills and equipment provided for the data-driven route (collection and analysis of information), including food security, gender, health, and migration.

The results achieved are:

Output 1. Strengthened national information system for analysis and decision-making:

- Exceeded 22% of the goal established to have stadiometers and scales for anthropometric measurement of children under five years old, pregnant women, and adults for the primary care level health in indigenous territories of Waspan.
- Exceeded 72% of the goal established in the anthropometric registry assessment of children under five years old in the municipality of Waspan, was exceeded.
- Exceeded by six percent the register of numbers of pregnant women with anthropometric assessment.
- Completed the number of staff from the health ministry trained in WHO standards for anthropometric measurement in the municipality of Waspan.
- Overachieved the number of households consulted during the food security, migration and risk perception study.

Output 1.2 Enhanced government capacities for implementing evidence-based shock-responsive social programmes, based on needs differentiated by gender and intersectionality

- The number of government staff trained in food security and data collection completed.
- The goal for the number of government staff who strengthened their knowledge of gender, climate change, food and nutrition

security, and migration was exceeded by 75%. This will support to the government efforts, at the national and local levels, to provide more care and assistance to vulnerable people migrating due to the effects of climate change, gender-based violence and food insecurity.

- A training guidance on human mobility, food security, climate change and gender in risk management was designed and validated with SINAPRED to be used by officials of the government.
- This training guidance was translated to native peoples language of the 3 departments (Managua, Jinotega and Puerto Cabezas).

### **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

The joint program has contributed as an accelerator to the following SDG targets:

SDG 2 – target 2.2: Monitoring stunting and wasting in children under five years of age and addressing pregnant women's nutritional needs.

target 2.4: National capacity building provide inputs for climate change adaptation strategies to promote food production and prevent forced migration caused by climate change effects.

SDG 10 – target 10.7: Strengthen the knowledge of government officials on human mobility to include this topic in the work plans for the care and assistance of migrants in vulnerable conditions.

SDG 17 target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals.

SDG 17 Target 17.17: promote effective public, public-private and civil humanitarian sphere, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

The biggest challenge was achieving planning with SINAPRED during the municipal elections period and Hurricane Julia's emergency response.

During the joint programme, inter-agency coordination was carried out, allowing a comprehensive agenda for each UN agency with the counterparts and, at the same time, interagency collaboration. Another highlight is that more staff than expected was trained, and more households were consulted during the JP.

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

The joint program (JP) finish in February 2023. Until December 31, 2022, the JP achieved 499 people (the target was 300) participate in training on the linkages between human mobility, gender, climate change and food security, and over 8,000 households consulted (surveys on food security and nutrition, livelihoods, preparedness measures and risk management at a household level, and migration) from the 3,000 expected in 40 municipalities.

Using a sustainability approach, collecting data under a national programme of SINAPRED, such as the cartographic update of multi-hazard maps, allows the institution to carry out annual updates of the food security and migration variables for a better understanding of the risk in Nicaraguan households.

## **Strategic Partnerships and Communications**

### **Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP**

SINAPRED heads quarter in Managua is the governing institution that leads the country's risk management system, composed of all government institutions at the national, regional, departmental, municipal, neighbourhood, and community levels. Under the leadership of SINAPRED, institutions at the municipal level complement their knowledge of risk management, gender, migration,

and food security. During the JP, approximately 500 people trained, including institutional staff, volunteers, and students, to consolidate a national data collectors network.

**Key meetings and events organized**

---

JP steering committee/ Strategic partners/ donors Kick-off meeting  
 programme board meeting event

---



---

**Priority Cross-cutting Issues**

**Cross-cutting results/issues**

The Joint Program through SINAPRED included an inter-institutional participation approach, more than 20 institutions at the regional, departmental and municipal levels, including the Women’s Ministry, to strengths the national capacities on gender and intersectionality, food security, health and migration, to assure the inclusion, to assure the inclusion, through the design of training of trainers guidance that include data collection and analysis with info related to: single-parent households, pregnant and lactating women, people with physical and mental disabilities. It’s will allows to have info disaggregating by gender and ethnic group.

The Interagency collaboration contributed to a better understanding of government staff of the UN agency's objectives participating in the JP, such as eradicating hunger, facilitating a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing risks of irregular migration, improvement of health and quality from population and gender.

The joint programme has contributed to SINAPRED's efforts by strengthening the capacities of 398 officials on Food security, risks of irregular migration, internal migration caused by the effects of climate change, health, and gender.

**How did the JP apply the Gender Marker**

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services);Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

**JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind**

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
No	No	No	Yes

**Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing**

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
No	No	Yes	No	No	No

**How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing**

The areas mentioned in the table are not related with the outcomes of the JP in Nicaragua. The program aims to strengthen government capacities in data collection and analysis, food security, gender, and migration for risk management. Th JP during the implementation got cost savings, the reason why the improved efficiency question was selected, and as a result, this allowed the expansion of coverage for training of government staff and the addition of more regions during the data collection and workshops.