

Project Number: 200240 | Project Category: **Country Programme**

Project Approval Date: November 16, 2011 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2012

Actual Start Date: February 06, 2012 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

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Country Programme Honduras 200240

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Honduras, Republic of (HN)

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Honduras, with a population of 8.7 million (National Institute of Statistics, 2016), is one of the poorest countries in Latin America. It is a lower middle-income, food-deficit country, ranking 131st of 189 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index (UNDP). Around one million people (about 12 percent of the population) are estimated to be undernourished (State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015).

The prevalence of poverty and extreme poverty is very high, amounting to 65.7 and 42.5 percent, respectively (National Institute of Statistics, 2016). The gross national income per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms is USD 4,750 (World Bank, 2015). With a Gini coefficient of 50.6 (World Bank, 2014), Honduras still faces large inequalities in income, education and access to land. Insufficient food production, high unemployment and recurrent natural disasters increase the population's vulnerability to food insecurity.

The prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age is 23 percent. However, there are large sub-national differences in stunting rates, reaching up to 48 percent in the most food insecure provinces, such as Intibuca and Lempira. Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anemia, affect 29 percent of children under 5 and 15 percent of women (National Demographic and Health Survey, 2013).

According to the German Watch Global Climate Risk Index for 2016, Honduras was one of three most-affected countries by climate change between 1994 and 2014. As agriculture represents the main source of income for most of the population, extreme weather events, such as prolonged drought and hurricanes, have a major impact on the food security of the most vulnerable people, in particular those living in the southern and western regions.

Between 2014 and 2015, Honduras was severely hit by El Niño phenomenon resulting in the longest and most intense drought of the past decades (Permanent Commission of Contingencies). The most affected areas were the southern and south-western regions, which form the so-called "Dry Corridor". In 2016, the El Niño caused heavy rainfalls and crop losses for the third consecutive year in the Dry Corridor. According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment carried out by WFP in September 2016, 143,000 households - mainly smallholder subsistence farmers - were food insecure due to severe losses in food staples and the exhaustion of food stocks.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Government priorities in terms of food security and nutrition are outlined in a number of strategic documents and policies, such as the National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition for 2010-2022, the Long-term Policy on Food Security and Nutrition and the Country Vision for 2010-2038. The Government aims to enhance the quantity, quality and stability of food access through a comprehensive multi-sectorial approach. The Country Vision promotes an increase in food production as a means of supporting the food security of the population, aiming at reducing malnutrition prevalence to 20 percent by 2022 and to 5 percent by 2034. These goals are also supported by the **Dry Corridor Alliance**, a multi-donor and government initiative to address extreme poverty, reduce chronic malnutrition and foster sustainable development in the areas severely affected by drought.

As part of its efforts to strengthen food and nutritional security in the country, WFP is focussing on school meals, health and nutrition for mothers and children, and resilience building programmes:

The **School Meals Programme**, led and implemented by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion with WFP support, represents the largest social protection programme with nationwide coverage. WFP is supporting national efforts through a trust fund and activities of its country programme. The latter complements the national programme in the most vulnerable areas and supports the transition towards a sustainable programme fully owned by the Government.

The **Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme** - led by the Ministry of Health - focuses on linking medical attention, food and nutritional education, promotion of good maternal health practices with the delivery of complementary fortified food. WFP is supporting the Food Security and Health and Nutrition components of the National Strategy "Parenting with Love" (Criando con Amor) in collaboration with other UN agencies (UNICEF and the World Health Organisation). This strategy aims to guarantee the rights of Honduran infants.

The **Agroforestry and Climate Change Resilience Programme** is implemented in collaboration with the Institute for Forestry Conservation. This government programme promotes local agricultural action plans and training sessions to increase resilience to climatic shocks.

National priorities in the areas of food security, education, early childhood health and nutrition and disaster risks management are also supported by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2012-2016. WFP's operations are aligned and complementary with the interventions promoted by other UN agencies and international institutions, including UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNAIDS, FAO, WHO, the World Bank and donors, contributing towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

In order to promote local production and consumption of nutritious foods, and in line with government strategy, WFP facilitates **South-South Cooperation** initiatives. In particular, the Government of Chile provided technical assistance to produce bio-fortified maize and beans that will be linked to the Honduran safety nets programmes. Assistance also included institutional strengthening of agricultural organisations and local authorities.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has been present in Honduras since 1970, supporting the Government to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition amongst children and pregnant and lactating women, while building communities' resilience to the effects of climate change.

In 2016, WFP's work in Honduras comprised three main operations: i) the country programme; ii) the regional protracted relief and recovery operation to natural disasters in Central America; and iii) the trust fund to support the management the national school meals programme.

Country Programme, 200240 (2012-2017)

The primary objective of the country programme is to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in Honduras and provide technical assistance to government institutions. With a total budget of USD 46 million, its interventions are aligned with national priorities for food security, nutrition and response to climate change.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 (Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and 4 (Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger), the country programme aims to:

- i) Support the government **school meal programme** in order to increase enrolment in pre- and primary schools, and improve pupils' health and nutrition (WFP Strategic Objective 4);
- ii) Support the government **mother-and-child health and nutrition programme** improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and of pregnant or lactating women;
- iii) Contribute to **resilience building** through the provision of food assistance for assets for vulnerable households exposed to climate hazards (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Technical assistance is provided to strengthen government capacity in creating information systems, enhancing nutritional education, and improving livelihood risk and vulnerability analysis.

The country programme focuses on the most food-insecure areas, mainly in the southern, central, and western regions of Honduras (with special attention on the Dry Corridor), jointly identified with the Government using vulnerability analysis and mapping.

Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), 200490 (2014-2017)

This regional operation was launched in January 2014 supports governments of four Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) to respond to sudden and slow-onset emergencies affecting the food security, nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

With a total budget of USD 64 million, its objectives are to:

- i) **Support and coordinate responses to shocks** by saving lives and protecting livelihoods through relief assistance; and
- ii) Help **stabilise livelihoods and food security** through recovery assistance.

This operation aims at providing fast and efficient response based on contingency planning, pre-positioning of food stocks, as well as support for national and regional emergency coordination mechanisms.

Trust Fund 200753, School Meals (November 2014 to March 2017)

Through a USD 87 million government trust fund, WFP supports the national School Meal Programme. This programme is coordinated by the Ministry of Social Inclusion and Development with the support of WFP and in partnership with the Ministry of Education.

The programme objectives are in line with WFP Strategic Results Framework (2014-2017) and WFP's Revised School Feeding Policy (2013):

- i) Support the **Government's Education Policy and Strategy** by ensuring regular attendance, reduced drop-out and increased academic performance and enrolment;
- ii) Galvanise local economy through **strengthening the links between schools and smallholder farmers** that produce highly nutritious foods (such as eggs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables).

Moreover, WFP promotes capacity strengthening activities for local and national government authorities, school parents committees and other local counterparts, in preparation of the handover to the Government.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Country programme

Regular funding for the school meals programme allowed to continue the gradual incorporation of fresh produce in the food basket, to complement the basic dry ration. The local procurement of fresh produce enhanced the nutrition-sensitiveness of the programme, while also developing local markets/economies. Parents' associations contributed to the school meals programme with complementary ingredients and labour (school meals are entirely prepared by volunteering parents). In addition, local authorities provided fuel for the transportation of food commodities from extended delivery points to schools. Financial and technical support was also provided by non-governmental organisations and other partners at municipal and community levels in support of housing improvements, food management and meal preparation.

In addition to ongoing support from international donors (such as Cargill, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Yum), WFP received contributions from the local private sector to support undernourished children under 5 (including Funazucar, Kielsa, Jaremar, Grupo Comidas) and increasingly allocated resources to the school meals programme to provide fresh products to schoolchildren (Ficohsa, Jaremar, Grupo Terra, Solar Power, etc.).

On the other hand, funding for the nutrition support to vulnerable groups has not reached expected levels, which led to a reduction in the assisted populations. Resilience-building activities also lacked resources during 2016, reaching a lower number of beneficiaries than planned. However, a substantial contribution from the European Union for this activity was received by the end of the year that will allow WFP to provide assistance for the most vulnerable families in the Honduran Dry Corridor for the period 2017-2018. At the same time, other funding sources are being explored.

School Meals Trust Fund

The Trust Fund is funded by the Government to support the nationwide school meal programme. The programme proved instrumental in scaling up the provision of fresh food. In 2016, the Central American Bank of Economic Integration joined the Government's efforts to assist the school meals programme through a tripartite agreement and additional funds were channelled to WFP.

Regional protracted relief and recovery operation

In 2016, the regional protracted relief and recovery operation benefited from a satisfactory level of funding, thanks to the contributions from the WFP Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, the Governments of Canada, Germany, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, USAID, and others. These funds helped prevent a large segment of the affected population from resorting to negative coping strategies, such as selling scarce assets, incurring further debts, reducing nutritional intake, taking children out of school and migration.

Achievements at Country Level

Support to the school meals programme: Through the country programme and the trust fund, WFP supported the nationally-owned school meals programme reaching more than 1.3 million schoolchildren in over 18,500 pre- and primary schools nationwide. More than 12,000 mt of food (comprising wheat and corn flour, rice, beans and vegetable oil) were distributed.

Through the **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** model, WFP strengthened the links between local farmers and schools, promoting the purchase of locally produced fresh food to foster the development of local agriculture and the improvement of the nutritional status of schoolchildren. To complement the basic food basket provided by the Government, WFP purchased locally-produced fresh food – mainly vegetables, eggs, fruits, fish and dairy products – of a value of nearly USD 1.5 million, this significantly improved the nutritional value of school meals. WFP also sensitised teachers and parents on good nutritional practices. The HGSF model reached over 110,500 children in more than 1,700 pre-primary and primary schools in the departments of Choluteca, La Paz, Lempira, Gracias a Dios and Santa Barbara. In 2016, over 5,000 mt of fresh vegetables and 1 million eggs were purchased from about 1 million smallholder farmers included in the network of suppliers linked to the school feeding programme. Single mothers engaged in poultry farming and asset creation activities had a key role in supplying their produce to schools.

Mother and child health and nutrition: WFP provided supplementary feeding to over 68,000 people, including pregnant and lactating women, children under 2 and people living with HIV. Food rations distributed by WFP comprised specialized nutritious foods adapted to beneficiaries' dietary needs (Super Cereal), rice, beans, corn, sugar and vegetable oil.

WFP also strengthened local capacities in nutrition and health, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the National Autonomous University of Honduras and non-governmental organisations. WFP facilitated training sessions on nutrition and hygiene for health personnel dealing with pregnant and lactating women at community level.

In addition, WFP supported the pilot initiative “Raising with love” (“Criando con Amor”), a national strategy to promote children rights during early childhood, including food security and nutrition. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP assisted the Government in the design of an implementation strategy to scale up the initiative country-wide.

Resilience building: As part of WFP's activities to build community resilience to climate shocks, WFP provided food assistance to the most vulnerable households in disaster prone areas in the southern part of the country. Moreover, WFP provided technical assistance to communities to increase their capacity to cope with climate-related disasters. Around 1,500 people received food or cash transfers and training in good practices to enhance resilience (such as soil conservation, watershed management, micro-irrigation schemes, reforestation and bio-fortification of maize and beans). Following the training activities, staple crop yields increased by almost 50 percent. Moreover, the introduction of bio-fortified seeds led to an increase in productivity of maize and beans, and improved the nutritional status of vulnerable smallholder farmers in disasters-prone areas.

Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation: In 2016, WFP assisted the most food insecure populations in targeted municipalities, shifting from a food-based to a cash-based assistance, according to local conditions and needs. In addition to commercial bank services providing cash transfers, Honduras relied on micro-finance institutions in the proximity of beneficiaries' homes and mobile phones. The participation of small local shops to receive cash transfers and make purchases, proved to be an effective way of stimulating the local economy.

The use of cash transfers promoted a more diversified diet among beneficiaries, increasing their ability to select a wider range of foods they could not access before. In addition, women were always prioritized as main recipients of cash distributions, promoting their empowerment at the household level in terms of deciding on the use of transfers.

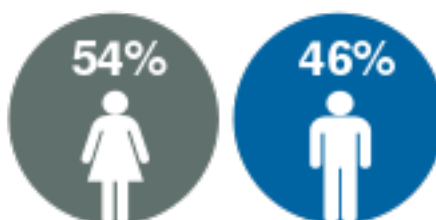
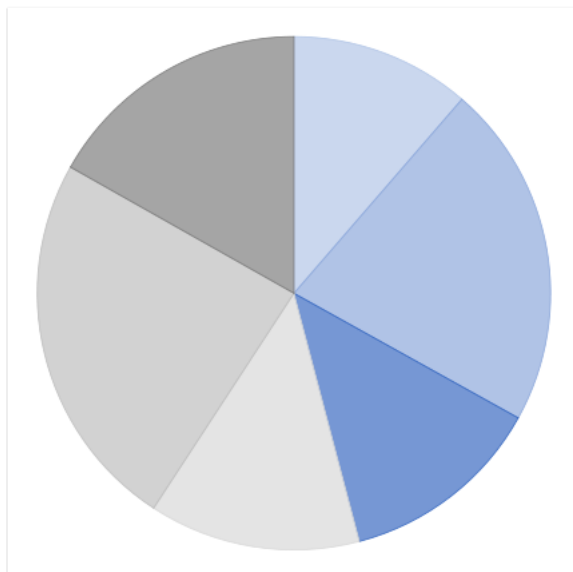


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	48,248	56,571	104,819
Children (5-18 years)	92,265	101,848	194,113
Adults (18 years plus)	54,479	71,478	125,957
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	194,992	229,897	424,889

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,566	314	1,069	1,093	369	6,412
Regional PRRO	310	93	82	65	-	550
Total Food Distributed in 2016	3,876	408	1,151	1,158	369	6,962



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	410,519	-	-
Regional PRRO	10,270,863	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	10,681,383	-	-

Supply Chain

In 2016, WFP started implementing the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) in Honduras, after hosting a regional training. With this new system, the country office handles real-time data on commodity movements that enhance the effectiveness of supply-chain management.

In 2016, WFP purchased over 14,500 mt of foods (beans, maize, maize meal, wheat flour, rice and vegetable oil), of which almost 70 percent were purchased locally and 30 percent internationally (Purchases made under the Trust Fund don't appear in the table below).

In 2016, a mission from WFP headquarters assessed the food quality of the WFP suppliers of maize meal, oil and wheat flour. Seven out of twelve suppliers were confirmed, while two others were added on the list. No local supplier was identified for fortified cereal (Super cereal), and hence this commodity is only purchased internationally.

A total of 19,600 mt commodities were distributed to beneficiaries during 2016, with 32 percent for the country programme, 64 percent for the trust fund and 4 percent for the regional PRRO. Post-delivery losses were less than 1 percent. The majority of losses were caused by infrastructure gaps in warehouses.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	235	-	235
Corn Soya Blend	-	1,886	1,886
Maize	449	-	449
Maize Meal	992	-	992
Rice	65	412	477
Vegetable Oil	-	74	74
Total	1,740	2,372	4,112
Percentage	42.3%	57.7%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, WFP Honduras placed considerable efforts in implementing the recommendations that emerged from several evaluations and reviews, under the technical guidance of the WFP Regional Bureau.

The **Mid-term Evaluation of the Country Programme** conducted in 2015 emphasized the need to reinforce the participation of beneficiaries and decentralisation of programme implementation, as well as increased resource mobilisation efforts. In response, WFP strengthened the role of school boards, teachers, parents, pupils, local authorities and communities in the decentralized procurement of fresh food for school meals, including in food transport and administration, nutritional education and meals preparation. With the increased number of schools assisted with fresh products, the investments managed by the country office increased from USD 800,000 in 2015 to USD 1.5 million in 2016.

In order to enhance its mother and child health and nutrition activities, WFP strengthened the health volunteer training programme, increasing the participation of stakeholders at the community and municipal level. WFP supported nutritional surveillance, focusing on children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women, following the 1,000 Days approach.

As part of the resilience building activities for vulnerable households in degraded environments, WFP collaborated with the National Forestry University to produce training materials on good practices for agroforestry and resilience. This training programme was promoted through the Climate Change Resilience Training Centre and through hands-on training implemented by counterparts, partners, local leaders and others.

The recommendations and findings of the mid-term evaluation and good practices identified were disseminated to donors, national authorities and private sector entities. WFP also prepared a resource mobilisation and communication strategy, which supported the fund-raising process from local private donors in 2016.

Following the recommendations of the Australia-funded review of the **Disaster and Emergency Preparedness and Response project**, WFP worked to strengthen its strategy on emergency preparedness and response by engaging with different technical partners involved in food security and nutrition analysis. Efforts were made to improve data collection with the aim to support decision-making processes of government counterparts. The main achievement was the implementation of the mobile-Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM) tool, which rolled out in December 2016. This exercise, coordinated by WFP, was led by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Permanent Contingency Commission, the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition and the Observatory for Food and Nutritional Security, in collaboration with FAO, non-governmental organisations and community leaders.

In response to the recommendations of the **evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation**, the country office reinforced the participatory approach for beneficiary targeting at municipal and community levels, by strengthened local organisational and technical capacity, as well as monitoring and social audit skills. Furthermore, WFP ensured the protection of cash transfer beneficiaries at the financial service provider, and advocated for women to be the main recipients of cash-based transfers.

In 2016, WFP Honduras has also been part of a corporate evaluation of the **“Partnership Strategy (CPS) (2014-2017)”**, which recognised the great stride in this area, but stressed the need to systematize work.

Based on the recommendations of a **Gender and Age Analysis** carried out by WFP Regional Bureau in June 2016, the country office increased the collection of gender-disaggregated data for each strategic area of its country programme. Moreover, WFP continued encouraging women's participation in the decision-making processes within all operations.

As regards to **lessons learned** from programme implementation, asset-creation activities marked significant success in 2016, strengthening the capacity of local governments and cooperating partners. WFP also supported government counterparts and cooperating partners to train about 1,500 smallholder farmers in agricultural practices. These training sessions contributed to improve the quality and nutritional value of products consumed, to boost household and local economies, providing them a stable market for their produce. The training programme also included the introduction of school gardens, creating new educational experiences, a decrease in drop-outs, increased attendance, diversified and improved local diets, and an improved communication between parents and teachers.

Capacity strengthening

Throughout the last few years, WFP's focus on capacity strengthening has become a key feature of the assistance provided to the Government and vulnerable populations in Honduras.

During 2016, WFP continued reinforcing the institutional capacity of various counterparts – including the Institute for Forest Conservation, ministries of Health and Education, local authorities, school communities and beneficiaries - in nutrition, resilience, food management, logistics and audit. These capacity-strengthening activities entailed training sessions, often organised with the support of the academia, such as the National School on Forestry (U-ESNACIFOR), National Autonomous University (UNAH), Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and the Observatory for Food and Nutritional Security (OBSAN). This collaboration was key to enhance the accountability and ownership of the process.

Four major achievements can be emphasized in terms of capacity strengthening:

1) WFP and the Government of Honduras strengthened **decentralised local procurement mechanisms to link local food producers to schools**. This activity supported rural livelihoods and enhanced the sustainability of local markets, contributing to an increased availability of diverse and nutritious foods (fresh vegetables and eggs). In the northern coastal indigenous and underprivileged communities of La Mosquitia, school meals often included fish, in accordance with native dietary habits. Moreover, WFP purchased rice from a local farmers association, Tawahka. This decentralised local purchase mechanism is being successfully implemented in six provinces of the country, with a view of scaling up the best and most cost-efficient models during 2017. The 2016 local procurement process of fresh foods was funded through the school meals trust fund financed by the Honduran Government and managed by WFP. It benefitted nearly 110,000 school children, with smallholder farmers' sales amounting to USD 1.7 million. Moreover, in 2016, WFP concluded an agreement with the Irish Kerry Group to join forces in a three-year strategic partnership that would deliver on a shared vision of food security and ensure sustainable supply chains of dairy products.

As part of WFP's work to strengthen school meals programmes, the on-line information system “Administration System for Education Centers (SACE)” was developed with the Ministry of Education. The objective was to improve the management and monitoring of the school meals programme, including targeting, accountability, efficiency, cost benefit relationship, commodity quantity and quality tracking, as well as timely reporting at subnational level. SACE also facilitated the measurement of outcomes for WFP. Another module on managing food deliveries will be added in 2017.

2) Regarding WFP's activities to build resilience under the country programme, emphasis was placed on **strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers in terms of entrepreneurial skills and resilient production practices**. The objective was to promote sustainable long-term economic growth by increasing and stabilising production throughout the year, strengthening soil and water conservation practices, watershed management and creating business opportunities and access to new markets. Special attention was placed on women, youth and marginalised groups living in poverty. Moreover, WFP strengthened the municipal and community cooperatives called “cajas rurales” through their participation in seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Through these capacity strengthening activities, WFP increased the participants' ownership over their own asset creation planning processes.

3) As part of its technical assistance to support policy development on nutrition, WFP Honduras strengthened the **nutritional surveillance and situational analysis of undernutrition** in targeted areas of the country. Special attention was placed on the need to address the specific nutritional needs of the vulnerable groups supported by the Honduran Government's Early Childhood Assistance strategy, “Parenting with Love”.

4) WFP Honduras continued to provide **technical and financial assistance** for the establishment and strengthening of the **Observatory for Food and Nutritional Security (OBSAN)**. In coordination with the National Autonomous University of Honduras, the objective is to support the OBSAN in its mandate to monitor the food and nutrition situation in the country and to provide recommendations to formulate targeted policies to tackle the main issues.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The country programme primary objective is to reduce food and nutrition insecurity in Honduras, with particular attention to the most vulnerable populations living in the Dry Corridor. WFP operations are aligned with national priorities for food security, nutrition, education, HIV care and treatment, and response to climate change, as well as with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 (reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).

Through the Honduras country programme, WFP aims to:

- i) Support the **government school meals programme** through complementary food rations to children in pre- and primary schools, with the objective to increase school enrollment; improve academic performance; and decrease dropout rates. This strategic area also aims at increasing the knowledge of children and families on nutrition, health and hygiene (WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4).
- ii) Support the **government mother-and-child health and nutrition programme** to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant or lactating women. This strategic area also supports adherence to anti-retroviral treatment (WFP Strategic Objective 4).
- iii) Contribute to **resilience building** through the provision of food assistance for assets to vulnerable households in degraded environments exposed to climate hazards (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Institutional capacity strengthening is at core of WFP Honduras country programme. The objective is to improve the skills and knowledge of national and local government counterparts, staff of health centres, volunteers and school employees. Particular attention is devoted to strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Education and its representations at the local level, with the view of gradually handing over full responsibility for the School Meals Programme. Technical assistance is provided to enhance integrated monitoring and reports from local to central level.

WFP also supports South-South cooperation activities to promote the cultivation of bio-fortified maize and beans in the Honduran Dry Corridor, with the aim to increase local production and consumption of nutritious foods.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,214,567
Direct Support Costs	3,944,998
Food and Related Costs	34,601,537
Indirect Support Costs	3,016,310
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	3,329,042
Total	46,106,453

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Activity: Support to the government school meals programme (component 1)

In 2016, the **school meals programme** of the WFP country programme assisted over 113,000 pre- and primary schoolchildren. The basic ration consisted of rice, maize, beans and vegetable oil. WFP complemented the assistance provided under the school meals trust fund to ensure a comprehensive nation-wide coverage. The

commodities provided by WFP were mostly purchased from local suppliers, either smallholder farmers or small farmers' associations. WFP also received in-kind donations. When selecting farmers for the purchase of food commodities, WFP provided technical assistance on tender procedures and post-harvest food handling, and monitored the food safety and quality.

The **WFP Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** model - aimed at promoting local small farmers as food suppliers to schools - was also implemented under this activity. In particular, WFP's support to single mothers in the production of eggs for schools fostered women entrepreneurship in poultry farming and enhanced children's consumption of protein-rich foods. Moreover, WFP supported local fishermen, especially from ethnic minorities on the northern coast for the supply of fish. Over 2,800 children benefited from the provision of local fresh food. In view of consolidating the national school feeding programme, activities under the trust fund were prioritized.

Capacity strengthening was key in supporting the school meals programme. WFP facilitated training sessions to smallholder farmers' associations and cooperatives, parents' committees and teachers. In particular, parents committees in schools received training on nutrition, food storage and meal preparation. Training sessions on school gardens were also organised to raise children's, teachers' and parents' awareness on the importance of a diversified and healthy diet, as well as a source of produce. Complementary assistance was provided to improve the school infrastructure, including kitchen facilities, fuel efficient stoves as well as drinking water and sanitation facilities. Moreover, to maximise the nutritional impact of the school meals programme, WFP distributed deworming tablets to all children twice a year in collaboration with the ministries of Health and Social Development. Parents also supported WFP and the government fundraising activities for improving school infrastructure. As a result, fuel-efficient stoves were installed in over 400 schools of the Honduran Dry Corridor.

Recommendations from the 2015 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) – a methodology aimed at assessing capacity in school meals management - were also addressed during 2016. Community participation and ownership were strengthened through the involvement of local strategic partners such as municipalities and communities ("mancomunidades"), as well as producers' associations. These new partnerships were formalised under Field Level Agreements. WFP also provided technical assistance to strengthen capacities of strategic partners in procurement, transparency and accountability, among other areas. As a major achievement in the policy support area, the school feeding law was approved by the National Congress in September 2016.

Activity: Support to the Government mother-and-child programme to improve nutrition for children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women (component 2)

The programme provided blanket supplementary feeding for children under two and household food rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. The food assistance activities were complemented by micronutrient supplements (iron and vitamin A) provided by the Ministry of Health. WFP Mother and Children Health and Nutrition activities were aligned with the Ministry of Health's protocols and relied on its network of health centres.

Food assistance was also provided to HIV patients, in order to improve adherence to antiretroviral treatment. This activity was carried out in coordination with the Honduran Government, through the services of comprehensive care, the national health system and the Association of People with HIV, self-support groups, non-governmental organisations and civil society.

WFP also provided technical assistance to the Government in the framework of its national strategy "Raising with Love" (Criando con Amor), strongly supported by the First Lady, aimed at promoting policies for early childhood nutrition. In particular, WFP played a key role in defining the main nutrition and food security parameters for childcare in health centres.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

Activity: Resilience building on agro-forestry and watershed management for adaptation to climate-related shocks (component 3)

Resilience-building activities were aimed at supporting highly food insecure vulnerable populations located in the Honduran Dry Corridor. As their lands are characterized by very low fertility rates and soil quality, food production is limited. Households are often engaged in agricultural day labor, but have scarce productive assets, and limited access to credit and technical assistance.

Under the country programme, the use of **WFP's three-pronged approach** [1] improved the planning, targeting and identification of activities using participatory methodologies. This process brought people, governments and partners together to conduct consultations and analyses to identify context-specific actions. At the sub-national

level, WFP started seasonal livelihood programming in coordination with local governments, partners and communities. This exercise – which was finalised in the departments of Choluteca and is ongoing in El Paraiso and La Paz - allowed to identify complementary and multi-sectorial programmes and improved geographical targeting, providing a framework to align ongoing efforts at national and sub-national levels. WFP carried out community-based participatory planning for the preparation of multi-sectorial action plans tailored to local requirements. This process improved programme prioritisation, population targeting and ownership by communities. The integrated context analysis – to be conducted at the national level – will be updated in 2017.

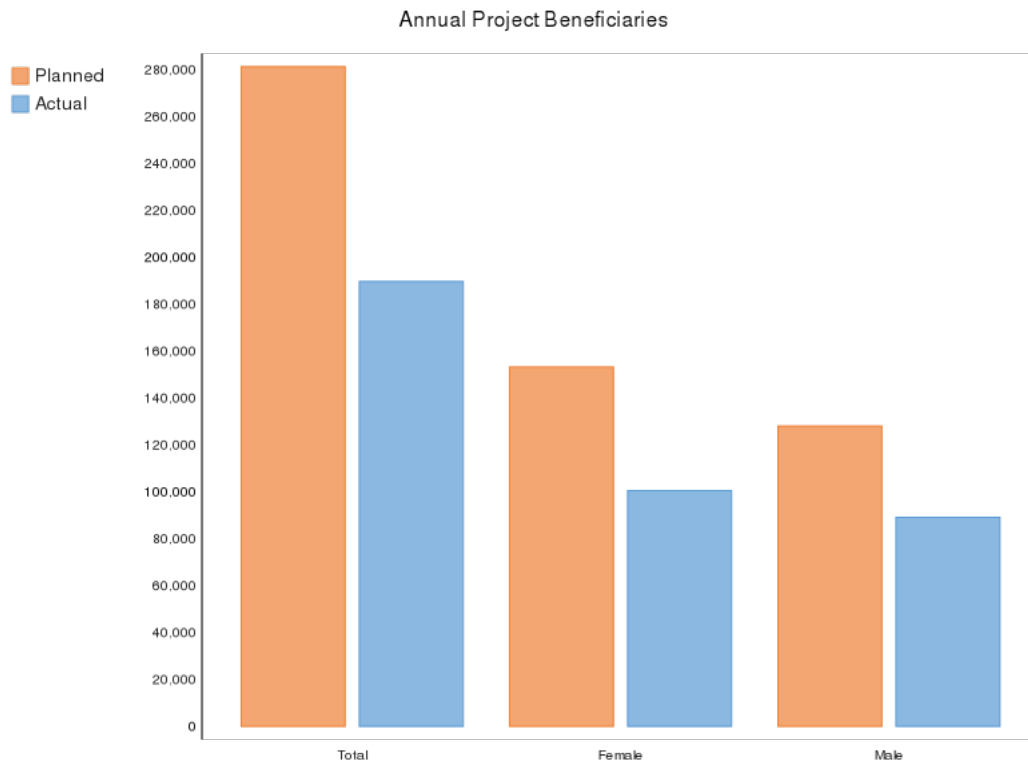
A set of **agro-forestry development activities** were implemented through food assistance for assets. Beneficiaries received either cash-based or in-kind transfers, depending on local context and available resources. While cash was transferred through local financial service providers, in-kind assistance was distributed with the support of the Institute of Forest Conservation, in collaboration with local governments and non-governmental organisations.

In 2016, four rounds of cash transfers took place in February, May, August and October. The value transferred per person and per day amounted to USD 0.55. Cash transfers were the most adequate assistance modality in view of their potential multiple benefits, such as a wider access to varied food, including protein sources and vegetables, and stimulation of local markets.

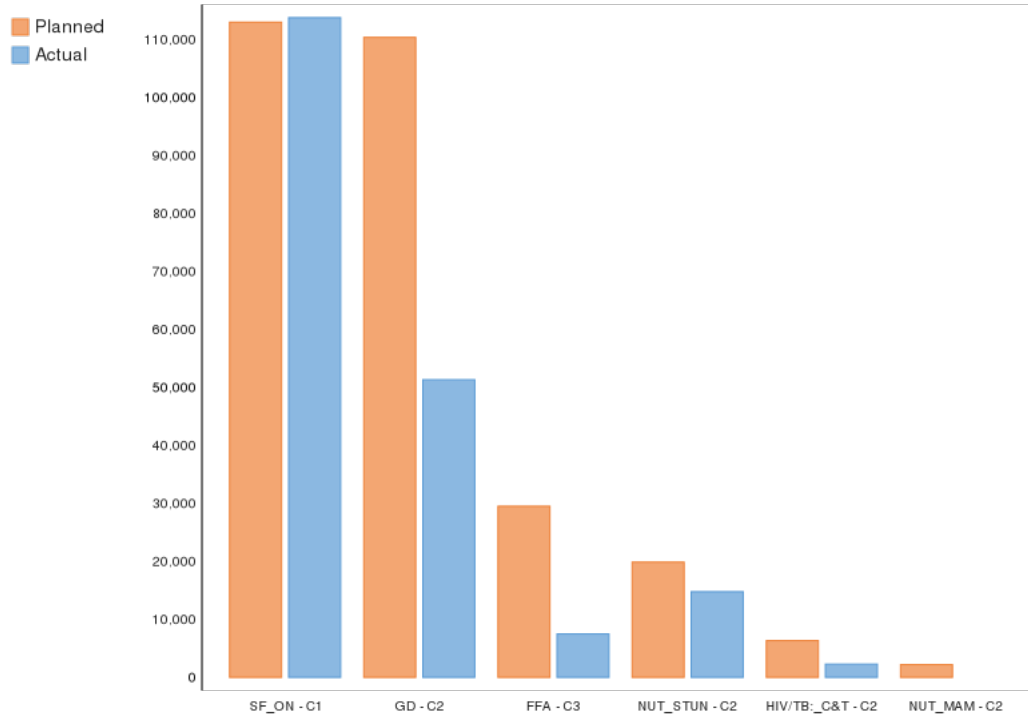
Beneficiaries also received training sessions in food handling and dietary practices which helped improving their nutritional status.

WFP also aimed at strengthening the first Central American Centre for Climate Change Resilience (CRECC), located in the department of Choluteca. Its main objective is to enhance institutional capacity and strengthen community organizations’ strategic management in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

[1] WFP’s three-pronged approach consists in an innovative programming methodology that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness. It comprises three main processes to be carried out at the national, sub-national and local level: i) the Integrated Context Analysis at the national level; ii) the Seasonal livelihood programming at the sub-national level; and iii) the Community-based Participatory Planning at the local level.

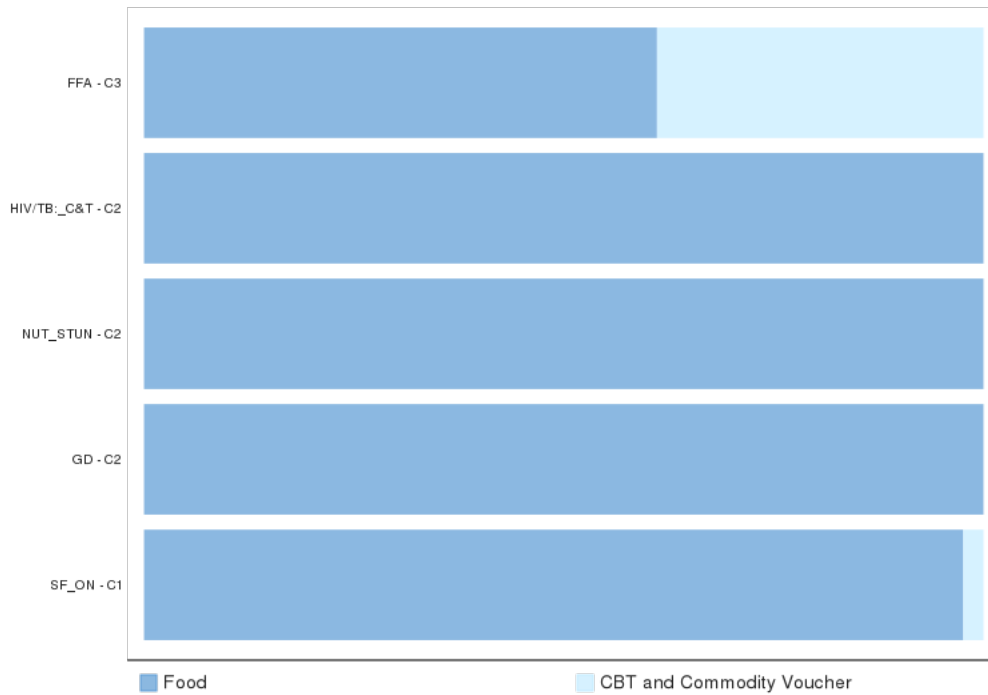


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f			
Beans	115	35	30.1%
Corn Soya Blend	288	37	12.9%
Maize	576	56	9.7%
Rice	576	87	15.1%
Vegetable Oil	58	8	13.4%
Subtotal	1,613	222	13.8%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups			
Beans	830	501	60.4%
Corn Soya Blend	1,853	1,056	57.0%
Maize	2,016	1,233	61.1%
Rice	552	306	55.4%
Sugar	24	39	164.5%
Vegetable Oil	144	81	56.1%
Subtotal	5,417	3,215	59.4%
School Feeding			
Beans	571	534	93.5%
Dried Fruits	331	330	99.7%
Maize Meal	1,205	1,208	100.3%
Rice	678	677	99.8%
Vegetable Oil	226	226	100.1%
Subtotal	3,010	2,975	98.8%
Total	10,041	6,412	63.9%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f			
Cash	-	390,042	-

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	852,005	-	-
School Feeding			
Cash	254,852	20,477	8.0%
Total	1,106,858	410,519	37.1%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP continued to foster partnerships with a variety of organisations at various levels to improve effectiveness and avoid duplication of efforts.

The great majority of the country programme activities are coordinated and implemented jointly with the Government. Government counterparts include the ministries of Education, Social Inclusion and Development for the school feeding programme; the Ministry of Health for the mother-and-child health and nutrition programme; and the National Forestry Conservation Institute for the agroforestry and resilience-building to climate change programme. Each ministry contributed to cover the logistic costs of food assistance and monitoring, the distribution and storage of food and non-food items, and provided support with human and complementary resources.

Partnerships at the municipal level also greatly supported programme coordination, accompanying the food and cash distributions. At the community level, WFP activities were embedded into community development plans and complemented activities promoted by non-governmental organisations, which provided inputs and technical assistance.

Through a **multi-partners agreement** among the Municipality of Tegucigalpa, the municipality of Milan, the NGO/ACCRA, and WFP, an innovative collaboration was established to enhance urban food security and nutrition policies, promoting links to local production in the peripheral area of Tegucigalpa.

WFP also partnered with the **academia** and **other United Nations agencies** to promote community awareness. In particular, formal agreements of collaboration were signed with UNICEF, the Paediatrician Association, and national universities to support the nutrition intervention, as well as with the Observatory for Food and Nutrition security. The Government's Technical Unit for Food and Nutrition Security and WFP closely coordinated the preparation and follow-up of food security assessments in the country. These findings informed the targeting of the beneficiaries, especially for the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, implemented by WFP in four Central American countries, including Honduras. WFP also continued strengthening partnerships with the **private sector**, whose support was key in advancing with the school feeding and nutrition-related activities.

WFP operations in Honduras were also strongly supported by **local non-governmental organisations** knowledgeable about the local context and with extensive experience in technical and operational management, particularly in asset creation. WFP also partnered with **grass-roots community organisations**, mainly smallholder farmers' organisations and indigenous associations with limited operative capacities, supporting their efforts in securing government and international support for their development agenda. All these organisations played an important role in ensuring transparency and a high quality of programme implementation.

Performance Monitoring

During 2016, WFP Honduras invested significant human and financial resources in strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacity of its staff in one central and five field offices. In particular, a pool of staff were trained on the latest systems and procedures to reach operational alignment with corporate frameworks and strategies, including the global outcomes measurement strategy and Minimum Monitoring Requirements.

In 2016, WFP rolled out COMET, an automated, corporate platform to manage programme performance to capture all output information directly from the field. The system allowed WFP to enter and manage data in one system from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual assistance days and distribution sites. This tool allowed for a regular assessment of project performance and timely decision-making. The country office embraced best practices, addressed identified gaps, following the corporate shift to a strengthened monitoring of outcomes, partnerships and capacity building.

In strong coordination with government entities, UN agencies and implementing partners, WFP Honduras designed and implemented a monitoring and evaluation plan to collect, analyse and report outcome and process monitoring

information. Data collected end of 2015 served as project baseline to measure progress in outcomes compared the follow-up survey conducted in November 2016. All data on outcomes was gathered from representative samples of households complemented with qualitative information from focus group discussions.

A variety of data collection methods allowed WFP to gather information on the use of food assistance, assets created, beneficiaries' satisfaction, gender and protection issues. The support of non-government organisations, municipal and local authority enhanced assessments, joint programme implementation and monitoring. A dedicated phone line was set up to gather beneficiary feedback. In discussion with the Government, the NCI will be reassessed mid-2017.

WFP provided technical assistance and capacity building on project management information systems to the National Food Security Technical Unit (UTSAN), the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the National Institute for Conservation and Forest Development, Protected Areas, and Wildlife (ICF).

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Activity: Support to the government school meals programme (component 1)

In 2016, WFP supported the Government in strengthening its school meals programme. Latest government indicators on education (2016) reported increased school enrolment, attendance and retention rates. WFP's contribution to the national school meals programme complemented the government programme and was key in ensuring the regular provision of meals in the drought-affected areas of the Dry Corridor. While the automated beneficiary registration system which will allow WFP to identify beneficiary overlaps is still in progress, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) did not identify duplication.

About half of the commodities distributed under the country programme – including fresh products for the school meals programme – were procured locally. Of these products, about 33 percent of maize and beans were purchased from smallholder farmers. The effectiveness of school meals improved, thanks to the greater variety of food added, as well as a set of complementary actions such as the installation of fuel efficient stoves, schools gardens, improved kitchens, drinking water and sanitary facilities at school level. This was complemented by a universal deworming campaign and nutritional education by partners.

In 2016, WFP implementation strategy emphasized the home-grown school feeding (HGSGF) model under the leadership of the central Government and the mancomundiades. Less resource-demanding and more effective activities were prioritized and, as a result, fuel-efficient stoves, drinking water and the universal deworming campaign exceeded planned targets, while achievements related to improved kitchens and sanitary facilities were lower. In order to improve school gardens and sanitary facilities, WFP will seek collaboration with local authorities, NGOs, and civil society for funds, technical assistance and supplies.

The number of pre-school and primary school pupils under the programme changed. More pre-school children were assisted due to the Education Reform Sector Policy and the "Education for All" national strategy. Some of the primary school children previously included in WFP's country programme were now covered by the larger national school meals programme.

WFP local purchases contributed to enhanced market access and an increase in income for smallholder farmers. Due to limited funds, insufficient number and organizational capacity of smallholder farmers associations that could deliver fresh foods to the programme, only 30 percent of the planned beneficiaries received the complementary fresh food ration of vegetables and eggs. In agreement with the Government, schoolchildren in the Dry Corridor were prioritized.

Activity: Support to the government mother-and-child programme to improve nutrition for children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women (component 2)

In the framework of the mother-and-child health and nutrition programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in assisting about 15,000 children under 5 years old and pregnant and lactating women. With this nutritional support - based on the 1,000 Days window of opportunity – WFP reached only 75 percent of planned beneficiaries, due to funding constraints. At the same time, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of health personnel and government staff through workshops on nutritional surveillance standards. When introducing Super Cereal Plus into the assistance package, WFP Honduras trained health centres personnel on the appropriate handling and storage of this delicate commodity. WFP also donated scales and stadiometers to local health centres and trained the health personnel on their use. Non-governmental organisations provided technical support and co-facilitated these

workshops, organised jointly with the National Autonomous University of Honduras. As a result, the number of people trained greatly exceeded the planned figures.

WFP, in collaboration with partner non-governmental organisations, fostered mothers' awareness on the need to improve the nutrition of their children. WFP observed that the large majority of mothers was applying the good practices shared in training sessions on nutrition and hygiene, as well as in micronutrient supplementation and vaccination campaigns. The combination of these awareness raising activities with the distribution of fortified food contributed to the reduction in the prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2. WFP also registered an increase in the proportion of children who consumed a minimum acceptable diet.

WFP promoted the integration of food and nutrition within the HIV response, in coordination with the Health sector and the Association of People Living with HIV. This contributed to improved access, assistance, and treatment adherence of HIV patients.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

Activity: Resilience building through agro-forestry and watershed management for adaptation to climate-related shocks (component 3)

Under the resilience-building activities, WFP promoted food assistance for assets supporting more than 4,700 beneficiaries with cash-based transfers. This assistance modality was appreciated by the targeted communities, enabling them to buy a greater variety of food close to their living area. Activities also included awareness-raising and training sessions that promoted the adoption of good food handling and dietary habits. An agricultural package was provided to the smallholder farmers trained by WFP, to support them in putting into practice the knowledge and skills acquired. The package included an agricultural productive calendar, tailored to the local climate and soil conditions and designed using a participatory approach. These activities proved to be highly effective in contributing to community resilience to climate change and reducing people's vulnerability to food insecurity. However, due to resource shortfalls, less beneficiaries were assisted and in consequence fewer assets were built than had been foreseen.

Evidence on food security outcomes was obtained by measuring household food consumption (food consumption score-FCS), the nutritional variety in diets (dietary diversity score-DDS), and the extent to which families resorted to coping strategies to obtain access to foods and other basic needs (Coping Strategy Index-CSI). By the end of the assistance, the population with borderline food consumption decreased (especially for female-headed households), while their dietary diversity had increased. Beneficiaries participated in asset creation activities that contributed to better access to water for agricultural and human use, including protection of water sources, soil and water conservation and reforestation involving plant nurseries, plantations of fruit trees and household orchards.

WFP promoted the introduction of drought-tolerant bio-fortified grains (maize and beans) with greater micronutrient concentration. More than 100 beneficiaries adopted new techniques of soil conservation, poultry production and reduced deforestation. These new techniques contributed to reducing the vulnerability to climate change and increased resilience and production, with an overall improvement in families' food consumption and dietary diversity.

WFP's joint efforts with the Government and donors contributed to the setting up and strengthening of the first Central American Centre for Climate Change Resilience (CRECC) in the department of Choluteca. The centre will enhance institutional capacities of WFP partners (including government counterparts and communities) in climate change adaptation, by managing resilience-oriented knowledge, documenting lessons learned and organising workshops on good practices for resilience building.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Honduras, food access and control is generally attributed to women, who are traditionally assigned to a reproductive and caregiver role. Women usually take care of purchasing food, household utensils, as well as clothes and shoes for children. Therefore, WFP invests primarily in women as direct beneficiaries of cash-based transfers and food assistance. Gender related expenditures in 2016 amounted to USD 5 million.

During 2016, WFP promoted **gender balance** among its country programme beneficiaries. For example, in its resilience-building activities, WFP fostered the equal participation of men and women in the preparation of the seasonal livelihoods programming calendars. Women's active engagement allowed for the prioritisation of activities that were crucial for the whole family, while highlighting the importance of women's equal participation in productive activities.

The participation of women was promoted in **livelihoods and resilience-oriented community-based activities**, such as sowing; fertilization of land; basic grain harvesting, animal husbandry; maintenance of crops and family gardens, water reservoirs etc. The inclusion of a gender perspective from the design stage on helped reducing the seasonal hardship on women, for example in water collection.

Over 2,200 community committees – responsible for managing food and cash distributions – received **training sessions in food management and cash distributions**. WFP ensured that 60 percent of the leadership positions in these committees were occupied by women. Moreover, WFP placed particular attention on the inclusion of men in gender and protection activities carried out by technical staff and counterparts, to foster sustainable changes.

While these actions are transforming gender roles at the community level, promoting women's empowerment, the sustainability of these interventions should be guaranteed beyond WFP-supported projects. For this purpose, a stronger emphasis will be placed on the coordination and search for synergies with other organisations that are aligned with WFP's Gender Policy, as well as on raising awareness among women and men about gender roles and their implications at community and household level food security.

In June 2016, WFP Honduras supported a **gender and age analysis** led by an external consultant. According to the findings, landless single mothers with many children represent the most vulnerable groups to food insecurity among WFP's beneficiaries. These women are responsible both for care and productive work, while not having enough resources to count on. Many of these women a part of formal or informal social safety nets. Adolescent girls with children were considered the other most vulnerable group. Although married women have more access to productive resources, they have limited control over them, coupled with low capacity to take decisions on food and other resources. This is caused by the traditional role imposed by their husbands, involving the need to stay at home and look after children and elderly people.

Following up on these recommendations, WFP and its partners continued to focus on the promotion of positive changes to contribute to gender equality and empowerment at the household and community level.

- **Women participation, active engagement and leadership at the community level:** participation in beneficiary and assets selection, prioritisation and creation, which directly affect the way women perceive themselves and their capacity to influence decisions that will eventually improve the situation of their communities.
- **Increase of women's incomes** by prioritising women as cash transfer entitlement holders and participants in productive assets creation, in order to strengthen their ownership of resources
- **Supporting women leadership in decision-making** at the household level, for example on the use of cash entitlements.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2016, no security incident was reported involving the populations assisted by WFP Honduras.

As reflected in post-distribution monitoring reports and regular monitoring exercises, most beneficiaries felt safe and trusted the security measures in place at the distribution sites and in areas where asset creation activities took place. This was the result of an adequate organisation at community level and security arrangements with local authorities. Distribution sites and asset creation project sites were carefully selected by community committees and cooperating partners, in order to ensure the safety of beneficiaries. Other aspects taken into consideration were: i) the special treatment of pregnant/lactating women and the elderly, and ii) measures to shorten distances to assets, distribution sites and the reduction of waiting times.

In order to improve communication with beneficiaries on the mother-and-child health and nutrition programme, WFP organised information sessions in health centres, disseminating brochures and posters. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms were put in place to enable beneficiaries to submit questions, comments and concerns in relation to their cash or food entitlements and activities implemented. Beneficiaries were also constantly informed by WFP staff, partners, local committees on the overall project implementation including their cash or food entitlements, cash distribution calendar and logistics arrangements. Various communication tools were developed for that purpose, including a dedicated phone line, flyers, radio messaging, posters, etc.

Cash transfers were also carried out through phones, allowing beneficiaries to cash out their entitlement as close as possible to their communities, thus minimizing the risk of incurring in any security issue. The e-money modality also represented a more discrete way to reach beneficiaries, thus protecting their privacy.

Under the school meals programme, WFP joined efforts with the Government and strategic partners to strengthen protection and accountability to the affected populations. Supervision and government auditing field visits are carried out, while a specific process is in place to ensure compliance with accountability standards.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

©WFP/Juan Montes: Children benefitting from a complementary ration of fresh eggs and vegetables under the school meals programme in La Paz department, Intibuca.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	128,089	153,240	281,329	89,157	100,542	189,699	69.6%	65.6%	67.4%
Total Beneficiaries (School Feeding)	55,370	57,630	113,000	55,758	58,034	113,792	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups)	59,727	79,075	138,802	30,099	38,308	68,407	50.4%	48.4%	49.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f)	12,992	16,535	29,527	3,300	4,200	7,500	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%
School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	12,348	12,852	25,200	12,435	12,942	25,377	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Children (5-18 years)	43,022	44,778	87,800	43,323	45,092	88,415	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	55,370	57,630	113,000	55,758	58,034	113,792	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	20,040	21,549	41,589	6,841	7,525	14,366	34.1%	34.9%	34.5%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (5-18 years)	21,011	22,178	43,189	12,313	12,997	25,310	58.6%	58.6%	58.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	18,676	35,348	54,024	10,945	17,786	28,731	58.6%	50.3%	53.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	59,726	79,076	138,802	30,099	38,308	68,407	50.4%	48.4%	49.3%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,953	3,248	6,201	750	825	1,575	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%
Children (5-18 years)	5,315	5,610	10,925	1,350	1,425	2,775	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	4,724	7,677	12,401	1,200	1,950	3,150	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	12,992	16,535	29,527	3,300	4,200	7,500	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	113,000	9,878	113,000	113,792	2,854	113,792	100.7%	28.9%	100.7%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
General Distribution (GD)	110,385	-	110,385	51,340	-	51,340	46.5%	-	46.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,193	-	2,193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	19,884	-	19,884	14,782	-	14,782	74.3%	-	74.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	6,340	-	6,340	2,285	-	2,285	36.0%	-	36.0%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	19,200	10,327	29,527	7,500	4,775	7,500	39.1%	46.2%	25.4%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	113,000	9,878	113,000	113,792	2,854	113,792	100.7%	28.9%	100.7%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
General Distribution (GD)	22,077	-	22,077	10,269	-	10,269	46.5%	-	46.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,193	-	2,193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	19,884	-	19,884	14,782	-	14,782	74.3%	-	74.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	6,340	-	6,340	457	-	457	7.2%	-	7.2%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	3,840	2,065	5,905	1,500	955	1,500	39.1%	46.2%	25.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	12,348	12,852	25,200	12,435	12,942	25,377	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	43,022	44,778	87,800	43,323	45,092	88,415	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Total participants	55,370	57,630	113,000	55,758	58,034	113,792	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Total beneficiaries	55,370	57,630	113,000	55,758	58,034	113,792	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	9,714	12,363	22,077	4,621	5,648	10,269	47.6%	45.7%	46.5%
Total participants	9,714	12,363	22,077	4,621	5,648	10,269	47.6%	45.7%	46.5%
Total beneficiaries	48,570	61,815	110,385	22,589	28,751	51,340	46.5%	46.5%	46.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,789	3,551	6,340	206	251	457	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%
Total participants	2,789	3,551	6,340	206	251	457	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	2,789	3,551	6,340	1,006	1,279	2,285	36.1%	36.0%	36.0%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,893	3,012	5,905	735	765	1,500	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%
Total participants	2,893	3,012	5,905	735	765	1,500	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%
Total beneficiaries	12,992	16,535	29,527	3,300	4,200	7,500	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	1,075	1,118	2,193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,075	1,118	2,193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	7,293	7,590	14,883	5,032	5,237	10,269	69.0%	69.0%	69.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,001	5,001	-	4,513	4,513	-	90.2%	90.2%
Total beneficiaries	7,293	12,591	19,884	5,032	9,750	14,782	69.0%	77.4%	74.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
School Feeding				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Food Procurement Tracking System (FPTS) and the WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS), Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP system, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=80.00	50.00	50.00	88.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Procurement, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>10.00	12.00	12.00	15.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Statistics, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education, Educational, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>85.00	98.66	99.20	99.20
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	=85.00	83.00	99.20	99.20
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	=85.00	98.70	99.20	99.20
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education, Programme Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	1.00	1.40	1.40
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education, Programme Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	1.10	1.30	1.30
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	1.10	1.20	1.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education, Programme Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education, Programme Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>6.00	1.20	1.40	1.40
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Education Statistics, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=1.00	1.02	1.04	1.04
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Education Statistics, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Sample survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=1.00	1.02	1.06	1.06
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, SABER Matrix, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, SABER Matrix	>15.00	2.20	-	-
Project-specific				
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Education Statistics System, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data	=85.00	34.00	96.24	96.24
Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education, Official Education Statistics System, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data	>85.00	34.00	94.72	94.72
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Statistics System, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=97.00	89.30	90.20	90.20
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (girls) in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Statistics System, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data	=54.90	44.50	70.20	70.20
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Statistics System, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data	=97.00	89.30	90.30	90.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (boys) in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Ministry of education Statistcis System, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Mlnistry of Education Official Data	=54.90	44.50	70.20	70.20
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring	>66.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Mlnistry of Health local surveillance system, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Mlnistry of Health local surveillance system	>70.00	100.00	30.00	40.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>70.00	41.00	60.00	72.00
Project-specific				
Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2016.12, Programme monitoring, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Mlnistry of Health Official Statistcs System, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=41.00	43.40	38.40	34.00
Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Mlnistry of Health, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Mlnistry of Health Official Statistics system, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Mlnistry of Health Official Statistics system	>75.00	89.30	92.70	93.00
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.11, focus group, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>80.00	60.00	60.00	70.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Survey, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<2.20	11.00	1.40	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Survey, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<2.24	11.20	0.00	2.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Survey, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<3.36	16.80	5.80	2.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Survey, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<3.32	13.30	0.00	1.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.90	5.00	5.80	6.30
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.90	4.80	5.80	6.10
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=80.00	0.00	50.00	59.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=80.00	0.00	59.00	65.00
Project-specific				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
<i>ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Survey, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=10.00	7.00	6.00	11.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School Feeding				
SO3: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	90	90	100.0%
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	90	90	100.0%
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	individual	90	50	55.6%
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	90	90	100.0%
Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	8	6	75.0%
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	90	90	100.0%
Number of farmers that contribute to stocks sold to WFP	individual	90	90	100.0%
Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	90	90	100.0%
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	90	90	100.0%
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	farmer	90	90	100.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	90	90	100.0%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Average number of school feeding days per year in model schools	instance	200	200	100.0%
Number of Mebendazole tablets (500mg) distributed	item	113,000	111,537	98.7%
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	2,037	2,397	117.7%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	305	187	61.3%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	2,037	111	5.4%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	1,222	1,253	102.5%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	916	1,061	115.8%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	1,537	1,244	80.9%
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	51,914	56,938	109.7%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	113,000	111,537	98.7%
Number of deworming IEC materials distributed	item	2,037	1,198	58.8%
Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	101	41	40.6%
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	61	176	288.5%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	55,505	54,599	98.4%
Number of new schools constructed	school	101	41	40.6%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	866	1,046	120.8%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,171	1,351	115.4%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,037	2,397	117.7%
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	658	287	43.6%
Number of schools with revitalised school gardens	school	305	187	61.3%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	item	61	176	288.5%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	individual	10,269	10,269	100.0%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	515	624	121.2%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	100	100	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received deworming tablets	individual	4,513	4,513	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	515	1,070	207.8%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	6	6	100.0%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	818	505	61.7%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	149	104	69.8%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	76	35	46.1%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	25	42	168.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	587	193	32.9%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	527	196	37.2%
Hectares of drip irrigated	Ha	60	18	30.0%
Hectares of small-scale irrigation system developed	Ha	60	21	35.0%
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	300	102	34.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	74	25	33.8%
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	3	1	33.3%
Number of feeding days	instance	150	150	100.0%
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	46	10	21.7%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	120	42	35.0%
Number of roof catchments constructed and installed with 10,000 ltrs plastic tank	unit	250	110	44.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	280	56	20.0%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	8	6	75.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	36	12	33.3%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	24	49	204.2%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	232,800	99,613	42.8%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	120	126	105.0%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	186,240	64,778	34.8%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	30,264	17,660	58.4%
Tonnes of compost manure produced	Mt	2,598	1,249	48.1%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>40.00	43.00	48.00	65.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	42.00	34.00	30.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>10.00	15.00	18.00	5.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	47.00	53.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	36.00	63.00	95.00
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	34.00	42.90	22.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<30.00	21.00	39.10	75.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<20.00	45.00	18.00	3.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	54.00	46.00	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	65.00	79.00	81.00
School Feeding				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	4.00	4.00	12.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>45.00	93.00	92.00	80.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>30.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01</i>	>50.00	75.00	82.00	85.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	66.00	86.00	80.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	58.80	74.00	96.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	91.90	98.60	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	43.80	78.00	94.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	91.70	99.10	94.00
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	67.00	75.00	80.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	99.40	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	53.00	70.00	85.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	99.40	99.50	100.00
School Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	98.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	97.20	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>30,000.00	120,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=7.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	100.00
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>500,000.00	600,000.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>6.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
School Feeding		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	500,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	15.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00286-02	Beans	-	8
Canada	CAN-C-00366-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	171
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Beans	-	17
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Corn Soya Blend	-	153
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Maize	-	449
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Maize Meal	-	172
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Rice	-	268
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Vegetable Oil	-	74
Canada	CAN-C-00366-07	Beans	-	51
Canada	CAN-C-00366-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,074
Canada	CAN-C-00366-07	Maize Meal	-	631
Canada	CAN-C-00366-07	Rice	-	100
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	45
Private Donors	WPD-C-02420-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-02830-01	Beans	-	42
Private Donors	WPD-C-02830-01	Maize Meal	-	40
Private Donors	WPD-C-03264-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	220

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03405-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	20
Private Donors	WPD-C-03418-01	Beans	-	11
Private Donors	WPD-C-03512-01	Beans	-	65
Private Donors	WPD-C-03512-01	Maize Meal	-	149
Private Donors	WPD-C-03576-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	246
Private Donors	WPD-C-03669-01	Beans	-	40
Private Donors	WPD-C-03669-01	Rice	-	64
Private Donors	WPD-C-03719-01	Vegetable Oil	100	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-13	Dried Fruits	331	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-17	Dried Fruits	300	-
		Total	731	4,112