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Honduras country strategic plan (2018–2021)

Duration	1 January 2018–31 December 2021
Total cost to WFP	USD 115,656,368
Gender and age marker*	2A

*<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Executive summary

Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 is a priority for the Government of Honduras. Despite progress in reducing hunger, access to nutritious food is hampered by climate shocks and poverty, especially in rural areas. The prevalence of stunting remains high, at an average of 23 percent nationally and reaching 40 percent in the most deprived regions.

Honduras has one of the most unequal distributions of income and resources in the world and high levels of poverty, violence and migration. The frequency of extreme climate events has increased in the past four years, affecting the food security and livelihoods of small farmers, rural women and indigenous groups in the southern and western regions of the country known as the Dry Corridor. The Government is seeking WFP's support in optimizing national social protection systems, strengthening government capacities at the central and decentralized levels, building resilience to the effects of climate change and improving food and nutrition security among vulnerable populations.

The country strategic plan (2018–2021) outlines WFP's support to the Government and partners in achieving five strategic outcomes:

- *Strategic outcome 1:* Preschool- and primary-school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food year round by 2021 (Strategic Development Goal target 2.1).
- *Strategic outcome 2:* The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021 (Strategic Development Goal target 2.2).

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- *Strategic outcome 3:* Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors, contributing to their food and nutrition security throughout the year (Strategic Development Goal target 2.3).
- *Strategic outcome 4:* Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food year round (Strategic Development Goal target 2.1).
- *Strategic outcome 5:* Government authorities and partner organizations at the national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly goal 2, by 2021 (Strategic Development Goal target 17.9).

The country strategic plan proposes a significant strategic shift in WFP's support to the Government for attaining zero hunger by 2030. It is aligned with the Country Vision (2010–2038), the Nation Plan (2010–2022), the Government Strategic Plan (2014–2018), the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan (2010–2022) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2017–2021). Reinforcing the WFP Strategic Plan (2017–2021), and linked to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, the country strategic plan is designed to support a comprehensive social protection and resilience strategy with an emphasis on partnerships and capacity strengthening.

The country strategic plan is informed by the recent Government-led national strategic review of necessary actions for attaining Strategic Development Goal 2, which was supported by WFP. The review provides a detailed understanding of the food security and nutrition situation, outlining three types of hunger: chronic, seasonal and hidden. It takes stock of existing programmes and identifies major gaps in and opportunities for addressing hunger. It also provides recommendations for improving national strategies for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 by 2030 in the areas of social protection and resilience, humanitarian assistance in emergencies and national capacity strengthening, taking into account existing policies and alliances.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Honduras country strategic plan (2018–2021) (WFP/EB.1/2018/6-A/4) at a total cost to WFP of USD 115,656,368.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Honduras is a lower-middle-income country in Central America facing significant development challenges. Sixty percent of the population lives in poverty and more than half of the extremely poor people live in rural areas.¹
2. Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2015 was USD 2,528.² Income distribution is highly unequal, with a Gini coefficient of 0.56.³ Ranking 130th of 189 countries in the Human Development Index, Honduras has a Gender Development Index score of 0.942 and a Gender Inequality Index score of 0.461.⁴
3. Disparities between urban and rural areas and among regions and social groups are exacerbated by high unemployment rates and a large informal sector. Among the most vulnerable people are the girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 living in rural and indigenous areas, persons with disabilities and people living with HIV.⁵
4. Seasonal and structural factors contribute to food insecurity. Honduras has been among the countries most affected by extreme climate events over the past two decades.⁶ Four years of continuous drought in the south and west have eroded the food security of the most vulnerable people.⁷ Irregular rainfall in 2015 led to the loss of 80 percent of crops, affecting 1.3 million people.⁸ In 2017, WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping classified municipalities according to vulnerability to food insecurity: western and southern areas were most severely affected, corresponding to the Dry Corridor of Honduras.⁹ As part of the work of the Alliance for the Dry Corridor,¹⁰ the Government aims to lift 50,000 families out of extreme poverty and reduce stunting by 20 percent.
5. Violence and prolonged dry spells have increased food insecurity, with 10 percent of households relying on migration as a coping strategy.¹¹ Despite the reduction recorded in recent years, overall levels of violence have remained high over the past two decades, while gender-based violence has increased.

1.2 Progress towards SDG 2

Progress towards SDG 2 targets

6. *Access to food:* Although food insecurity decreased during the past two decades,¹² impaired access to food remains closely linked to poverty, especially in rural and indigenous areas such as the Dry Corridor, where extreme poverty is highest. Women are particularly vulnerable: 40 percent of women lack economic autonomy and have no income of their own.¹³ The national strategic review of necessary actions for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2

¹ National Institute of Statistics (INE) 2016. <http://www.ine.gob.hn/index.php/component/content/article?>

² World Bank national accounts data 2015.

³ World Bank. 2014. Gini Index.

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for Everyone, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

⁵ ENDESA 2011–2012, <https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR274-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>

⁶ Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index 2017, <http://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf>

⁷ Germanwatch and Munich Re NatCat Service. Global Climate Risk Index, 2016.

⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2015. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/328614/icode/>

⁹ Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) Unit, WFP Honduras, Early Warning Bulletin No. 1, May 2017.

¹⁰ An initiative for the sustainable development of the southwest border area in Honduras led by donors and the Government.

¹¹ WFP, International Organization for Migration (IOM), London School of Economics and Organization of American States (OAS). 2016. *Hunger without borders, an exploratory study*. pp.16–24. <https://www.wfp.org/node/647891>

¹² FAOSTAT. 2017. Honduras. Food access indicators. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/95>

¹³ Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, <http://oig.cepal.org/en/indicators/people-without-incomes-their-own> CEPAL 2014

- identified income inequality, low levels of education, migration from rural to urban areas and changing diets as the main factors affecting access to food.
7. While the availability of calories increased over the past two decades at the national level, exceeding average daily requirements for men and women,¹⁴ this has not been the case for landless agricultural workers, small landholders, urban and rural poor people and populations living in the Dry Corridor.
 8. *End malnutrition:* The prevalence of stunting in children under 5 decreased from 30 percent in 2005 to 23 percent in 2012. Acute malnutrition has remained at 1 percent since 2005. Despite progress, stunting rates reach 40 percent in the Dry Corridor, where a large proportion of the indigenous population lives. While the prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 decreased from 37 percent in 2005 to 29 percent in 2012, 60 percent of children aged 6–8 months still suffer from anaemia. Anaemia in children is correlated with parental wealth and level of education. Among women of reproductive age, there are high rates of anaemia at 15 percent, overweight of 51 percent and obesity of 22 percent.¹⁵ Vitamin A supplementation reached almost 50 percent more children aged 6–59 months in 2012 than in 2006.¹⁶ Fortification of food remains a challenge, although efforts have been made to add iron and folate to wheat flour, vitamin A to sugar and iodine to salt.¹⁷
 9. The Honduran population faces a double burden of malnutrition, with persistently high levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies coexisting with rising levels of overweight and obesity in children, adolescents and adults. Lacking awareness of adequate nutrition, people tend to consume high-energy, processed foods and sugar, increasing the risk of chronic disease. This nutrition transition is a result of rapid urbanization, reduced physical activity and increased consumption of processed foods that are high in fat, salt and sugar.¹⁸
 10. The strategic review identified strong linkages among poor sanitation practices and the occurrence of diarrhoea and malnutrition. Poor sanitation practices are correlated with poverty and low levels of education among women. Inadequate nutrition education and dietary habits are major factors contributing to impaired food utilization.
 11. *Smallholder productivity and incomes:* Seventy-two percent of families working in agriculture are subsistence farmers cultivating small parcels or working for large landowners. Only 44 percent of rural households own arable land.¹⁹ In 2016, 8.5 percent of Honduran women were working in agriculture and in 12 percent of rural households a woman was the main breadwinner.²⁰ Climate instability regularly leads to crop losses, in turn affecting livelihoods. In 2015, more than half of maize crops in the Dry Corridor were lost as a result of El Niño.²¹

¹⁴ FAOSTAT. 2017. Honduras. Food availability indicators. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/?#country/95>

¹⁵ ENDESA 2011–2012. <http://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR200/SR200.pdf>

¹⁶ ENDESA 2011–2012, <http://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR200/SR200.pdf>, ENDESA 2005–2006, <http://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR189/FR189.pdf>

Vitamin A supplementation reached 49 percent of children in this age group in 2006 and 73 percent in 2012.

¹⁷ Fortification laws include the iron in wheat flour technical rule for Central America (*Reglamento Técnico Centroamericano RTCA*); law no. 385 on sugar enrichment with vitamin A; and law no. 304 on iodization of salt.

¹⁸ Popkin, B.M. *et al.* 1996. Stunting is associated with overweight in children of four nations that are undergoing nutrition transition. *J Nutr.*, 126(12): 3009–3016

¹⁹ ENDESA 2011–2012, <http://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR200/SR200.pdf>.

²⁰ INE. 2016. Encuesta permanente de hogares de propósitos múltiples, <http://www.ine.gob.hn/index.php/25-publicaciones-ine/87-encuesta-permanente-de-hogares-de-propositos-multiples-ephpm>

²¹ FEWS NET March Climate report, ENSO.

12. *Sustainable food systems*: The agrifood sector accounts for 12 percent of GDP,²² employs 28 percent of the economically active population²³ – a sharp decrease from 36 percent in 2010²⁴ – and produces cash crops, including coffee, maize, beans, rice, palm oil and bananas. Expansion of the agriculture sector is hampered by the limited and uneven distribution of productive land, technology and agricultural inputs.²⁵

Macroeconomic environment

13. Despite good economic performance, growth remains severely limited by poverty, inequality, crime and other factors. GDP is expected to grow by 3.7 percent in 2017. Government expenditure will increase by 2 percent annually, except in 2017, when it will expand by 5 percent due to pre-election spending. Private expenditure is expected to expand by 3.6 percent between 2017 and 2021, boosted by remittances, which at USD 3.8 billion, accounted for 18 percent of GDP in 2016.
14. Inflation is expected to remain stable, while moderate depreciation of the currency may occur.²⁶ Occasional inflation spikes could result from volatility in global commodity prices and damage to food supplies caused by climate shocks. As food accounts for a large share of consumption, food price movements may drive inflation.²⁷ The costs and benefits associated with economic policies, the distribution of GDP and public expenditures are unequally shared among population groups, including between men and women.

Key cross-sector linkages

15. The reduction of malnutrition in Honduras correlates directly with progress in education (SDG 4), such as the reduction in the illiteracy rate from 14.5 percent in 2013 to 11.0 percent in 2016. Despite progress, illiteracy remains higher in rural areas, at 17.2 percent, than urban ones, at 6.3 percent. Government expenditure on education equates to 5.9 percent of GDP. About one third of girls and boys under 5 attend pre-school; the pre-school attendance rate for boys is 50.65 percent nationwide and for girls 49.35 percent. Further efforts are needed to increase pre-school enrollment and keep children in school.²⁸
16. Social protection and pro-poor development policies contributed to reducing the poverty rate (SDG 1) from 66 percent in 2012 to 60 percent in 2016. The Government introduced a multidimensional poverty index to complement conventional measuring methods by assessing at the individual level poverty in three “dimensions”: health, education and quality of life.²⁹ The ratio of women to men in poor households was 110.7 women to 100 men in 2014, indicating more frequent poverty among women.³⁰

²² Central Bank of Honduras, GDP data. 2017.

²³ INE. 2016. Encuesta permanente de hogares de propósitos múltiples, <http://www.ine.gob.hn/index.php/component/content/article?>

²⁴ UNDP 2016. Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for Everyone, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

²⁵ Seventy-two percent of all farms occupy 11.6 percent of the arable land, while 1.7 percent of farms larger than 100 ha occupy 39 percent of arable land. In addition, 36 percent of farmers are landless.

²⁶ Economist Intelligence Unit. May 2017. Honduras Country Report, http://country.eiu.com/FileHandler.ashx?issue_id=1125410096&mode=pdf.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ UNDP. 2016. Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for Everyone, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2014. Femininity index of poor households, <https://oig.cepal.org/en/indicators/femininity-index-poor-households>

17. Progress made in health (SDG 3) over the past 16 years includes increased life expectancy for women from 72.5 to 76 years and for men from 68 to 71 years, reduced maternal mortality from 220 to 129 deaths per 100,000 live births, and halved mortality rates among infants from 33 to 17 per 1,000 live births, and among children under 5 from 44 to 20 per 1,000 live births.^{31,32}
18. While the Gender Inequality Index score decreased from 0.68 in 2008 to 0.46 in 2015,^{33,34} gender inequality remains high, with ample room for greater empowerment of women. Closing the gender gap in entrepreneurship and labour force participation is important as it accounts for income losses of 14 percent.³⁵ In Honduras, 84 percent of men and 47 percent of women participate in the formal labour market. Over the past 16 years, unemployment increased from 4 to 10 percent among women and more slowly, from 3.7 to 4.3 percent, among men.³⁶ Women, especially in rural areas, are more vulnerable; 40 percent are economically dependent on men.³⁷ Women's opportunities are affected by limited access to land tenure, credit and technical assistance – essential factors for a transformation of gender relations.³⁸ Zero hunger can be achieved only when opportunities, access to resources, decision making power and participation are equal for all.

1.3 Hunger gaps and challenges

19. The strategic review and other assessments identified the following actions required to achieve SDG 2:
- Strengthen education, especially for women, and social protection systems to ensure that they are nutrition-sensitive and contribute to food security.
 - Improve institutional capacity for decentralized implementation of the food and nutrition security strategy and management and logistics of the school meals programme.
 - Expand interventions before, during and after shocks in the Dry Corridor to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change.
 - Introduce mitigation measures in areas affected by water deficits through a national drought response plan.
 - Address gaps in legislation and policy, such as the lack of programmes and infrastructure for municipal grain reserves and food fortification, in order to achieve the SDGs.
 - Promote shared responsibility among all sectors and use evidence-based interventions in the fight against hunger.
 - Leverage strategic partnerships such as the Alliance for the Dry Corridor in order to address challenges in achieving the SDGs.
 - Improve coordination among programmes and policies.
 - Recognize and address gender inequality.

³¹ UNDP. 2000. Human Development Report, 2000. Human Rights and Human Development, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/261/hdr_2000_en.pdf

³² UNDP. 2016. Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for Everyone, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_rep.

³³ UNDP. 2000. Human Development Report, 2000. Human Rights and Human Development, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/261/hdr_2000_en.pdf.

³⁴ UNDP. 2016. Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for Everyone, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_rep.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ The World Bank. 2016. Gender data portal, Honduras. <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/country/honduras>

³⁷ Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. People without incomes of their own, <http://oig.cepal.org/en/indicators/people-without-incomes-their-own>

³⁸ Oxfam. 2013. Situation of Honduran rural women and their access to land and credit. <http://www.oxfamblogs.org/lac/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Mujeres-rurales-pobres-HONDURAS.pdf>.

20. Through consultations, data collection, gap analyses and the strategic review, three types of hunger have been identified – seasonal, chronic and hidden – in addition to hunger related to water restrictions and malnutrition.
21. Seasonal hunger affects vulnerable people in the Dry Corridor during the lean season and is often exacerbated by shocks disrupting food access and availability. The four-year drought in the Dry Corridor, coupled with poverty and deteriorating food security, resulted in emergency coping strategies including migration and the sale of productive assets. Seasonal hunger is closely related to climate change, food price volatility, a lack of food storage infrastructure and limited crop diversification.
22. Chronic hunger occurs in situations of structural and long-term food insecurity. It is a multidimensional issue rooted in poverty and inequality, which hampers access to food. Chronic hunger is correlated with insufficient access to water, poor sanitation and low maternal education.³⁹ Seasonal hunger in regions such as the Dry Corridor has become more protracted and chronic, with pockets of high food insecurity and malnutrition.
23. “Hidden hunger” refers to malnutrition caused by insufficient intake of micronutrients. High levels of anaemia indicate that micronutrient deficiencies are a serious public health problem in Honduras.

1.4 Country priorities

Government

24. In 2010, the Government declared food security and nutrition a national priority and launched the national food security and nutrition strategic plan (Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2010–2022 – ENSAN),⁴⁰ a cross-sector strategy led by the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition (UTSAN), the national coordination unit responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ENSAN. UTSAN’s responsibilities are under review with a view to incorporating community participation, water and gender equality issues. ENSAN has adopted a life cycle approach to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups, including indigenous people, persons with disabilities and people living with HIV.
25. Implementation of ENSAN is supported by the Interagency Technical Committee for Food Security and Nutrition (COTISAN), a technical consultation and coordination network comprising public institutions, private sector entities and international agencies.
26. Implementing the 2030 Agenda is a priority for Honduras: as a pilot country, it will present a voluntary national review on progress towards the SDGs and their integration into national policies.
27. The importance of climate change is reflected in national laws, policies, action plans and entities. Examples include the Presidential Office for Climate Change, which coordinates action among institutions; the National System for Risk Management (SINAGER), which focuses on crisis response; the Alliance for the Dry Corridor, which has a multi-donor long-term strategy for fighting extreme poverty and malnutrition in vulnerable municipalities of the Dry Corridor; the ongoing review of ENSAN, which includes consideration of issues related to climate change; and the Presidential Master Plan for Water, Forest and Soil (ABS Plan)⁴¹ for the sustainable management of natural resources. In addition, an alliance of actors for La Mosquitia, one of the most remote and inaccessible indigenous regions, was established in 2016.

³⁹ ENDESA. 2011–2012. Breastfeeding and nutrition data, p. 264.

⁴⁰ National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2010–2022 (ENSAN). ENSAN is in line with the Government’s long-term development frameworks, the Country Vision (*Visión País*) and the National Plan (*Plan de Nación*).

⁴¹ Office of the President. 2017. Press release Launching the ABS master plan, <http://www.presidencia.gob.hn/index.php/gob/el-presidente/2252-presidente-herandez-lanza-plan-maestro-de-agua-bosque-y-suelo>

United Nations and other partners

28. The CSP strategic outcomes are aligned with the Country Vision 2010–2038 and the strategic areas of the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) for 2017–2021, which were established in line with government priorities and plans for the 2030 Agenda.
29. WFP participates in UNDAF strategic areas 1 and 3, aiming to support work towards “an educated and healthy Honduras without extreme poverty with a consolidated social welfare system” and “a productive Honduras that generates dignified employment, and that uses its natural resources sustainably and reduces environmental vulnerability”.
30. Other partners of WFP include donor governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector entities, financial institutions and academic institutions.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 WFP’s experience and lessons learned

31. The CSP takes into account past experiences, consultations with the Government and donors and policy and programme evaluations at the global and country levels. The planning process was informed by WFP’s policies on gender⁴² and humanitarian protection,⁴³ evaluations of these policies, and the 2016 gender and age analysis carried out by the country office. Taking into account the recommendations arising from the 2017 evaluation of the WFP policy on capacity development,⁴⁴ WFP will continue to support national capacity and strengthen government ownership of programmes.
32. Since 2014, the country office has been delivering cash-based transfers (CBTs) through government institutions, supermarkets, small retailers, local cooperatives, banks and mobile companies. Taking note of a 2015 review of CBTs in Honduras, which confirmed their relevance and added value and the Government’s support for them, WFP plans to expand CBT use for emergency response, food assistance for assets and transfers to municipalities for school meals. In addition, WFP regularly conducts gender and intra-household analyses of the use of CBTs, relies on community-based targeting and continues to strengthen its relationships with external partners.⁴⁵
33. Based on lessons learned from the evaluation of the nutrition policy and the 2014⁴⁶ mid-term evaluation of the country programme,⁴⁷ the country office has reinforced nutrition sensitive and gender transformative approaches to increase the impact on food security and foster the empowerment and equal participation of women. WFP has also strengthened community capacity building and evidence generation and has made explicit the links between its programmes and sector-specific government strategies.
34. Lessons learned from the evaluation of the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO)⁴⁸ demonstrate that national social protection programmes can be used to build resilience to slow-onset emergencies. WFP is linking the provision of food assistance to existing national social protection programmes such as the school meals, “Parenting with Love” (*Criando con amor*) and “Better Life” (*Vida mejor*) programmes, and strengthening the resilience building approaches used in these programmes. Programme effectiveness has been improved by adopting gender-transformative project planning approaches and communicating food security and

⁴² WFP/EB.A/2015/5-A.

⁴³ WFP/EB.1/2012/5-B/Rev.1.

⁴⁴ WFP/EB.1/2017/6-A/Rev.1.

⁴⁵ WFP’s School Feeding Policy, WFP 2012.

⁴⁶ WFP. 2015. WFP’s 2012 Nutrition Policy, A Policy Evaluation (OEV/2014/22), <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/358f5dfc1c0b4efe9d5620baa8fc0a9f/download/>

⁴⁷ WFP. 2014. *Honduras country programme 200240 (2012–2016): A mid-term Operation Evaluation*, <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/cc1415e4d80f47499ac89b0c519c5b25/download/>

⁴⁸ WFP. 2016. *Central America PRRO 200490: An Operation Evaluation (OEV/2015/010)*, <http://newgo.wfp.org/documents/central-america-prro-200490-an-operation-evaluation>

nutrition messages through mobile phone messaging and radio announcements.⁴⁹ Additional evidence on the linkages between migration and food insecurity in the Dry Corridor⁵⁰ informed the formulation of the CSP.

35. The 2016 evaluation of the corporate partnership strategy⁵¹ reported that alliances among the private sector, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), academic institutions and WFP were effective in promoting key messages on nutrition and had improved the support provided to the Government. WFP will therefore increase its engagement with the private sector and strategic alliances to support the Government in achieving the SDGs. The drought response platform⁵² has strengthened WFP’s linkages and collaboration with institutional partners, including the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) and the national Food Supply Institution (IHMA/BANASUPRO).

2.2 Opportunities for WFP

36. The strategic review identified a need for a stronger education system that includes nutrition education and promotion as a means of addressing food insecurity; actions before, during and after shocks in the Dry Corridor; strengthened institutional capacity and greater support for legal frameworks that are sensitive to food security and nutrition issues; and strategic partnerships and advocacy for achieving the SDGs.
37. The strategic review also identified existing frameworks and strategies that are conducive to the attainment of SDG 2: the Alliance for the Dry Corridor; the alliance for La Mosquitia; the national drought response plan, providing comprehensive assistance to areas affected by water deficits; and the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy, decentralizing activities and promoting the sharing of responsibility among all sectors – including the private sector – and evidence-based interventions in the fight against hunger.
38. Coordinated national policies and strategies are key to identifying and encouraging inter-sector actions supporting food security and nutrition. The generation, analysis and use of data to measure progress towards the SDGs require multi-stakeholder approaches as reflected in SDG target 17.9.⁵³
39. WFP is well positioned to assist the Government in strengthening current social protection programmes by integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches; ensuring that vulnerable populations, especially women, affected by crises have access to adequate food and nutrition; enhancing decentralization efforts; supporting Hondurans in better responding to and mitigating the effects of climate shocks; and strengthening institutional capacities for multisector approaches, partnerships, South–South cooperation and engagement with the private sector, academia and professional organizations.

2.3 Strategic changes

40. WFP is strengthening local and central government capacities to implement a national school meals programme that provides diversified nutritious food for an increased number of days during the school year. The success of these efforts is linked to the decentralization of programme management to municipalities and increased investment in communities through local purchases for a home-grown school meals model using a gender-transformative approach to food security

⁴⁹ WFP. 2014. *Honduras CP 200240 (2012–2016): A mid-term Operation Evaluation (OEV/2014/7)*, <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/cc1415e4d80f47499ac89b0c519c5b25/download/>

⁵⁰ WFP, IOM, London School of Economics and OAS. 2016. *Hunger without borders, an exploratory study*. pp. 16–24. http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/liaison_offices/wfp277544.pdf?_ga=2.25065650.989279482.1495697741-1933453964.1486746482.

⁵¹ WFP/EB.A/2017/7-B.

⁵² WFP. 2014. *Central America PRRO 200490: An Operation Evaluation (OEV/2015/010)*, <http://newgo.wfp.org/documents/central-america-prro-200490-an-operation-evaluation>

⁵³ Target 17.9, <http://indicators.report/targets/17-9/> Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), 2017. *SDG17, objective 17.9: “Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation”*.

and nutrition. The CSP envisages a gradual transition to government-led implementation of the programme with WFP support.

41. Severe climate shocks in the Dry Corridor affect agricultural productivity and grain reserves and undermine long-term national plans to address poverty. Strategic outcomes 3, 4 and 5 aim to strengthen the resilience of national and subnational government institutions, adapt food assistance to the different needs of communities and individuals, sustainably manage natural resources, respond to the effects of climate change and foster equal participation and decision-making by women and girls.
42. To attain the SDGs – primarily SDG 2, but also SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10 – the CSP will address institutional capacity gaps through strategic partnerships. WFP will leverage its network of partners to advocate and mobilize for accelerated progress towards zero hunger in Honduras. It will capitalize on forthcoming communication events to reinforce advocacy in its private and public networks.

3. WFP's strategic orientation

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

43. The CSP proposes a significant strategic shift in WFP's support to the Government in attaining zero hunger by 2030. It is aligned with the UNDAF 2017–2021, the Country Vision 2010–2038, the Nation Plan 2010–2022, the Government's Strategic Plan 2014–2018 and the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan (ENSAN) 2010–2022.
44. WFP adds value by supporting the optimization of national social protection systems, strengthening capacities at the central and decentralized levels, building resilience to the effects of climate change and improving food and nutrition security among vulnerable populations. The CSP outlines WFP's support to the Government and partners through the achievement of the five strategic outcomes described in the following section.
45. WFP will focus its assistance on the most vulnerable groups, following a life cycle approach that includes pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5, with particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days following conception and on preschool- and primary-school-aged children. Using a gender-transformative approach to food security and nutrition, special attention will be placed on young and adolescent girls and boys, small farmers – including women – and indigenous people in the most food-insecure areas (the Dry Corridor and La Mosquitia).
46. WFP will also support capacity strengthening and resilience building in communities – for local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – and national, district and municipal government institutions in urban and rural areas. Special attention will be given to enhancing the productivity and resilience of smallholder farmers by developing linkages with the school meals programme. In line with its gender policy,⁵⁴ WFP will integrate gender considerations into its programmes, policies and capacity strengthening initiatives.

3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Strategic outcome 1: Preschool- and primary-school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food year round by 2021

47. The Government's strategy and vision for the national school meals programme is to provide a daily nutritious and diversified meal to 1.3 million preschool and primary-school children throughout the school year. Locally purchased fresh foods, including vegetables, fruit and eggs, are included in this decentralized home-grown school meals model. To realize this vision, WFP and the Government will prioritize the most food-insecure areas of the country, including the Dry Corridor and La Mosquitia, with estimated resources reaching about 398,000 school-aged children over the course of the CSP. Additional resources would allow for further contributions to the overall government programme.

⁵⁴ WFP/EB.A/2015/5-A.

48. WFP will support national and local capacities to manage the school meals programme efficiently and will share its supply chain expertise and systems to enhance transparency, accountability and reporting. District education authorities, municipalities, school staff and parents will receive technical assistance to ensure that the required capacities are in place for programme sustainability.

Focus area

49. Strategic outcome 1 addresses root causes by facilitating access to food for preschool- and primary-school-aged children throughout the year, linking the school meals programme to smallholder farmers' produce.

Expected outputs

50. This outcome will be achieved through four outputs:
- Preschool- and primary-school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education.
 - Local smallholder farmers – especially women – benefit from decentralized institutional purchases for school meals, capacity strengthening and access to markets in order to increase their food security.
 - Targeted community members – local authorities, school staff and parents – benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals programme.
 - National, district and municipal government institutions benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and general management of the national school meals programme.
51. These outputs contribute to SDG 4 on education by keeping children in school and improving enrolment rates. Contributions towards SDG 5 on gender equality include empowering women small farmers through access to markets and opportunities to make financial decisions in their households.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to preschool- and primary-school-aged children, complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (category 4: food/CBTs, capacity strengthening).

52. WFP will continue a gradual transition to decentralized government structures to ensure the sustainability and optimal quality of the national school meals programme. During this transition, the reduction in budgets for WFP activities reflects the parallel increase in government management of the programme at the central and local levels. As a priority, WFP will support government efforts to assist preschool- and primary-school-aged children in the vulnerable food-insecure areas of the Dry Corridor and La Mosquitia and will seek opportunities to promote children's increased attendance in middle schools. WFP will conduct gender analyses and disaggregate the data collected by sex and age. The home-grown school meals model will rely on different food procurement approaches with the active participation of municipalities and smallholder farmers' associations located near assisted schools.

Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers, including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meals programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management (category 9: capacity strengthening).

53. Activity 2 aims to create the conditions for effective and efficient decentralization of the school meals programme by enabling municipalities and schools to manage resources with transparency and accountability. Systems will be developed to connect schools to district-level and central programme management. A system of social auditing will be introduced, based on a network of

parents' associations. The significant scale-up of the home-grown school meals model will consolidate the linkages with national social protection schemes and productive safety nets, increasing farmers' sales to meet the augmented local demand generated by home-grown school meals. This activity places emphasis on women's empowerment as fundamental for achieving gender equality.

54. Main partners include the ministries of social inclusion and development, education, agriculture and livestock, health, and economic development; community organizations, associations of municipalities (*mancomunidades*) and rural associations (*cajas rurales*); and associations of parents and farmers. WFP will pursue partnerships with municipal committees for the development of education (COMDEs), education networks and parents' associations.

Strategic outcome 2: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021

55. WFP will prioritize the most vulnerable and malnourished women and children from indigenous populations in selected municipalities in the Dry Corridor to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, with a focus on the first 1,000 days following conception.
56. An estimated 10,500 children aged 6–23 months and 3,300 pregnant and lactating women and girls will receive appropriate, specialized fortified food (SuperCereal) throughout the year. This will be complemented by nutrition education and institutional capacity development in support of the national health sector policy for preventing all forms of malnutrition.
57. At the national and local levels, WFP will support the Government's nutrition strategy through national social protection systems, such as the early childhood care strategy "Parenting with Love" (*Criando con Amor*), in partnership with the Office of the First Lady and United Nations entities: the World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). WFP's strategy covers cross-cutting issues such as decentralization, health sector reform and gender equality.

Focus area

58. Strategic outcome 2 addresses root causes and contributes to ending malnutrition by reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in the most vulnerable populations.

Expected outputs

59. This outcome will be achieved through two outputs:
- With a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 in prioritized municipalities receive specialized nutritious or fortified food and participate in nutrition education programmes as part of an integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care.
 - The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at the central, provincial and community levels.
60. Contributions to SDGs 3 and 5 include increased access to decentralized health care services following a life cycle approach, complemented with a focus on adequate nutrition; increased coverage by integrated health services; an improved gender-transformative approach for food security and nutrition and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of gender- and age-disaggregated nutrition indicators; and strengthened government capacity in gender-sensitive nutrition interventions.

Key activities

Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas to girls, pregnant women and lactating women and girls, and children under 2 (category 6: food, capacity strengthening).

61. WFP will strengthen institutional capacity with a view to attaining enhanced and gender-transformative normative, strategic and regulatory frameworks, and will support the delivery of an integrated package of essential services including nutrition education and the provision of fortified nutritious foods and micronutrient supplements. WFP will use a life cycle approach to preventing malnutrition by promoting good practices for mother and child health, engaging men in health and nutrition activities and providing hygiene and nutrition education to community volunteers.
62. WFP will engage with national and local authorities to strengthen the implementation of national nutrition policies and programmes, emphasizing surveillance systems, the fortification of staple foods and the integration of nutrition and gender issues into social protection programmes through, for example, nutrition education, behaviour change communication and institutional capacity development in the design, management and integration of nutrition interventions.
63. WFP will leverage partnerships with the Ministry of Health, the Office of the First Lady, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO/PAHO.

Strategic outcome 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors, contributing to their food and nutrition security throughout the year

64. Building on its experience of and lessons learned from country programme activities in agroforestry and climate resilience,⁵⁵ WFP will implement a long-term programme to support smallholder farmers and landless labourers – especially women – and communities at risk of food insecurity. Through capacity strengthening, WFP will encourage equal participation in and ownership of livelihood and community asset creation activities and decision making processes for women and men in farmers' associations. The use of improved climate-resilient agricultural practices, crop diversification and the sustainable management of natural resources will be fostered to help communities adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact.
65. WFP will support subsistence farmers in vulnerable areas through improved soil conservation and water management techniques under the ABS Plan. Activities will include capacity strengthening to improve food security, gender equality, productivity, access to markets and incomes, the introduction of sustainable natural resource management and the improvement of crops through biofortification. Some smallholder farmers cultivating beans might be able to sell their produce to the school meals programme.
66. With a view to enhancing community resilience and improving productive livelihoods, and based on seasonal livelihood programming consultations, WFP will introduce nutrition-sensitive activities including health, hygiene and nutrition education and will promote the development of environmental community assets by providing CBTs and training to 25,000 people and training alone to 300 beneficiaries per year.

Focus area

67. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on resilience building linked to sustainable management of natural resources for smallholder farmers and indigenous communities, with a view to increasing their productivity, incomes, nutrition knowledge, food security and resilience.

⁵⁵ The Agroforestry and Climate Resilience Programme is activity 3 of the current Honduras Country Programme 200240.

Expected outputs

68. This outcome will be achieved through three outputs:
- Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, particularly women, and their families receive assistance in creating and/or rehabilitating climate-resilient assets to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security.
 - Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security.
 - Food-insecure communities and municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and district institutional capacities to adapt to climate change by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide food assistance for assets to food-insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening for decentralized government authorities in the management of resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes (category 2: CBTs, capacity strengthening).

69. The planning of activities will rely on seasonal livelihood programming consultations and community-based participatory planning. WFP will identify priority areas using integrated context analysis. An environmental audit will ensure that activity design is environmentally sound and draws on the indigenous knowledge of women and men, and that potential environmental risks are avoided or mitigated.
70. WFP will continue to work in partnership with relevant government institutions, including the Institute of Forest Conservation of the Ministry of the Environment, the Directorate of Science and Agricultural Technology of the Ministry of Agriculture, the ministries of health, education, and social inclusion and development, the Technical Unit for Food and Nutrition Security of the General Coordination Ministry, municipal authorities, FAO and international and local NGOs.

Strategic outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food year round

71. On request and to complement government efforts, WFP will respond to sudden- and slow-onset disasters in targeted municipalities by providing food assistance and building capacity in supply chain management, particularly for emergency preparedness and response. Technical assistance at the national and local levels will be offered to enhance early recovery and rebuild livelihoods, improving food security and nutrition, particularly in slow-onset emergencies.
72. Based on the number of people assisted since 2014 through PRRO 200490, it is expected that 400,000 people will require food and nutrition assistance each year. Based on participatory gender analyses, women will be given priority as recipients of CBTs to encourage their participation and empowerment, foster equal decision-making between women and men and reduce the risk of gender-based violence. In communities where strategic outcome 3 is implemented, resilience efforts are designed to mitigate the need for emergency assistance under strategic outcome 4. However, should a large-scale emergency require additional support, the CSP would temporarily shift community efforts from strategic outcome 3 to strategic outcome 4.

Focus area

73. Strategic outcome 4 focuses on crisis response in ensuring that people affected by sudden- and slow-onset disasters have access to food.

Expected outputs

74. This outcome will be achieved through two outputs:
- Targeted populations receive assistance to meet their basic food needs following a shock, including the provision of specialized nutritious foods.
 - Households benefit from restored assets for food assistance to support the immediate recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods.
75. These outputs will contribute to the attainment of SDG 1 – on poverty reduction – through access to food and productive livelihood assets during crises.

Key activities

Activity 5: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities (category 1: food/CBTs, capacity strengthening).

76. WFP will strengthen the delivery of relief assistance with complementary resources from the Government and will promote activities to stimulate early recovery and rebuild livelihoods, especially following slow-onset emergencies.
77. WFP will partner with COPECO, the ministries of health and agriculture, the Technical Unit for Food and Nutrition Security, municipal authorities, the national humanitarian network and NGOs.

Strategic outcome 5: Government authorities and partner organizations at the national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG 2, by 2021

78. Strategic outcome 5 aims to strengthen institutional capacities to respond to emergencies, including through the use of national social protection platforms, and develop local capacity to monitor food security and nutrition. National institutions such as the Honduran Institute for Agriculture Marketing (IHMA) and the National Supplier of Basic Products (BANASUPRO) are expected to be able to use CBTs and manage food reserves during emergencies. WFP will ensure equal participation of women and men in capacity strengthening and advocate for their equal involvement in decision making.
79. WFP will support the national university and UTSAN in enhancing vulnerability analysis and mapping capacities and strengthening national monitoring of food security and nutrition, data management, emergency preparedness, early warning and market analyses, and will promote the integration of gender issues into these activities.
80. Logistics capacity, targeting of beneficiaries and overall coordination will be enhanced by supporting and providing technical assistance to COPECO, the national authority for coordinating emergency response. WFP will also consider providing support for the national logistics corridor plan.
81. Under the second component of strategic outcome 5 – activity 7 – WFP aims to engage the private sector and academic institutions in developing national and local capacities to end all forms of malnutrition and to enhance existing partnerships and advocacy events – including two annual campaigns: the “Zero Hunger Walk” and a community school meals advocacy festival, “*catrachilandia*” – to create a national platform for increasing advocacy and support for achieving zero hunger and other SDGs.

Focus area

82. Strategic outcome 5 focuses on resilience building through increasing government capacities to achieve the SDGs, complemented with partnership building and advocacy activities.

Expected outputs

83. This outcome will be achieved through four outputs:
- Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national and decentralized institutions in emergency preparedness and response through the enhanced management of logistics and food reserves to ensure a sustainable supply chain including food quality control.
 - Populations in urban and rural areas benefit from improved targeting and delivery of multisector government assistance through enhanced intergovernmental coordination and a shock-responsive social protection system in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs following shocks.
 - Populations in urban and rural areas benefit from improved policy frameworks and social protection programmes informed by strengthened capacities of the Government and partners in enhanced beneficiary targeting, registration and monitoring systems, evidence generation and analysis of food security and nutrition.
 - Vulnerable populations in Honduras benefit from coordinated and coherent multi-stakeholder communications and advocacy, raising awareness of national efforts to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs.
84. These outputs will contribute to other SDGs including by reducing inequalities (SDG 10), improving equal participation, gender equality (SDG 5) and protection, and eliminating hunger (SDG targets 2.1 and 2.4).

Key activities

Activity 6: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection, to institutions at the national and subnational levels.

85. WFP will engage with national and local government authorities – COPECO, municipalities, food banks, academia, civil society and professional associations – to improve national capacities in emergency preparedness and response, including support to vulnerability analysis and mapping, and will promote the integration of gender issues into these activities.
86. WFP will continue to support vulnerable smallholder farmers – especially women, with a view to their empowerment – with technologies and innovation, including storage facilities, and will create conditions for sustainable food supply chains, such as by establishing grain reserves and ensuring food quality.

Activity 7: Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically about the 2030 Agenda, with an emphasis on SDG 2, to the general public, the private sector and partners.

87. WFP will support the Government in conducting multi-stakeholder advocacy to raise awareness of healthy diets and national efforts to attain the SDGs, especially SDG 2.
88. WFP will further develop South–South cooperation and knowledge sharing with countries in the region and will establish strategic alliances with the private sector, academic institutions, regional institutions, civil society organizations and professional associations in support of the achievement of SDG 2.

3.3 Transition and exit strategies

89. Each strategic outcome has a critical capacity strengthening component to provide for the gradual hand over of activities to the Government and foster national ownership, programme sustainability and gender equality and women’s empowerment beyond the duration of the CSP.
90. Decentralized support for municipalities and communities, including a gradual transition to decentralized procurement and logistics anchored in strong and transparent systems for central accountability, is crucial for the success of the strategy.

91. The provision of food assistance will continue where required using a gender-transformative approach to ensure food security and nutrition. The focus will remain on knowledge transfer and systems for strengthening national social protection and institutional emergency response capacities.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

92. WFP will provide food transfers and CBTs to vulnerable populations and rely on capacity strengthening and partnerships to maximize linkages to existing social protection programmes.
93. Implementation will be informed by the results of WFP's three-pronged approach in order to ensure community participation and ownership and promote gender equality. The approach comprises integrated context analysis to identify priority areas, seasonal livelihoods programming to create seasonal vulnerability calendars and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships, and community-based participatory planning to develop community-level plans tailored to local requirements. Beneficiary data will be disaggregated by sex and age and potential duplications will be avoided by registering beneficiaries in WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE.
94. *Strategic outcome 1:* A food ration will be provided to 398,000 children in schools and will include locally procured fresh food from 3,500 small farmers.
95. *Strategic outcome 2:* In addition to specialized nutritious foods for 56,000 children aged 6–23 months and 13,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls, WFP will also provide behavioural change communication through capacity strengthening of “lead mothers” (leaders of mothers' groups established as part of community-level voluntary health networks) – in order to foster nutrient adequacy in the diets of targeted populations.
96. *Strategic outcome 3:* Food assistance for livelihood assets and training activities will reach 100,000 people while an estimated 25,000 additional people in the community will benefit from the assets, knowledge and capacity transferred.
97. *Strategic outcome 4:* Conditional and unconditional food assistance for relief will be provided to 550,000 people, including an estimated 190,000 children under 5. In addition, 745 members of municipal emergency committees will benefit from capacity strengthening in the management of slow-onset emergencies and nutrition crises.
98. *Strategic outcome 5:* Under activity 6, staff of national institutions will benefit from capacity strengthening in food security and nutrition, food security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, and grain reserves and logistics. Activity 7 will leverage existing partnerships – including with the private sector, the media and academia – to increase advocacy and communication in support of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and attainment of zero hunger. WFP will ensure the equal participation of women and men and the use of a gender-sensitive approach in advocacy and communication.
99. With a view to attaining SDG 2, civil society, BANASUPRO, IHMA, municipalities and communities will benefit from activities aimed at strengthening the national social protection system, and from strategic alliances with the private sector, academia and professional associations.

TABLE 1: FOOD AND CASH TRANSFER BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND TIER					
Strategic outcome	Activity	Tier	Beneficiaries		
			Women and girls	Men and boys	Total
1	1. Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to preschool- and primary-school-aged children, complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender transformative education and school gardens.	1	203 000	195 000	398 000
	2. Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers, including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meals programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management.	1	2 000	1 500	3 500
		3	35 000	23 000	58 000
		3	11 500	7 500	19 000
2	3. Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas to girls, pregnant women and lactating women and girls, and children under 2.	1	35 000	21 000	56 000
		1	13 000		13 000
		3	342 000	328 000	670 000
3	4. Provide food assistance for assets to food-insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening for decentralized government authorities in the management of resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	1	51 000	49 000	100 000
		1	13 000	12 000	25 000
		2	150	150	300
4	5. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	1	97 000	93 000	190 000
		1	184 000	176 000	360 000
		2	73 000	70 000	143 000
		2	3 500	3 500	7 000
5	6. Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection, to institutions at the national and subnational levels.	3	5 000	5 000	10 000
	7. Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically about the 2030 Agenda, with an emphasis on SDG 2, to the general public, the private sector and partners.	3	5 500	5 000	10 500
	Total tier 1 food/CBTs		570 000	534 000	1 104 000
	Total tier 1 capacity strengthening		28 000	13 500	41 500
	Total tier 2		77 000	74 000	151 000
	Total tier 3		399 000	369 000	768 000
	Total tiers 1, 2 and 3		1 048 000	979 000	2 027 000

4.2 Transfers

Food and cash-based transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day) AND CBT VALUES (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY								
	Strategic outcome 1			Strategic outcome 2		Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	
	Activity 1			Activity 3		Activity 4	Activity 5	
	School and preschool children			PLW/G	Children aged 6–23 months	Small-holder farmers	Households	
	Food and CBTs: primary-school children	Food and CBTs: Preschool children)	Food*	Food	Food	CBTs	Food (GFD/FFA)	CBTs
Fortified maize meal	60	30						
Cereals (maize)							200	
Cereals (rice)	15	15					200	
Pulses	20	15					60	
Oil	10	10		20			25	
Salt							5	
Sugar				20				
SuperCereal				200			60	
SuperCereal Plus					200			
Dates			50.5					
Total g/p/d	105	70	50.5	240	200		550	
Total kcal/day	431	304	141	1 059	763		2 099	
% kcal from protein	9.6	8.9	2	13.7	17.2		9.8	
CBT (USD/person/day)	0.18	0.15				0.55		0.5
Number of feeding days	180		100	180	365	150	90	90

* Dates will complement the school meals.

FFA = food assistance for assets; GFD = general food distribution; PLW/G = pregnant and lactating women and girls.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD AND CBT REQUIREMENTS AND VALUES		
Food type/CBTs	Total (mt)	Total (million USD)
Cereals	17 966	10.28
Pulses	4 273	4.09
Oil and fats	2 218	3.77
Mixed and blended foods	4 382	4.58
Other	1 317	1.74
Total (food)	30 156	24.45
CBTs		57.00
Total (food and CBTs value)	30 156	81.45

Capacity strengthening, including South–South cooperation

100. The CSP will invest strategically in capacity strengthening of national and local civil society partners to help communities lead and sustain their own efforts to achieve the SDGs, especially SDG 2.
101. To achieve impact that is sustainable, WFP will work with the Government on joint M&E, targeting and registration systems, food and nutrition security analyses, emergency preparedness, governance, accountability and evidence generation. WFP will use a gender-transformative approach to promoting a food security and nutrition approach.
102. Policy frameworks and social protection programmes will benefit from strengthened capacities of the Government and partners to achieve the SDGs. Vulnerable populations will benefit from improved capacities of national and decentralized institutions for logistics and the management of food reserves to create a sustainable supply chain with food quality control.
103. In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WFP will explore opportunities for exchanging best practices and technologies with other countries through the national fund for South–South cooperation, “Sharing Honduras” (*Compartiendo Honduras*). The following areas will be investigated: decentralization of school meal programmes; capacity building in food security and nutrition and crop diversification in desert areas through academic exchanges; implementation of policies and strategies for nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes; national and local capacity building in M&E; and disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, resilience building and access to safe water.
104. WFP has developed a strategy for using South–South cooperation to respond to specific government requests for assistance. The CSP will foster opportunities including in continuing to promote biofortified crops and linking emergency operations to social protection through exchanges and technical missions with Chile’s Ministry of Social Development and its social protection programme *Chile Solidario* (Solidarity Chile); exchanging practices between COPECO and the Centre for Coordinating the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America; exchanging knowledge between the Nutrition and Food Security Observatory and universities; and continuing to collaborate with other Latin American and Caribbean countries, particularly Peru, to enhance local procurement of fishery products.

4.3 Supply chain

105. All supply chain activities contribute to achievement of the strategic outcomes, moving beyond traditional WFP operations by shifting the focus from “project delivery” to “enabling outcomes”.
106. WFP will support the Government’s strategy for decentralized purchasing of dry rations, with a gradual increase in fresh rations – vegetables, eggs, fruits and other local produce – through a home-grown school meals model that links the produce of small farmers to the structured demand of the national school meals programme. Food quality and safety will be ensured throughout the

supply chain with the participation of associations of municipalities (*mancomunidades*) and parents.

107. WFP will provide food transfers to ensure access to specialized nutritious foods for the most vulnerable populations. CBTs will be distributed in partnership with local financial institutions through food assistance for assets activities to build resilience in food-insecure households and in response to shocks. Where possible, WFP will support local and regional purchase and procurement, supporting smallholder farmers and prioritizing women suppliers.
108. In addition to CBTs, where necessary WFP will use its logistics capacity to distribute food during crises and assist the Government with non-food items to support resilience building.
109. WFP will develop cost-efficient supply chain management with enhanced accountability for the capacity strengthening and resilience building components of the CSP, in addition to conducting initial supply chain assessments.

4.4 Country office capacity and profile

110. WFP will plan, supervise and coordinate activities in close collaboration with government counterparts.
111. WFP will build the capacities of staff as drivers of change and innovation and to ensure that adequate skill sets are in place to shift effectively from project delivery to a focus on enabling outcomes, including through training in technical areas such as programme management, nutrition, climate change, food safety, quality assurance and M&E. WFP will ensure that gender-transformative approaches to food security and nutrition are included in capacity building of staff.
112. Temporary technical support from the regional bureau and headquarters may be required during baseline data collection, evaluations and in-country technical capacity building.

4.5 Partnerships

113. WFP's main partner is the Government of Honduras. Other partners include donor governments, NGOs, private sector entities, financial institutions, United Nations agencies and academic institutions.
114. WFP will focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions in M&E, logistics, emergency preparedness, gender considerations and food security and nutrition analysis. The Government acknowledges the added value of the institutional backing of a global organization in enhancing efficiency, transparency, accountability and knowledge management.
115. WFP will seek to maintain support from traditional donors while engaging other non-traditional and multilateral donors and building stronger relations with regional and international financial institutions. WFP will also continue to explore additional South–South funding and partnership opportunities with the Chilean Fund Against Hunger and Poverty, the Mexican Mesoamerica Without Hunger initiative and others, where relevant.
116. WFP will continue to partner with international and national NGOs, producer associations, associations of municipalities (*mancomunidades*) and civil society in emergency response and resilience activities. Other areas of potential engagement include nutrition, gender equality and women's empowerment, water, sanitation and hygiene, youth and migration.
117. WFP will maintain its current local and international private sector partners and look for new ones through strong partnership management, exploring innovative financing mechanisms and developing the necessary tools to strengthen alliances and advocacy while effectively managing risks relating to any potential conflict of interest.
118. Strategic alliances with national and international academic and professional organizations will be based on shared values, mutual expertise, complementarities and opportunities for knowledge transfer.

119. Moving towards a delivering as one United Nations, WFP will work with other United Nations agencies such as FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women and WHO through the UNDAF and other mechanisms. In line with the 2030 Agenda and WFP's policy on collaboration among the Rome-based agencies,⁵⁶ WFP will continue strengthening its robust and long-standing cooperation with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

120. WFP will use its corporate tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management (COMET), SCOPE and the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) to capture information for oversight purposes, annual reporting, programme enhancement and global evidence building. Gender-responsive monitoring will be used to collect and report data in accordance with corporate guidelines, with data disaggregated by sex and age and complemented by gender analyses.
121. WFP and the United Nations country team will support government efforts to monitor progress towards the achievement of SDG targets.
122. WFP's field monitors will use mobile data collection technologies to capture data on outputs, processes and outcomes. Household surveys and focus group discussions will assess the effectiveness of food assistance against objectives related to nutrition, resilience, gender equality, protection and partnership. Progress in capacity strengthening efforts will be captured in multi-stakeholder workshops. Quantitative data analysis will be enriched with qualitative approaches such as programmatic reviews. Videos, graphics and photos will complement monitoring reports.
123. Beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms will ensure compliance with WFP's commitment to accountability to assisted populations. Baselines will be established for each strategic outcome to allow the monitoring of progress throughout the CSP.
124. The CSP will undergo an independent country portfolio evaluation managed by the Office of Evaluation in late 2020, satisfying accountability requirements regarding the performance and results of WFP's overall country portfolio and informing future strategic programming. This evaluation will be complemented by a decentralized evaluation to be commissioned by the country office in 2019 in line with stakeholder demand, evidence and learning needs; and a mid-term review of the CSP in late 2019. These exercises are part of a detailed monitoring, review and evaluation plan with budgeted resources.

5.2 Risk management

125. The following risks and mitigating actions have been identified.⁵⁷

Contextual risks

126. Honduras is at risk of natural disasters and resulting food insecurity. Activities under strategic outcomes 3 and 4 include direct mitigation measures against such risks. Activities under strategic outcomes 3 and 5 include measures to mitigate the further risks to achieving food security and nutrition of limited institutional capacity and lack of progress in advancing gender equality. As the 2017 elections may lead to changes in policy, WFP will conduct a mid-term review of the CSP and adapt its plans as needed.

Programmatic risks

127. There is a risk of WFP staff lacking the necessary skills to move from direct implementation to capacity strengthening in a decentralized and gender-transformative model. WFP will mitigate this risk by strengthening staff capacities.

⁵⁶ WFP. 2016. Collaboration among the United Nations Rome-based Agencies: Delivering on the 2030 Agenda. (WFP/EB.2/2016/4-D/Rev.1)

⁵⁷ Risks and mitigating actions have been determined from the most recent integrated context analysis, of April 2017.

Institutional risks

128. There is a substantial risk of insufficient or delayed funding. To mitigate it, WFP will increase its donor base and advocate for long-term funding arrangements, using the Government's social protection programmes as an entry point.

6. Resources for results**6.1 Country portfolio budget**

TABLE 4: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)					
Strategic outcome	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
1	19 657 367	17 921 664	14 841 073	13 242 946	65 663 049
2	1 896 684	1 908 577	1 818 296	1 782 932	7 406 489
3	3 424 268	3 081 869	3 276 799	3 222 173	13 005 108
4	6 987 490	7 076 949	7 077 194	6 960 045	28 101 677
5	397 797	360 807	368 115	353 325	1 480 044
Total	32 363 606	30 349 866	27 381 477	25 561 420	115 656 368

129. The four-year budget is USD 115,656,368. At least 15 percent of funding will be devoted to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, in accordance with WFP's gender policy.

6.2 Resourcing outlook

130. Official development assistance to Honduras declined by 13 percent from USD 618 million in 2011 to USD 537 million in 2015 – a trend likely to continue. However, new funding sources for addressing issues such as climate change continue to emerge, with USD 300 million available through the Green Climate Fund⁵⁸ and USD 45 million for forest recovery in the Dry Corridor through the ABS Plan.⁵⁹ The Alliance for the Dry Corridor and the Prosperity Plan for the Northern Triangle are additional potential funding opportunities.

6.3 Resource mobilization strategy

131. The country office is preparing a resource mobilization strategy to ensure robust funding for the CSP. The current forecast estimates that 80 percent of needs will be met by the Government, traditional and non-traditional donors, South–South cooperation partners and the private sector.
132. The Government is expected to contribute more than USD 40 million towards the four-year CSP, primarily to activities under strategic outcomes 1 and 2.

⁵⁸ Green Climate Fund. 2016. Readiness proposal, Republic of Honduras, http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/466992/Readiness_proposal_-_Honduras.pdf/6aba14b5-6cd4-490c-93be-333c4b5dc494?version=1.2.

⁵⁹ Office of the President. 2017. Press release, [Launching the ABS master plan](http://www.presidencia.gob.hn/index.php/gob/el-presidente/2252-presidente-herandez-lanza-plan-maestro-de-agua-bosque-y-suelo), <http://www.presidencia.gob.hn/index.php/gob/el-presidente/2252-presidente-herandez-lanza-plan-maestro-de-agua-bosque-y-suelo>

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR HONDURAS COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (JANUARY 2018–DECEMBER 2021)

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG target 2.1)

Strategic outcome 1: Pre-school and primary-school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021

Outcome category: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

nutrition sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

Availability of funds from the Government and private sector.
Small farmer ability to timely supply fresh food.
Decentralization process is in progress.

Outcome indicators

Attendance rate

Change of the volume and of the value of sales from smallholder farmers and local processors

Drop-out rate

Enrolment rate

Gender ratio

Retention rate

Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard

Activities and outputs

1. Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary-school-aged children, complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBTs, capacity strengthening). (SMP: School meal activities)

Output 1: Preschool and primary-school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education (A: Resources transferred)

2. Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers, including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening). (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)

Output 2: Local smallholder farmers – especially women – benefit from decentralized institutional purchases for school meals, capacity strengthening, and access to markets in order to increase their food security. (F: Purchases from smallholders completed)

Output 3: Targeted community members – local authorities, school staff and parents – benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals programme. (A: Resources transferred)

Output 3: Targeted community members – local authorities, school staff and parents – benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals programme. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Output 4: National, district and municipal government institutions benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and general management of the national school meals programme. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Strategic outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food year round.

Outcome category: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions:

SINAGER policies and networking are fully engaged and implemented.

Strong collaboration with Government, Country Humanitarian Team and other United Nations agencies/UNETE.

Funding availability in a timely manner.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (average)

Dietary diversity score

Food consumption score

Food expenditure share

Household food insecurity access scale

Livelihood-based coping strategy index (average)

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base

Activities and outputs

5. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities. (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)

Output 10: Targeted populations receive assistance to meet their basic food needs following a shock, including the provision of specialized nutritious foods (A1). (A: Resources transferred)

Output 11: Households benefit from restored assets for food assistance to support the immediate recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods (C). (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Output 11: Households benefit from restored assets to support the immediate recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods (D). (D: Assets created)

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG target 2.2)

Strategic outcome 2: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.

Outcome category: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

Availability of funds from the Government.

Strong collaboration with the Ministry of Health, NGOs and other United Nations agencies.

Procurement of SuperCereal is feasible in the region.

Outcome indicators

Minimum dietary diversity – women

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

Activities and outputs**3. Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under 2. (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)**

Output 5: With a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 in prioritized municipalities receive specialized nutritious or fortified food and participate in nutrition education programmes as part of an integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care. (A). (A: Resources transferred)

Output 5: With a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 in prioritized municipalities receive specialized nutritious or fortified food and participate in nutrition education programmes as part of an integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (B). (B: Nutritious foods provided)

Output 5: With a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 in prioritized municipalities receive specialized nutritious or fortified food and participate in nutrition education programmes as part of an integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (C). (E: Advocacy and education provided)

Output 6: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at the central, provincial and community levels (C). (A: Resources transferred)

Output 6: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at the central, provincial and community levels (C). (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security**Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes (SDG target 2.3)**

Strategic outcome 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors, contributing to their food and nutrition security throughout the year.

Outcome category: increased smallholder production and sales

nutrition sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions:

Funding availability beyond second year of CSP.

Continuous South–South collaboration.

Typical climatological condition of targeted areas.

Strong collaboration/coordination with the Dry Corridor Alliance.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Dietary diversity score

Food consumption score-nutrition

Food expenditure share

Livelihood-based coping strategy index (average)

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of targeted crops

Proportion of population (%) with restored ability to access and/or use basic asset functionalities at times of crisis or recovery, due to an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

Activities and outputs

4. Provide food assistance for assets to food-insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening for decentralized government authorities in the management of resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes. (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)

Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, particularly women, and their families receive assistance in creating and/or rehabilitating climate-resilient assets to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2). (A: Resources transferred)

Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D). (D: Assets created)

Output 9: Food-insecure communities and municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and district institutional capacities to adapt to climate change by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C). (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG target 17.9)

Strategic outcome 5: Government authorities, and partner organizations at the national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG 2, by 2021.

Outcome category: Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions:

Strong partnership approach.

Emergency preparedness and response (EPRP)/contingency plans are fully functional.

Funds are available.

South–South collaboration exists.

Conflict of interests are identified and managed.

SDG advocacy and communication strategy is functional.

Outcome indicators

Effectiveness, coherence and results of partnerships (as per qualitative review)

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

Activities and outputs**6. Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection, to institutions at the national and subnational levels. (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)**

Output 12: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national and decentralized institutions in emergency preparedness and response through the enhanced management of logistics and food reserves to ensure a sustainable supply chain including food quality control (C). (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Output 13: Populations in urban and rural areas benefit from improved targeting and delivery of multisector government assistance through enhanced intergovernmental coordination and a shock-responsive social protection system in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs following shocks (C). (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

7. Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically about the 2030 Agenda, with an emphasis on SDG 2, to the general public, private sector and partners. (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)

Output 14: Populations in urban and rural areas benefit from improved policy frameworks (I) and social protection programmes informed by strengthened capacities of the Government and partners in enhanced beneficiary targeting, registration and monitoring systems, evidence generation and analysis of food security and nutrition (M). (I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented)

Output 14: Populations in urban and rural areas benefit from improved policy frameworks (I) and social protection programmes informed by strengthened capacities of the Government and partners in enhanced beneficiary targeting, registration and monitoring systems, evidence generation and analysis of food security and nutrition (M). (M: National coordination mechanisms supported)

Output 15: Vulnerable populations in Honduras benefit from coordinated and coherent multi stakeholder communications and advocacy, raising awareness of national efforts to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs (E). (K: Partnerships supported)

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger**C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences****Cross-cutting indicators**

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.2.1: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

C.4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1, SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2, SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 3, SDG target 2.3	Strategic Result 1, SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 5, SDG target 17.9	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Transfers	54 879 509	5 625 147	10 036 375	23 344 197	1 022 478	94 907 705
Implementation	2 159 613	801 364	1 245 427	1 032 973	261 734	5 501 112
Adjusted direct support costs	4 616 323	527 939	929 567	2 009 382	105 501	8 188 711
Subtotal	61 655 445	6 954 450	12 211 369	26 386 551	1 389 712	108 597 529
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	4 007 604	452 039	793 739	1 715 126	90 331	7 058 839
Total	65 663 049	7 406 489	13 005 108	28 101 677	1 480 044	115 656 368

Acronyms used in the document

BANASUPRO	national supplier of basic products
CBT	cash-based transfer
CEPREDENAC	Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America
COPECO	Permanent Contingency Commission
COTISAN	Interagency Technical Committee for Food Security and Nutrition
CSP	country strategic plan
COMDE	municipal council for education development
ENSAN	Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INE	National Institute of Statistics
IHMA	Instituto Hondureño de Mercadeo Agrícola (Honduran Institute for Agriculture Marketing)
LESS	Logistics Execution Support System
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NGO	non-governmental organization
OBSAN	Observatory of Nutrition and Food Security
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SINAGER	National System for Risk Management
UNDAF	United Nations development assistance framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UTSAN	Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition
WHO	World Health Organization