

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

NICARAGUA

COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE PROGRAM (PAININ, PHASE IV)

(NI-L1056)

LOAN PROPOSAL

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<p>REQUIRED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual work plan (AWP) http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35369953 2. Monitoring and evaluation plan http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35365649 3. Complete procurement plan http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35367429 <p>OPTIONAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiduciary agreements and requirements http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35366536 2. Fiscal impact analysis of program NI-L1055 http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35362952 3. Infrastructure survey http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35364942 4. Fiduciary contributions during project identification and design http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35255944 5. Economic analysis http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35360634 6. Technical guide http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35367428 7. Report on assessment of institutional procurement capacity http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35362721 8. Policies to Foster Human Capital (in English) http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35365605 9. The Economics of Iron Deficiency (in English) http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35365608

ABBREVIATIONS

CBH	Community Base Home
CCCC	Community Child Care Center
CMPI	Comité Municipal para la Primera Infancia [Early Childhood Municipal Committee]
FH	Family Home
FSO	Fund for Special Operations
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
MIFAN	Ministry of the Family, Adolescents, and Children
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINSA	Ministry of Health
OPGD	Oversight and Promotion of Growth and Development
OR	Operating Regulations
PAININ	Programa de Atención Integral a la Niñez [Comprehensive Child Care Program]
SNBS	Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Social [National Social Welfare System]
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

PROJECT SUMMARY

NICARAGUA COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE PROGRAM (PAININ, PHASE IV) (NI-L1056)

Financial Terms and Conditions					
Borrower: Republic of Nicaragua				Ordinary Capital	Fund for Special Operations (FSO)
Executing agency: Ministry of the Family, Adolescents, and Children (MIFAN)			Amortization period:	30 years	40 years
			Grace period:	5.5 years	40 years
Source	Amount (US\$)	%	Disbursement period:	2 years	2 years
IDB (Ordinary Capital)	6,250,000	49	Interest rate:	Single Currency Facility-Fixed ¹	0.25%
IDB (FSO)	6,250,000	49	Inspection and supervision fee:	*	N/A
Local	300,000	2	Credit fee:	*	N/A
Total	12,800,000	100	Currency:	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
Project at a glance					
Project objective: The objective of the Comprehensive Child Care Program (PAININ) is to contribute to the comprehensive development (psychosocial, cognitive and physical) of children under 6 living in extreme poverty in rural Nicaragua in order to improve their opportunities, including their timely entry into the formal education system (paragraph 1.20).					
Special contractual conditions: The following are conditions precedent to the first disbursement of the financing: (i) presentation of evidence that the borrower has approved and put into effect the adjustments to the program Operating Regulations from loan 2264/BL-NI, under the terms previously agreed on with the Bank (paragraph 3.1); and (ii) presentation of evidence, by the borrower, that the diagnostic assessment of communities served by the program has been updated and the resulting intervention plan prepared (paragraph 3.3).					
Exceptions to Bank policies: None.					
Project consistent with country strategy: Yes [X] No []					
Project qualifies as: SEQ [X] PTI [X] Sector [X] Geographic [X] Headcount []					

* The credit fee and inspection and supervision fee will be established periodically by the Board of Executive Directors as part of its review of the Bank's lending charges, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bank's policy on lending rate methodology for Ordinary Capital loans. In no case will the credit fee exceed 0.75% or the inspection and supervision fee exceed, in a given six-month period, the amount that would result from applying 1% to the loan amount divided by the number of six-month periods included in the original disbursement period.

¹ Mandatory interest rate setting policy (LIBOR).

I. DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS MONITORING

A. Background, problems addressed, and rationale

- 1.1 **Vulnerability during childhood.**² With gross per capita income of US\$1,023, Nicaragua is the second poorest country in the Americas after Haiti. The 2005 Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) found that 46% of the population was poor and 15% lived in extreme poverty.
- 1.2 According to data from the LSMS and the Poverty Report,³ poverty is chiefly a rural phenomenon⁴ that affects children under 5⁵ and their mothers disproportionately, imposing disadvantages from the very beginning of life. The high rate of early⁶ or unwanted pregnancies (20%), and the lack of check-ups and medical care during pregnancy and childbirth result in high neonatal and maternal mortality rates and low birthweights. These disadvantages are exacerbated in the early years of life, a period in which poor child-rearing practices and insufficient or inadequate diets makes malnutrition, anemia⁷ and delayed growth and development highly prevalent.
- 1.3 The constraints these initial delays can have on children's opportunities to reach their full development potential can only be overcome with targeted, early interventions in care. Despite the importance of basic early childhood education and health services, coverage is very limited among the most disadvantaged populations in Nicaragua. It is estimated, for example, that less than 4% of the population under 3 is estimated to attend early childhood programs and only 3% attend public programs for early education, with almost 5.8 out of every 10 preschool aged children not receiving a preschool education. This also makes those children less likely to be exposed to health and growth checkups during the first years of life or other interventions that might help to offset the initial disadvantages.

² Data source for this section: Central Bank of Nicaragua; National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC), Living Standards Measurement Study 2005; World Bank, *Poverty Report*, 93-2005, May 2008; National Institute of Information for Development (INIDE), *Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud* 2006/07 [Demographic and Health Survey 2006/07] (ENDESA); and *Social Welfare Expenditure Analysis*, World Bank, June 2009.

³ World Bank, *Poverty Profile*, May 2008.

⁴ In all, 68% of the rural population is poor, and 80% of those living in extreme poverty reside in rural areas.

⁵ In all, 57.2% of children under 5 live in poverty or extreme poverty.

⁶ Of women ages 15 to 19, 25.1% are pregnant or already mothers, the highest percentage in Latin America, and the rate is 34% for women in the poorest quintile.

⁷ The Demographic and Health Survey found that chronic malnutrition affects 35% of children under 5 in the poorest quintile and the PAININ-III baseline assessment found that 29% of program beneficiaries under 6 have varying levels of anemia.

Figure I-1: Childhood vulnerability indicators

	Lowest quintile	General population	Highest quintile
Infant mortality (% live births)	35.0	29.0	19.0
Chronic malnutrition < 5 years (%)	34.9	21.7	5.8
Preschool education (%)	33.5	61.7	90.5
Timely enrollment in first grade	24.1	49.8	82.6

1.4 The effects of these early disadvantages are also seen in the school years. While the primary school attendance gap between the poor and the nonpoor has been narrowed and, since the early 1990s, gross and net enrollment ratios in primary school have gradually increased in Nicaragua, the retention rates until the last year of school is the lowest in the subregion, coming in at 44% in 2006. The differences between the net and gross primary school enrollment ratios (96% versus 116%) indicate that there is a high rate of overage children (over 50%). Late entry into the formal education system and repetition⁸ are the primary causes of this phenomenon.

1.5 One barrier to achieving greater service coverage has to do with knowledge and attitudes regarding the value of comprehensive care and the role of the family in comprehensive child development. These deficiencies limit the use of comprehensive care services. Accordingly, the Poverty Profile⁹ indicates that the two main reasons why parents do not send their children to preschool are the perception that it is not necessary (“they are too little”) and lack of access to preschool programs.

B. Rationale

1.6 **Government strategy.** Between 2008 and 2009, the Government of Nicaragua consolidated the National Human Development Plan (PNDH), establishing its priority actions and outcome targets. Noteworthy among the social policies in the PNDH is according priority to the poorest in the actions of the social area ministries and launching of the National Social Welfare System (SNBS) to coordinate actions to restore the rights of children. This first social priority is addressed in the Amor Program, which still has limited coverage. The SNBS emphasizes the role of the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents, and Children (MIFAN) as the main executing agency of the Amor program, in accordance with the mandate under Law 290, and as the lead agency for social protection responsible for extending care to the most vulnerable groups under the Code on Children.

1.7 **Link with Bank strategy.** The Bank’s commitment to human capital development for the most vulnerable and to poverty reduction in Nicaragua has resulted in

⁸ The repetition rate is 13.8% in first grade and 11.1% in second grade, which is comparable to other Central American countries (see UNESCO 2010 EFA Global Monitoring Report).

⁹ World Bank, *Poverty Profile*, May 2008.

technical and financial support for important programs¹⁰ since the mid-1990s. The Bank's Country Strategy with Nicaragua 2008-2012 (document GN-2499) highlights the strategic objective of improving the "management and coverage of social services, including development of a social welfare system." That objective is based on lessons learned from those programs, especially the three phases of Nicaragua's Comprehensive Child Care Program (PAININ), the two phases of Nicaragua's Social Safety Net Program, the Program to Improve Maternal-Infant Health, and the strengthening of MIFAN to provide care to vulnerable groups. These lessons emphasize the need to clearly identify and give priority to the target population with explicit and objective targeting mechanisms both for reasons of equity (to have a progressive effect) and for reasons of relevance of the interventions. Cumulative experience also points to the importance of promoting systematized (with explicit standardized norms) and comprehensive (covering health, nutrition, and cognitive development in the household) intervention models. Finally, due to the comprehensive nature of the interventions, experience with these programs identifies the importance of consolidating the institutional mechanisms in a network to make the interventions sustainable, assign responsibilities and adhere strictly to the authority of the stakeholders, organize execution around a coordinated structure, and build capacity at the community level.

- 1.8 **Complementarity with other operations.** This program seeks to build on the third phase of PAININ (loan 1729/SF-NI) and the social sector operations supported by the Bank in Nicaragua, principally the Urban Welfare Program for Children in Extreme Poverty (loan 2264/BL-NI) and the Program to Strengthen MIFAN (loan 1576/SF-NI). The program is also consistent with the policies promoted in the programmatic series of policy-based loans as they emphasize improving the quality of spending, understood as prioritizing the activities financed for the most vulnerable beneficiaries, monitoring the effectiveness of such activities, and increasing the coverage of high-impact interventions for the Millennium Development Goals, such as comprehensive care for children and during pregnancy and childbirth.

C. Program strategy

- 1.9 PAININ, executed by MIFAN in coordination with the Ministries of Health (MINSA) and Education (MINED), and supported by the Bank since its creation in 1996, aims to provide care to children under 6 and their families, offering early childhood education, healthcare checkups, nutritional support, and assistance with the registration of births for the country's poorest rural communities.

¹⁰ (i) Investment loans: 973/SF-NI for US\$3.5 million; 1081/SF-NI for US\$25 million; 1729/SF-NI for US\$15 million; 1607/SF-NI for US\$30 million; 1055/SF-NI for US\$10 million; and 1109/SF-NI for US\$20 million; and (ii) Policy-based loans: 1721/SF-NI; and 2253/BL-NI.

- 1.10 **Targeting.** Services are provided in the 66 municipios in rural Nicaragua with the highest levels of vulnerability¹¹ according to data from the Living Standards Measurement Study and the Census. The program currently covers some 84,000 children.
- 1.11 **Service modalities.** PAININ services are provided using two methods: (i) the institutional method, through the Community Child Care Centers (CCCCs); and (ii) the itinerant method, in Community Base Homes (CBHs) and Family Homes (FHs). Services are organized in accordance with an intervention plan that is prepared in cooperation with MIFAN departmental and municipal offices and based on the needs assessment conducted for the communities being served. The CCCCCs serve an average of 60 children per center, five days a week on a half-day schedule. In remote communities where the distance between settlements makes it less feasible to open a CCCCC, care is provided using the itinerant method whereby educators provide services to mother volunteers and their children twice a week at the CBH, demonstrating a plan of activities that the volunteers can replicate with small groups of children and their mothers during FH meetings held throughout the week. The itinerant preschool service for children ages 3 to 5 is offered at CBHs in two-hour sessions offered twice weekly by itinerant preschool educators hired by the departmental offices. PAININ currently provides services in 485 CCCCCs, 775 CBHs and 1,728 FHs.
- 1.12 **Care protocol.** Care services are provided following the [Technical Guide](#) that standardizes protocols for: (i) early stimulation for children ages 0 to 3; (ii) preschool education for children ages 4 to 6; (iii) promotion of children's health and nutrition adhering to MINSA standards through the Oversight and Promotion of Growth and Development (OPGD) protocol and verification of compliance with vaccine schedules; and (iv) provision of a snack to complement the diet and micronutrient supplements. Pursuant to inclusive education policies, the program serves all children in the community whose parents have enrolled them, including those with special education needs. Educators and technical staff are trained in detecting children with developmental delays or disabilities in order to provide them with care under the program and provide the family with counseling and/or referrals in those cases requiring rehabilitation. MIFAN educators and technical staff refer beneficiary children to health units for care and support intake of pregnant and nursing women from the community for monitoring by healthcare staff. Lastly, educators and technical staff periodically provide counseling to parents on child-rearing practices, the prevention of corporal punishment and psychological abuse, nutrition, hygiene, timely registration of births with vital records offices, and reproductive health.

¹¹ Those with the highest estimated number of households with children who are malnourished or do not attend preschool. The baseline for loan 1729/SF-NI indicated that beneficiaries live in poverty with average yearly per capita incomes far below the extreme poverty line of US\$221.

- 1.13 **Intersectoral responsibility.** In accordance with the principles of the National Social Welfare System and the National Policy on Comprehensive Early Childhood Care, every social sector institution, depending on its mandate and area of expertise, is responsible for providing the resources and implementing the actions needed to improve the comprehensive childhood development indicators under its purview based on the program targets. Specifically, the cost of promoting and providing healthcare, including OPGD services that, in rural areas, require transportation for healthcare staff to those areas (leveraging the CCCC and CBH system), is covered under the MINSA budget and provided by healthcare staff under the Family and Community Healthcare Model (MOSAFC). Similarly, MINED trains the educators who provide PAININ preschool services.

D. PAININ track record and results

- 1.14 PAININ has had a significant impact on indicators reflecting beneficiary nutrition, OPGD, and education. The evaluation of the Bank's second operation for this program (loan 1081/SF-NI) showed a net increase of 17.7 percentage points in the first grade enrollment rate of six-year-old children coming out of PAININ. Other results from this phase include a net increase of 42.7 percentage points in attendance in early education programs; and a net increase of 13.3 percentage points in preschool education attendance. Furthermore, the program has had a significant impact on children's health. The OPGD results achieved under loan 1081/SF-NI include: (i) a net increase of approximately 13 percentage points in prenatal care received by pregnant women during their first trimester (no relevant impacts are observed in terms of the percentage of women going to all checkups); and (ii) a net increase of 5.6 percentage points in referrals and visits to health posts (with a substantial drop in visits to hospitals and private healthcare centers).¹² Prior to implementation of the current project (loan 1729/SF-NI), a representative sample of children in the municipios served by the program revealed that more than 29% suffered from anemia.¹³ Follow-up measurements eight months out suggest that the program is having a positive, statistically significant effect on the hemoglobin levels of participating children, with the level of anemia falling 9.2 percentage points, due in particular to the distribution of micronutrients.¹⁴ The [cost-benefit](#) ratio for use of the micronutrients is estimated to be 2.02. These results are consistent with the literature on other early childhood development projects.¹⁵

¹² Verdisco, Näslund-Hadley, Regalia. 2007. "Integrated Childhood Services in Nicaragua" in *Child Health and Education*, 1(2)104-111; and ESA Consultants 2006. Final PAININ II Impact Assessment.

¹³ According to international criteria, anemia is defined as a hemoglobin level below 11 g/dL. Results from both samples (treated and control group) revealed an increase in the average level of hemoglobin, but the magnitude of change is significantly higher (approximately double) in the children who were treated as opposed to their corresponding control group (Model 1: 0.442 versus 0.206 g/dL; Model 2: 0.442 versus 0.190 g/dL).

¹⁴ Santiago Consultores. August 2010. Impact Assessment of Hemoglobin in PAININ III.

¹⁵ See, for example, Aaron Lechtig, "Decreasing Stunting, Anemia, and Vitamin A Deficiency in Peru: Results from the Good Start Program" in *Food Nutrition*, Volume 30, Issue 1, 2009.

- 1.15 PAININ has fostered the consolidation of standards of care that are applied as a national policy, in addition to the National Social Welfare System and the official adoption of the National Policy on Comprehensive Early Childhood Care. Community participation, promoted as an integral part of the model, has made it possible to mobilize and train more than 6,000 outreach workers and mothers who serve as volunteers and more than 1,200 parent committees.
- 1.16 The PAININ model for care and delivery of services has been consolidated over the past 14 years since the first phase that introduced a comprehensive care model that was innovative at the time and that consolidated services usually provided separately (preschool education; weighing and referral/counter-referrals to the health care system) and developed others that were not offered, such as early stimulation. During the second phase expansion of coverage, adjustments were made to the content in indigenous languages and innovations such as: (i) explicit criteria for targeting local communities with greater numbers of households with malnourished children without preschool coverage; (ii) OPGD for children under 5, and counseling on nutrition, hygiene, and reproductive health for mothers; (iii) the itinerant method for early stimulation in sparsely populated rural areas; (iv) the Monitoring and Tracking System; and (v) the postgraduate degree in comprehensive child care for municipal staff and PAININ educators, which has led to a growing number of people at different levels (community, municipal, departmental and central) specialized in early childhood development.¹⁶ The third phase included: (i) itinerant preschool education for children ages 3 to 6; (ii) distribution of sachets of micronutrient sprinkles for children ages 6 months to 6 years; and (iii) support for registering children under 6 in vital records offices.
- 1.17 During the current phase, loan 1729/SF-NI was reformulated to change the service delivery mechanism, transferring it from nongovernmental organizations to MIFAN line offices in order to create the conditions for program sustainability. To that end, MIFAN has expanded its care network by opening offices in each of the 66 municipios served by the program. The midterm evaluation confirmed that MIFAN had met the coverage target laid out in the reformulation and that the opportunities for strengthening this initiative center around the capacity for monitoring and oversight. Additionally, in mid-2008 the President's Office tasked MIFAN with further consolidating the SNBS by establishing mechanisms both at the central and municipal and community levels to ensure that work be performed using a network approach with MINED and MINSA. This process is being translated into the development of a policy on comprehensive early childhood care, and the Bank is supporting that process through standards of care and implementation mechanisms.

¹⁶ Before the diploma program was created, this group of professionals did not exist in Nicaragua. An external review of the profiles of educators and mother volunteers working in PAININ III revealed that they have significantly higher qualifications than those required under the protocol established for the program.

- 1.18 Steady financing with resources from the national budget points to significant strides being made towards program consolidation and sustainability, but in the current fiscal context it is estimated that external financing and technical assistance will continue to be needed in the short and medium term to ensure program continuity. This new phase of the program will help Nicaragua guarantee that the children living in the most vulnerable areas do not experience interruptions in this vital service.
- 1.19 Despite the progress referenced above, there are still challenges to improving program administration and the quality of services. The [Infrastructure Survey](#) for locations where PAININ services are provided, conducted under the current phase of the program, found that a high percentage lack latrines or have dirt floors and roofs in poor condition. Additionally, many CCCCs and CBHs lack recreational and didactic material and basic furniture. As regards program administration, the Monitoring and Tracking System has problems, particularly in maintaining accurate records of beneficiaries and the services they receive.

E. Objectives, components and costs

- 1.20 The objective of PAININ is to contribute to the comprehensive development (psychosocial, cognitive and physical) of children under 6 living in extreme poverty in rural Nicaragua in order to improve their opportunities, including their timely entry into the formal education system. Phase four of the program will: (i) provide continuity of comprehensive child care services in the 66 most vulnerable communities;¹⁷ (ii) reinforce the quality of the PAININ comprehensive care model, introducing needed adjustments in the strategies for education, nutrition and training, better equipping center facilities and making basic improvements to infrastructure (latrines, flooring and roofing) (iii) strengthen coordination of the early childhood activities of MIFAN, MINSA and MINED; and (iv) increase the management capacity of MIFAN and local stakeholders in the SNBS in their delivery of comprehensive care services. The program is divided into three components:

1. Component 1. Comprehensive child care (US\$9.5 million)

- 1.21 This component seeks to maintain the offering of comprehensive child care services in the 66 targeted municipios. It will finance MIFAN procurements of goods and services and contracting of consultants in the following areas: (i) compensation for educators and mother volunteers; (ii) salaries and transportation expenses for municipal technical staff; (iii) food stuffs and dietary supplements in the form of micronutrient sprinkles; (iv) didactic and educational material, based on specifications in the [Technical Guide](#) and its annexes; (v) backpacks and basic equipment (rain cloaks, etc.) for the itinerant method; (vi) training guides and materials; (vii) food, travel and logistics expenses associated with training; and (viii) measures to promote registration with vital records offices.

¹⁷ See footnote 11.

2. Component 2. Equipping and upgrading facilities (US\$1.7 million)

- 1.22 The objective of this component is to improve the quality of care in terms of infrastructure and the provision of equipment and furniture for the approximately 500 sites where services are offered. Selection of the universe of centers to receive attention will be prioritized according to the following criteria, at a minimum: the degree of need for infrastructure improvements (see [Infrastructure Survey](#)), number of children served and whether the center is owned by the government or community. This component will finance MIFAN work contracts and goods procurement for: (i) the installation or relocation of latrines, repairs or relocation of flooring and roofing at selected sites; (ii) the equipping and/or replacement of basic furnishings (among them, trunks, chairs, small tables, play pens, nap mats and potties); and (iii) provision of kitchen and eating utensils and cleaning supplies, as defined in the program [Operating Regulations](#).
- 1.23 Infrastructure projects will have the following limitations: (i) at publically owned CCCCs in whose infrastructure the municipality is investing, the program may provide a supplement of up to US\$3,000 per center served; (ii) at publically owned CBHs, the program may provide specific support for investments in infrastructure (roofing, latrines, flooring) for up to US\$2,000 per center served; and (iii) at privately owned CCCCs or CBHs, the program may finance basic refurbishments of up to US\$2,000 per center served. The committees of program beneficiary communities will sign letters confirming their commitment to properly maintain the upgrades done by the program.

3. Component 3. Management and oversight (US\$600,000)

- 1.24 The objective of this component is to strengthen the mechanisms for MIFAN management, oversight and evaluation of PAININ within the framework of the SNBS. The early childhood policy under development by MINSA, MINED and MIFAN calls for the formation of early childhood care committees at the community and local level. In order to advance the work of these committees, this component can finance, through MIFAN, expenses associated with local stakeholder training and transportation and logistical support. A first subcomponent will finance oversight expenses for technical staff at MIFAN offices tasked with verifying the proper application of the care protocol in municipios and communities, including: (i) salaries and per diem payments to technical staff at the 13 departmental offices; (ii) travel (transportation, fuel and per diem) and program oversight expenses at the central and departmental levels; (iii) equipment, including vehicles, for conducting oversight from the offices; and (iv) program-related operational expenses in the offices (services, stationery, equipment and vehicle maintenance). A second component will finance the strengthening of the Monitoring and Tracking System, including development of an enhanced platform to provide updated information for monitoring, planning and management at the municipal, departmental and central levels of the program, which in turn will have a significant impact on the government's capacity to monitor the status of this

population group and the services it receives. Lastly, this component will finance operational and performance audits (paragraph 3.9).

- 1.25 The program will also finance administrative costs estimated at US\$600,000 (US\$300,000 with the local counterpart) for the two years of program execution, which encompasses: a technical support team for MIFAN at the central level and the 13 local government offices participating in the program; office equipment and materials and transportation, operating expenses for these two levels, and financial audits of the program. Financial costs and contingency expenses round out the US\$12.8 million budget. (See detailed cost table). Technical cooperation resources (RG-T1963 and NI-T1116) will finance the program evaluation.

F. Key outcome indicators

- 1.26 Table I-2 lists the most relevant indicators for expected outcomes and impacts (see details in Results Framework). The expected results are tied primarily to ensuring current program coverage be maintained and improvements be made to the quality of comprehensive care services provided to children in the program.

Table I-2: Most relevant indicators in the results matrix

Impact indicators	Baseline 2010		Target 2013	
% of beneficiaries under 6 with anemia	29.8%		11%	
Average psychomotor performance of beneficiaries ages 24 to 59 months, based on the McCarthy scale	84.3 points on the McCarthy scale		87.57 points on the McCarthy scale	
% of child beneficiaries who enter first grade at age 6 (the legal age)	35%		45%	
Outcome indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013
# of children under 6 receiving early stimulation or preschool provided by the program	82,525	84,000	84,000	84,000
# of children under 6 without birth certificates	12,817	10,000	7,000	5,000
% of care sites with dirt floors	40%	30%	20%	20%

Baseline: Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA) 2007/2007; Baseline report on PAININ III; and program administrative data.

II. FINANCING STRUCTURE AND RISKS

A. Financing instruments

- 2.1 The operation is financed through an investment loan, the first in a series of three included in the programming for Nicaragua for 2010 to 2012. The first loan, in the amount of US\$12.5 million in Bank financing and US\$300,000 from the local counterpart, will have a disbursement period of two years. The cost table for the first operation is found in Table II-1.

Table II-1: Program cost table in thousands of US\$

Investment category	IDB	Local	Total	%
1. Component 1. Comprehensive child care	9,500		9,500	74.2
2. Component 2. Equipping and upgrading of facilities	1,700		1,700	13.3
3. Component 3. Management and oversight	600		600	4.7
4. Administrative expenses	300	300	600	4.7
5. Finance charges	300		300	2.3
6. Monitoring and evaluation			*	0.0
7. Contingencies	100		100	0.8
TOTAL	12,500	300	12,800	100%

* Will be financed with technical cooperation funds up to US\$480,000 (RG-T1963 and NI-T1116).

B. Environmental and social safeguard risks

- 2.2 The Environment and Social Impact Review Committee (ESR) classified the program as a category “C” operation because, with its focus on early childhood development, no adverse social or environmental impacts are expected. For investments contemplated for improvements to sites providing services, measures will be taken to ensure compliance with the Bank’s disaster prevention policy and with the country’s environmental management procedures. The Bank financed a proposal to standardize the minimum technical specifications for care centers and to systematize the protocol for the environmental management and risks associated with these projects in accordance with national regulations. Compliance in this area is mandatory for contractors and the executing agency (Annex II of the program Operating Regulations (OR)).
- 2.3 The program is expected to have positive social impacts particularly among the most vulnerable groups of the population. Since program coverage includes the autonomous regions where there is an ethnic minority presence, standards for intervention and all program materials were revised during the previous phases (II and III) using an inclusive and culturally relevant approach. Specifically, didactic material (specified in Section 5.3 of the Technical Guide – Annex I of the OR) was translated and adapted in previous PAININ phases to ensure its relevance for the indigenous populations being served. This practice will continue in the new phase.

C. Fiduciary risks

- 2.4 **Fiduciary risks.** As the executing agency in previous operations (loans 1729/SF-NI, 1576/SF-NI and 2264/BL-NI), MIFAN was the subject of a fiduciary capacity evaluation in June 2009 and an institutional procurement analysis in March 2010.¹⁸ These analyses concluded that MIFAN presents a low level of risk in the area of financial management and medium risk for procurements.

¹⁸ This evaluation is distinct from the Institutional Capacity Assessment System (ICAS).

- 2.5 **Implementation risks.** During preparation of the operation, potential program implementation risks were analyzed and mitigation measures identified, applying the new [Project Risk Guide](#). A medium risk level was estimated based on the program's particular challenges in providing services in very disadvantaged areas. Program oversight activities will emphasize mitigating these risks.

D. Other risks

- 2.6 Although the country has improved its fiscal situation by alleviating the external public debt, it continues to be highly vulnerable to fluctuations in official transfers, foreign direct investment, and economic growth. According to budget execution reports from the Ministry of Finance (MHCP), social service and social welfare expenditures dropped from 1.0% of GDP in 2005 to 0.7% in 2009, and as a percentage of central government expenditures fell from 3.7% in 2005 to 2.5% in 2009.
- 2.7 Another of the program's potential risks concerns MIFAN's absorption capacity. However, based on projections, between 2010 and 2012 MIFAN is expected to receive nearly US\$38 million from the budget to implement its institutional programs, plus US\$12 million from loan 2264/BL-NI and up to US\$12.5 million from this program. Between 2005 and 2008, MIFAN executed nearly US\$22 million from phases II and III of PAININ, and since then its human resource allocations have risen with public financing. Updates to the fiscal impact analysis performed in 2009 for loan 2264/BL-NI (see [Fiscal Impact Analysis](#)) are also being concluded. Preliminary findings suggest that the recurring cost of services for the beneficiaries is limited compared to the government's current social spending. The documented cost-benefits of interventions like those provided under the program,¹⁹ and the program's targeting of the most vulnerable populations, give reason to expect that in the future public financing for the program will be considered strategic for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

III. EXECUTION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION PLAN

A. Summary of implementation measures

- 3.1 The program executing agency will be the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents, and Children (MIFAN). The Executive Branch Organizational Act gives MIFAN the authority to act as the entity responsible for protecting vulnerable groups. MIFAN has been implementing the Comprehensive Child Care Program (PAININ) since its inception (1998). Additionally, in the context of the Urban Welfare Program for Children in Extreme Poverty (loan 2264/BL-NI), MIFAN has been responsible for executing Amor program activities²⁰ for children under 6 since the National Social

¹⁹ See: Arthur J. Reynolds, et al. 2002. "Age 21 Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Title I Chicago Child-Parent Centers" in *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, Vol. 24. No. 4, pp. 267-303; and UNICEF. 2009. *Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition: A Survival and Development Priority*, New York.

²⁰ Government Child Care Strategy, launched in September 2008.

- Welfare System was launched and, in coordination with MINED and MINSA, it is now working on developing a Policy on Comprehensive Early Childhood Care. The Bank has supported the consolidation of standards of care and implementation mechanisms, as reflected in the [OR](#) for the Urban Welfare Program for Children in Extreme Poverty (loan 2264/BL-NI) and institutional manuals referenced in this program's OR. The OR describe in detail the role of MIFAN and the network approach for its work with MINSA and MINED at the local and central levels. The OR, which have been revised to incorporate adjustments for the rural context, will be applied in this latest operation. **Presentation of evidence that the borrower has approved and put into effect the adjustments to the program Operating Regulations for loan 2264/BL-NI, under the terms previously agreed on with the Bank, is a condition precedent to the first disbursement of the financing.**
- 3.2 Technical and administrative coordination of the program will follow the same structure used in the current phase. Program decision-making authority will be vested in MIFAN Senior Management, through its Board of Directors while technical coordination for the program will fall to the Amor Program office, through its Technical Council. MIFAN's General Financial-Administrative Division will provide administrative and financial support to the program and MIFAN's General Procurement Division will provide support on bidding and procurements. Proceeds from loan 2264/BL-NI will finance part of an operational technical support team for these line units. At the national level, the program will be implemented by MIFAN departmental offices equipped with a team of technical coordinators, administrators, accountants and monitoring staff, and at the municipal level, it will be implemented by local technical staff.
- 3.3 **Planning and organization of services.** Service methods and distribution reflect an intervention plan that MIFAN Senior Management approved and that program coordinators proposed and consolidated based on input provided by departmental and municipal offices. It was based on a diagnostic assessment that is conducted periodically in each community served by the program, in order to verify the target population, families' distance from care centers, and availability and conditions of program facilities. **Presentation of evidence, by the borrower, that the diagnostic assessment of the communities served by the program has been updated and the resulting intervention plan prepared will be conditions precedent to the first disbursement of the financing.**
- 3.4 Early Childhood Municipal Committees (CMPIs) on which community and municipal representatives will participate, based on a call for proposals, will nominate educators, based on the technical specifications and profile set forth in the program Operating Regulations. As regards supervisory and support staff for this phase of the program, contracts will be renewed provided performance of previously contracted services was satisfactory and those services are justified under the updated intervention plan. Should additional hiring be necessary, the procedure detailed in the OR will be followed. MIFAN Senior Management will

supervise the selection and hiring of educators. The program operational audits will review the selection and hiring process.

- 3.5 Proposals to upgrade and outfit the CCCC and CBH facilities must be filed with the MIFAN offices at the municipal level by the respective CMPI. Those offices will verify whether the proposals meet the requirements in the program Operating Regulations and will forward them to the central offices for approval. Once a proposal is approved, the MIFAN municipal office, with supervision by the CMPI, will be responsible for contracting the upgrading and outfitting works. The respective CMPI will certify the completion of the works, so that the MIFAN municipal office can make the payments. The executing agency and the CMPIs will sign letters of undertaking in which the latter pledge to supervise and certify the completion of the works in the CCCCs and CBHs. The borrower will assume the obligation to maintain or ensure maintenance of the works to upgrade and outfit the CCCC and CBH facilities, in accordance with generally accepted technical standards. Moreover, in the first three years following completion of said works, the borrower will present to the Bank a report on those works and an annual plan for maintaining them. This will be done in the first quarter of each year, during the disbursement period of the financing.

B. Fiduciary and procurement matters

- 3.6 As analyses performed have concluded that MIFAN presents a low level of risk in the area of financial management, disbursements have been reviewed ex post. However, since MIFAN personnel at headquarters have changed since the evaluation, and execution of this operation requires the active role of the local offices, the Bank will conduct periodic reviews (at least semiannually) of expenditures at the local and central office levels. As regards procurement, MIFAN's institutional capacity presents a medium risk and is therefore being reinforced with external financial resources through the loans in execution, and Component 3 of the current operation envisages financing support in fiduciary matters for departmental offices. Based on MIFAN's current capacity, the Bank will review ex post the selection and hiring processes for individual consultants for amounts less than US\$25,000, and contracts for works, goods, and other services for amounts that permit use of price comparison as per the Bank's procurement policies. The Bank will review ex ante all other selection and contracting processes for suppliers, contractors, and consultants.
- 3.7 MIFAN will be responsible for keeping the program accounting records, according to the chart of accounts approved by the Bank, using the Integrated Financial Management and Auditing System (SIGFA). The Bank will disburse advances to cover liquidity needs supported in MIFAN's Financial Plan (based on the Annual Work Plan). MIFAN will present annually, within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year for the borrower, the program's financial statements for the prior period audited by an auditing firm acceptable to the Bank. The last such report will be presented to the Bank within 120 days following the last disbursement of the financing. Auditing of financial statements and other financial management matters

will be performed in accordance with the provisions of documents OP-273-1 and OP-274-1.

C. Summary of results monitoring and evaluation arrangements

- 3.8 **Semiannual and final reports.** The current Monitoring and Tracking System, which records progress in beneficiary care and socio-demographic indicators, will be used for results monitoring. Component 3 includes financing and technical assistance for enhancing its operation. MIFAN will submit semiannual status reports, indicating progress made in the components based on the indicators in the Results Framework. These reports will also provide updates on service coverage for all municipios in the program and will serve as the basis for the annual program review by MIFAN and the Bank. In addition, MIFAN must present to the Bank a final report on program execution at least 90 days prior to the deadline for the last disbursement of the financing.
- 3.9 **Performance auditing.** Ten months after the loan contract takes effect, the borrower will hire an independent firm to conduct a performance audit to determine the degree of coverage achieved and the quality of program services and actions. The borrower will present the audit findings to the Bank within 60 days of hiring the auditing firm, and those findings will complement the program monitoring and evaluation data.
- 3.10 **Impact assessment.** The program impact assessment (financed by technical cooperation operations RG-T1963 and NI-T1116) will be done by an external, independent firm and have a quasi-experimental design. Using the existing baseline, a new study will be conducted on treatment and control groups using instruments for measuring cognitive and motor development and a survey of beneficiaries in the third phase of the program. This will constitute the first step in longitudinal monitoring of program graduates, for at least three years, as a means of measuring the sustainability of the effects once the children begin primary school. The tests will include psychomotor development (McCarthy), language (Peabody), and communication (MacArthur). Details on the impact assessment are available in the [Monitoring and Evaluation](#) Plan.

**Development Effectiveness Matrix
Summary**

Indicator	Score	Maximum Score
I. Strategic Relevance	High	
1. IDB Strategic Development Objectives	6.5	10
Country Diversification	2.0	2
Corporate Initiatives	2.5	2.5
Harmonization and Alignment	0.0	3.5
Beneficiary Target Population	2.0	2
2. Country Strategy Development Objectives	5.4	10
Country Strategy Sector Diagnosis	1.8	6
Country Strategy sector objective & indicator	3.6	4
II. Development Outcomes - Evaluability	Highly Satisfactory	
3. Evidence-based Assessment & Solution	8.7	10
4. Evaluation & Monitoring Plan	9.3	10
5. Cost-Benefit or Cost-Effectiveness	7.0	10
6. Risks & Mitigation Monitoring Matrix	10.0	10
III. IDB's Role - Additionality		
7. Additionality	3.0	10
Technical Assistance provided prior the project	3.0	3
Improvements in management of financial, procurement, monitoring or statistics internal controls	0.0	4
Improvements in environmental, health and labor performance	0.0	3

I. Strategic Relevance: This is an investment loan to be implemented in Nicaragua, a group D country in Central America. The program has been developed as part of the education and innovation initiative, and it is geographically targeted. There is no evidence on the use of national systems. Although the current country strategy does not include a diagnosis of the sector, the operation contributes to the objective of improving the effectiveness of public spending aimed at poverty reduction.

II. Evaluability: The program has a clear diagnosis of the problems identified and the factors contributing to their development as well as the magnitudes of each of them. It has SMART indicators to monitor and evaluate the expected results and outcomes. A specific plan to conduct a quasi-experimental evaluation has been developed. The program has a cost-effectiveness analysis on the use of "micronutrients" to the attention of anemia in children. Risks and mitigation measures are identified, but there are no indicators to monitor the implementation of the mitigation activities.

III. Additionality: The program has a technical cooperation, RG-T1963, to support the performance of the operation.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Program objective:	The objective of PAININ is to contribute to the comprehensive development (psychosocial, cognitive and physical) of children under 6 living in extreme poverty in rural Nicaragua in order to improve their opportunities, including their timely entry into the formal education system.		
Impact indicators	Baseline (2010)	Final target (2013)	Observation and source
% of program beneficiaries under 6 with anemia	29.8%	11%	The baseline is from the current PAININ III assessment.
Average psychomotor performance, on the McCarthy scale, of program beneficiaries ages 24 to 59 months	84.3 points on the McCarthy scale	87.57 points on the McCarthy scale	The baseline is from the current PAININ III assessment.
% of program beneficiaries entering first grade at age 6 (as required by law)	35% of children in rural areas enter first grade at the age required by law	45% of children in rural areas	Impact assessment

	Baseline (2010)	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)*	Observation and source
Outcome indicators					
# of children under 6 receiving early stimulation or preschool	82,525	84,000	84,000	84,000	Monitoring and Tracking System (MTS) (program records)
# of child beneficiaries in the program receiving dietary supplements	82,525	84,000	84,000	84,000	MTS (program records)
# of child beneficiaries in the program receiving micronutrients	16,600	84,000	84,000	84,000	MTS (program records)
# of child beneficiaries under 6 whose births have not been registered	12,817	10,000	7,000	5,000	MTS (program records)
% care centers with dirt floors	40%	30%	20%	20%	MTS (program records)
# of child beneficiaries with Oversight and Promotion of Growth and Development (OPGD) checkups	82,525	84,000	84,000	84,000	MTS (program records)
# of pregnant and nursing women in beneficiary communities receiving comprehensive care services	11,801	12,000	12,000	12,000	MTS (program records)
MTS with reliable, timely data for program planning, monitoring and evaluation	0		1		Semiannual program reports and operational audits
Component 1: Comprehensive child care					
Output indicators					
# of educators and volunteer mothers providing PAININ services	6,450	6,450	6,450	6,450	MTS (program records)

	Baseline (2010)	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)*	Observation and source
# of municipal technical staff providing PAININ services	350	350	350	350	MTS (program records)
# of early childhood training courses for educators and volunteer mothers	0	1	1	1	MTS (program records)
# of early childhood training courses for municipal technical staff	0	1	1	1	MTS (program records)
# of portions purchased and distributed through the program each year to complement the diets of program beneficiaries	82,525	84,000	84,000	84,000	MTS (program records)
# of sachets of micronutrients purchased and distributed through the program	1 million	10 million	10 million	10 million	MTS (program records)
Component 2: Equipping and upgrading of facilities					
Output indicators					
# of sites with dirt floors that have been replaced	0	90	90	*	MTS (program records)
# of sites with refurbished roofs	0	90	90	*	MTS (program records)
# of sites with refurbished latrines/bathrooms	0	120	120	*	MTS (program records)
Component 3. Management and oversight					
Output indicators					
# of municipios with local/communiuty committees conducting interagency coordination efforts to benefit children	tbd	66	66	66	MTS (program records) Semiannual program reports and operational audits
# of MTS training courses for local office staff	0	1	1	1	MTS (program records)
Upgrades and maintenance to MTS operating platform	0	1	1	1	Program records
Bank-approved annual operations audit	0	1	1	1	Program records
Bank-approved financial audits of local offices	0	13	13	13	MTS (program records)

* Program output and outcome targets for 2013 are contingent upon PAININ obtaining new financing.

SUMMARY PROCUREMENT PLAN

Ref. No.	Description and type of procurement contract	Estimated contract cost (US\$000)	Procurement method ¹	Review (ex ante or ex post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification - (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
					IDB %	Local/ Other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
	1. GOODS										
1	Furniture	467.2	NCB	Ex ante	100%		NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	During this period there will be at least two departmental-level procurements to ensure alignment with community data based on the different methods used and age ranges of beneficiaries.
2	Equipping of sites with plastic materials	156.58	NCB	Ex ante	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	During this period there will be at least two local office-level procurements to ensure alignment with community data on different equipment depending on the method used and age ranges of beneficiaries.

¹ **Goods and works:** **ICB:** International Competitive Bidding; **LIB:** Limited International Bidding; **NCB:** National Competitive Bidding; **PC:** Price comparison; **DC:** Direct Contracting; **FA:** Force Account; **PSA:** Procurement through Specialized Agencies; **PA:** Procurement Agents; **IA:** Inspection Agents; **PLFI:** Procurement in Loans to Financial Intermediaries; **BOO/BOT/BOOT:** Build, Own, Operate / Build, Operate, Transfer / Build, Own, Operate, Transfer; **PBP:** Performance-based Procurement; **PLGB:** Procurement under Loans Guaranteed by the Bank; **PCP:** Community Participation Procurement; **Consulting Firms:** **QCBS:** Quality- and Cost-based Selection; **QBS:** Quality-based Selection; **FBS:** Selection under a fixed budget; **LCS:** Least-cost Selection; **CQS:** Selection based on the Consultants' Qualifications; **SSS:** Single Source Selection; **Individual Consultants:** **NICQ:** National Individual Consultant selection based on Qualifications; **IICQ:** International Individual Consultant selection based on Qualifications; **CQ:** Comparison of Qualifications.

Ref. No.	Description and type of procurement contract	Estimated contract cost (US\$000)	Procurement method ¹	Review (ex ante or ex post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification - (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
					IDB %	Local/ Other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
3	Supplies for children's nap time	67.7	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	This figure represents the total amount for 13 departmental offices that will each do three procurements a year, at a minimum, in order to respond in a flexible manner to unforeseen changes in beneficiaries.
4	Toys	71.34	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	
5	Printing	193.05	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	
6	Paper goods	52.25	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	
7	Hardware	171.57	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	
	Mirrors	9.2	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	
	Breast pumps	2.4	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011		
	Music players	64.8	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	
8	Implements for fieldwork	61.7	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	May 2011	Pending	
9	Provisions: rice, beans, oil, corn, soy beans and sugar	2,629.02	NCB	Ex ante	100%	0%	NO	January 2011	October 2011	Pending	NCB is envisaged, despite the amount, given the nature of the good. This reflects the total amount for four procurements a year.
10	Software licenses	5.00	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	No	January 2011	February 2011	Pending	

Ref. No.	Description and type of procurement contract	Estimated contract cost (US\$000)	Procurement method ¹	Review (ex ante or ex post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification - (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
					IDB %	Local/ Other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
11	Computer equipment	158.00	NCB	Ex ante	100%	0%	No	January 2011	March 2011	Pending	Computers, batteries and printers in the municipios for recording beneficiary data, with the request that the contractor install the Monitoring and Tracking System and deliver the equipment to the municipios and 13 local offices.
12	Office equipment and furniture	69.60	PC	Ex post	100%	0%		January 2011	October 2011	Pending	Materials, paper goods and office equipment.
13	All-terrain vehicles	70.00	NCB	Ex ante	100%	0%	No	January 2011	March 2011	Pending	Two 4x4 vehicles for follow-up visits in communities.
14	Motorcycles	99.00	NCB	Ex ante	0%	100%		January 2011	March 2011	Pending	Purchase of 66 motorcycles.
15	Training support equipment	40.58	NCB	Ex ante	100%	0%		January 2011	March 2011	Pending	Training support equipment such as projectors, chalkboards and laptop computers.
16	Micronutrients for children	504.00	ICB	Ex ante	100%	0%		January 2011	March 2011	Pending	Annual doses for 84,000 children.
17	Scales and stadiometers	86.70	DC	Ex ante	100%	0%		January 2011	March 2011	Pending	Scales, stadiometers purchased through UNICEF.

Ref. No.	Description and type of procurement contract	Estimated contract cost (US\$000)	Procurement method ¹	Review (ex ante or ex post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification - (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
					IDB %	Local/ Other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
	2. WORKS										
18	Equipping and upgrading sites	514.05	PC	Ex post	100%	0%	NO	March 2011	December 2011	Pending	These works consist of micro-projects to repair the roofing, flooring, and/or latrines where services will be provided, and therefore have a very limited scope. The maximum amount allocated to each project is US\$3,000. Some of these projects could become, as they are identified, procurement processes for construction materials in cases in which the community provides the labor.
	3. NONCONSULTING SERVICES										
19	Logistics and food for events	363.27	PC	Ex post	100%	0%		February 2011	November 2011		
20	Publication of training materials	166.64	NCB	Ex ante	100%	0%		November 2011	February 2011		11 processes.

Ref. No.	Description and type of procurement contract	Estimated contract cost (US\$000)	Procurement method ¹	Review (ex ante or ex post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification - (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
					IDB %	Local/ Other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
	4. CONSULTING SERVICES										
	Individual consultants										
	Hiring of community level staff	3,527.15	<i>Ad hoc</i>	Ex post	100%	0%		January 2011	December 2011		Municipal-level educators and technical staff. To the extent possible, this will involve contract renewals for those who show, through an earlier contact, that they have worked for more than a year in an earlier phase; new hires meet OR requirements
17	Hiring of program support staff	131.51	NICQ	Ex ante	100%	0%		January 2011	December 2011		Central-level staff to provide support in procurement, accounting and operations, and five technical support staff in education, health and nutrition, and community involvement among other topics. Salaries will range from US\$1,000 to a maximum of US\$1,500.
21	Experts to train facilitators and local and central office staff	398.80	NICQ	Ex ante	100%	0%		January 2011	July 2011		Training approximately 1,755 persons in introductory and specialized courses.
18	Hiring of technical experts to maintain monitoring and oversight systems and the systems' data bases	20.23	IICQ	Ex post	100%	0%		January 2011	December 2011		Two systems engineers to conduct system and data base maintenance for the financial and technical monitoring of the 66 municipios.

Ref. No.	Description and type of procurement contract	Estimated contract cost (US\$000)	Procurement method ¹	Review (ex ante or ex post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification - (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
					IDB %	Local/ Other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
19	Hiring of technical experts to monitor and oversee the local offices	209.24	NICQ	Ex post	100%	0%		January 2011	December 2011		This is a monitoring and oversight team that would be located in the 13 local offices served by the program. For technical oversight, the team is composed of an oversight coordinator and a team of one or two oversight technicians based on the number of children at each office.
23	Operational audits	50.00	NICQ	Ex ante	100%	0%		October 2011	December 2011		National consultants to conduct audits with a representative sample of all municipios covered under the program.
	Consulting firms/specialized agencies/universities										
20	Training (undergraduate and graduate degrees, specialized coursework) in comprehensive child care	555.46	QCBS	Ex ante	100%	0%		January 2011	September 2011		Training of approximately 7,207 persons from mother volunteers to educators and municipal technical staff. Undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, as well as introductory and follow-up courses.

Ref. No.	Description and type of procurement contract	Estimated contract cost (US\$000)	Procurement method ¹	Review (ex ante or ex post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification - (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
					IDB %	Local/ Other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
22	Financial audit	30.00	QCBS	Ex ante	100%	0%		August 2011	October 2011		Involves operations in 13 local offices, as well as a sampling of municipios where resources are being used.

If a number of similar individual contracts were to be executed in different places or at different times, these can be grouped together under a single heading, with an explanation in the comments column indicating the average individual contract amount and the period during which they would be executed. For example, an education project that includes school construction might include an item “school construction” for a total of US\$20 million, and an explanation in the comments column such as: “This encompasses some 200 contracts for school construction averaging US\$100,000 each, to be awarded individually by participating municipal governments over a three-year period between January 2006 and December 2008.”