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Contact Info

Judith Thimke

judith.thimke@wfp.org

Country Director

Judith Thimke

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Honduras 200240

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Honduras, Republic of (HN)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

During this reporting period, WFP Honduras has continued to implement the Country Programme (CP 200240), which includes the School Feeding (CP1), Nutritional Assistance for Vulnerable Groups (CP2), and Resilience to Climate Change (CP3).

School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme (SFP) is being implemented through the country programme and a trust fund with the Government of Honduras. WFP supported the nationally-owned school meals programme reaching more than 1.2 million schoolchildren in over 18,500 pre- and primary schools nationwide. More than 12,000 mt of food (comprising of fortified wheat and maize 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 by strengthening local economic growth through fostering a community development platform. Funded by Government, the basic food ration basket has been complemented with locally-produced fresh food, vegetables, eggs, fruit, fish and dairy products amounting in value to nearly USD 3.4 million, significantly improving the nutritional value of school meals.

WFP also fostered good nutritional practices among teachers and parents. The HGSF, funded by the government trust fund, has reached some 400,000 children in more than 3,300 pre- and primary schools in the provinces of Choluteca, La Paz, Lempira, Copan, Ocotepeque, Cortes, Atlántida, Yoro, Gracias a Dios and Santa Barbara. In 2017, over 10,300 mt of fresh vegetables and 2 million eggs were purchased from smallholders. WFP supported the participation of female heads of households and single mothers in poultry and vegetable production. School-feeding

committee members are selected by the school parents' association. The composition is mixed with generally more women than men. These committees are trained to manage the program. In addition, some lead mothers are trained on hygiene, nutrition and food preparation. Those lead mothers then replicate their training to all the mothers involved in the meals preparation. Major achievements in capacity strengthening relate to the 14 field level agreements signed with municipalities and grass-root smallholder farmers associations to implement decentralized local procurement mechanisms that link local food producers to schools and the development of the of an on-line information system "Administration System for Education Centres (SACE)" (see Section on Capacity Strengthening).

Nutritional Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

WFP provided supplementary feeding to over 20,000 people under CP2, including pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 2. Food rations distributed by WFP comprised specialized nutritious foods adapted to beneficiaries' dietary needs (Super Cereal for PLWs and Super Cereal Plus for children under 2). Furthermore, 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 organizations. Also, WFP facilitated training sessions on nutrition and hygiene for health centre staff as well as community health volunteer networks, engaging with pregnant and lactating women at community level and supporting the nutritional surveillance at community health centers. WFP assisted the Government in developing plans on how use its budget to extend the coverage of the nutrition programme during the CSP period.

In addition, WFP has supported, in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, the First Lady-led initiative "Parenting with Love" ("Criando con Amor"), a government strategy to promote children's rights during early childhood, including food security and nutrition. The strategy includes components on the co-responsibility of parents to achieve gender equality and the role of parents to ensure children's good health and nutrition. Both women and men attend community level sessions for awareness raising and capacity strengthening, while nutritional surveillance benefits the entire community.

Resilience to Climate Change

WFP provided food assistance to the most vulnerable households in disaster-prone areas in the southern part of the country, as part of WFP's regional intervention in the Dry Corridor to build a community-based resilience model to climate shocks. WFP also provides technical assistance to communities and municipal structures to increase their capacity to cope with climate-related disasters. Around 2,500 households received cash transfers and training in good practices to enhance their resilience to shocks (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. This programme has strengthened smallholder farmers' entrepreneurial skills and resilient production practices. Moreover, through South-South cooperation with Chile and in close coordination with the Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology (DICTA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, the bio-fortified seeds the program introduced led to an increase in productivity of maize and beans, and improved the nutritional status of vulnerable smallholder farmer families.

In 2017, the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation assisted the most food insecure and drought-affected people in the targeted municipalities. Based on field assessments and beneficiaries' preferences, WFP contracted different financial service providers, including commercial banks, micro-finance institutions (MFI) and a mobile phone company to distribute cash transfers to beneficiaries. MFI allowed WFP to serve even the most remote areas, and mobile money transfers redeemable at small local shops stimulated the local economy. Also, women were entitled to receive the cash transfer, promoting their empowerment at household level in terms of decision making regarding the use of transfers.

Country Context and Response of the Government

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 2016 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 4,746 (World Bank, 2016). With a Gini coefficient of 50.1 (World Bank, 2015), 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 the age of 5 is 23 percent. However, there are great differences within the nation in stunting rates, reaching up to 48 percent in the most food insecure provinces, such as Intibucá and Lempira. Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia, affect 29 percent of the children under 5 and 15 percent of all women (National Demographic and Health Survey, 2013).

According to the 2018 German Watch Long-Term Climate Risk Index, Honduras has remained within the top three most climate risk affected countries over the past two decades. 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 the southern and western regions.

Between 2014 and early 2017, Honduras was severely hit by the El Niño phenomenon resulting in the longest and most intense drought of the past decades. The most affected areas were the southern and south-western regions, both parts of the so-called "Dry Corridor".

The first harvest in 2017 did not generate significant changes in the basic grains family stock. In September 2017, the maize reserves of households increased 81 percent, but bean reserves remained low, due to limited planting areas and a meagre first crop. Only 4 percent of the households reported having maize-sorghum reserves (WFP mVAM Bulletin # 5). Consultations with partners confirm that the second crop harvest of 2017 continues to be affected by the yellow aphid (*Metopolophium dirhodum*) in the creole sorghum ("maicillo"), fungus in beans and pests in maize.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Government priorities in terms of food security and nutrition are outlined in the National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition for 2010-2022, which is now under revision in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and 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 and 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 the drought.

As part of its efforts to strengthen food and nutritional security in the country, WFP's development portfolio is focusing on a nutrition sensitive approach on school meals, health and nutrition for mothers and children besides climate change and resilience-building programs.

The School Meals Programme, led and implemented by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Education with WFP support and partnership, represents the largest social protection programme with nationwide coverage. WFP supports national efforts and assisted this program in 2017 through two operations: a trust fund with the Government and the country programme. The latter complements the national programme in the most vulnerable areas and supports the transition towards a sustainable government-owned programme.

The Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, focuses on linking medical attention, food and nutritional education, promotion of good infant care and maternal health practices with the delivery of complementary fortified food. WFP supports 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 Organization). This strategy aims to guarantee the rights of Honduran infants, since it operationalizes the public policy of attention to early childhood, a national priority.

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

National priorities in social protection are focusing on food security, education, early childhood health and nutrition, and disaster risks management, also supported by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2017-2021. WFP's operations are aligned and complemented 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.

To promote local production and consumption of nutritious foods and in line with government strategy, WFP facilitated South-South Cooperation initiatives. The Government of Chile provided technical assistance to produce bio-fortified maize and beans that will be linked to the Honduran long-term resilience and safety nets programmes. Assistance also included the institutional strengthening of agricultural organizations and local authorities.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

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

In 2017, 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 of 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, ('Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs' and 'Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger', the country programme aims

- i) to support the government school meals programme with a view to increase enrolment in pre- and primary schools besides improving pupils' health and nutrition (WFP Strategic Objective 4);
- ii) to support the government mother-and-child health and nutrition programme to improve the nutritional status of children under 2 and of pregnant or lactating women;
- iii) to contribute to resilience building by providing food assistance for assets to 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 to the Dry Corridor). These regions were 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 to support the governments of four Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) in their response to both 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

- i) to support and coordinate responses to shocks by saving lives and protecting livelihoods through relief assistance; and
- ii) to help stabilize livelihoods and food security through recovery assistance.

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

Trust Fund 200753, School Meals (November 2014 to December 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 in partnership with the Ministry of Education.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Country Programme

The school meals programme continued with the gradual incorporation of fresh produce in the food basket, complementing the basic dry ration. The local procurement of fresh produce enhanced the nutrition-sensitive approach 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 the schools. Financial and technical support was also provided by non-governmental organizations and other partners at municipal and community levels in support of housing improvements, food management and meal preparation.

WFP Honduras received strong support from global and local private sector partners. Global partners like the Kerry Group supported innovative projects in home-grown school feeding; WFP, Cargill and USAID joined forces in a public-private partnership and supported home-grown school feeding. Local private sector partners such as Funazucar, the Kielsa Foundation, Jaremar, and Grupo Comidas provided support to undernourished children under five and the Ficohsa Foundation, Jaremar, Grupo Terra and Solar Power supported the school meals programme to provide fresh products to schoolchildren.

The funding for the nutrition support to vulnerable groups reached expected levels as did the resilience-building activities in 2017. A substantial contribution from the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), under its Pro-Resilience Action (Pro-Act) for the resilience programme has allowed WFP to assist the most vulnerable families in the Honduran Dry Corridor for the whole of 2017.

During 2017, WFP prepared the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Honduras. As part of this process, a wide range of partners (Government, local private sector, civil society organizations, professional associations, academic institutions, etc.) were consulted. As a result of the ongoing consultations, WFP has also prepared a partnership action plan to enhance its fundraising efforts for 2018.

School Meals Trust Fund

Despite efforts by the Government of Honduras to resource the nationwide school meal programme, shortages of funds limited the coverage of children and the number of assistance days. The Central American Bank of Economic Integration continued to support the Government's efforts to assist the school meals programme through a tripartite agreement, which involved the channelling of additional funds to WFP. The management of these resources incorporated a value for money focus, increasing effectiveness and efficiency.

Regional protracted relief and recovery operation

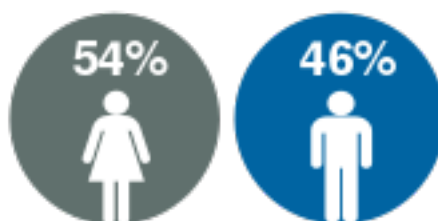
In 2017, the regional protracted relief and recovery operation enjoyed a satisfactory level of funding, thanks to the contributions by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, the Governments of Canada, Germany, USAID, and others. These funds helped prevent a large segment of the affected population from resorting to negative coping strategies, such as selling scarce assets, incurring further debts, reducing food intake, taking children out of school, and migration. It is important to highlight that these funds were used in early recovery to initiate the first stage of resilience building at community level.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	19,244	23,537	42,781
Children (5-18 years)	62,747	68,279	131,026
Adults (18 years plus)	29,590	37,301	66,891

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	111,581	129,117	240,698



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	349	133	121	1,049	336	1,989
Regional PRRO	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Food Distributed in 2017	349	133	121	1,049	336	1,989



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	1,061,792	-	-
Regional PRRO	5,749,730	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	6,811,522	-	-

Supply Chain

In 2017, WFP Honduras purchased a total of 9,220 mt of food for all its projects (beans, maize, maize meal, wheat flour, rice, super cereal, and vegetable oil), including an in-kind donation by a local supplier, of which almost 99 percent was purchased locally and 1 percent internationally. [1] For the country programme, 518 mt were purchased during 2017 (87.5 percent locally and 12.5 percent international).

A total of 12,663mt commodities were distributed to beneficiaries during 2017, with 15.7 percent in the framework of the country programme, 84.3 percent for the trust fund and no distribution for the regional PRRO. Post-delivery losses were 0.06 percent, caused by overlong storage, transport and the samples taken for food analysis.

[1] Purchases made under the Trust Fund are not shown in the table.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	65	65
Maize Meal	271	-	271
Rice	130	-	130
Vegetable Oil	52	-	52
Total	453	65	518
Percentage	87.5%	12.5%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Under the technical guidance of the WFP Panama Regional Bureau and Headquarters, WFP Honduras invested considerable efforts in implementing the recommendations that had emerged from several evaluations and reviews. The 2017 planning process considered the midterm evaluation of the country programme, WFP policy evaluations in nutrition, gender and humanitarian protection as well as the corporate partnership strategy evaluation.

WFP followed the recommendations from the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise, investing in several initiatives, among them the National Cost Assessment of School Meals, to generate evidence and inform decision-making for a more efficient and effective school meals programme.

The country office has continued to implement a nutrition sensitive and gender transformative approach to increase the impact of its activities on food security and foster the empowerment and equal participation of women. WFP engaged female heads of households and single mothers in rural entrepreneurship programmes that included the production of poultry and fresh vegetables to be sold locally, strengthening the community development platform by linking social and productive safety nets. Also, WFP supported health volunteer networking with health/nutrition knowledge management sessions to increase women's participation as community and municipal stakeholders.

In compliance with the mid-term evaluation of the country programme, WFP emphasized the need to reinforce the participation of beneficiaries, decentralize programme implementation and increase resource mobilization 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 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 and to 3.4 million in 2017. The fresh products were provided by 10,000 smallholder farmers. Furthermore, the Kerry Group supported the elaboration of liquid milk and dairy products in the project "Leche", parts of the school ration basket for the "mancomunidad" of Manorcho, by disseminating good manufacturing practices to dairy producers and processors, knowledge of the nutritional value of meals and food safety to mothers in the school feeding committees, and teaching methods to develop children's knowledge on food safety and nutrition.

Early in 2017, the results of the decentralized evaluation of the corporate partnership strategy highlighted the importance of the partnership between WFP and the Government of Honduras for a shift to a state-owned school meals programme. Also, it demonstrated that alliances among the private sector, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), academic institutions and WFP effectively promote a holistic approach and key messages on nutrition sensitive programming. WFP therefore increased its engagement with the private sector and its strategic alliances to support the Government.

The strong coordination with government entities, UN agencies and implementing partners, non-government organizations, municipal and local authorities and the academy enhanced joint programme implementation, monitoring and assessments. 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). Furthermore, WFP and FAO keep supporting the Food Security and Nutrition Observatory in the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

Based on the recommendations of a Gender and Age Analysis carried out by WFP Regional Bureau in June 2017, the country office increased the analysis 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. 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 organizational 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.

Following the recommendations of the DFID-funded activities of the Disaster and Emergency Preparedness and Response project (DEPR), WFP worked to strengthen the strategy on emergency preparedness and response by engaging through the Humanitarian Network with Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) and different technical partners in food security and nutrition analysis. Efforts were made to improve data collection to support decision-making processes of government counterparts.

Food security monitoring and evaluation, early warning and information sharing were improved. Using the mobile-Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM) the early warning system was operationalized in the Dry Corridor in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, COPECO, the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition and the Observatory for Food and Nutritional Security, in collaboration with FAO, non-governmental organizations and community leaders. Six food security and early warning bulletins were published in 2017.

In the framework of 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 (re-established and supported by WFP in coordination with CARE/Canada) and through hands-on training implemented by counterparts, partners, local leaders and others.

Capacity Strengthening

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

During 2017, WFP continued reinforcing the institutional capacity of various counterparts, including the Institute for Forest Conservation, the ministries of Health and Education, local authorities, school communities and beneficiaries, in relation to nutrition, resilience, food management, logistics, accountability and social audit. These capacity-strengthening activities entailed training sessions, often organized in close coordination with academia, such as Zamorano University of Agriculture, the National Forestry University (U-ESNACIFOR), and the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). This collaboration was key to enhancing the accountability and national ownership.

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

1) WFP and the Government of Honduras strengthened decentralized local procurement mechanisms to link local food producers to schools. This decentralized procurement process was systematized with, and received feedback from, national counterparts and local stakeholders. Further actions included were the activities in indigenous and underprivileged communities of "La Mosquitia" along the northern coast where school meals often included fish in accordance with native dietary habits. Moreover, WFP purchased rice from a local farmers' association of the *Tawahka* indigenous group. This decentralized 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. The 2017 local procurement process of fresh foods was funded by 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 1.8 million. Also, WFP supported the Government to conduct the first National Cost Assessment of school meals. This technical assistance will inform future decision making on the scale-up of different school meals models in the country.

WFP joined forces with the Kerry Group from Ireland to ensure a sustainable supply chain of dairy products by increasing milk production and improving the quality of proper milk manufacturing. In late 2017, Kerry Group experts visited Honduras and were positive about the achievements and progress of the project that had reinforced the technical capacities of participants as well as of local stakeholders.

As part of WFP's work to strengthen school meals programmes, the on-line information system "Administration System for Education Centres (SACE)" was developed with the Ministry of Education. It also includes the accountability process. The objective was to improve the overall management as well as the monitoring of the school meals programme, including targeting, accountability, efficiency, cost-benefit relationship, commodity quantity and quality tracking and timely reporting at subnational level. SACE also facilitated the measurement of outcomes for WFP.

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, socially and environmental sound economic growth by increasing and stabilizing production throughout the year, strengthening soil and water conservation practices and watershed management and creating business opportunities and access to new markets. Special attention was given to women, youth and marginalized groups living in poverty. Moreover, WFP strengthened the community cooperatives called "cajas rurales" through member participation in business plan sessions, hands-on training, seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Through these capacity strengthening activities, WFP increased the participants' sense of ownership over their own asset creation planning processes.

3) As part of its technical assistance to support policy development on nutrition, WFP has continued to strengthen the implementation of a public policy through the participation in the design of the pilot programme of the "Parenting with Love" strategy, which is the basis of future nutrition sensitive social protection interventions of the Honduran government, opening the doors for a nationwide implementation.

4) WFP Honduras continued to provide technical and financial assistance to 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 dealing with the main FSN issues.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The primary objective of the country programme is to reduce food and nutrition insecurity in Honduras, particularly among the most vulnerable populations living in the Dry Corridor. WFP operations are aligned with national priorities for food security, nutrition, education, 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

i) to support the government school meals programme through complementary food rations to children in pre- and primary schools, with the added objective of increasing school enrolment, improving academic performance and decreasing dropout rates. This strategic area also includes increasing the knowledge of children and families on nutrition, health and hygiene (WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4).

ii) to support the government mother-and-child health and nutrition programme to improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and of pregnant or lactating women.

iii) to 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 the core of the 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 ministries of Social Development and Inclusion and of Education and its local level representatives, with the view to gradually handing over full responsibility for the School Meals Programme. Technical assistance is provided to enhance integrated monitoring and reports from local level to the centre.

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. Late in 2017, a mission was undertaken with Chilean experts participating in the evaluation and closure of the project.

Project Activities

In 2017, the school meals programme of the WFP country programme assisted over 113,000 pre- and primary school children. In addition, the Dry Corridor and the province of Gracias a Dios were identified by the Government as high priority areas on account of the poverty and malnutrition faced by its population. For that reason, 300,000 children received a complementary ration of fresh food items. The basic ration consisted of rice, maize, beans and vegetable oil. WFP complemented the assistance provided under the trust fund. 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 it monitored food safety and quality.

The WFP Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model promoting local small farmers as food suppliers to schools was also implemented under this activity. WFP's support to single mothers in the production of eggs for schools fostered women's entrepreneurship in poultry farming and enhanced children's consumption of protein-rich food. Moreover, WFP supported local fishermen, especially from the ethnic group on the northern coast by purchasing the supply of fish from them. Children benefited from the provision of local fresh food. Trust fund activities contributed to the consolidation of the national school feeding programme.

Capacity strengthening was key in supporting the school meals programme. WFP facilitated training sessions to smallholder farmers' associations and cooperatives, parents' committees and teachers. Parents' committees in schools received training on nutrition, food storage and meal preparation. Training sessions on school gardens were also organized to raise children's, teachers' and parents' awareness of the importance of a diversified and healthy diet. Complementary assistance was provided to improve the school infrastructure, including kitchen facilities and fuel-efficient stoves, the supply of drinking water and sanitization facilities. Moreover, to maximize 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.

The National School Feeding Law was officially published in mid-2017. It establishes a permanent methodology for assessing capacity in schools meals management. Community participation and ownership were strengthened through the involvement of local strategic partners such as municipalities and communities ("mancomunidades")

and producers' associations. These new partnerships were formalized in field level agreements. WFP also provided technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of strategic partners in procurement, transparency and accountability, among others.

The Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups Programme provided blanket supplementary feeding for children under two and to pregnant and lactating women with the objective of stunting prevention in accordance with the Nutrition Protocols of the Ministry of Health. It also optimizes government competencies and capacities in child maternal care in order to generate capacities for the establishment and management of prevention and nutritional recovery for children/pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. The programme focuses on the poorest areas and the populations with the highest rates of food and nutritional insecurity, based on the results of WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and government statistics on family health. The food assistance activities were complemented by micronutrient supplements (iron and vitamin A) provided by the Ministry of Health. WFP Mother and Child Health and Nutrition activities were aligned with the Ministry of Health's protocols and relied on its network of health centres.

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

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 erosion, food production is limited. Households with scarce productive assets are often engaged in agricultural day labour, but they have limited access to credit and technical assistance.

Under the country programme, the use of WFP's Three-Pronged [1] approach improved the participatory planning, targeting and identification of activities. This process brought community members, government authorities and partners together for consultations and analyses to identify context-specific actions. The integrated context analysis to be conducted at the national level was finalized early in 2017. It was also used to design the CSP. At the sub-national level, WFP started seasonal livelihood programming in coordination with local governments, partners and communities. This exercise in the three targeted provinces of Choluteca, El Paraiso and La Paz allowed WFP to identify the necessary complementary and multi-sectorial programmes that could provide a framework to align ongoing efforts at national and sub-national levels. WFP carried out community-based participatory planning in preparing multi-sectorial action plans tailored to local requirements. This process improved programme prioritization, beneficiary targeting and ownership by communities.

A set of agro-forestry development and watershed management activities were implemented through food assistance for assets opening beneficiaries of both genders access to water for agricultural/human use, access to irrigation systems and agricultural inputs, increased production of the main food crops (maize/bean) under the introduction of new varieties of "biofortified" staple crops with enhanced agronomic (drought tolerant) and nutritional (higher concentration of micronutrients). WFP also encouraged the adoption of new soil management and conservation techniques, the development of rural entrepreneurship and the reduction of deforestation in the recharge zones of micro-watersheds. All this contributed to a decrease in vulnerability to climate change impacts and increased resilience. This has led to improved food consumption, diet diversity, and the enhancement and increase of assets in assisted communities.

From April to November 2017, beneficiaries received five CBT transfers to build their resilience through participation in the food assistance for asset programme during the lean season in accordance with the seasonal livelihood calendar and the community-based participatory plan. The value transferred per person and per day amounted to USD 0.55. Cash transfers were the most appropriate assistance modality in view of their potential multiple benefits, such as a wider access to varied food, including protein sources and vegetables, and the stimulation of local markets.

Beneficiaries under the resilience programme also received training sessions in food handling and dietary practices which helped improve their nutritional status. Activities also included the promotion and farming of biofortified crops (maize and beans) with the technical assistance from Chile (South-South cooperation) and the Honduran Ministry of Agriculture.

WFP also strengthened the first Central American Centre for Climate Change Resilience (CRECC). Located in the province of Choluteca, the main objective of the centre 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.

Operational Partnerships

In 2017, WFP continued to foster partnerships as a key strategy with a variety of organizations at different levels to achieve the planned outcomes and outputs.

The great majority of the country programme activities are coordinated and implemented jointly with the Government, where WFP's 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 and the Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology (DICTA) of the Ministry of Agriculture for the agroforestry and resilience-building to climate change programme. Each ministry contributed to 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 sub-national levels with various municipalities and "mancomunidades" have also greatly supported programme coordination, accompanying the food and cash distributions. At community level, WFP activities were embedded into community development plans and complemented activities promoted by non-governmental organizations. NGOs provided inputs and technical assistance.

In 2017, WFPs continued through a multi-partners agreement involving the municipalities of Tegucigalpa and of Milan, the Italian NGO ACRA and WFP, an innovative collaboration to enhance urban food security and nutrition policies, promoting links to local production in the periphery of Tegucigalpa.

WFP also partnered with academia and other United Nations agencies to promote community awareness on food and nutrition security. In particular, formal agreements of collaboration were signed with UNICEF, the Pediatrician Association, the Observatory for Food and Nutrition security and national universities to support the nutrition intervention. 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. WFP also continued strengthening partnerships with the private sector, support by which was key in advancing the school feeding and nutrition-related activities.

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

Results

Activity 1: School feeding programme (component 1)

In 2017, WFP supported the Government in strengthening its school meals programme. Latest government indicators on education (2017) reported increased school enrolment and higher attendance and retention rates. WFP's contribution to the national school meals programme complemented the government programme ensuring the regular provision of meals in the drought-affected areas of the Dry Corridor. WFP has supported the development of the national school law in coordination with the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and the National Accounts Tribune.

In 2017, WFP implementation strategy emphasized the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model under the leadership of the central government and associations of municipality (mancomunidades). More than half of the commodities distributed under the country programme, including fresh products for the school meals programme, were locally procured. The basic commodities, mainly beans, delivered in 2017 were produced from small farmers, of which more than 57 percent was directly purchased from smallholder farmers associations and 43 percent through the Honduran National Food Supply Institute (IHMA). These purchases contributed to enhanced market access and an increase in income for smallholder farmers.

The greater variety of food improved the effectiveness of school meals. No less significant were a universal deworming campaign and nutritional education to beneficiaries that were provided by partners. A set of complementary actions were also implemented, such as the installation of fuel efficient stoves, school gardens, improved kitchens, drinking water and sanitary facilities at school level. These activities were implemented by NGOs and municipalities. Due to lack of funding the presence of fuel efficient stoves and general facilities at school level does not meet the target.

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

The prevalence of stunting in children under 5 is 23 percent and acute malnutrition has remained at 1 percent. Despite progress, stunting rates reach 40 percent in the Dry Corridor. In the framework of the mother-and-child health and nutrition programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in assisting 21,954 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in Honduras benefitted from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at the central, provincial and community levels. WFP supported the Government's nutrition strategy through national social protection systems, such as the early childhood care strategy "Parenting with Love" (Criando con Amor), in partnership with the Office of the First Lady and United Nations entities: The World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). WFP's strategy covers cross-cutting issues such as decentralization, health sector reform and gender equality. Consequently, nutrition became an important component of the government health assistance protocol, resulting in an improvement of nutrition surveillance and a timely assistance at community level.

WFP also focused on strengthening the capacity of health personnel and government staff by organising workshops on nutritional surveillance standards. The number of people trained greatly exceeded the planned figures. Non-governmental organizations provided technical support and co-facilitated fostering mothers' awareness and behavioural change to improve the nutrition of their children. WFP observed that the large majority of mothers were applying the good practices shared and learned in the training sessions on nutrition and hygiene and in micronutrient supplementation and vaccination campaigns. As a result, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased and the percentage of children who consumed a minimum acceptable diet also. Both the food and livelihood based coping strategy indices showed a significant reduction, indicative of better access to food and increased ability of a family to cope with shocks.

During 2017, the project reached out to new areas where the prevalence of stunting among children under 2 is greater than the national percentage, requiring a new baseline study. The project activities such as the distribution of fortified food and the improved food security of targeted beneficiaries contributed to a slight reduction in the prevalence of stunting, too.

The increased government ownership of the project, not only improved project implementation in 2017, but it will also increase the coverage of the nutrition programme in the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2021. The Government contributed USD 4 million to the nutrition activities of the CSP 2018-2021. This contribution represents 90 percent of the forecasted funds for this activity.

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

The WFP identified priority geographic areas by integrated context analysis (ICA). The planned activities relied on seasonal livelihood programming consultations and community-based participatory planning. Under the resilience-building activities, WFP promoted food assistance for assets, supporting more than 12,600 beneficiaries with cash-based transfers. This assistance modality was appreciated in 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 preparation 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 production 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 foreseen.

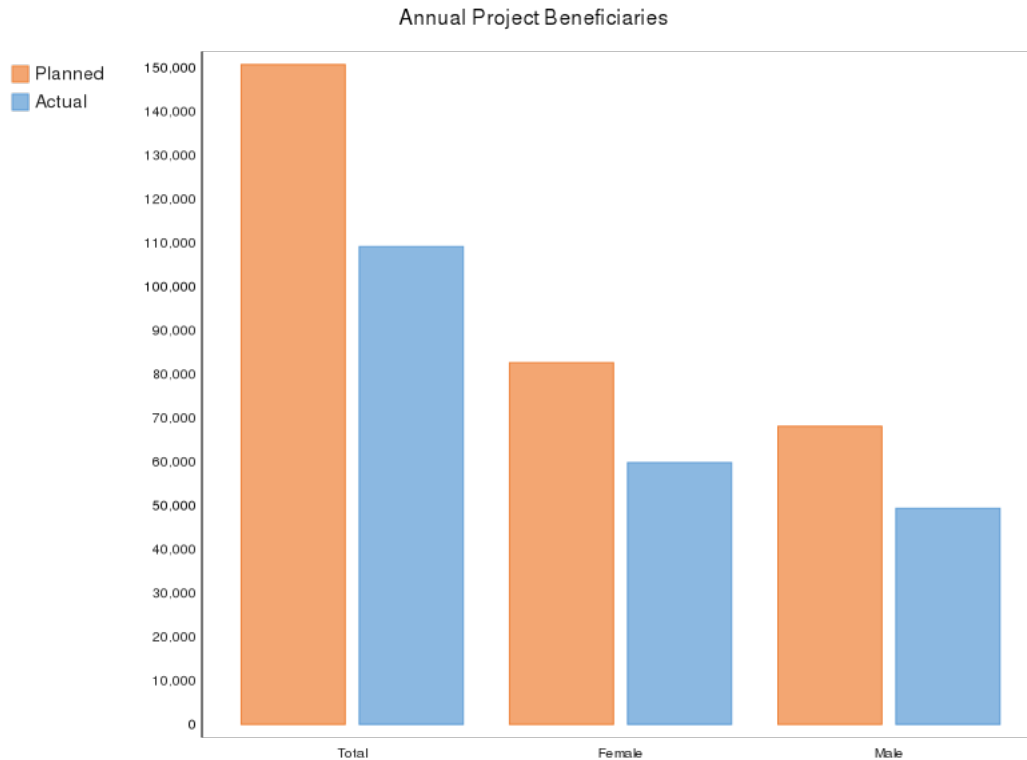
Beneficiaries participated in asset creation activities that contributed to better access to water for agricultural and human use, including protection of water sources, soil and water conservation and reforestation involving plant nurseries, plantations of fruit trees and household orchards. WFP promoted the introduction of drought-tolerant bio-fortified grains (maize and beans) with greater micronutrient concentration. More than 100 smallholder farmers adopted new techniques of soil conservation, poultry production and reduced deforestation. These new techniques contributed to reducing the vulnerability to climate change, to increased resilience and production, with an overall improvement in families' food consumption and dietary diversity.

The beneficiaries of Activity 3 improved their food security. The measured values of household food consumption showed an improvement compared to the baseline. By the end of the assistance period, 80 percent of the population had acceptable food consumption, which means an increase of 20 percent. Dietary diversity among

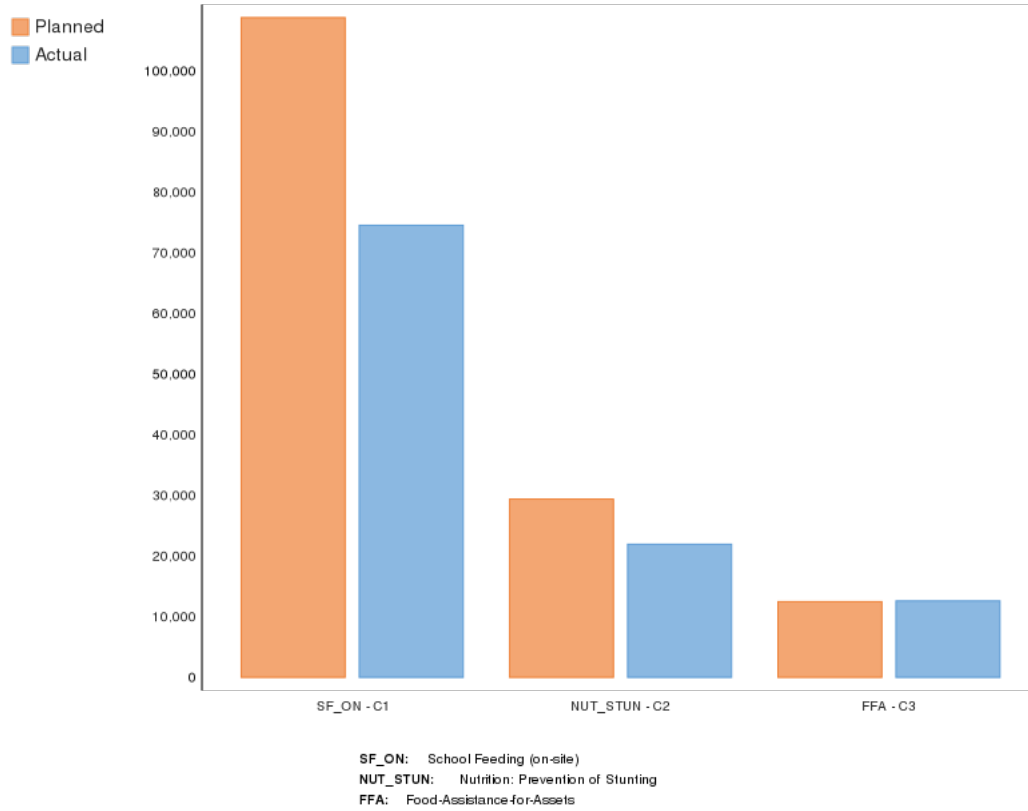
beneficiaries also increased from an average of five to six food groups.

The improvements in food security reduced the use of negative coping strategies. The food based coping strategy index (rCSI) showed a significant reduction in the use of detrimental coping strategies like the reduction of meals or portions. The poor baseline value of this indicator reflected the cumulative impact of consecutive years of drought and dry spells.

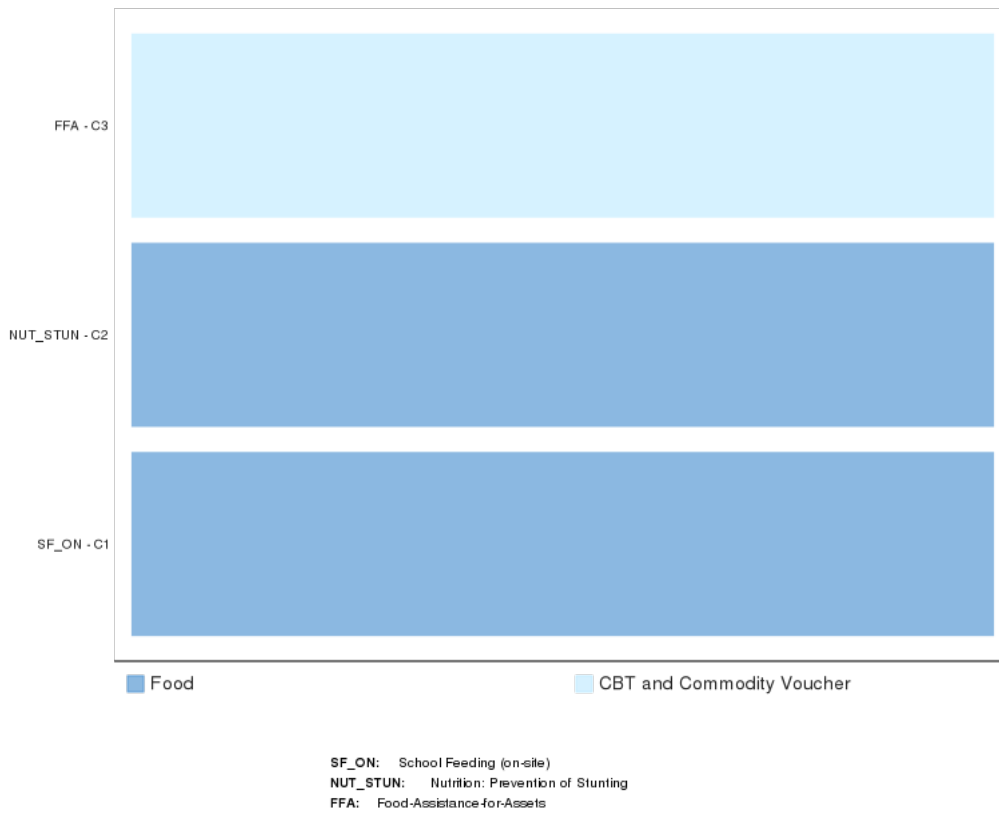
WFP's joint efforts with the Government and donors contributed to strengthening the first Central American Centre for Climate Change Resilience (CRECC) in the province of Choluteca. The centre will enhance institutional capacities of WFP partners (including government counterparts and communities) in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



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups			
Corn Soya Blend	1,655	1,049	63.4%
Olive Oil	-	0	-
Rice	-	1	-
Sugar	33	36	109.1%
Vegetable Oil	33	43	129.4%
Subtotal	1,721	1,129	65.6%
School Feeding			
Beans	544	121	22.3%
Dried Fruits	300	300	100.0%
Maize Meal	1,191	208	17.4%
Rice	653	141	21.6%
Vegetable Oil	218	90	41.4%
Subtotal	2,906	860	29.6%
Total	4,627	1,989	43.0%



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	1,040,510	1,061,792	102.0%
School Feeding			
Cash	384,986	-	-
Total	1,425,496	1,061,792	74.5%

Performance Monitoring

The country office embraced best practices, addressed identified gaps, and followed the corporate shift to a strengthened monitoring of outcomes, partnerships and capacity building. A pool of staff was trained on the latest systems and procedures to reach operational alignment with corporate frameworks and strategies, including the M&E Normative Framework with the Minimum Monitoring Requirements. Detailed monitoring, review and evaluation plans were prepared with budgeted resources, including the establishment of baselines and targets for each strategic outcome to allow for the monitoring of their progress.

The use of the corporate platform for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management (COMET) enhanced programme management; the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) improved food reconciliation, and WFP could gather evidence for oversight purposes and annual reporting. These platforms also reinforced team building among units and between the central office and the field. The use of COMET enabled the management of programme data in a single system from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual assistance days and distribution sites, and allowed for regular assessment of project performance and timely decision-making.

The mVAM (mobile VAM) is WFP's pioneering tool for remote monitoring. In Honduras it is based on the use mobile devices (tablets and cell phones) and on-line questionnaires, collected in a central server using the Open Data Kit (ODK) platform. The system facilitates more frequent cost-efficient timely data collection and management.

SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management system using a flexible and powerful cloud-based digital solution. This system provides near real-time data for decision-making and allows WFP to adapt operations and ensure effective targeting, monitoring and risk control. SCOPE also improves the management of partner and distribution reports. The use of SCOPE excludes duplicate or overlapping identities assuring that the assistance is provided to the right person.

Protection indicators were included in the process monitoring and evaluation system and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises. All data on outcomes was gathered from representative samples, with a confidence interval of 95 percent and a margin of error of 5 percent. Data was collected on the use of food assistance, assets created, beneficiaries' satisfaction, and gender and protection issues. For best results, quantitative data was enriched with qualitative information using key informants and focus groups. Beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms were part of the system to ensure compliance with WFP's commitment to accountability to assisted populations and ensure beneficiaries' satisfaction. A dedicated phone line was set up to gather beneficiary feedback. Beneficiaries' inputs enhanced CBT distributions by suggesting a closer location for distribution points and a better organization of distributions. This feedback also made it possible to increase the entitlement of households with more than five members. Gender sensitive actions were regularly monitored, the collected data was disaggregated by sex and age and complemented by gender analyses.

In order to reduce bias, food aid monitors were trained to facilitate accurate data collection, the participants in the communities were chosen with a view to ensure that many different activities be represented and, where necessary, separating the data gathered from men and women to have both perspectives; whenever present, women led the group discussions.

Building on the pioneering work of the mVAM, mobile technologies were piloted in process and outcomes monitoring. To increase monitoring coverage, WFP's field monitors complemented field visits in 2017 with the use of mobile data collection technologies to capture data on outputs, processes and outcomes.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Honduras, food access and control are generally the task of women because they are traditionally assigned to a reproductive and caregiver role. Women are generally responsible for purchasing food and 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. Women's empowerment helps ensure the food security and nutrition needs of the family members. WFP aims to transform traditional roles by achieving equal opportunities, equal access to resources and to decision-making at household and community level. All activities included a gender transformative aspect.

During 2017, 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 prioritizing 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, family gardens, water reservoirs, etc. The inclusion of a gender perspective from the design stage on helped reduce the seasonal hardship on women, for example in water collection.

In the School Feeding Programme, specifically the "Leche" project, women participated in agriculture, cattle management, milk production and dairy processing.

Over 2,200 community committee members responsible for managing food and cash distributions received training in food management and cash distributions. WFP ensured that over 60 percent of the leadership positions in these

committees were occupied by women. Moreover, WFP devoted particular attention to the inclusion of male participants in gender and protection activities carried out by technical staff and counterparts, to foster sustainable changes. Through cash-based transfers (CBT), men and women beneficiaries accessed a variety of foods in periods of food shortage. This was accompanied by a sensitization training in nutrition, facilitating the adoption of good food management and consumption practices. Supported by local governments, women's municipal organizations and cooperating partners, WFP conducted training sessions for women and men in gender equality, food and nutritional education, management community organization and equitable decision-making.

While these actions have a transformative impact on gender roles at 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 put on the coordination and search for synergies with other organizations that are aligned with WFP's Gender Policy, as well as on raising awareness among women and men about gender roles and their implications for food security at community and household level.

WFP Honduras supported a gender and age analysis led by an external consultant. According to the findings, landless single mothers with many children are the most vulnerable to food insecurity among WFP's beneficiaries. These women are responsible both for care and productive work without having enough resources. Many of them are included in 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 and little say in decisions on food and other resources due to the traditional role imposed by their husbands, involving the need to stay at home and look after children and the elderly.

In 2017, WFP and its partners continued to focus on the promotion of positive changes in the relation of genders and empowerment of women in the household and within the community.

- Women's participation, active engagement and leadership at the community level: participation in beneficiary and assets selection, prioritization and creation of assets directly affects women's self-perception and their capacity to influence decisions that will eventually improve the situation of their communities.
- Increasing women's incomes by prioritizing women as cash transfer entitlement holders and participants in productive assets creation, strengthens 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

Despite the political crisis at the end of the year, no security incident was reported involving the populations assisted by WFP Honduras.

As reflected in post-distribution monitoring reports and regular monitoring exercises, the majority of assisted beneficiaries voiced no security problems at the points where they received food assistance or the work sites for the creation of assets, thanks to good community organization and collaboration with local security authorities. The sites were carefully selected in conjunction with the community committees with the objective of reducing distances and waiting time to receive the benefit; safe sites were identified jointly with partners. The special treatment of pregnant/lactating women and the elderly was an important aspect.

To improve accountability in the food assistance process and the development of activities and capacity building, beneficiaries have been informed of the project's planning and implementation process, as well as their rights, WFP and partners' roles, activities and the food assistance schedules. WFP has a telephone number dedicated to receiving direct feedback, questions or complaints from beneficiaries. The telephone number is shared with community committees and is printed at food assistance distribution points.

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

The project considers the different needs of men, women, boys and girls and provides them appropriate conditions at the distribution sites (for example: seating availability, sun protection items, separate bathrooms for men and women), the special needs of pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and elderly people.

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

Cover page photo © WFP / Debora Bonel.

Mother and daughter in their vegetable garden in a Lenca indigenous community of Honduras.

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	68,090	82,629	150,719	49,350	59,787	109,137	72.5%	72.4%	72.4%
Total Beneficiaries (School Feeding)	53,321	55,498	108,819	36,538	38,030	74,568	68.5%	68.5%	68.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups)	8,644	20,756	29,400	6,630	15,324	21,954	76.7%	73.8%	74.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f)	6,125	6,375	12,500	6,182	6,433	12,615	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%
School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,362	9,745	19,107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	43,959	45,753	89,712	36,538	38,030	74,568	83.1%	83.1%	83.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	53,321	55,498	108,819	36,538	38,030	74,568	68.5%	68.5%	68.5%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	8,644	8,996	17,640	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 (under 5 years)	-	-	-	6,630	7,025	13,655	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	11,760	11,760	-	8,299	8,299	-	70.6%	70.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	8,644	20,756	29,400	7,139	14,815	21,954	82.6%	71.4%	74.7%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,250	1,375	2,625	1,262	1,388	2,650	101.0%	100.9%	101.0%
Children (5-18 years)	2,500	2,375	4,875	2,523	2,397	4,920	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,375	2,625	5,000	2,397	2,648	5,045	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	6,125	6,375	12,500	6,182	6,433	12,615	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%

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)	108,819	5,000	108,819	74,568	-	74,568	68.5%	-	68.5%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	29,400	-	29,400	21,958	-	21,958	74.7%	-	74.7%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	12,500	12,500	-	12,615	12,615	-	100.9%	100.9%

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									

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 (on-site)	108,819	5,000	108,819	74,568	-	74,568	68.5%	-	68.5%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	29,400	-	29,400	21,111	-	21,111	71.8%	-	71.8%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	2,500	2,500	-	2,523	2,523	-	100.9%	100.9%

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	9,362	9,745	19,107	5,429	5,650	11,079	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	43,959	45,753	89,712	31,110	32,379	63,489	70.8%	70.8%	70.8%
Total participants	53,321	55,498	108,819	36,539	38,029	74,568	68.5%	68.5%	68.5%
Total beneficiaries	53,321	55,498	108,819	36,539	38,029	74,568	68.5%	68.5%	68.5%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	1,225	1,275	2,500	1,095	1,428	2,523	89.4%	112.0%	100.9%
Total participants	1,225	1,275	2,500	1,095	1,428	2,523	89.4%	112.0%	100.9%
Total beneficiaries	6,125	6,375	12,500	6,182	6,433	12,615	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%

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									

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)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	9,016	9,384	18,400	6,693	6,966	13,659	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	11,000	11,000	-	7,452	7,452	-	67.7%	67.7%
Total beneficiaries	9,016	20,384	29,400	6,693	15,265	21,958	74.2%	74.9%	74.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
School Feeding				
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: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=80.00	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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>15.00	12.00	15.00	-
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>90.00	88.00	-	89.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Procurement, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>15.00	10.00	-	9.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Statistics, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>99.30	98.66	99.20	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2015.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=99.30	83.00	99.20	-
Retention rate (boys) 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 Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=99.30	98.70	99.20	-
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	>6.00	1.00	1.40	1.60
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	>6.00	1.10	1.30	1.40
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	>6.00	1.10	1.20	1.40
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education, Programme Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	>6.00	1.20	1.40	1.45
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Education Statistics, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	=1.00	1.02	1.04	1.03
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Education Statistics, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Sample survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	=1.00	1.02	1.06	1.05
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Statistics, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	>99.30	99.20	-	99.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry Education, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	=99.30	99.20	-	99.32
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	=99.30	99.20	-	99.35
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: 2017.12, SABER Matrix, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, SABER Matrix, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, SABER Matrix	>3.00	2.20	-	3.50
Project-specific				
Pass rate (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 Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data	>97.00	34.00	96.24	97.50
Pass rate (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 Official Data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data	>95.00	34.00	94.72	95.60
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	=97.00	89.30	90.20	91.30
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (girls) in WFP-assisted pre-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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	>80.00	44.50	70.20	81.50
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	=97.00	89.30	90.30	91.40
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (boys) in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
ALL CP1 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Ministry of Education Official Data, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Ministry of education Statiscitcs System, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Education Official Data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data	>80.00	44.50	70.20	85.60
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Monitoring</i>	>66.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Health local surveillance system, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Health local surveillance system, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Health local surveillance system</i>	>70.00	100.00	40.00	50.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	41.00	72.00	78.00
Project-specific				
Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2017.12, Programme monitoring, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Health Official Statistics System, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<34.20	43.40	34.00	33.70
Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS CP2, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Health, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Health Official Statistics system</i>	>75.00	89.30	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				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, focus group, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>80.00	0.00	70.00	65.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<2.20	11.00	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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<2.24	11.20	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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<3.36	16.80	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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<3.32	13.30	1.00	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=6.00	5.00	6.30	6.10
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=5.20	4.80	6.10	5.30
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=80.00	0.00	59.00	82.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ALL CP3 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=80.00	0.00	65.00	78.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Survey, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<10.00	17.00	-	8.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Survey, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<5.00	15.00	-	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Survey, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<16.00	21.00	-	15.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ALL LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Survey, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<15.00	22.00	-	11.00
Project-specific				
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: 2017.12, Survey, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=10.00	7.00	11.00	12.00

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	1,500	1,010	67.3%
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	700	545	77.9%
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	individual	550	453	82.4%
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	750	658	87.7%
Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	300	66	22.0%
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	1,300	1,026	78.9%
Number of farmers that contribute to stocks sold to WFP	individual	40	38	95.0%
Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	500	371	74.2%
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	750	696	92.8%
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	farmer	750	683	91.1%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Average number of school feeding days per year in model schools	instance	180	120	66.7%
Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	90,000	74,568	82.9%
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	1,668	1,668	100.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	1,668	120	7.2%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	1,668	467	28.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	1,668	84	5.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	1,668	358	21.5%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	1,668	228	13.7%
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	90,000	74,568	82.9%
Number of deworming IEC materials distributed	item	1,668	1,668	100.0%
Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	1,668	57	3.4%
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	1,668	14	0.8%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	712	712	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	956	956	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,668	1,668	100.0%
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	200	120	60.0%
Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	individual	6,594	6,594	100.0%
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	300	299	99.7%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	300	295	98.3%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	170	169	99.4%
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received deworming tablets	individual	2,640	2,638	99.9%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	300	290	96.7%
Agro-forestry and Watershed Management f				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	100,000	250,000	250.0%
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	45	37	81.6%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	300	282	94.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	245	119	48.6%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	50	40	80.4%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	4	7	175.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	47	65	137.4%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	37	81	218.9%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares of drip irrigated	Ha	7	16	221.4%
Number of Acres used for Household Bucket Irrigation	Acres	17	23	134.1%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	4	10	250.0%
Number of community gardens established	garden	7	16	228.6%
Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities	individual	13	13	100.0%
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	91	91	100.0%
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	95	181	190.5%
Number of compost pits created	item	1,751	2,166	123.7%
Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling	individual	95	158	166.3%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	30	20	66.7%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	35	30	85.7%
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	3	3	100.0%
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	2	4	200.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	700	1,469	209.9%
Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	farmer group	7	13	185.7%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	25	83.3%
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	18	14	77.8%
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	10	10	100.0%
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1	1	100.0%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	91	85	93.4%
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	90	125	138.9%
Number of roof catchments constructed and installed with 10,000 ltrs plastic tank	unit	31	29	93.5%
Number of sacks cultivated	item	1,171	1,550	132.4%
Number of storage equipment distributed	item	4	4	100.0%
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	individual	130	120	92.3%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	5	18	360.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	7	13	185.7%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	4	6	150.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	178,500	153,174	85.8%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	91	91	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	13	13	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	4	4	100.0%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	124,950	140,545	112.5%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	80,000	112,157	140.2%
Tonnes of compost manure produced	Mt	8	8	105.0%

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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=43.00	43.00	65.00	38.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	42.00	30.00	50.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>7.00	15.00	5.00	12.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	53.00	52.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	36.00	95.00	88.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=34.00	34.00	22.00	20.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=46.00	21.00	75.00	70.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	45.00	3.00	10.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	54.00	50.00	85.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>65.00	65.00	81.00	85.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	4.00	12.00	30.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<40.00	93.00	80.00	60.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	3.00	8.00	10.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	75.00	85.00	87.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	66.00	80.00	85.00

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				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	58.80	96.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	91.90	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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	43.80	94.00	90.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	91.70	94.00	100.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	67.00	80.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	53.00	85.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	99.40	100.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	97.20	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.10, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>150,000.00	180,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry projects), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>7.00	19.00
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: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	90.00
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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>600,000.00	780,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>6.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HONDURAS, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>400,000.00	750,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>5.00	22.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HONDURAS, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03264-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	65
Private Donors	WPD-C-03264-01	Vegetable Oil	-	45
Private Donors	WPD-C-03512-01	Maize Meal	-	29
Private Donors	WPD-C-03576-01	Vegetable Oil	-	7
Private Donors	WPD-C-03669-01	Maize Meal	-	64
Private Donors	WPD-C-03669-01	Rice	-	130
Private Donors	WPD-C-03803-01	Maize Meal	-	46
Private Donors	WPD-C-03869-01	Maize Meal	-	118
Private Donors	WPD-C-03893-01	Sugar	36	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-03975-01	Maize Meal	-	13
		Total	36	518