

# PfR Nicaragua Progress report



## 1 Basic information

Reporting period	2011
Total budget (in €) for the reporting period	NLRC: € 115,674 (country) CARE: € 153,556 (country) WI: € 18,503.66 (country) <b>Total = € 287,733.66</b>
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## 2 Context of individual organisations

### 2.1 Changes in the external environment

*What changes of important external factors have influenced the ability of the individual organisation to implement its activities? Their impact may be felt in relation to e.g. costs of the implementation, time that was available for implementation of the activities, or security issues, changes in government policies, economic situation, or emergencies that have impacted on the organisation's ability to carry out certain activities as planned.*

Two significant events took place in 2011 and influenced the implementation of activities:

- Tropical Depression 12-E (October)
- The general elections of President, Vice President and Deputies (November)

In 2011, the rainy season at the end of September is considered normal. In early October, tropical waves began presenting atypical behaviours and from October 10, heavy rains associated with a low pressure centre began to affect the western and northern part of Nicaragua. On October 20 this phenomenon had become **tropical depression (12-E)**. On October 17, President Daniel Ortega issued a constitutional decree of the State of National Calamity and Disaster (Decree 53-2011), to begin with the response actions by the National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Relief (SINAPRED) and move the collaboration mechanisms of the UN system.

On Tuesday 25 October there was a landslide in the way of the Chichicaste (PfR community served by San Lucas) to Castillito in the area of Cerro La Concona, which tested the responsiveness of various actors. The local partner INPRHU was immediately informed by the City Hall and made 3 visits coincided with the technical inspection carried out by Civil Defense in the area. The saturation of the soil caused the activation of landslides in the areas of coffee production, affecting three municipalities, two of which are attended by PfR, which forced the emergency care, interagency coordination and the activation of COMUPRED of San Lucas and Las Sabanas municipalities.

In this situation, both the municipality of San Lucas and the community Chichicaste, have asked emergency care for the affected families to CARE, but the program does not have PfR lines of action and budgets for these contingencies. Official report of damages was requested to the municipality (COMUPRED). However, specific data were not obtained, due to which a proposal was developed and presented that could be complementary to the work of PfR.

Environmental issues appear to be a key issue for the livelihoods of communities and families. While the program provides fundamental and important aspects such as DRR, CCA and ERM, is missing specific consideration to support specific resources in such emergencies.

However, the most influential external factor program implementation in 2011 were the **national elections** on November 6, 2011. The availability of public authorities and state institutions at all levels (community, municipal, departmental, regional and national) for coordination meeting was limited, particularly at the end of the year. For this reason, the PfR program start-up activities at the community

level (presentation of the initiative, baseline stroke diagnoses) were scheduled after the election. There were tensions and violence between political parties in relation to the delivery of identity documents to the population and the development of voting of which international observers said that it was not very transparent. On November 8 in the district El Carrizal, San Jose jurisdiction Cusmapa (Madriz municipality where PfR is implemented), 3 people were killed by supporters of a political party. The team PfR Red Cross was planning a workshop AVC binational Honduras the week of 13 to 19 November in the department of Madriz, which according to the national security police was postponed a week to ensure the safety of participants. Similarly, this situation forced CARE to activate their security protocol restricting the movement in the area.

The municipal elections scheduled for late 2012 will continue to influence the implementation of the program next year.

Another external factor that influences the implementation is that in the communities served by the program there was no positive social and economic change. Rural communities remain in poverty and the most extreme situations are located in the upper area of the protected area and the border with Honduras. In the protected area known as Tepesomoto - Pataste, natural beauty contrasts with the extreme poverty of its inhabitants, contributing to pressure on natural resources.

An important aspect was the emigration of whole families of the communities the project to the coffee harvest in search of better economic returns, which affected the survey and interviews of the baseline and diagnosis of the project. It was needed to readjust the plan and look for more people in the communities for interviews.

The fact of working in an area with such characteristics, poses a challenge for the program PfR since its limited financial capacity, the population is more dependent on natural resources and have less capacity to respond to climate change. This could motivate their participation in projects that have on their agendas short-term scenarios (increased malnutrition in dry corridor) and come with tangible to alleviate hunger. Hence, as PfR program we are seeking to attract synergies with partners such as Action Against Hunger, FAO and the municipalities.

## 2.2 Organisational developments

*What developments and changes within the individual organisation have impacted on its capacity to implement the planned activities, and how have these been addressed? And moreover what measures has the organisation taken to improve its coordination and monitoring?*

NLRC: Internally, the Dutch Red Cross and the Nicaraguan Red Cross have signed a memorandum of understanding, and cooperation agreements with subsidiaries of Somoto and Puerto Cabezas to implement the program. In Managua a national coordinator, an administrator and a logistician driver were hired. In Puerto Cabezas, the Red Cross and Wetlands selected a shared technical working from a subsidiary of Puerto Cabezas (RAAN). The NLRC bought a vehicle, equipment, and remodeled the Somoto subsidiary in an office to accommodate 7 staff members who were hired in Madriz, a local coordinator, a technician and a facilitator "risk management, climate change," a technique and a facilitator "environmental management, climate change," an administrative assistant and a driver. The first week of October 2011, the PfR staff of the Red Cross participated in an induction workshop to be familiarized with the institution, administration, and the issues and the PfR program's logical framework. The team also counts with a Delegate of the Netherlands Red Cross based in Managua, a Regional Finance Officer in Guatemala, and monitoring visits and regular follow-up of the headquarters of the Dutch Red Cross.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross appointed a focal point of the national headquarters (Directorate of Relief) for the PfR program, apart from the support of the Planning for the development of the proposal and the Directorate General for signing agreements with affiliates. Coordinations were made with the team DIPECHO 7, the departments of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the project "Climate Change" funded by the Italian Red Cross and two trainings were conducted in collaboration with the project "Initiative of First Response (IPR) - strengthening capacity in disaster management" funded by the Canadian Red Cross and support the Reference Center on Community Education of the Red Cross (CREC) based in Costa Rica.

CARE: The implementation of actions by CARE began with the recruitment of technical staff under the leadership of Enterprise Manager. For the implementation of the PfR Program a Technical Coordinator, a Capacity Building Specialist and Financial Administration are hired. These persons are direct employees of CARE.

For the implementation of actions, CARE signed cooperation agreements with their local partners INPRHU and AMMA. These agreements define the roles and responsibilities of each actor to secure commitments to achieving the objectives and program outcomes. Each partner has a budget with a

team of 3 people (a coordinator, a local administrator and a technician) to collaborate and coordinate with the CARE team everything related to the implementation of actions in the working area. To facilitate the operation field, CARE set up a local office in Somoto, which was fully equipped and is the team's headquarters. This facilitates interaction with partners and other actors in the territory.

It should be noted that a significant change for CARE partners in this alliance has been reflected in terms of ways of working. INPRHU is an operating actor with extensive experience and recognition for his actions of recovery in rural livelihoods, meanwhile AMMA has the strength to facilitate political dialogue. The move from individual to collective and a direct execution "with others" means a challenge that requires the separation of functional and operational differences of both organizations, and the will to work towards one goal.

To facilitate this process, CARE is implementing a form of work that enhances individual skills and experiences of each partner and integrate them into the collective work, that on the one hand, helps reduce interaction costs and more efficient use of resources available (eg joint planning, monitoring and joint field visits and technical INPRHU AMMA and CARE) and on the other hand, extends the capability of CARE in specific activities that partners could not guarantee on their own.

Related to the coordination, the attention at community and departmental level is given as a unified team. Jointly routes were established to facilitate the mobilization of the work in the field and this previous work allowed the orderly implementation of activities being the presentation of the program to communities, gathering information for baseline and the implementation of CVCA. The joint planning has also allowed to establish the action levels and coordination taking into account the strengths of each partner, for example when it comes to influence at with department level AMMA takes the lead.

Importantly, the working relationship with CARE partners INPRHU and AMMA is a positive relationship based on a history of working together and in the framework of respect and collaboration. This relationship has existed since before the PfR Program, allowing the establishment agile agency coordination and linkages with other civil society organizations, government institutions and agencies of cooperation present in the intervention municipalities.

WI: Wetlands International operated in 2011 represented by the Head of Office of the Regional Office in Panama for planning meetings of the Consortium, and will continue to represent WI before the Coordination Committee. It was decided to operate in the country with a national project coordinator who will be based in Madriz (Somoto). The reason is the physical presence of all partners and will require more direct support from WI. It is argued that this coordinator will also assist in advocacy activities both in the area and in those organized in Managua. The selection process is ongoing and is expected to close by the end of February 2012. Preliminarily discussed the coordinator staying at CARE offices in Somoto. For the site RAAN-Puerto Cabezas, CR and WI selected a shared technical who began work in October 2011. Operational plan will be developed taking into account all common activities of the two organizations.

Based on the joint planning of the Program by the Consortium WI will focus strongly on field work in the department of Madriz, although the area doesn't have emblematic wetlands that could be of most interest to Wetlands International. However, it was agreed to go for a micro-management approach to which WI can contribute their GIRH and territorial management knowledge. Furthermore, the micro-watersheds in the area are protected areas with relevant value of biodiversity and water supply.

The work in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) will be done with the Red Cross based on the Regional Climate Change Strategy for the RAAN that will be completed by early 2012. From there WI will develop specific actions taking advantage of the critical mass of partners and allies generated by the process of the Strategy. These actions will be targeted more directly to the conservation and management of wetlands due to being an ecosystem more prevalent in the area.

RCCC: has provided technical assistance at distance and training in specific issues (Regional Workshop, week induction) through Pablo Suarez and Lisette Braman. During 2011 the RCCC material has been translated into Spanish and shared with the country team in events like the week of induction, the revision of the POA and the homologation of the tools for risk analysis. In addition, it facilitated the recruitment of a student at Yale University, Paolo PfR Quadri to help the program in Nicaragua with a specific study on existing networks in the area of Madriz

### **3 Results**

*What results have been achieved in the implementation of the activities under the three strategic directions.*

From 31 January to 4 February 2011 a Regional Workshop was realized in Antigua Guatemala, facilitated by the regional coordination (CARE) and the PWG. During this event the Partners of Resilience and their local partners have analyzed the structure, the dynamic and the operation of the

consortium and the Programme in general and in the region. Furthermore, they have discussed the unification of the working criteria like the elaboration of the logical framework in every country, the revision of the activities and the budget in a global way. After this discussion process agreements among the members of the consortium were reached resulting in draft documents that served as a foundation for further revisions.

During the following months of 2011 the Programme activities were focused on the construction of a foundation for working in consortium resulting in the following: 1) Logical Framework, 2) consolidated planning and budget, 3) the community selection, 4) the baseline of the Monitoring Protocol and 5) an agreement on the organizational structure. This foundation was created through different meetings directed by the regional coordinator: 27 & 28 April, 31 May & 1 June, and 5 to 7 December 2011. Furthermore, CARE, RC and WI organized preparative meetings in Managua without the help of the regional coordinator.

In Period 1 to 5 August 2011 the team technicians PfR local partners in Nicaragua Program has received an induction of PfR Program. The event was conducted in Somoto, Nicaragua. The components of the induction week were: Logical Framework, Work Strategy, Planning 2011 and 2012, and Training theme in DRR, CC, MRE and indigenous traditional knowledge.

Ricardo Lopez was hired to prepare the baseline study. He led an external consultant team for the lifting of field data (interviews and focus groups), a process that was completed in the month of December and is pending the analysis and presentation of results to the consortium in the first trimester of 2012.

### **3.1 Community (direct intervention)**

NLRC: At the end of 2011 presentations of the program were given in each target community, and with the help of the IPR project and the Reference Center Community Education of the Red Cross (CREC) the first AVCs were implemented in the community Sonis and Guayabo (Somoto). The results of the AVCs were presented to the communities involved, state institutions and the mayor.

CARE: In 2011, 12 community meetings were organized in the same amount of communities with the aim to make the target population aware of the scope of the program facilitating their engagement in different activities. During these meetings participated 507 people, 235 men and 272 women.

The focus is prioritized on the micro river basins of Tapacali and Inali considering that the priorities of higher part of the micro watershed are very different from the lower part. In the higher part of the micro basin highlights the scarcity of water and in the lower part there is the contamination of surface water and groundwater as well as the pressure on wood resources. These situations will be attended by the program. Furthermore, the program will serve to strengthen management capabilities at community level in coordination with other actors and the same Municipal government for the development of plans including the integrative approach of DRR, CCA, and MRE.

As a result of partnerships with other organizations, the technical team received training facilitated by UNICEF in the methodology FECSA (Families, Schools and Healthy Homes), which provided knowledge and skills to 8 technical staff (6 male and 2 female) to apply this strategy fitting different areas.

#### **Result 1 - Local Action on DRR, ACC and MRE adopted and implemented by communities**

WI: No community activities have been developed to date. WI will be in both areas of direct intervention by the Consortium, in Madriz (with CARE and CRN) and the RAAN (with CRN).

Regarding RAAN, WI has accompanied CRN in the process of finalizing the Climate Change Strategy of the RAAN. Related to the community, WI anticipated that the strategy adopted was to select subjects or priority areas where WI can develop a pilot project to demonstrate the role of wetland ecosystems in reducing risk.

##### ***A.1.1.1 Analysis of risk and vulnerability at the community level.***

NLRC: The Red Cross personnel was trained in the methodology AVC in October, and most were selected to participate in a AVC workshop for trainers in November. Diagnostic tools were adjusted to include elements related to adaptation to climate change, ecosystem management, local

knowledge / indigenous, and gender.

CARE: The CVCA methodology helps to understand the implications of climate change to the lives and livelihoods of people we work with. The process allows people to better understand climate risks and adaptation strategies under this logic, the training in CVCA was given at two levels:

At the level of technical institutions: 12 male and 9 female technicians of various governmental institutions (INTA, MARENA, MAG, etc.) as well as civil society organizations were trained in the use of the CVCA tool, which generated much interest and demands for multiplication due to the importance of the subject for their work with the communities.

At the community level five training workshops were conducted in as many communities of San Lucas (Coyolito, Cuyas, Los Mangos, Moropoto and Chichicaste) for the implementation of the CVCA tool. In these workshops 128 people (73 men and 55 women) were trained, enabling the participants to:

- Become familiar with the community, and see how men and women perceive the place
- Identify subsistence resources that are important for the community and who has access and control over them.
- Identify areas and resources vulnerable to climate hazards and determine that subsistence resources are most vulnerable.
- Identify periods of stress, threats, disease, hunger, debt, vulnerability, etc..
- Increase understanding of past threats, changes in nature, intensity and behavior.
- Identify the threats that have the greatest impact on the livelihoods resources

All the above are inputs for the formulation of community action plans, valid tools for community self-management and municipal investment planning.

Regarding the strengthening of the community capacity, a high priority for CARE is to promote the integration of women in development activities. Although the treated subject (DRR/CCA/ERM) is more difficult than usually the gender equity issue, CARE made an effort to enrich the CVCA tool incorporating this approach, based on the recognition that women are most at risk and have greater difficulty adjusting for various factors: drought, deforestation and unpredictable rainfall because women will have to work harder to gather resources such as food, water and firewood, which means they have less time to revenue, or for training or to participate in decision-making processes.

WI: In Madriz WI has helped the PfR partner with the integration of the ecosystem theme in the Vulnerability Analysis and in the planning processes arising from these analyses. WI is also planning to implement more specific ecosystem studies that are required to support the joint work in the area in 2012.

#### ***A.1.1.3 Create opportunities for the recovery of local and/or traditional knowledge on DRR/CCA/ERM issues with youths, women and seniors.***

NLRC: Two PfR technicians of the Red Cross participated in a national workshop on the rescue and harmonization of traditional indigenous knowledge in the areas of DRR and CCA organized by a regional project of CARE.

CARE: The event of "Training of Trainers for the Rescue and Harmonization of Indigenous Knowledge" was facilitated by CARE in November and was attended by 45 people representing governmental and non governmental institutions, local governments and support agencies for indigenous people and local communities. This initiative is a shared experience of the Dutch donor PSO and CARE, which arises from the concern that local and indigenous knowledge are not fully considered in programs and projects related to DRR and CCA.

During the initiative an extensive study (Desk Study) was completed, a set of indicators was formulated and guidance material was developed. Furthermore, a Training of Trainers Manual was distributed to participants after the event.

Another important result of this initiative is the establishment of the Monitoring Committee that is integrated by different actors at local, regional and national levels in order to follow up on agreements, lobbying and advocacy on policies and programs to encourage the harmonization of indigenous knowledge in DRR and CCA issues. CARE provided the resources and the process for the work of this Commission that already counts with a strategic plan to focus their actions. This effort allowed us to know that the processes of prevention and disaster response can be strengthened through experiences and practices of indigenous and local communities, thus creating greater sustainability and participation in programs and projects on issues of DRR and CCA.

**Result 2 - Ecosystems to provide environmental risk reduction and livelihoods are improved and managed properly.**

WI: WI plans the implementation of more specific ecosystem studies that are required to support the joint work in the area in 2012. It will follow up the results of the risk analysis in Madriz and the Climate Change Strategy in RAAN.

**3.2 Civil society (capacity building)**

**Result 1 - Community-based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) appropriate DRR, CCA and MRE issues.**

The damage caused by tropical storm E-12 in October 2011 was one of the factors that tested the will of the institutions to act cohesively. CARE, its partners and RC promoted and facilitated a special workshop to discuss the situation presented due to the landslide in the communities Chichicaste and Castillito with the idea of generating concerted response to the problem, which eventually was achieved. In San Lucas 25 people belonging to the City Council, the COMUPRED, the Police, Red Cross and CARE met with the common goal to find a comprehensive response to the community. It was achieved to place the answer to the problem on the Agenda of the Municipal Government of San Lucas and INPRHU achieved the facilitation of specialized technical support by a team of INETER.

The result of the work session of COMUPRED and dialogue between decision makers and communities of El Chichicaste (San Lucas) and Castillito (Las Sabanas) occurs in the following agreements: a) The submission of municipal ordinances prevent the construction of more houses in the risk areas, b) resources be earmarked for land purchase to enable the relocation of families, c) Coordination with INETER for risk mapping d) promote a budget allocation for attention to risk management.

***A.2.1.1 Training and local organizations (CSOs and CBOs) and local, departmental and national authorities, and sectoral institutions at local level in DRR/CCA/ERM with homologated methodologies and techniques of the consortium.***

In October 2011 a workshop was conducted to approve of the homologated toolbox for CVCA and VCA in which 22 people (15 men and 7 women), representatives of the CARE and RC technical team participated with the support of Wetlands International.

WI: Within the program, Wetlands International has prioritized to provide technical support to members of the Alliance, local partners and target entities, due to which capacity building is key. The first step was performed during the preliminary internal training activities on the ecosystem approach to staff members, although teams from different organizations had not yet been completed. Subsequently, WI facilitated the learning from other countries by collecting the experiences of India and the Philippines in incorporating ecosystem approach to the vulnerability analysis tools of the Partners. Due to being the most pragmatic, the focus was put on the experience of the Philippines. After introductory sessions on the base document and the concept of "resilient communities" a basic guide was elaborated for the partners that they could use in their first analysis vulnerability. WI has proposed to monitor the processes after the AVs, acting as "critical friend" to advise on the consideration of the ecosystem approach in these processes, including any operational plans.

The Consortium in Nicaragua has continued working on a version of a "toolkit +" which includes a number of tools prioritized the initial document of the Philippines for use in the AVs.

#### ***A.2.1.2 Awareness workshops CCA/DRR/MRE targeting key players in the economic.***

CARE: With the aim of contributing to the awareness of economic sectors the presentation of the project was given to a group of organizations belonging to the sector of small and medium enterprises CAMIPYMES, particularly the “rosquillas” sector due to being the one with the highest demand for firewood in the municipality of Madriz. There is already a database of these organized groups whose demand is related to information on CCA and training in proper techniques for energy savings (firewood).

#### ***A.2.1.3 Establish synergies with universities and research centers for joint research processes, and integrate DRR/CCA/ERM into the curriculum.***

CARE: To facilitate the joint investigative processes in the program, there is an initial agreement with the Regional Multidisciplinary Faculty of Esteli of the UNAN Managua, through the Centre for Education and Permanent Training on the integral Management of Disaster Risk CEFYCAP-GIRD. Furthermore, a collaboration agreement is being negotiated that will allow to create synergy and build skills through a course on DRR/CCA/ERM issues.

### **Result 2 - Social Networks strengthened and articulated in the management of DRR, CCA and ERM at local and departmental level.**

NLRC: In the mid of 2011, the RCCC facilitated the involvement of a student of Yale University to do a study on social networks in Somoto, which will contribute to the mapping of institutional actors and civil society in the 4 municipalities in Madriz where the project has influence.

CARE: In the reporting period the program was officially launched to the different external actors, including public entities, cooperation space like COMUSAN (Municipal Food Safety Commission), the value chain of “rosquillas” and the cooperation agencies. In these events were attended by 65 people, including officials of MARENA, Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, fire fighters, etc.. These events of the program’s presentation allow closer ties with other actors and the establishment of coordination at municipal and departmental for the implementation of activities.

### **3.3 Institutional environment (policy dialogue)**

#### **Result 1 - Regional and Municipal governments and state institutions have integrated DRR/CCA/ERM in their development plans and planning instruments and affect their legal frameworks.**

Despite the electoral situation, positively the mayors of San Lucas and Somoto provided full support in recognition of the program and extended the guarantees for the implementation of respective actions. It was possible to obtain approval and certifications issued by the municipal councils of San Lucas, Las Sabanas, San Jose de Cusmapa and Somoto. The municipal authorities expressed great interest in the monitoring and the progress of the program, because they are municipalities with many vulnerabilities and alone they are not able to address these. For this purpose a technical link has been assigned to track and support the implementation of the activities. It is noteworthy that the municipal governments are important partners for the program because from there it easier to coordinate actions with others.

Considering the real-time implementation, the partnership and the situation in the country, the results of the program show a good level of acceptability. The PfR team worked at different levels (community, civil society, political dialogue) and laid the groundwork for strengthening collaboration and synergy among consortium members and other actors. Regarding the planned and achieved actions, at technical operative level there are discrepancies regarding the issues to be worked from the consortium perspective, like visibility, micro projects, diploma, forums, thematical panels, which is understandable because this needs a lot of previous work and the coincidence of agendas.

#### ***A.3.1.2 Provide training and support in the design and implementation of DRR, CCA and ERM strategies to CSOs and municipal/regional governments.***

NLRC: The Red Cross, in collaboration with NGOs, development agencies, and state institutions (GIZ, SDC, Oxfam, GVC, CADPI, Wetlands, Regional Government of the North Atlantic Autonomous Region - Graan, Ministry of Natural Resources - SERENA, Committee on Natural Resources and Environment - CARENA, and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources - MARENA) has supported the

development of the “Strategy for the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) with input for RAAS and High Coco regarding climate change”. The strategy document was prepared by a consultant with the inputs collected in a series of workshops with representatives from the eight municipalities of the RAAN. It was revised at an experts workshop in Managua in October 2011 and was endorsed by representatives of the municipalities in the RAAN at a regional workshop in Puerto Cabezas in late November 2011.

WI: In the case of RAAN, WI has participated in a meeting of the coordinating committee of the regional climate change strategy of RAAN. It also has contact with the SERENA, which will be the environmental agency to coordinate actions arising from the Strategy document.

### **Result 3 - Population in the intervention Municipalities informed on DRR, CCA and ERM (Campaign).**

#### ***A.3.3.1 Make a Campaign or common strategy on DRR/CCA/ERM with traditional and non-traditional media.***

NLRC: Volunteers of the Red Cross branch in Somoto, with support of the PfR technical team, produced a play about the issue of environmental management and climate change, presented in Managua on the Day of the Volunteer in December 2011.

*What (substantial) discrepancies are there between the planning and the actual achievements, and what is the reason of this?*

WI: The overall progress in the implementation of the logical framework indicators are low, particularly at fieldwork level. In the case of Wetlands International this is because several of its initial actions (such as environmental assessments) are dependent on the definition of communities as well as the results of the baseline study and analysis of vulnerability. These processes have been recently completed or terminated. Another weakness area is related to the implementation of development policy commitments. Although there was a change of government, the election period led to a period with difficulty in getting the attention of the organizations goals. Once this period is finished, it is likely to achieve concrete progress.

*In financial terms, are there discrepancies between the budgets and the actual expenditures? If they are larger than 25%, what can be said about the reason for the discrepancy?*

WI: At the start of the program there was a projection of expenditure of € 42.694 for 2011. The actual total expenditure for this period was € 18,503.66, which is 43.3% of execution.

While the discrepancy is significant, it started from an initial projection that didn't foresee the delays in the planning and organization of the Consortium. By 2012 it is expected a significant increase in execution, hoping to exceed the initial estimate for this year of €114.309.

NLRC: The discrepancy between planning and performance and between budget and actual expenditures is due to a longer start-up period than originally planned.