

Annual Report 2013

Nicaragua

Progress report January-December 2013



Period of Progress Report	January – December 2013
Budget for the total period of the report	Red Cross: € 401.219 CARE: 251.242,69 (without including CARE NL) Wetlands International: € 117.387,06
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1 Part I – Intra-organizational developments

Are there developments within individual organisation(s) that impact on the ability of the organisation to implement the agreed activities? These can be e.g. reduced availability of staff or financial resources, because of or as a reaction to external developments: has staff been involved in the development of proposals or the management of other programmes? Is staff reduced or replaced? Have resources become available in less quantity and/or later than planned?

Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC): Since 2011, the NRC staff hired for the PfR Program has only had one rotation due to the death of the driver of the Bracnch in Somoto in October 2013. For the implementation of micro-projects, two additional technicians with experience in civil works and agricultural management were hired. In addition, the team has the support of 17 volunteers from the Red Cross branches in Somoto and Puerto Cabezas as well as undergraduate students from two private universities (UCATSE and UCA), and temporary volunteer donors. Likewise, there have been no changes in the focal points of the NRC national headquarters (Relief Department) for the PfR program.

CARE: There are no personnel changes in CARE and its local partners in AMMA and INPRHU that have been strengthened their capabilities and have maintained their roles in the three strategic areas of the program. However, in the second half of 2013, the coordination of actions has been initiated to strengthen the capacities of local and municipal governments and community structures in DRR, through an agreement between CODEPRED – AMMA - Civil Defence (DC). In 2011 and 2012 there have been obstacles for the implementation of these activities because it requires the involvement and the supported of official entities like INETER and DC, and in the POA 2013 it was planned that INPRHU would implement these activities. However, taking advantage of the relationship between AMMA and CODEPRED, it was negotiated with INPRHU to revise the POA and plan the activities for the second half of 2013. This created time for the negotiation with DC leading to its mandate and it was possible to start working with municipal governments to update the municipal risk plans and restructuring the organizational structures for disaster attention, prevention and mitigation .

Wetlands International (WI): To ensure the quality and sustainability of its interventions in PfR a Technical Coordinator (Alonso Espinoza) were recruited in March 2013. In addition, a consultant (José Dolores Alfaro) was hired fore the subject SAF, derived from the micro project financed with CARE who at the end of its activities was succeeded by an Environmental Engineer (Karla Olivas) who ensures the technical support in the management of the water recharge areas and planning of the the environmental component in the micro projects.

Climate Centre (RCCC): There are no changes in the organization of the RCCC team.

Are there changes in the external environment of individual organisations that impact on its ability to implement the programme activities, eg. security issues or legislative changes?

Political context and role of civil society

Both NRC as CARE have indicated that the current political environment is not conducive to the formation and initiatives of civil society organizations that are not aligned with the actions being promoted by the Central Government. Mayors receive their work agendas from Managua. For the

program, this has meant the need to make appropriate times for activities prioritized by the government. At the institutional level, members must get permission from the office of the executive order to participate in activities. This control can limit the participation of institutions and municipalities and generate delays in program implementation.

For example, NRC noted that under the law, the mayor can decide who train the disaster response brigades and develop the risk management plans, but in the present context, it is promoted that CD perform all the disaster preparedness work at a high cost that the NRC did not plan in its budget. To complement the Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA), NRC decided to develop municipal CCA strategies that linking the three themes of the program and do environmental and risk studies with the Central American University (UCA) in the subbasin Tapacali.

Likewise, mandated by the central government in 2013, the Ministry of Home Economics, Community, Collaborative and Associative (MEFCCA) an institution that assumes the leading role mandated by law to the Municipal Development Institute (INIFOM) was created. Furthermore, community-based management structures were formed that changed the dialogue of community governance, like the cabinets of the Family, Community and Life (GFCV) organized at the level of neighborhoods and communities. The GFCV replace the Citizen Power Cabinets (GPC) and the Local Committees for Disasters Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (COLOPRED), that P4R partners were strengthened in 2011 and 2012 which affects time and resources on the made progress and involved adjusting the POA 2013 to enhance coordination with the sectoral institutions MARENA, SINAPRED and CD to resume the sustainability of community capacity building so the GFCV retake the coordination of environment and disaster prevention.

Economy and harvest of coffee

NRC and CARE indicated that the coffee harvest (November 2012 to June 2013 and November 2013 to March 2014) have been affected by the disease of rust and the low international coffee prices have caused a crisis in coffee production, which is the main export of the country and an important source of employment for rural families.

This has caused that rural populations migrate to find alternative jobs to support their families out of the area of intervention of the program, to the south of the country (Department of river San Juan) and even outside the country (Costa Rica and Honduras). This limited the participation of beneficiary families in training, the implementation of micro projects and meetings between July and December 2013. Additionally, NRC stressed that there was a greater participation of women and taking advantage of this situation they on issues related to traditional medicinal plants and recipes with alternative foods.

CARE flagged the adoption of the Law on Transformation and Development of Coffee Production in the Nicaraguan National Assembly in December 2013 with the aim of strengthening the production of coffee. However, small and medium producers have expressed dissatisfaction because they consider the law unresponsive to the situation of low-income of the sector and severing the primary grain production with more taxes although of the the retained income a fund will be established to promote the transformation of the production sector¹.

Disaster risk management and climate context

The Alliance partners have highlighted some events occurred in Madriz in 2013. In April there were storms where before these events didn't take place and concentrated rains and flooding during the summer in the RAAN (June). In addition, both partners indicated that 15 June, a 6.6 earthquake occurred in the Richter scale (with 31 replicates) and although there were no serious consequences, this one could have had a significant impact on program execution².

Likewise, NRC and CARE reported the significant increase in cases of dengue in more than 8,105 reported cases according to statistics from the Ministry of Health (MINSa). The health emergency was declared and Somoto is considered as one of the most affected municipalities. This required that NRC activated a health alert and a health emergency operations³. CARE noted that activities in coordination with municipal governments (San Lucas and Somoto) and institutions (MARENA MEFCCA, MINSa) were rescheduled and in this situation CARE, AMMA and INPRHU found a strategic opportunity to join

¹ <http://m.laprensa.com.ni/portada/120283>, <http://www.el19digital.com/index.php/noticias/ver/15144/aprueban-ley-de-transformacion-y-desarrollo-del-cafe>, <http://www.lavozdelsandinismo.com/nicaragua/2013-05-07/completara-nicaragua-en-unos-cinco-anos-renovacion-de-cafetales/>, http://biblioteca.catie.ac.cr/royadelcafe/q/descargas/Memoria_Taller_Nicaragua.pdf

² <http://www.tortillaconsal.com/tortilla/es/node/12290>
<http://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/nacionales/284876-oic-ejecutara-renovacion-cafetalera-nicaragua>

³ <http://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/nacionales/289121-sinapred-presenta-informe-sismos>

³ At the beginning of the emergency, the P4R program supported the branch in Somoto with training and flyers/posters to sensitize the affected population and fumigate with MINSa and next the NRC implemented 2 projects to fight dengue with funds from the IFRC and Embassy of Germany in several municipalities in Nicaragua. In Madriz the Somoto branch was part of the involved branches in both projects, with about 20 volunteers.

this effort to strengthen interagency coordination and strengthen the COMUPRED of Somoto and San Lucas as well as CODEPRED-Madriz with the implementation of a campaign against dengue through media and communication to rural and urban populations (radio vignettes, loudspeakers, newsletters, theatre plays at urban and rural level) ⁴.

Safety

NRC reported that the mobilization in the Caribbean coast remains dangerous. Regularly robbery and rape, and conflicts linked to organized crime are reported, as well as problems on the roads. For this reason, activities in the coast are conducted in collaboration with agencies that have a presence and vehicles in the municipalities, in turn CRN is responsible for providing logistical support for events in Puerto Cabezas.

2 Part II – Functioning of the country team

Does the team meet frequently, are all partners able to participate? Does the team effectively reach decisions?

CARE and its local partners AMMA and INPRHU established a schedule of coordination, planning and monitoring meetings, at the technical team level. In 2013, meetings were held as planned in order to jointly define the strategic and operational decision making that permits developing the POA and other tasks related to the learning agenda like the exit strategy with local partners, being differentiated according to specialization of the partners contribution according to the program strategies (strategic Line 1: INPRHU: Community level, supplemented by CARE in implementing micro projects; strategic Lines 2 and 3: CARE and AMMA).

At the national consortium level, the dynamics of Coordinating Committee meetings was continued that allow the participation of all members of the alliance in Nicaragua (WI, CARE, NRC, AMMA and INPRHU) in order to define and jointly redesign actions contained within the POA and learning agenda, evaluate progress of activities, agree on common actions and unify criteria for implementation and it is considered as a space that encourages learning. However, members noted that although there is a joint collaboration, each partner organization has kept its autonomy, its principles and ways of working. In meetings or work sessions decisions of PFR interest are made and the uniqueness of each organization is respected.

During 2013, 4 Coordination Committee meetings were held:

4 and 5 March that coincided with the mid-term review sessions in Managua in CARE office.

2 and 5 July in Somoto to monitor progress in the Learning Agenda (INPRHU office).

2 to 6 September (committee meeting in Managua in CARE office and field visit in Somoto).

25 to 27 November to discuss current issues and monitor avances in Learning Agenda in Managua in NRC office in Managua.

In addition, the communication with the Regional Coordination is organized via email or Skype meetings and country visits.

Nevertheless, NRC noted that consortium decisions take time and it is often more agile to act individually as organization, through its own mechanisms and time, following the general lines previously agreed together. In addition, partners have been under heavy pressure to deliver results and teams prefer to meet in the field to coordinate in the local offices.

Are activities of all partners aligned?

The 3 partners (CARE, NRC and WI) in the country are using the following mechanisms that favor the alignment of activities of the partners:

a) Common Logical Framework

b) Annual Work Plan (POA)

c) Common Monitoring System

d) Communication and Visibility Strategy: For example the awareness campaign "Working together for Resilience in our territory," in coordination with WI, NRC and CARE.

e) Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in 3 municipalities in Madriz and at regional level in RAAN.

f) Implementation of community micro projects (MP) with the technical support of WI.

g) Community Course

h) Action Plan or the Watershed Plans agreed by the Alliance on 19 and 20 November with the objective to facilitate mutual support among members and exchange of information on the management plans of the subbasins Inali and Tapacali. The Regional Coordination monitors tracking.

⁴ <http://www.care.org.ni/noticias/?noticia=23> y <http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2013/10/24/portada/167350-dengue-causa-crisis-sanitaria>

However, CARE said that although partners are working in the same area the implementation of strategic and binding actions could be improved to create more synergy, leveraging the expertise of each partner organization.

How do partners support each other's programme development and implementation in this respect?

Generally, the Alliance partners support each other in the implementation of PFR program. For example:

- a) **Course Community:** NRC is giving follow up on an agreement between NRC and UCA that has been signed in April 2013 and aims a workshop for strengthening the sub- committee of Tapacali. CARE is developing the plan of river subbasin Inali through consultancy. WI organized a training workshop on climate change for the subbasin committees of Tapacali and Inali in April 2013. Hence arose the possibility to training both committees through a diploma with the support of UCA and WI. The partners agreed a curriculum for the graduate community, and the contributions of each partner. NRC signed an addendum to the agreement with the UCA , and community diploma was implemented through 13 meetings, where the partners WI, NRC and CARE with its local partner INPRHU presented topics like climate change, integrated river basin management, DRR, biodiversity , forest management , among others.
- b) **Technical support:** There was complementarity between WI and CARE to strengthen the ecosystem component in the execution of 7 community micro projects on water and sanitation and improved water recharge areas. Likewise, WI and NRC participated in the initial phase of micro project proposals to the municipal mayor of Las Sabanas, with field visits to identify proposals in San Jose de Cusmapa, Lagunas la Bruja and la Guata.

Are staff members invited to (planning) meetings or of partner organisations?

Meetings have been held for the operational implementation of field activities and/or workshops for which NRC, CARE-AMMA-INPRHU and/or WI sent the invitations, like:

- ✓ The Upstream and low stream game with municipal authorities of San Lucas.
- ✓ Workshops on methodologies and tools for communitarian watershed planning (4).
- ✓ Workshops on harmonization of indigenous knowledge (4).
- ✓ Development of social micro projects, recording and making videos.
- ✓ Launch event of the course in climate change with a focus on watershed management and ecosystem.
- ✓ Training on Social and Environmental sensitive Areas, a tool for watershed management (1).
- ✓ Presentation of the municipal CCA strategy to the Municipal Council of San Lucas.
- ✓ Presentation between CARE and WI of the community micro projects to the City Council of San Lucas.
- ✓ Course on ecosystems and DRR with the sub-basin committees Tapacali and Inali.
- ✓ Coordination meeting between NRC and WI and the municipality of Las Sabanas to present the micro project of the lagoon la Bruja and CRN support was received by the authorities of Las Sabanas during the initial stage of the study of the lagoon la Guata.
- ✓ Presentation of the methodology of the formulation of the subbasin management plan of river Inali.
- ✓ Programming and monthly planning monitoring sessions with partners to implement program activities PFR.
- ✓ Planning and Consultation Sessions with WI for complementarity of investment and development activities as coordination with UNAN FAREM-Esteli and development of micro projects, visibility and outreach strategy, community course.
- ✓ Exchange meeting to present micro-project funded by NRC.
- ✓ NRC invited CARE to participate in a meeting with the ANA to present the progress in developing the subbasin plan of river Tapacali and receive feedback from the ANA.
- ✓ Meetings to organize the Coffee and CC Forum (8) and Community Course (10)

Have field visits to each other's project sites already taken place?

During 2013, the communities received visits of the Regional Coordination and the consortium of CARE, NRC and WI, generating learning and exchange of experience in formulation, implementation and sustainability of mirco projects by community leaders. Some visits were:

1. Monitoring the implementation of the program carried out by CARE and local partners AMMA and INPRHU the micro-project of Coyolito (Establishment of SAF with emphasis on critical areas prone to mudslides and water sources) was visited. (7 March 2013)
2. Visit by CARE and WI of co-financed micro projects in 7 communities: Chichicaste, Los Mangos, Cuyás, Moropoto, Malparaiso, Rio Arriba and Coyolito .
3. Visit by Regional Coordination, WI and CARE of the learning school and micro project developed in the community of Rio Arriba (4 September 2013).

4. Visit between NRC and WI to initiate the formulation of the micro project in San Jose de Cusmapa, the micro project co-executed by WI and NRC in the lagoon of La Bruja and support of NRC was received in direct executed micro project where jointly the lagoon La Guata was visited.
5. Visit by CARE, NRC, WI and the Regional Coordination of the community Miquilse, more specifically the community micro project of Water and Sanitation and management of the recharge area. (22 November 2013)

How is the DRR/CCA/EMR approach internalised, both contents and co-operation-wise? Is it applied in other DRR programmes as well?

Both the Country Team as technical teams understand and have internalized the link between the 3 themes. This is reflected in the multidisciplinary actions that partners (CARE, WI, CRN and RCCC) promoted in the department of Madriz and made visible through the stimulation of learning (intra-consortium) that has generated an increase in technical and institutional capabilities of the partner organizations and local partners (AMMA and INPRHU). The actions include:

- Watershed management approach that permit linking tangibly the 3 themes.
- Formulation of (profiles of) micro projects that promote the community self-management and the Micro Project Protocol as a tool for cooperation between partners that introduce the approaches, especially ERM, and to a lesser extent CCA.
- Learning schools where related actions are implemented.
- The game *Cuenca Arriba/Cuenca* where the three themes are integrated and the play takes participants to have a conversation about the integration of DRR/CCA/ERM.
- Other strategic actions that affect community resilience, building interagency partnerships and environmental-social-economic sustainability.
- Minimum standards have been developed with the feedback and support of the country team. In some cases local partners in other countries are using the minimum standards in their operations RRD, benefiting from the contributions of the consultation process in Nicaragua.

In other programs and/or projects RRD:

NRC: The DIPECHO VIII and other urban risk project implemented by the CR in Managua included training on adaptation to climate change and environmental protection. The project "Hermano Sol" of the NRC (funded by Italian Red Cross), which aims to strengthen the issue of climate change at the institutional level, is also including aspects of disaster risk management and environmental management in their skills, and retaking educational materials of the PfR program. An exchange of experiences with the Resilience Project in the Americas (RITA), implemented with funds from the American Red Cross, also has started. At the level of the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), there is also a push towards the integration of several issues DRR, like climate change, health, shelter, water & sanitation, and PfR contributes to this international effort.

CARE: The Program Management is directly involved in the activities and coordination at consortium level, provides information, guides the team, facilitates the linking between the CARE institutional program projects (PIMCHAS, ECHO/resilience, CONCORDEMAS) to optimize resources, capitalize experience and institutional links, identifying training opportunities for the team and promotes joint programs and projects at institutional level. Also tracks the physical and financial progress and is responsible for the coordination with the financial area of CARE Nicaragua.

Is there more co-operation with organisations involved in PfR outside the PfR programme?

At National level:

- ✓ CARE and NRC share coordinations with the National Water Authority (ANA) with whom the following results were achieved: Development of ToR to develop subbasin plans of Inali and Tapacali, continuous coordination meetings, presentation of progress support process, and ANA has given his endorsement to CRN and UCA to develop the subbasin plan of Tapacali.
- ✓ NRC, CARE and WI have had 2 meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA), General Directorate of Watershed in order to explore complementarity with institutional plans implemented at national and regional level in Madriz. There was interest in the community course, coordination with departmental delegates, joint reproduction of educational materials on issues of mutual interest, the use of the SINIA platform for the dissemination of both subbasin plans.

At departmental, regional, municipal and/or local level:

NRC: Organizations (cooperatives, foundations), COMUSSAN and COMUPRED, universities, institutions and government officials, Father Fabretto Association, Action Against Hunger (ACH) and COSUDE, INETER, MARENA, ANA, GTZ, UCA, GVC, UNDP, UNIRSE (Nicaraguan Union for Corporate Social Responsibility), Catholic University of the Dry Tropics (UCATSE), municipal mayors, SONATI Foundation (based in Estelí).

CARE: National Union of Farmers and Ranchers (UNAG) in Madriz, Plan International Nicaragua, UNDP, Community Movement, MARENA, MINED, MINSA, municipal mayors, ENACAL, Police, Civil Defence, SINAPRED, INETER, MAGFOR, COMUPRED, CODEPRED, COMUSSAN, Ecology and Development, Friends of the Earth, ONGAWA, Engineering Without Borders of Valencia, CUCULMECA, CIEETS, LIDER and Next Generation Foundation (umbrella initiative of 5 Spanish NGOs) Network of Water and Sanitation Committees (CAPS), Swiss Contact, Center for Export and Investment of Nicaragua and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Nicaragua Humanitarian Network (REDHUM), Project TACC-UNDP-MARENA, UNDP-COSUDE-MARENA, Agronomists and veterinarians without Borders (AVSF), Institute of Hunger (IEH) and Climate research Foundation (IRF), Nicaraguan Tourism Institute (INTUR), Environmental Cabinets, UNAN FAREM-Esteli.

WI: UNAN FAREM-Esteli, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture in Nicaragua (IICA), International Solidarity.

Is senior management of the organisations actively supporting the PfR alliance? Why (not)?

NRC: Top management supports actively the implementation of the PfR program. They have provided support when it was required to obtain spaces with institutions or send formal invitations to events of the alliance. However, at alliance level there is no close approach between the top management of the partners.

CARE: The country management is actively involved in the Steering Committee and monitors strategic processes, supports the management of alliance strategies at state ministries level and manages the signing agreements. In addition, CARE considers it a space of strategic decision making in looking for efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the planned objective and logical framework indicators, discussion on progress, midterm evaluations, Bora Bora and others.

WI: The regional office defines coordination issues with the partner country, taking into account the current context of intervention and the direct involvement of the WI technical officer. In addition, the regional office in turn facilitates external resources required to provide technical support, coordinating with technical planning and budget officer. The Netherlands-based office provides planning and provides technical guidance on the topic of Resilience and linking and learning.

RCCC: There is direct support of the RCCC director who holds an interest in the activities, achievements and lessons learned from the program. He shares program progress with both IFRC and bilateral and multilateral donors and different knowledge networks like the Global Framework for Climate Services. On his part there is a constant monitoring of the progress made and interest in documenting lessons learned.

During 2013, there were 3 meetings of the Steering Committee:

- First meeting on 5 March (CARE Office in Managua).
- Second Meeting on 3 July (CARE Office in Managua).
- Third Meeting on 26 November (Red Cross Office in Managua).

3 Part III – Progress on programme implementation

3.1 Activities under the three strategic directions

Since September 2012, PfR partners in Nicaragua have been working on the development of Basin management plans in the subbasins of Inali and Tapacali. The partners have realized that although the plans are established via different processes and methodologies, the result will be the same given the current national legislation. Likewise, the partners work with a river basin focus as an umbrella (framework) of other related actions in the 3 strategic areas in which the program has been achieved the following, among others:

- Community micro projects that not only serve the needs of communities but also are formulated taking into account the river basin approach.
- Training of the subbasin committees of Inali and Tapacali via the community course (agreement between the 3 PfR partners under the agreement between NRC and UCA).
- Training for CAPS networks.
- Creating an enabling environment with external actors like ANA and MARENA.

In 2014, it is expected to follow up on the Action Plan agreed between the partners that facilitate the exchange of information and joint actions between partners and deepen the results achieved so far. It can be consulted in more detail with more explicit information in the indicators of the PfR program.

# of beneficiaries reached	# 11,737 ⁵
# of female beneficiaries reached	# 5,666 ⁶

1.a # of mitigation measures implemented per community	A.1.1.2, A.1.1.6	# 0.69 ⁷
<p>NRC (8 mitigation measures in 21 communities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality of Somoto has developed a mitigation work to solve flood problem Sector # 15. (1) Las Sabanas: a work of drainage was proposed to alleviate the problem of flood that was taken up by the Mayor who has already built the work (channel deepening and lining with concrete) (1). Establishment and training in search and rescue of two municipal brigades (BRIMUR). (2) Tree nursery with 30,000 plants in Las Sabanas, Municipality. (1) Strengthening two COMUPRED: Las Sabanas and Cusmapa. (2) Development of a management plan for the watershed subbasin Tapacali River (1) <p>CARE (12 mitigation measures in 12 communities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced rate of runoff by building rock dams in plots and areas adjacent to streams. Establishment of gabions which mitigates the risk of flooding the pipeline of the water system. Building of disaster risk mitigation for the construction of retaining wall that mitigates the risk of sliding slope. Channeling broken into the work of a water catchment tank to dam water and to mitigate the risk of flooding. Training on preventive measures for the use and safe handling of water. Training on use and management of sanitary latrines. Construction of latrines that reduce environmental pollution and the risk of epidemics, mitigating the effects of disease. Provision of water purification filters. Construction of reservoirs for water harvesting for human and pet consumption. Rehabilitation of Water Supply System and construction of healthcare system. Construction of dry ecological sanitation (SES) in water recharge areas to reduce the infiltration of contaminants into the aquifer. <p>CARE-WI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilization of slopes through the construction of environmental bioengineering that mitigate the risk of sliding slopes. 		

1.b % of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	A.1.2.1	100 %
<p>NRC: Mitigation measures listed in 1.a indicator are environmentally sustainable. All measures to be implemented through the micro projects will not cause negative impacts on the environment. To be sure, an environmental impact analysis is done in each micro project using the following tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Analysis: Histogram guide provided by the National Engineering University (UNI) Environmentally sustainable Standards (WI) Climate smart Standards (Climate Center). <p>CARE: As well is using the eco-criteria of WI (technical support) to ensure inclusion of the ecosystem approach in community mitigation measures. Also, note that the Community contribution as consideration for unskilled work and thus contribute to the sustainability of micro-projects.</p> <p>WI: It is involved in the review of micro project profiles in its development phase, so you can provide comments and recommendations in a timely manner.</p>		

1.c # of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	Líneas estratégicas 1 y 2	0 ⁸
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Comentado [AJME1]: CRN: Reportar cifras no acumulativas, solo de 2013.

⁵ CRN: 7,704; CARE: 4,008; WI: 25.
⁶ CRN: 3,747; CARE: 1,915; WI: 4.
⁷ CRN: 0,38; CARE: 1.
⁸ CRN: 8,127; CARE: 3,563; WI: 255.

<p>NRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A methodology was designed to teach the target communities to identify and study local ecosystems, rescue their local/indigenous knowledge on DRR/CCA/ERM. • Youth networks (via video-forums) and health volunteers in first aid have been trained in risk management and climate change. • Food Fair where there was a costume contest made with recycled material and alternative foods, in which 14 communities in Somoto, Las Sabanas and San José de Cusmapa participated. • Training for community leaders to develop planning tools and project formulation. • The Municipal Brigades of Las Sabanas & Cusmapa are supported in its formation and a start was made with its strengthening in first aid and rescue techniques. • Teachers and school brigades were trained in first aid and school safety. • The accomplishment of graduate courses with UCA (superior graduate course UCA-NRC and community graduate course CRN-UCA-CARE-WI) have had a multiplier effect because there are institutions and organizations promoting the themes of the programme in their work. • A first approach to train teachers and students of the Catholic University of the Dry Tropics (UCATSE), which has an impact on the entire northern region. <p>CARE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community capacity was strengthened in areas like the development of micro projects with an integrated approach (water and sanitation, reforestation adapted species, agroforestry systems with fruit trees and energy forests), watershed management, management of community risks, formulation and identification ASAS (areas of social and environmental sensitivity), recycling, knowledge and application guide conservation and soil health, silvopastoral systems, indigenous knowledge of pest management, ecosystem resources, exchange of experiences in DRR/CCA/ERM, schools learning, among others. • In coordination with UNAG with indigenous communities and the harmonization of knowledge revealing the rescue knowledge, native seeds and strengthening seed banks was promoted. • At teacher level with the MINED, a training workshop in Somoto on issues of DRR, CCA and ERM, shelter management, action plan 2014, as were strengthened with the development of school safety plans was developed . • Coffee & Climate Change Forum was held with the participation of relevant stakeholders like research centers (CIAT), universities (Unite-UNI-UCATSE), cooperatives, individual and associate producers, central government institutions, local governments and technical municipal, NGOs where the dialog between these was promoted to address the issue of rust, its management and its adaptation to climate change. • Restructuring of COLOPRED, COMUPRED and COMUSSAN of San Lucas promoting the approach and the integration of PFR activities in operational plans of organizational structures.

1.1a # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	A.1.1.1	# 30 ⁹
<p>NRC: Community members accomplished their risk maps, taking into account potential future climate risks during the development of their VCA. VCA was performed by community served by CRN as well as 2 VCA in the neighborhoods of Somoto. After validation, these documents were given to community leaders, municipal councils, libraries present state institutions and representatives of the indigenous people (Cusmapa case). Previously, the municipalities did not have such detailed information for decision-making in planning and municipal investment.</p> <p>CARE: In total 12 communities conducted analysis and risk maps locating the main sites at risk in the communities.</p>		

1.1b # of communities that developed collective risk red. plans based on climate trend risk mapping	A.2.1.5, A.3.1.1	# 30 ¹⁰
<p>NRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community and municipal disaster risk management structures were formed/are updated. • Under the cooperation agreement signed between the CRN and UCA technical studies (risk of flood, landslide, erosion, drought, quality and quantity of water, quality soil, agroclimatic study, legal diagnosis) where implemented that allowed a better understanding of the risk profile of the Tapacali river subbasin. As part of the actions for the development of the management plan for the river basin of Tapacali the process of strengthening the capacity of this sub-committee has begun, already counting with an internal regulation and POA 2014. • In the RAAN, the subsidiary of Puerto Cabezas has participated in meetings of the Regional Committee on Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters (COREPRED) and update the 		

⁹ CRN: 18; CARE: 12.
¹⁰ CRN: 18; CARE: 12.

response plan of the Municipal Committee on Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters leanned (COMUPRED) of Puerto Cabezas.

CARE: Accompaniment to update the municipal risk management plan of San Lucas and developing action plans for roundtable COMUPRED. This plan identifies sites of high risk for the population. This process is carried out in coordination with the Municipal Government, COMUPRED and governmental actors (MINSA, MINED, MAGFOR, MEFCCA, National Police, INTA, MARENA INAFOR) and NGOs. PFR CARE assisted in the preparation of municipal contingent plans to drought, heavy rains, wildfires and dengue.

1.1c # of community members covered by risk plans	A.2.1.5, A.3.1.1	# 49,191 ¹¹
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NRC:

- The Management Plan of Tapacali River subwatershed has coverage for a target population of 6,700 people living in the 18 communities that form part of this sub-basin and are located in five municipalities (4 in Nicaragua and 1 in Honduras).
- In the RAAN, the NRC and WI work risk plans at municipal and regional level with several partners. NRC form part of both committees for their role in risk management covering all 22 districts of Bilwi with a population of 39.428 people.

CARE: Based on the plan of municipal risk management, according to threats (landslides, floods, earthquakes, drought, fire), the number of members covered in sectors with higher degree of vulnerability and that are located in the 12 communities served by CARE PFR.

1.2a # community members are trained in ecosystem-based livelihood approaches	A.2.1.1	# 3,803 ¹²
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NRC:

- Community leaders trained in media ecosystem-based life.
- As for the collection of indigenous knowledge, workshops on the subject of the production and use of alternative foods, climate biomarkers were organized (to determine favorable times for the preparation, planting and harvesting), pest management and methods of cultivation and native seeds.
- Exchange of experience between coffee growers cooperative *June 5* of Las Sabanas and cooperative *Santiago* of Township Jícara in order to share filters to treat honey water.
- Students of UCATSE are developing a thesis on food security and climate change in two communities in the municipality of San José Cusmapa. They trained farmers in managing home gardens.
- In coordination with the MEFCCA, the cooperation with a group of young business people working in the area of wood and furniture started. They are trained on climate change and the ecosystem approach has been demonstrated.

CARE:

- It has trained farmers, community leaders, teachers, students, businessmen and businesswomen of donuts and GFCV on issues like livelihood based ecosystems, agroforestry, silvopastoral native seed banks, forest conservation, preservation soil, reforestation with fruit trees and energy, encourage saving water and firewood, implementation of schools of learning and implementation of micro projects with focus on DRR/CCA/ERM.
- INTUR has trained on issues like sustainable tourism, CCA, solid waste management, sustainable use of water and energy and conservation of forests and biodiversity. They have allied with local partner AMMA to train larger number of service providers.
- Several community members were trained and participated in training on reducing risk of disease, use of water filters purifiers, exchange of experiences in DRR/CCA/MRE and related to the proper use of the resources allocated for the implementation of micro activities.

WI:

- WI hired a consultant to develop thematic training modules on Ecosystem. Consultation work was carried out with partners in January to define scope and target audience. In June the following products were completed: Framework Document (Ecosystems and human well-being, contributing to DRR) and 6 modules (Welfare, Ecosystems, Ecosystem Services, Wetland Ecosystem Approach and Integrated Water Resources Management). The modules are thematically included in the community graduate course on watershed management conducted by the UCA.
- Following up on the training on ecosystem-based adaptation to the members of the subbasin

¹¹ CRN: 46,128; CARE: 3,063.

¹² CRN: 286; CARE: 3,262; WI: 255.

committees of Inali and Tapacali, the idea of organizing a community graduate course for the subbasin Committees was developed, allowing them use tools and methods of watershed management adjusted to the area.

- Following up on the implementation of the micro projects in communities Moropoto, Cuyas, Rio Arriba, El Chichicaste, El Coyolito, Los Mangos, Mal Paso, WI has trained in the implementation of FAS to 255 owners of community areas suitable for agriculture and forestry associated with traditional crops.

1.2b # community members have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods		# 4,512 ¹³
<p>NRC: With the process of the rescue of indigenous knowledge on the subject of native seeds, the interest of producers of basic grains awoke, who have started to take action to rescue the varieties that had been displaced by other improved varieties. Among the actions taken by farmers are seed exchanges among themselves. The activity pending is the establishment of experimental plots to test the features of these varieties and thus strengthen the means of life of communities.</p> <p>CARE: In 10 of the assisted 12 communities, members of communities have taken steps to adapt their livelihoods, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using native seeds. • Organic fertilizers and pesticides applied to crops. • Works of soil and water conservation. • Live and dead barriers. • Hillside ditches for water infiltration into the soil. • Planting fruit orchard management for patio trees. • Forest plants for sowing crops in alleys. • Establishment of kitchens saving 50% of the wood used with the traditional stove. • Establishment of diverse agroforestry systems with coffee, fruit and forest plants and plants adapted to the area, live barriers of runners from Taiwan and sugarcane. • Implementation of conservation tillage in the first and second season crops. • Grain storage post-harvest. • Integrated Pest Management. <p>CARE-WI: In coordination WI, CARE and INPRHU through the community micro projects, several community leaders formulated the strategy for soil fertility recovery and disaster risk reduction in slope stabilization. Likewise, community plantations were carried out with the aim of protecting water resources and soil micro-watershed through the implementation of SAF, where WI provided tree seedlings for the management and restoration of water recharge area in areas identified in the communities.</p>		

2a # communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data	Líneas estratégicas 1 y 2	# 29 ¹⁴
<p>NRC: In each of the 16 communities served information has been provided on the disaster risk management, climate trends in the region, and ecosystems, through the application of the tools of the VCA, the establishment of structures for the management of risk and watershed management, development of adaptation strategies to climate change workshops gathering indigenous knowledge, workshops on ecosystem goods and services and community diploma. In addition, the VCA was applied in 2 districts of the town of Somoto (2). With the agreement UCA-CRN, technical studies have been developed in the basin of the river Tapacali of which the results will be shared in 2014. The subbasin has 2 communities in Honduras (2) and 6 in Nicaragua (6) that are not assisted by NRC with other activities. Moreover, these include the communities Miquilse and Mal Paso assisted by CARE with the PFR Program.</p> <p>CARE: In the 12 communities, one has worked with the analysis of climate information with the different entities that provide information like INETER and MAGFOR for agricultural information. Also, AMMA with municipal technicians, Universities and INETER have released information from training workshop on building climate scenarios, analysis of precipitation data, construction of curves of intensity, duration and frequency (IDF). This initiative is part of the training provided by TACC-UNDP project that has presence in the PFR area and with which coordination and synergies for the development of both projects was accomplished. From different instruments built with communities, climate information has been provided with CVCA, ASAS identification, implementation of the micro projects and likewise took into account local</p>		

¹³ CRN: 48; CARE: 4,209; WI: 255.

¹⁴ CRN: 10; CARE: 12; WI: 7.

knowledge from the implemented learning schools. From the communities climate data has been registered at farming families level who manage this information based on experience and local knowledge.

WI:

- WI has provided a link between risks (AVC and CVCA) and ecosystem services. This information has been used for the formulation of micro projects as the case of the lagoon la Bruja.
- WI has supported the "Game of the Stairs" with NRC. The game provides conceptual information on DRR/CCA/ERM, critical situations arise that participants must solve in groups, bringing into play their individual abilities and knowledge, collectively, in order to move from a context of vulnerability, degradation and poor adaptation to the context of well-being, resilient communities and strong and sustainable livelihoods.

RCCC: Organized in July 2013, a workshop on the development of Early Warning Systems and climate information in order to inform how to facilitate access to information on climate (seasonal forecasts, etc.).

2b # network/umbrella organisations, developed and active	A.2.2.1, A.3.1.3	# 14 ¹⁵
<p>NRC: Youth networks (2) and health volunteers in San Jose de Cusmapa and Las Sabanas (2), Network of Water and Sanitation Committees (CAPS) in Las Sabanas (1), Networks of Judicial voluntary Facilitators in Cusmapa and Las Sabanas (2), Agricultural Cooperatives Union of North Segovia (UCANS) (1), Regional Roundtable for Climate Change (1) and also form part of the Advisory Committee of the Environmental Forestry Advisory Council, consultation structure of the North Atlantic Autonomous Regional Council.</p> <p>CARE: Committee of the donut chain, Indigenous Youth Network San Lucas, Network CAPS of San Lucas and Somoto, and ANACC Network.</p> <p>WI: COMUSSAN (Municipal Food Safety Commission) of Totogalpa.</p>		

2c % partner NGOs/CBOs engage in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	A.3.1.3	100 % ¹⁶
<p><u>National level:</u> Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER/SINAPRED), Ministry of Education (MINED), National Water Authority (ANA), Ministry of Interior (MINGO), Ministry of Health (MINSa), Civil Defense, Police, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR), the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), Nicaraguan Tourism Institute (INTUR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MARENA), Ministry of Home Economics, Community, Cooperative and Associative (MEFCCA), Executive Secretary of sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition (SESSAN), National Forestry Institute (INAFOR).</p> <p><u>Departamental/regional level:</u> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERENA) Forestry and Environmental Advisory Council (CCF-A), CODEPRED.</p> <p><u>Municipal level:</u> COMUPRED of Somoto and San Lucas, COMUSSAN, mayors and municipal councils of Somoto, San Lucas, San José de Cusmapa and Las Sabanas, Government Cabinets of San Lucas and municipal tourism cabinets of Somoto and San Lucas.</p> <p><u>Civil society organizations:</u> GVC, GIZ, Action Against Hunger, cooperatives, COSUDE, UNDP, FAO, Community Movement, Indigenous People of San Lucas, Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children and Institute of Lifelong Learning (INSFOP).</p>		

2.1a # (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR.		# 74 ¹⁷
<p>NRC: 25 branch volunteers Somoto and Puerto Cabezas. 35 volunteers affiliates nationwide (NRC youth camp)</p>		

¹⁵ CRN: 9; CARE: 4; WI: 1.

¹⁶ CRN, CARE, AMMA, INPRHU, WI y RCCC.

¹⁷ CRN: 66; CARE: 7; WI: 1.

2 department Press colleagues
 2 colleagues of the RITA project (Resilience in the Americas, with funds from the American Red Cross)
 1 colleague of the Brother Sun project (funded by Italian Red Cross)
 1 colleague of the livelihood project (funded by Spanish Red Cross).

CARE/AMMA/INPRHU:
 Minimum standards for climate and economic criteria.
 Ecosystem Workshop course and disaster risk reduction with WI and the basin committees of Tapacali and Inali.
 Climate Change Forum driven by NRC.
 Three partners CARE, AMMA and INPRHU were trained by the RCCC for the development or establishment of EWS for drought in Nicaragua.

WI: Technical Coordinator was trained in eco-criteria of WI and Workshop Tools and Knowledge for Adaptation to Climate Change and Ecosystem-Based Communities.

2.1b # (Partner) NGO/CBO have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g meteorological institutes, universities, etc)	A.2.1.3	# 6 ¹⁸
<p>NRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signature of a general cooperation agreement between the NRC and the UCA to develop superior academic graduate course, technical studies (with co-financing WI), and the management plan of Tapacali subwatershed. An addendum to the agreement was signed to conduct a community graduate course especially for members of the Watershed Committees of Tapacali and Inali with CARE and WI. • A letter of intent has been signed for mutual support with the Catholic University of Agricultural Dry Tropics (UCATSE). A training was organized for the teachers of UCATSE in the three themes that P4R impulse. One teacher participated in a superior graduate course on watershed management and the lectures for students has been started. • A professor at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua León of the headquarters in Somoto participated in watershed management graduate (CRN-UCA) and with this institute also exists an agreement to work with students and disclose the issues in which the program is working. • Possible collaboration with the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast (URACCAN) and Bluefields Indian and Caribbean University (BICU) on the issue of indigenous knowledge analysis, communication strategy, internships. • INETER (address meteorology), has supported the revision of the popular guide to climate change. <p>CARE-AMMA-INPRHU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of collaboration agreement with UCA for diploma in community development theme river basins, climate change risk management. • Collaboration agreement with UNAN FAREM for conducting community surveys to assess the impact and efficiency of micro projects in three communities Cuyas, Rio Arriba and Chichicaste, implementation of community climate information systems, the rescue of indigenous knowledge and climate study energy efficiency by implementing saving wood stoves, management and restoration of landslide areas. • Relationship between the National University of Engineering, North-Esteli faculty for presenting alternative strategies for adaptation to climate change through environmental friendly technologies. • Following up on the links established with the Coffee and CC Forum, a structured dialogue has with CATIE and CIAT to jointly promote a shared vision of advocacy to the Central Government and MAGFOR on the issue of establishing a national CCA plan or strategy for the Coffee niche. • A discussion with the Institute for the Study of Hunger and the Foundation for Climate Research was established, according to complement actions to strengthen the municipal CCA/DRR/ERM strategy of San Lucas with the development of climate scenarios. <p>WI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UCA in developing sub-basin management plans to support part of the required technical studies, particularly those involving land use and landscape and community facilitation graduate analysis. • UNAN-FAREM University has started the implementation of three research studies in coordination with CARE (Study of energy efficiency, the work of bioengineering and ecosystem management, design craft equipment for meteorological monitoring and training in data collection 		

¹⁸ CRN, CARE, AMMA, INPRHU, WI y RCCC.

community).

2.2a # Organisations (including non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions		# 58 ¹⁹
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NRC:

In 2013 continued to work with **(39)**:

- COMUPRED Somoto: Nicaraguan Communal Movement, Catholic Church, Evangelical Church, Monsignor Arnulfo Romero Association, Cooperative June 5, ENACAL
- Municipal Commission of Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (COMUSSAN) Somoto = Bagel Cooperative Gerson, Los Pipitos, Mipymes, Action Against Hunger, Association of Painters of Somoto, Plan International, Musicians Association, Institute for Lifelong Learning (INSFOP) .
- Technical Committee on Climate Change (RAAN): CADPI, GVC, GTZ, COSUDE, Oxfam, ICCO, UNDP, Centro Humboldt, FAO, Wetlands International, Save the Children
- 14 COLOPRED

And started to work with the following organizations and networks:

- The Cusmapa cooperative Añicos (1), Multiple Services cooperative Rev. Rafael Maria Fabretto (1), potato cooperative of the community Buena Vista (1), coffee cooperative Buenos Aires (1), The cooperative Palmitas (1), cooperative Orchid (1), and the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of North Las Segovias (UCANS) (1). **(7)**
- The National Union of farmers and ranchers UNAG (1), the founding father Fabretto (1), the Nicaraguan Communal Movement (1), the Institute for Human Promotion (1), AMMA (1), Network of Coffee (1), PRODECOOP (1), UNIRSE (1). **(7)**
- COMUPRED Las Sabanas, COMUPRED San Jose de Cusmapa, COMUPRED Bilwi, Regional Committee on Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters (COREPRED). **(4)**
- The Technical Committee of climate change in the RAAN is now called Climate Change Roundtable and includes some new organizations: Nitlapan, Masagni, IREMADE URACCAN, Rainforest alliance, BICU, Christian Medical Action, Cooperation of wood producers. **(8)**
- SONATI Foundation, Foundation for Social Development Association of Nicaragua (ASDENIC), and 2 networks Judicial Facilitators (Las Sabanas and Cusmapa). **(4)**

CARE:

- COMUPRED: Nicaraguan Communal Movement, Catholic Church, Evangelical Church, Monsignor Arnulfo Romero Association, Cooperative June 5, ENACAL. **(6)**
- COMUSSAN Somoto = Bagel Cooperative Gerson, Los Pipitos, Mipymes, Action Against Hunger, Association of Painters of Somoto, Plan International Musicians Association, Institute for Lifelong Learning (INSFOP). **(8)**
- COMUSSAN San Lucas = the Ministry of Home Economics, Community and Voluntary Cooperative (MEFCCA), PRESANCA, FAO, AMMA, Plan International, Communal Movement, INPRHU, Soy NICA, INSFOP. **(9)**
- The Ministry of Home Economics, Community and Voluntary Cooperative (MEFCCA). **(1)**
- Committee of the Doughnut Chain: MINSa, INTUR, municipal government, AMMA, MAGFOR, MEFFCA, local organizations like INPRHU, UNAG COPROCA RL and individuals like producers of dairy, corn and firewood. **(1)**
- ANACC to promote political dialogue and advocacy on the CC theme. **(1)**
- PRODECOOP: Organization grouping cooperatives engaged in coffee production. **(1)**
- Committee of the river subbasin INALI: It has strengthened the committee River subbasin through community graduate course, preparing the POA and work strategies of the Committee **(1)**

2.2b # of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda of platforms/ networks	A.2.2.1, A.3.1.3	# 133 ²⁰
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NRC:

- Cooperative Union of North Las Segovias (UCANS) has included watershed issues, climate change and risk management in their meetings with producers and cooperative members are taking up these issues for cooperative training and curriculum for agroecology that develop with other cooperatives which provide technical assistance. **(2)**
- Networks of Health Brigades of Las Sabanas and Cusmapa have incorporated in their agendas issues on climate change and disaster risk reduction. **(3)**
- Networks of judicial facilitators of Las Sabanas and Cusmapa in their monthly meetings have mainly included the issue of environmental management. **(24)**
- Network of Water and Sanitation Committees (CAPS) Las Sabanas has a monthly calendar where the topics included DRR, CCA and ERM. **(12)**

¹⁹ CRN: 30; CARE: 28.

²⁰ CRN: 67; CARE: 66.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Roundtable of Climate Change in RAAN, formed by the institutions that have been involved in the development of the regional strategy for adapting to climate change and its five-year plan of implementation of the Regional EACC. (7) ▪ Environmental Forestry Advisory Council, Regional structure of the North Atlantic Autonomous Council (CRAAN) (4) ▪ COMUPRED: Workshops in Somoto, Las Sabanas, Cusmapa and Bilwi (11) ▪ COREPRED: Meeting to update the risk management plan of the RAAN. (1) ▪ Sessions with COMUSSAN in Somoto, Cusmapa and Las Sabanas. (3) <p>CARE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANACC by integrating comprehensive approach in its strategic plan and the creation of thematic tables on CCA, ERM and DRR as well as the thematic table of Learning Agenda. (4) • Sessions with the Committee of the donuts chain and accomplishment of the experience sharing for the management and efficient use of energetic forest. In addition, sessions for the formulation of the proposed micro project profile and strengthening the committee feedback session and comments to improve the profile of micro-project. (6) • Workshops with COMUPRED Somoto. (19) • Workshops with COMUPRED San Lucas²¹. (7) • Meetings of the Municipal Committee of Nutrition and Food Security and Sovereignty (COMUSSAN) in Somoto. (3) • Meetings with Municipal Nutrition Food Security and Sovereignty Committee and (COMUSSAN) of San Lucas. (4) • Working sessions of the Committee of the river basin Inali, Community Development diploma as part of capacity building and structuring internal rules of operation. (15) • Meetings with the network of CAPS. (3) • Meetings with organizations working on the issue of climate change "Umbrella Initiative". (2) • Meetings with organizations that make technical committee of economic sectors and CC (CIAT-CATIE-CONACAFE-CIS, etc.). (3)

<p>3a # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (in terms of communication between departments, appropriateness of laws)</p>	# 20 ²²
<p>Allience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping COLOPRED and training to the (new) GFCV in first aid items in 4 communities (Act 337). • Establishment, restructuring and training COMUPRED (Act 337). • Municipal Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMACC) submitted and certified by the Municipal Councils. • Capacity building of teachers of the Ministry of Education (MINED) from the departmental level to the municipal level. • Establishment of subbasin committees for Tacapali and Inali (Act 620) and community graduate course on watershed management. • Joint meetings between PFR partners and Watershed Management of MARENA. • Presentation of methodology for developing watershed plans to the ANA. <p>NRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Strategy on Climate Change and its five-year implementation plan of the RAAN (planning tool). • Formulation of Watershed Management Plans (running). • Higher academic graduate course in watershed management and climate change. • Strengthening of judicial facilitators San Jose de Cusmapa and Las Sabanas. • Support the creation of CAPS and its legalization. <p>CARE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the development methodology of the management plan of the river basin Inali, ASAS study presentation at the City Council and community leaders from San Lucas. • Agreement between CODEPRED-AMMA-Civil Defense. • Development of action plans for commissions, updating of municipal risk management plans, wildfires prevention plan of COMUPRED. • Submission of micro projects for the identified networks. 	

²¹ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E4rcba0eCPQ>
<http://www.vivanicaragua.com.ni/2013/10/12/sociales/municipio-de-somoto-realiza-simulacro-de-terremoto/>
²² CRN: 9; CARE: 11.

- Development and implementation of micro projects for communities with municipal governments and NGOs in their territories.
- Processing capacity building to local government sessions in which sessions with game methodology to sensitize and raise awareness on the issues that promotes PfR were developed.
- Presentation of ToR for the development of the systematization process of experiences in harmonization of local indigenous knowledge.
- Establishing coordination with the municipality of Rosario (Carazo) and the authorization of the Municipal Development Institute (INIFOM) to start the process of systematization in good local governance practices in DRR/CCA/ERM.

3b % of increased local government budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource mgt on community level.	10% ²³
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Since 2013, municipalities generally have increased to a 17% budget allocation where the investment is distributed in an amount of 5% to the issue of risk management, climate change, 7% for water and sanitation and "environmental bonds" and 5% for environment which in 2012 was 7%. These funds come from local taxes and a capital transfer from the central government.

NRC: The total budget of the 3 municipalities and the amount in national currency represents the percentage allocated to DRR/CCA/ERM is unknown, so it is not possible to make any calculations or estimates in this regard. More information will be reported on municipal investments in micro projects and possibly other activities promoted by the program in 2014. Some examples related to municipal investment program in Madriz:

- For fire prevention (DRR and ERM), Somoto plans 80,000 Cordobas, Las Sabanas 120,000 Cordobas and Cusmapa some 120,000 Cordobas.
- The municipality of Las Sabanas bought the land for municipal landfill (about 4,000 USD - 2 blocks) and will be conducting the landfill based on the design of the UCA students prepared with the support of the Program.
- The area of lagoon in El Pegador is a municipal land valued at 20,000 USD (without calculating the environmental value). The mayor for this project intends to contribute about 1,500 USD for the sanitation of the field, \$ 1.500 for improving access to the lagoon, and \$ 7.183 in mitigation and protection around the lagoon.
- The mayor and vice-mayor of Las Sabanas are managing with INTUR for 50,000 USD for the floriculture project of Castillito, a farmer's market, and ecotourism project in the lagoon of Pegador.
- The mayor bought land (3,500 USD) to build a house of multiple use in the community of El Castillo (shelter and information center for ecotourism) and committed itself to terracing (1,000 USD).
- In communities of Buena Vista and Quebrada Honda, the municipality contributes to the purchase of water sources at a cost of 2,000 USD each (total: 4,000 USD).

CARE: Based on the public consultation in the town of San Lucas where communities have submitted their demands and requirements in relation to community projects and have been included in the 2013 budget, environmental projects, production, water and sanitation. Therefore, a cooperation agreement between the municipality of San Lucas and CARE PfR was established including guidelines for the implementation of the PfR program allocating 10% contribution of the municipal budget to the implementation of micro projects. CARE has a certificate by the municipal government, where the economic support for micro projects is certified under the PfR program (C \$ 362,037.61 = \$ 14.400).

3.1a # Governments/institutions reached with advocacy activities by Civil Society and their networks and platforms	Líneas estratégicas 2 y 3	# 44 ²⁴
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NRC: Work continued with 4 Mayors (Puerto Cabezas, Somoto, Las Sabanas, San José de Cusmapa), MARENA, INAFOR, ENACAL Cusmapa, MINSa, Court Cusmapa and Las Sabanas, MINED, Ministry of Interior, Fire Department Somoto, INTUR, Ministry agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR), National Police, National Water Authority. In addition, the new local governments approached are the mayor of Waspám (RAAN) and the Municipality of San Marco de Colon (Honduras).

CARE: Two mayors, MARENA, INAFOR, MINED, Ministry of Interior, INTUR, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR), National Police, National Water Authority, Ministry of Community family economy, cooperative and associative (MEFCCA), Ministry of Family and MINSa .

²³ CRN: N/A; CARE: 10%.
²⁴ CRN: 21; CARE: 13.

3.1b # of (local) government institutions actively engaged in activities (meetings/field visits/training)	Líneas estratégicas 2 y 3	# 45 ²⁵
<p>NRC: In 2013 continued to work with: MINSA, INSS, MIFAMILIA, Municipalities (Somoto, Las Sabanas, San José de Cusmapa, Puerto Cabezas), MAGFOR, National Police, MINED, Fire Department, INAFOR, INETER, Local Courts (2), ENACAL INTUR, Ministry of Interior, Civil Defence, SE-SINAPRED, MARENA, INETER, National Water Authority, Regional Council RAAN, Regional Government RAAN, CCF-A. (26)</p> <p>The new governments/institutions that were approached during 2013 were: MEFCCA, ENACAL of Cusmapa, MINED Cusmapa, MINED Las Sabanas, and the City of San Marco de Colon (Honduras), and Forest Conservation Institute of Honduras (IFC). (6)</p> <p>CARE: MARENA, MINED, Ministry of Interior, INTUR, MAGFOR, INAFOR, MINSA, National Police, 2 Municipalities, SE-SINAPRED, National Water Authority, MEFCCA.</p>		
3.1c # of countries, where the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents		1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally, the Central American Policy for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (PCGIR-CEPRENAC) contemplate the 3 PfR program themes. In Nicaragua, among others, the link between DRR, CCA and ERM is mentioned explicitly in the National Environmental Strategy and Climate Change, National Human Development Plan 2012-2016, Action Plan 2010-2015, the official magazine of SINAPRED, Primer of Family Councils, Health and Life, Ratification and Accession to the Convention of Mother Earth. 		

3.2 Initiatives related to the Learning Agenda

In 2013, 4 learning events have been organized in which the PfR Country Teams of Nicaragua and Guatemala have participated:

- Regional Workshop from 11 to 15 March 2013, organized in Zacapa, Guatemala and co-funded by RCCC and WI. The focus was training and discussion on eco-criteria and minimum standards to establish DRR programs that consider the ecosystem approach and climate. Country teams both internalized and fed back regarding the implementation, challenges and difficulties of these criterias/standards. During this workshop there was an interest in sharing information, learning from the experiences of other partners and collaborate with external entities to facilitate the implementation of their programs. Likewise, there was a brief exchange session on editing video provided by Caritas Zacapa.
- Recognition Visit in March 2013 in Nicaragua and Guatemala, organized by PWG/CTNL taking the vision of Resilience (8 principles) as its central point. In the evaluation team representatives of local partners were incorporated. For example, representatives of Caritas and WI formed part of the evaluation team for PfR Nicaragua, and representatives of NRC and CARE Nicaragua were incorporated into the evaluation team for PfR Guatemala. During the visit field trips were organized to the working area in Madriz, Nicaragua and Zacapa and Quiche, Guatemala. From the results of the recognition visits a report was prepared. Most of the considerations have been taken into account and are included in the POA 2014.
- Workshop on Early Warning Systems (EWS) in July 2013 in Guatemala with field visits in Guatemala and Nicaragua, organized and co-funded by RCCC. The workshop was attended by governing bodies of Government, NGOs and local partners in Guatemala and Nicaragua. The workshop was conducted in two phases. The first part took place in Guatemala, where governing bodies of government, NGOs and local partners Guatemala and Nicaragua were invited. In the second phase field trips took place in the territories of Nicaragua and Guatemala, where sites were visited that were considered to be important for the implementation of an early warning system.
- Global Working Conference Bora Bora from 23 to 26 September 2013, co-financed by the RCCC, organized in The Hague, Netherlands. At this conference representatives of country teams of each country where the PfR program is implemented were united to exchange practical experiences and key lessons related to the global PfR agenda, improve learning among country teams on how to integrate the geosystems and climate approaches in their DRR programs, develop PfR policy/advocacy agenda at country level and improve links with PfR policy/advocacy strategies at regional and global level and schedule strategically the monitoring plan for PfR. According to some partner organizations this conference has helped to improve the quality of the program and mark the routes for future years.

On the other hand, considering what was reported on the Learning Agenda in the interim report of July 2013, the achieved progress (between June and December 2013) and what remained to be done in the 5 questions was checked.

²⁵ CRN: 32; CARE: 13.

Households

Question 1: What knowledge and tools do communities need to carry out integrated risk assessments?

What has been achieved?	What needs to be done?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostics with community watershed management approach • Risk Analysis completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate results of the Basin Management Plans and thesis studies (UCA, UCATSE) • Translation of climate information • Exchange of experiences on the Setup of climate data tools • Present experiences • Assess and validate the appropriation of risk analysis • To systematize indigenous knowledge: 1) systematic harmonization of local knowledge and its dissemination to all institutions and 2) review the matrix of RCCC on local knowledge (bio-indicators)

Question 2: What are effective/ innovative (technical and 'social capacity') measures to reduce disaster risk and to adapt to climate change in a sustainable way?

What has been achieved?	What needs to be done?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of experiences/learning schools in harmonization of local knowledge • Institutional Course • Implementation of micro projects • Institutional articulation with MARENA, MINSA, MINED, INTA, municipalities, local civil society. • Trade (SSAN / ACC / MRE) • Strengthen brigades (BRIMUR) • Community Course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize/appropriate basin plans by municipal authorities and others • Implement micro projects and promoting good practice • Community Plans • Follow up on the strengthening of watershed committees • Studies and research thesis • Promotion of community ecotourism

Communities

Question 3: What community structures and mechanisms facilitate households to apply the DRR/CCA/EMR approach?

What has been achieved?	What needs to be done?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote formalization and participation of structures (CAPs, watershed committee, COLOPRED> Cabinets, judicial facilitadores, youth networks, health volunteers) • Micro projects • Capacity building of community through course • Coordination with insitutes (MINSA, MINED, city hall, MARENA, INTA, MAG, INTUR, Universities, COMUSSAN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-structuring and strengthening committees (sub) basin/CAPs

Southern Partners

Question 4: How to facilitate application of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR with communities?

What has been achieved?	What needs to be done?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming and training of structures (COLOPRED, COMUPRED, BRIMUR) • AVC completed and training NRC • Identification of micro projects and building links with municipalities for micro projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of micro projects • Define coordination/training of new structures (Cabinets/GFCV) • Best practices

Question 5: What steps are needed to incorporate integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approaches into policy at different levels (local to international)?

COMMUNITY LEVEL	SUSTAINABILITY
OBJECTIVE: Leaders and community structures are strengthened and empowered for self-management and community development (they are sustainable and resilient) and do their own advocacy in PiR integrated approach to	Micro projects Community Action Plans Basin Management Plans Teaching Material

municipal authorities and other local actors in existing spaces.	
HOW TO ADVOCATE AT THIS LEVEL?	HOW TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY?
Strengthening GFCV and establish dialogue with these structures and municipal governments. Integration of community level in municipal consultation spaces like COMUSSAN and COMUPRED. The community members should be organized in order to guarantee the implementation of micro projects.	Appropriation of Community Action Plans. Involvement in the development of Watershed Plans. Releas of booklets on the community course. In the space of public consultation, the communities are demanding budget for community projects with integrated approach. Empowerment and training of the GFCV, community self management with use of community course booklets and other planning tools. There is a committee that is connected to micro-governmental structures to ensure sustainability of actions.

LOCAL / REGIONAL LEVEL	SUSTAINABILITY
OBJECTIVE: Governmental actors/structures/municipal governments (decision makers) assume their roles (political will) and create an environment with a comprehensive approach to apply, plan and link with other levels and players to create greater sustainability. Liaise with/at departmental and regional (RAAN) level. Institutional advocacy → Municipal bylaws, awareness of laws, environmental mandate and activities with industry and civil society.	Micro projects Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change Community Action Plans Basin Management Plans
HOW TO ADVOCATE AT THIS LEVEL?	HOW TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY?
Participation in COMUSSAN and COMUPRED. Municipal mayors allocated municipal budget, the counterpart for the implementation of micro projects. Inclusion in the micro project budget of municipal amount. Propose a Community Action Plan (verify working or planning by Eduardo, WI). Presentation DRR/CCA/ERM Strategies and Watershed Plans in COMUSSAN and COMUPRED.	Empowerment and ownership of municipal government. Institutionalization of Watershed Plans and DRR/CCA/ERM Strategies. Involvement/integration of municipal government and government entities in micro projects, Community Action Plans and Basin Plans. Watershed Management Plans, "functionality" of the Committees. Implementation plans and feedback from EACC through the CCA Roundtable in the RAAN.

NATIONAL LEVEL	SUSTAINABILITY
OBJECTIVE: Promote and disseminate comprehensive approach through existing dialogue spaces to influence decision-making, planning and liaison with other levels.	Basin Management Plans
HOW TO ADVOCATE AT THIS LEVEL?	HOW TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY?
Promote opportunities for dialogue with national authorities and PfR consortium. Leverage existing spaces on DRR, CCA and ERM to report PfR experience. UNDP Forum and consortium for Forum in Totogalpa.	Basin Plans Launch in January (NRC) and April 2014 (CARE).

- To ensure sustainability depends on the general pretention of external political will.
- Advocacy/ Suitable environment: Assist in the implementation of laws and policies without seeking to influence or change them (keep in mind current political context).
- What is expected of advocacy? Not a revolution, mass protest or social movement. NGO partners are looking for institutionalizing processes and planning tools with added value (integral approach DRR/CCA/ERM) with articulation from local, municipal and seeks the formation of citizenship.

3.3 Joint initiatives of the Alliance

How many planned joint initiatives have been implemented?

Joint Initiative(s)	Comments
Educational materials and awareness campaign	NRC, CARE, WI and RCCC hired a consultant to develop a visibility and communication strategy that is being implemented (2012-2013).
Micro projects	In Madriz, WI supports NRC and CARE with the inclusion of the theme ecosystems in the proposals of the micro projects. In addition, the partners have collaborated in the identification and tracking phase of various micro projects. In the RAAN, NRC and WI are preparing a common call for the selection of micro projects.
Community Course	In coordination with RC, WI and CARE a Community course was developed, certified by the Central American University (UCA) with the theme of watershed management, DRR, CCA and ERM involving developed community leaders and members of the subbasin committee of Inali and Tapacali.
Regional Coffee and Climate Change Forum	In January 2013, in collaboration with NRC and CARE-AMMA-INPRHU the interest coffee producers to find solutions to the problems of rust was used to develop a forum on Coffee & Climate Change in the Segovian region. The PfR partners joined forces to establish the common dialogue in the sector of producers, private sector with the central government present ²⁶ .
Action Plan for the Subbasin Plans	Action Plan for the Subbasin Plans approved by the PfR partners during the meeting of 19 and 20 November with the consultant Denis Corea (funded by WI). In 2014 the Regional Coordination is following up on the achieved agreements.
Monitoring y Evaluation	NRC, CARE and WI hired a consultant to prepare the baseline program, and development of a monitoring system (2011-2013).

How partners support each other in developing tools, flyers, etc.?

The partners mutually consult the presentation of the consortium activities or program support for the development of the following promotional materials or communications:

PfR Partners	Material
CARE, NRC and WI	Design outreach and workshop support materials like teaching material with information of the Program with the authorization of entities like MARENA, MINED. These materials are: General Act on national water (Act 620), CAPS Act (Act 722), Law the National System for Disasters Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (Act 337).
CARE, WI and NRC/UCA	Primers for the community course (20)
WI and NRC	Review and playback of the popular guide to climate change. Support with the development of the ladder game. MARENA and MTI Campaign with garbage bags for buses and taxis.
NRC and RCCC	Developing of the game <i>Cuenca arriba – Cuenca abajo</i>
NRC and CARE	MARENA and MTI Campaign with garbage bags for buses and taxis.
CARE	Developing of watershed plans from institutional approach of the National Water Authority (ANA), which complements to good use in the development of watershed plans.
WI	Communications Officer of the Regional Office in Panama reviews the material.
WI and CARE	Reproduction of the game "well managed and poorly managed watershed basin".

4 Part IV – Sustainability, quality, efficiency

4.1 Sustainability

What are the prospects for the continuation of the program after 2014/2015?

NRC:

- The program contributes to the implementation of actions under national laws and plans that support community management and are framed in municipal planning, as in the case of Law 337 (risk management), Act 620 (Water) and Law 722 (CAPS).
- Awareness raising and training (graduates with UCA, training on DRR/CCA/ERM issues, exchange visits, work with schools, fairs, etc.), creating structures (water committees, municipal

²⁶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZlqubkdCb0>

response brigades, committees basin, etc.), development of planning tools (strategies for adapting to climate change, risk management plans, watershed management plan, community action plans) and accompaniment for the implementation of concrete mitigation and adaptation through micro projects so the communities are convinced of the need for action to manage their risks, adapt to climate change, ecosystems caring, and know how to do that from their municipality, their community or their home.

- NRC is seeing opportunities to develop or support the development of a project that can give follow up on the PfR Program.

CARE:

- Planning and coordination sessions with the local government of San Lucas and government institutions, supporting the strategic vision of the National Human Development Plan that is consistent with the strategic actions that promote the PfR approach.
- Continuity in the actions promoted in the watershed plans, DRR/CCA/ERM strategies, Community micro projects and Community Action Plans as well as the opportunity to affect municipal budgets to the allocation of 17% of the transfers central government to environmental risk management, water and sanitation.
- Monitoring and support of the collaboration agreement between CARE and municipality of San Lucas has allowed technical and financial boost of actions like micro projects and self and community empowerment are promoted by PfR and programmatic vision of CARE Nicaragua.

WI:

- Follow-up of the Action Plan for micro projects agreed with CARE, INPRHU and community members. In relation to that, agreements between community leaders and property owners to ensure the sustainability of the actions, which, although at the farm level, have an impact at the subbasin level. Likewise, follow up actions agreed with the municipal government of San Lucas, Cabinets and community leaders for the appropriation of the comprehensive approach DRR/CCA/ERM.
- Management of the buffer zone of the lagoon La Guata in Las Sabans, where large producers and the City Council have agreed to take action to protect and manage the area allowing the sustainability of the proposed actions.
- Following up on the SAF, promoting leaders will be trained in the use of post harvest techniques, through a workshop and exchange of experiences with the network of SICTA of the IICA, so that they can replicate the acquired knowledge in their communities.
- Train the trainers training in Madriz promotes the ecosystem approach with the Centre for Development Initiatives of Somoto.

RCCC: Based on the experience of PfR, the RCCC will continue to seek opportunities to create platforms and facilitate events to promote shared learning, lessons learned and good practices to strengthen resilience. Participatory methods and innovative tools applied within the framework of PfR (for example exchange markets, global business conferences, the use of participatory games to facilitate learning, application and development of minimum standards) as part of the package of activities that the RCCC proposes to use in other projects that deal with PfR issues.

4.2 Quality

Clients

Alliance:

- ✓ The Dutch Embassy in Nicaragua closed its doors in late 2013. There was a meeting with their representatives and members of the Alliance to update them on the progress of the program and answer related questions. The Alliance got a stand in Holland Day, an event related to the closure of the Embassy.
- ✓ As part of the monitoring system of the Alliance in Nicaragua surveys and interviews with key actors are performed every 6 months to assess the program's impact

NRC:

- ✓ Since the formulation of PfR program, the NRC looked for ways to reach a maximum number of people and vision points in the communities to ensure that program activities are aligned with the needs of the population (for example micro projects) through surveys, house to house visits, events for various target audiences, etc.
- ✓ At the end of each event (training, fair, diploma, etc.) an assessment is done to see how it is improving. NRC organizes frequent coordination meetings with authorities, institutions, leaders, brigades networks to plan next steps, evaluate program activities and make adjustments when necessary.

CARE:

- ✓ A good participation of beneficiaries who are motivated to continue because the developed training have emerged in demand for their needs is registered.
- ✓ PFR program staff has investigated the satisfaction in each event by applying simple and dynamic methodological tools with which is asked whether or not it complied with the objectives, how can be improved, among others.

WI:

- ✓ The participation of beneficiary communities of MP and their level of satisfaction with the support received has been documented.
- ✓ At the end of the training a verbal group evaluation is held in which the level of satisfaction of every accomplished event is reflected. For example, in the community graduate course the results of the group evaluation are reflected in the memory of the event which is presented as part of the systematizing of the information generated by the community workshop.
- ✓ For the training on CCA with the subbasin committees a formal evaluation was carried out, determining the satisfaction of participants with the subject and received knowledge and their interest in continuing the training process, which was eventually continued through community graduate course.

Systems and organizations

Alliance:

- ✓ For the Monitoring and tracking for the compliance of the indicators, a unified system is developed for the PFR program Nicaragua PFR, containing formats, information capture and processing tools and the application of interviews and surveys with direct and indirect beneficiaries disclosing the satisfaction of the actions promoted at community level, local government and national institutions.
- ✓ Each organization has systems and processes that have been adjusted to the planning of joint activities (hiring consultants, etc.). To avoid signing agreements and cumbersome administrative procedures, it was agreed to divide responsibilities between partners.

NRC: With PFR program, a new processes has been tested that the NRC has taken with other projects, like agreements with subsidiaries at the start of a project agreeing key elements of collaboration, or processes for selecting staff. NLRC has internal financial audits of the program every six months.

CARE: CARE's partners manage accountability standards as well as regulations for the procurement of goods and services through computerized accounting systems. Assigned administrative staff provide tracking through accompanying accounting visits, internal and external audits that determine the level of scope of budget execution procedures.

WI: Administrative procedures are applied in the country according to the guidelines of the Regional Office in Panama. WI has comparatively more agile and efficient processes without sacrificing transparency and administrative rigor.

Planification and content

Alliance: Among the PFR partners in Nicaragua a logical framework and a POA has been agreed, monthly or bimonthly work plans are created that are updated and revised on a regular basis. Rules and laws of the country as well as existing priorities or set definitions together with the Regional Coordination are followed. Minimum standards (RCCC) and eco-criteria (WI) are included in developing of micro projects. With the support of a consultant, a monitoring system was developed to measure the avances in the program indicators.

NRC: It has a 2013-2017 strategic plan, which includes topics related to "climate change" and "risk management" activities. The PFR program is part of the organizational planning and allows to concrete volunteer training actions and institutional strengthening of the NRC as well as the implementation of domestic climate change strategy of the organization.

CARE: The PFR program is inserted into the institutional framework of the Country Programme, called "Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change" (PMVCC), with an integrated thematic strategic approach to disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and ecosystems management. The implementation of the above projects under the PFR PMVCC have capitalized PFR program development from the institutional vision, has also capitalized institutional experience of CARE for the formulation of new proposals from the integrated approach to DRR/CCA/ERM.

WI: Eco-criteria are being used to guide the review of micro projects profiles of the alliance members. This tool has allowed the team to define revision lines in the different interventions presented in the micro projects and its internalization as Alliance. To ensure sustainability of this tool, it must provide an organization to ensure the proper use in formulating project ideas or programs Madriz.

4.3 Efficiency

How are costs per beneficiary kept low (without compromising the ability to achieve the intended results or the quality of the programme)?

NRC: Strategic planning, and a detailed monthly schedule, both the activities and expenditures of support is established. An assessment of the cost-benefit is done before an activity or purchase. When possible a purchase of large quantities is done, communities/municipalities are grouped for training or activities are conducted with other partners. NRC volunteers and donors support activities for free (they only recognizes an allowance of food) and at the same time their knowledge in the thematic program is strengthened.

CARE: The establishment of cooperative partnerships with local government and national institutions as ENACAL, MINSA, MINED who have made counterparts in economic investments, techniques and direct skills for the development of micro projects in the communities.

WI: Based on the experience and justification, the cost per beneficiary particularly for the micro project is always evaluated by the national team level and in agreement with the Regional Office in Panama. The review of micro project profiles based on the respective protocol by the Regional Coordination is also an advantage. The materials are quoted before purchase to ensure the implementation of the environmental component in the micro projects and the supplier that guaranteed quality, low price and availability of materials in the area is selected.

Has the target group been increased or has there been spent less while achieving the planned results?

Alianza: In the operational aspects, the partners have agreed to cover alternation in joint field activities, which worked well and should be maintained. NRC and WI have a bilateral agreement to manage joint activities and payment of staff member shared.

NRC:

- In coordination with the initiative of First Response (IPR) program funded by the Canadian Red Cross it was possible to train more members of the NRC than scheduled at a lower cost (AVC, simulations and drills, response plans, micro social, etc.). 2 AVC were performed in the town of Somoto, which originally was not planned.
- **MINED:** It was possible to train teachers outside the program target communities, taking advantage of the availability and interest of the institution for the issue of school safety.
- **Subbasin Plan of river Tapacal:** worked with 18 communities, of which several do not belong to 16 communities that CRN has targetted for the program and therefore, at the end 26 communities were involved in this plan. In addition, the top graduates and community work has been done within the framework of a cooperation agreement in which the UCA also made their contributions as part of their university social responsibility. Dissertations that are made by the UCA and UCATSE allow lower costs for consulting services and allow a quality result.
- There are opportunities to perform specific actions in Managua (national forum, fairs, etc.) together with other programs implemented by NRC or partners.

CARE:

- An example was the municipal simulation in Somoto with the leverage of funds with different entities when the coverage of PfR beneficiaries went from 150 to over 2,500 as reported by the municipal authorities.
- The training given by INTUR to the tourism cabinets reached 663 people from business and community leaders in the department of Madriz, where PfR provided the knowledge and time of assigned technical personnel.
- With the awareness campaign the number of participants (teachers and students in general population) was increased which are covered by 100% without sacrificing quality.
- At general level the quality of activities reaching the expected results has remained.

WI: WI does not have a preset target group, however, through the development of the micro projects with local communities and partners, a specific target group has been identified and the budget (spending) for the extent the target group has been designed. Therefore, there is no reference to increase or decrease spending.

5 Part V – Strengthening Civil Society and Southern Partner organizations

Strengthening Civil Society Civil engagement

The organizations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders.	#4 ²⁷
<p>NRC: Annual reports are made for the National Council, that are not shared externally. For programs with donor funding reports and evaluations are conducted. NRC also frequently reports on its activities through the national media.</p> <p>CARE: The annual report is available for this year and last year. This is shared with other stakeholders (Municipal Government of San Lucas) in a transparent and open manner for making strategic and operational decisions. Moreover, it is a means of verification for the financial performance to external and internal audits. Accountability as part of its institutional mandate, which started in PfR through the process generated with the micro projects (identification to implementation), building capacity in community structures to implement it in their actions, as well as requiring the implementation in other public and private actors.</p> <p>WI: The annual reports of WI under PfR are available.</p> <p>RCCC: The annual reports of RCCC under PfR are available for this year or last year.</p>	
% of supported community committees are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies	100% ²⁸
<p>NRC:The formation of community structures: Local Committees for Disasters Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (COLOPRED), Municipal Committees for Disasters Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to (COMUPRED) Committees Drinking Water and Sanitation (CAPS), and Watershed Committees with the support of the mayors and municipal councils. At this level the municipal officers are the link between the institution and the community, as community leaders have the opportunity to participate in activities like municipal councils, municipal councils meetings and assemblies.</p> <p>CARE: In the Community committees promoted by PfR like the sub-committee of river Inali, GFCV, CAPS and community micro project committees has established a public-private structured dialogue between rural communities and local government institutions and government and community meetings, regarding the implementation of micro-projects and other processes promoted in San Lucas.</p>	

Practise of values

The target group is involved in decision making	#4 ²⁹
<p>NRC: PfR program beneficiaries have been active in the uprising and analysis of diagnostic information (Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis - AVC), in lifting GIS points and samples for studies with the UCA, in the development of subbasin plan of the river Tapacali in identifying their micro projects and issues of training that they are receiving. The mayors and leaders are involved in decision making and the formulation of strategies and plans.</p> <p>CARE: Since the beginning of the program implementation, the target group has been the subject of the action, getting involved in making operational and strategic decisions that lead to good planning and implementation of activities, establishing conditions that enable them to empower themselves and sustainability. This participatory process, allowing them to make decisions for themselves, for example, in defining their own micro projects, establishes agreements and guidelines defined by the communities themselves (implementation times and amounts of contribution).</p>	
The organizations have transparent financial procedures and practices transparent financial reporting	#3.75 ³⁰
<p>NRC: There is an internal control manual governing all administrative and financial operations transparently. It also has an internal audit department, responsible for overseeing the operations are performed according to standards established by the national society and the laws of Nicaragua. Furthermore, it has an automated accounting system that records all financial transactions. The NLRC reviews financial reports through its offices in Guatemala and the Netherlands and internal audits are performed.</p> <p>CARE: The CARE partners manage accountability standards as well as the regulations for the procurement of goods and services through computerized accounting systems and standards of the PfR program. The assigned administrative staff follows up through visits and other accounting accompaniment mode is the implementation of internal and external audits to determine the level of scope of budget execution procedures.</p>	

²⁷ CRN: 4; CARE: 4; WI: 4; RCCC: 4.

²⁸ CRN: 100%; CARE: 100%; WI: N/A.

²⁹ CRN: 4; CARE: 4; WI: N/A.

³⁰ CRN: 4; CARE: 3; WI: 4; RCCC: 4.

WI: WI office in Nicaragua financial reports to the regional office in Panama that in turn has a contract with WI headquarters, with agreements and periodic reporting and auditing procedures. Monthly financial report are sent to the office of Panama.

RCCC: It has agreements and periodic reporting procedures and audit activities centrally at its headquarters in The Hague.

Strengthening of own organizations

Capability to act and control

Strategy is elaborated in workplans and activities/ projects #3.5³¹

NRC: The national society has a five-year strategic plan (2013-2017) which defines its priorities and is used for the formulation of work plans and project proposals. This plan is closely linked to the strategic guidelines of the IFRC (2020 and Framework for Inter-Action). Currently, the plan does not have a detailed budget and a funding strategy.

CARE: The PfR program is inserted into the institutional framework of the program "Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change/2011-2030" and routed through Vision 2020. This program focuses on a rights-based approach of poverty, CC and DRR, it has strategic lines of social change and is aligned to the climate change strategy of CARE International. This programmatic and institutional frame permits to define an annual fund management plan and formulate proposals to the thematic, sector and target vulnerable groups.

Development initiatives are based on a territorial development approach from a programmatic vision that capitalizes on previous experience in search of sustainability and continuity of the processes developed with sectors and target groups.

WI: WI has an internal annual planning, including work plans and semiannual progress reports. Additionally, the planning forecasts and quarterly budget implementation rests.

RCCC: It has its Strategic Plan 2012-2015 in which the vision as a reference center for the world's largest humanitarian network is elaborated. The activities of PfR are integrated under the area of capacity building and operational support. In addition to provide technical support to help local implementation in 9 countries of PfR, the RCCC contributes to capacity building globally, the impact monitoring, the development of tools and advocacy at national and international level (for example in the context of the UNFCCC COP).

The organization's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders #3.25³²

NRC: It has a management structure and accountability, which is under the supervision of the Presidency and General Directorate that is responsible for the management of the institution in financial and operational management areas established for organizational development and good operation of the national society in the country. National Council meetings are performed every 2 months with the subsidiaries. Furthermore, assemblies of workers and volunteers which disclosed the actions developed through programs, projects and services offered by the institution are organized.

Externally, a disclosure with the support area and press release is made, with the information via the national media (newspapers, radio and television), quarterly newsletters and a website. RC is part of the National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters in various sectoral committees allowing coordinate and disseminate the actions that take place in different areas.

CARE: A level of the consortium CARE and local partners PfR (CARE-AMMA-INPRHU), information is handled at a horizontal, transparent and open level, allowing that all are informed to make jointly strategic and operational decisions by consortium members. This communication is dynamically developed from the level of the higher management, initiatives department, technical coordination and local partners. Leadership development is established from planning meetings, supervisory at technical and financial level through the support of both the areas of support and direction internally within CARE and with the local PfR partners in these technical and financial areas.

WI: WI regional office reviews and approves the actions of their staff and taking major contracts to support implementation in the country, as well as representation for coordination with external partners.

RCCC: The head office in The Hague reviews and approves the actions of their staff and taking major procurement support and representation for coordination with external partners.

Capability to achieve, adapt and renovate

³¹ CRN: 3; CARE: 3; WI: 4; RCCC: 4

³² CRN: 3; CARE: 4; WI: 3; RCCC: 3.

The organizations have a well-functioning PME system	#3.33 ³³
<p>NRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a planning department that provides support in monitoring the activities of all programs. Also, it has a link (focal point) to track and monitor each project to the profile thereof. • At the level of each program there is an internal structure (Steering Committee, Technical Committee) that provides support for both decision making and for monitoring the activities set out in the operational plans. • In the case of subsidiaries of the Red Cross, they provide support in these financial verification of the actions carried out in their territorial area and have a daily monitoring of the implementation of activities. • For the PfR program a monitoring and evaluation was developed to measure the consortium level indicators but to date this system does not work in the best way, it needs to be improved to be flexible and functional. <p>CARE: Within its programmatic vision that is aligned to the regional quality program, the national program "Media sustainable lives and Climate Change 2010-2030" has been established, within which the program management disaster risk to climate change is inserted, that is followed up and monitored at both technical and financial level by the manager of local initiatives and the monitoring and tracking technical staff.</p> <p>WI: The regional office provides internal reporting mechanisms to the country coordinator in his contract where implementation progress is both technical and financial reports.</p>	

Capability to achieve coherence

% of organizations in which efficiency is addressed in the external annual financial audit	100% ³⁴
<p>NRC: The bylaws state that the annual report and financial statements for the period, prepared with all supporting documents by the Director-General with the assistance of the Treasurer is reviewed by an external audit firm. This signature must be recognized by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nicaragua. In addition, the NRC conducted external audit of its financial statements based on their financial capacity.</p> <p>CARE: CARE Nicaragua through IPIA established between CARE Nederland, lets set annual external financial audits and internal control, both at CARE Nicaragua and local PfR partners (AMMA and INPRHU). To date there have been two corresponding external audits for 2011 and 2012. Audits (2012-2013), have determined that the statements of income and expenses, are reasonably management in all major aspects of their revenues from the cooperation and expenses incurred related to the project by CARE and its local partners .</p> <p>WI: The financial reports of implementation efficiency is discussed, though not in the external audit. Panama's regional office conducts an annual internal audit in January of each year under the current parameters set by the headquarters of WI.</p>	

³³ CRN: 3; CARE: 3; WI: 4.

³⁴ CRN; CARE; INPRHU; AMMA; WI = 5 socios (100%).