

PD-ARX-462

ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY

118689

**ADRA****FINAL EVALUATION**

**Project Name: ADRA NICARAGUA  
EMERGENCY FOOD INITIATIVE**

**Grant Number: FFP-A-00-99-00048-00**

**Grant Period: 10/1/98 – 4/30/99**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In October of 1998, Hurricane Mitch struck Central America leaving behind thousands homeless, dead, or missing. This disaster was considered the worst natural disaster in over 200 years. As a result, the world responded with millions of dollars in aid, in order to assist the recovery process.

In response to this disaster, ADRA began an Emergency Food Initiative in partnership with USAID/FFP/ER, to provide food for those that had been affected. During the first month after the storm food was initially distributed to everyone that had been severely affected. However as conditions improved, ADRA began a Food-for-Work program that concentrated on rebuilding the local infrastructure that had been destroyed by the storm.

ADRA was faced with some constraints as food commodities did not arrive on a timely basis. At no time during the project was ADRA able to distribute full ration sizes to the project participates. It should be noted that only half of the commodities arrived during TA period and commodities such as rice and oil did not arrive until four months after the termination of the grant period. USAID, FFP and ADRA lost credibility with the project participants during this grant period ADRA has worked in the zone of the Segovias for 10 years and has always complied with promises. However, during the TA period of October 1998 to April 1999 ADRA was left empty handed and could not pay the full-promised rations to those working in the field. After meetings with the local authorities and project participants ADRA came to an agreement to lower rations and pay the workers less.

**A. PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION**

A.1 **Implementing Partner:** ADRA **Country:** Nicaragua  
**Project Location:** Nueva Segovia, Esteli

A.2 **Proposal Title:** ADRA Nicaragua Emergency Food Initiative  
**Dated:** Dec. 28, 1998

**Implementation Period: Start:** day/month/year 01/10/98  
**End:** day/month/year 30/04/99

**Amount of food commodities approved for the TA (MT)**

Commodities	Total in Metric Tons
Rice, bagged	1,155
Corn Soy Blend	954
Red Beans	287
Vegetable oil	127
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,523</b>

**Commodities on hand at beginning of project:**

Commodities	Metric tons
Corn Soy Blend	474.48
Oil	109
TOTAL	583.48

**Amount of approved food commodities received during life of project (MT):**

Commodities	Metric tons
Rice	237
CSB	905
Red Beans	254
Veg. Oil	35
TOTAL	1,431 MT

- USAID sent the following commodities in the airlift to ADRA Nicaragua that were not specified in the TA:

Sugar: 4.5 MT  
Flour: 7.5 MT

- Borrowed from WFP:

Corn: 329 MT  
Oil: 35 MT

Note: These commodities were paid back in full during the month of June from emergency commodities that arrived after the TA period.

- Commodities called forward in 1998 from regular development projects:

CSB: 250 MT

**Amount of food commodities distributed during life of project (MT):**

	# of Families	CSB MT	Oil MT	Beans MT	Rice MT	Flour MT	Sugar MT	Corn MT
October	4,080	51	8	0	0	0	0	0
Nov-Dec	208,830	427	101	3.5	19.5	7.5	1	0
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	10,169	215	10	68.5	73	0	3.35	171
March	18,685	412	25	107	45	0	.18	182
April	9,634	274	0	75	60.37	0	0	0
TOTAL		952	136	254	197.8	7.5	4.53	353

**Funding information:**

Source of funding	Amount obligated US	Expended
ITSH	145,580	\$38,787
202 e	231,250	149,077
TOTAL	376,830	\$187,864

**Amendments**

Dated

Other

1. Sept. 1999

ITSH extension requested

ADRA is currently requesting permission to expend \$50,000 additional dollars from ITSH funds in order to move the additional emergency food that arrived after the end of the TA Period (April 30, 1999)

**B. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES**

B.1 **Disaster type:** Natural  
**Specify:** Hurricane Mitch

**B.2 Purpose/Objectives of program**

1. Increased immediate food security for 59,000 vulnerable persons in hurricane-stricken areas
  - a. Number and percentage of people in target population with timely access to adequate nutritious food
2. **Basic rural infrastructure rehabilitated**
  - a. Number of km of roads rehabilitated
  - b. Number of bridges constructed/reconstructed
  - c. Number of culverts constructed/reconstructed
  - d. Area of farmland re-cleared
  - e. Number of trees planted and acres of land reforested



**C.2 Did rations meet nutritional needs of all beneficiaries?**

No

**Explain:** The late shipment schedule of the food rations prevented ADRA from supplying full rations in any given month. At times ADRA only had CSB and Beans to deliver. Other months ADRA only had oil and Rice. Never were the complete commodities available for distribution.

**C.3. Does program address nutritional needs of special groups?**

No

**C.4 Did rations meet these special nutritional needs-C.3?**

N/A

**C.5 Did program contribute to change or maintenance in nutritional status?**

Yes, the program contributed to a positive change in nutritional status for overall beneficiaries.

**C.6 Is there supporting data or report to confirm C.5? Yes**

Source of information	Number of children 6-69 months
a. Monitoring	4,759

Is supporting data/report attached. Yes, Annex B

**C.7 Is nutrition template completed and attached?**

No, but modified template attached

**C.8 Did food commodities arrive on schedule?**

No

**If no, explain:**

For example, CSB arrived in Jan. 99 and Rice arrived during Aug. 99

**C.9 Were there delays in the distribution of food to targeted beneficiaries?**

Yes

**If yes, explain**

Throughout the life of the program, there was not one month where all of the food commodities were available. Shipment schedules were the main cause of this problem. For this reason, food distribution was faced with delays throughout the life of the program.

**How was the problem resolved?**

ADRA borrowed some commodities from World Food program and then returned the commodities in full when later shipments arrived.

**Any other comments or observations in the delivery and distribution of food commodities?**

#### **D. LINKING RELIEF TO DEVELOPMENT**

**D.1 Does program incorporate resettlement or rehabilitation strategies and activities to accelerate reestablishment of beneficiaries livelihood and self-sufficiency?**

Yes

**What are strategies and activities? See B.4**

**What are results/impact? Improved health/hygiene, reconstruction of local infrastructure**

**D.2 Does program pay specific attention to avoid the negative impacts of food in program design and implementation by incorporating any of the following established criteria?**

Yes, addressing the following:

- An exit strategy which supports community stabilization
- Local capacity building, beneficiary participation
- Not undermining local agricultural production or local markets
- Gender and ethnic equity based on need
- Impartial and neutral distribution network

**D.3 Describe specific activities planned/undertaken to address above issues. What are results/impact of activities?**

Beneficiaries were always directly involved in all programs thus benefited from local capacity building. Because Hurricane Mitch destroyed large areas of agricultural potential, the Food-for-Work program caused no undermining of agricultural production or local markets. ADRA ensured that distribution was always impartial.

**D.4 Does program strengthen the capabilities of host counterparts and local groups?**

Yes, including:

- a. Activities were implemented by local host counterparts with support from program
- b. Program had joint activities with local host counterparts
- c. Local counterparts participate in various activities such as needs assessment, beneficiary selection, monitoring, and training.

**What are results/impact?**

Local capacity building, closer ties to community and host counterparts, sharing of resources important for CS to avoid duplication and utilize existing information and personnel.

**E. TARGETING****E.1 Estimated number of affected population in program area**

\*Total beneficiaries targeted/reached by this program 59,000

**E.2 Estimated breakdown (if available) by gender of beneficiaries targeted/reached (the numbers should add to \*total targeted population)**

N/A

**E.3 Estimated breakdown of beneficiaries targeted/reached by disaster categories (the numbers should add to \*total targeted population)**

<u>Disaster category</u>	<u>Number</u>
a. IDPs	11,800
b. Refugees	N/A
c. Resettled/Returnees	47,200

**E.4 What criteria were used to select beneficiaries?**

Resident in the zone affected by Hurricane Mitch  
 Had time to participate in the activities  
 Number of children ages 1-5  
 Loss of belongings (scale of 1 to 10)

Number of breadwinners killed in the family by the hurricane  
 Loss of harvest (scale of 1 to 10)  
 Loss of livestock (scale of 1 to 10)  
 Destruction of house (scale of 1 to 10)

**E.5 What needs assessment data were used for initial assessment?**

<b>From:</b>	<b><u>CS</u></b>	<b><u>UN</u></b>	<b><u>Govt.</u></b>	<b><u>USAID</u></b>	<b><u>Other</u></b>
Nationwide data			X		
Region/district specific data	X		X		
Target population survey	X				
Other					

**E.6 Did program undertake follow-on needs assessment?**

Yes

If yes, how often were these undertaken?

On a monthly basis, using an in-depth survey, and site monitoring

- Describe changes in the target population and why they changed
- What is the revised size of target population? Provide information on new targeted population per E1-E3 (total targeted, by gender, by disaster groups)
- What actions were undertaken as a result?

**F. PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

**F.1 Reporting period: Start: 01/10/98 End: 30/4/99**  
**Date report submitted**

**F.2 Did program achieve agreed-upon objectives/targets?**  
**For each objective describe progress made during this reporting period relative to objectives and targets agreed to in TA:**

- Objective 1: Increase food security

Yes,

- Objective 2: Basic rehabilitation  
 Yes, see B.4

- F.3 Provide additional comments affecting program progress including constraints to implementation and how these are being addressed (or how these should be addressed by FFP/ER)**

ADRA's distribution of food commodities was seriously hindered by the unpredictability of food commodities on hand. The agency was forced to wait and pay back beneficiaries when it finally had the proper commodities on hand.

- F.4 Provide any additional information on the overall performance of your program, including success stories, lessons learned, etc.**

During the month of February, things were beginning to look grim as it appeared that food commodities would not arrive in the near future. At this time ADRA was beginning to hear some complaints from the mayor's offices in the region wondering when ADRA would pay the beneficiaries the food it had promised. After discussing the matter with the PMU, Lee Rosner (PMU representative) traveled with ADRA staff to the project area and met with the mayors from the different municipalities and was able to explain that this was not ADRA's fault, and once the food arrived all those that were owed food would receive their ration. Thanks to Lee, the communities were again extremely cooperative and to this day are extremely receptive to ADRA's Food-for-Work programs in their municipalities.

**Success Story relating to the Food-for-Work-Project**

Hurricane Mitch completely destroyed or polluted all potable water sources for Mr. Rodriguez and 10 of his close neighbors. The family had to carry water from the main road some three miles away. This population turned to ADRA for help. ADRA formed a partnership with a Swiss organization (COSUDE) that provided materials for two wells. ADRA through USAID/FFP provided food for the labor component. Within one month the families had two wells producing clean water. There was enough to water family gardens for the 11 families. "This" says Mr Rodriguez "is a miracle. We now have food to eat and clean water to drink." These families give a big "Thank you" to ADRA. and USAID Anthony Stahl, ADRA director states, that the agency has not only helped the families but is also learning how to work in partnerships with other NGO's to make a difference in the lives of others.

- F. 5 Provide follow-up needs/issues to be undertaken by:  
Implementing partner  
FFP/ER**

The region's infrastructure is still in great need of reconstruction, and there is a need for continued Food-for-Work projects in the region that will work towards the reconstruction of the infrastructure.

**ANNEX A**

**ANNEX B**

September 30, 1998

		NUTRITIONAL STATE OF CHILDREN UNDER 59 MONTHS OF AGE										
No.	Municipality	Children less than 59 months	Total Weighed		Sever Mal-nourishment		Risk		Normal		Overweight	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	Pueblo Nuevo	1653	1069	64.7	145	13.6	417	44.6	477	44.6	30	2.8
2	Limay	1122	743	65.9	138	18.6	346	46.6	248	33.4	11	1.5
3	Mozante	646	517	80	151	29.2	215	41.6	143	27.7	8	1.5
4	Macuelizo	520	357	68.7	56	15.7	156	43.7	137	38.4	8	2.2
5	Santa Maria	425	331	77.9	72	21.8	149	45	102	30.8	8	2.4
6	Dipilto	392	256	65.3	46	18	96	37.5	106	41.4	8	3.1
7	San Fernando	304	245	80.6	39	15.9	98	40	102	41.5	6	2.4
8	Ciudad Antigua	254	206	81.1	64	31.1	77	37.4	63	30.6	2	1.0
9	Quilali	1770	1271	71.8	247	19.4	575	45.2	428	3.7	21	1.7
10	Jicaro	1569	957	61	161	16.8	399	41.7	362	37.8	35	3.7
11	Murra	1654	1206	72.9	237	19.7	560	46.4	389	32.3	20	1.7
	TOTAL	10315	7158	69.4	1356	18.9	3088	43.1	2557	35.7	157	2.2

14.