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# Honduras Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	5
Programme Performance - Resources for Results	7
Programme Performance	8
Strategic Outcome 01	8
Strategic Outcome 02	9
Strategic Outcome 03	9
Strategic Outcome 04	10
Strategic Outcome 05	11
Cross-cutting Results	12
Progress towards gender equality	12
Protection	12
Accountability to affected populations	12
Figures and Indicators	14
Data Notes	14
Beneficiaries by Age Group	14
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	14
Annual Food Distribution (mt)	14
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)	15
Output Indicators	17
Outcome Indicators	24
Cross-cutting Indicators	34
Progress towards gender equality	34
Protection	35
Accountability to affected populations	35

# Summary

Honduras has one of the most unequal distributions of income and resources in the world, also high levels of poverty, violence, forceful displacement and migration. WFP's activities are aligned with the priorities of the Government of Honduras to support national social protection systems, strengthen national and local government capacities, build resilience to climate impacts and improve food and nutrition security.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) prioritizes food security and increased human development realized by improving the health, nutrition and education levels of children and other vulnerable groups. In line with the government priorities and SDG2 for attaining zero hunger by 2030, a significant strategic shift has led to focus supports to the areas of social protection and resilience, humanitarian assistance in emergencies and national capacity strengthening. In 2018, food assistance was provided through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT), in partnership with strategic allies, particularly governmental partners at national and local level.

As a contribution to SDG2, WFP is strengthening national and local government capacities to implement the national school feeding programme with more diverse and nutritious food for an increased number of days throughout the school year. In 2018, more than a million school children were attended to in the most food insecure areas.

WFP Honduras worked in coordination with the Ministry of Health on a *Strategy for the Articulation of Nutrition Actions through the Life Cycle* with the objective to prevent, reduce, control, and treat malnutrition in the most vulnerable populations. To this end, capacities were strengthened in nutritional surveillance to coordinate the support to nutritionally vulnerable groups at the national level.

Honduras is among the countries most vulnerable to crises and climate-related shocks, which has adversely affected the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable populations over the last five years (2014-2018). The CSP is designed to support a comprehensive social protection and resilience strategy with an emphasis on partnerships and capacity strengthening.

In August 2018, the Council of Ministers declared an emergency in the Dry Corridor and released USD 4.1 million to assist about 65,500 most severely affected households. The Government of Honduras appointed WFP to provide technical assistance in beneficiary targeting, distribution, process monitoring, and evaluation.

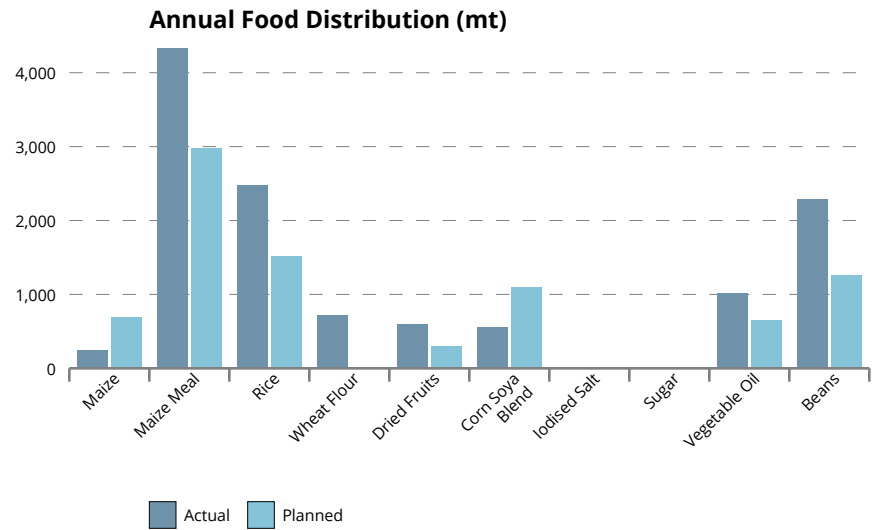
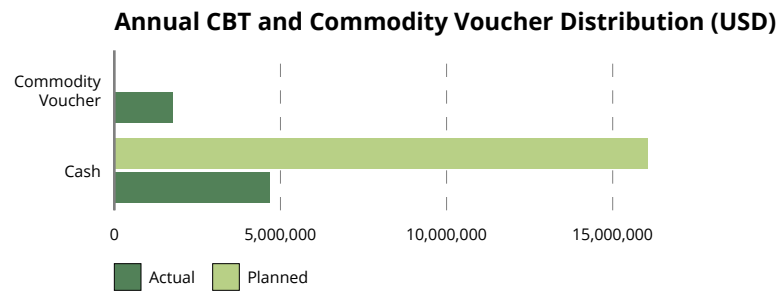
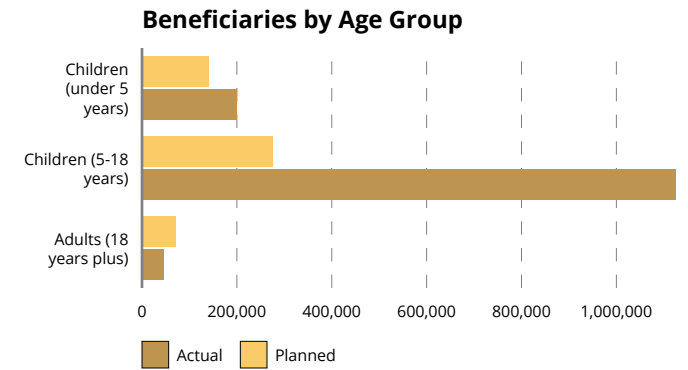
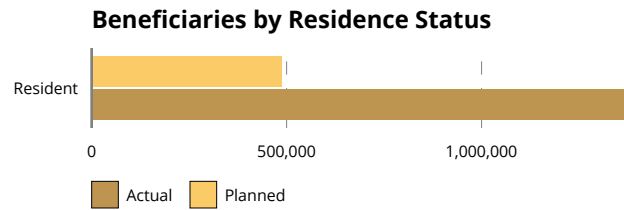
In 2018, the CSP reached a total of 1.3 million beneficiaries under the five strategic outcomes. All programmatic activities and support functions were aligned with WFP's *Gender Policy*. WFP Honduras has promoted gender balance among its programme beneficiaries through community resilience activities and

capacity strengthening on gender equality and new masculinities within social protection systems for local governments, NGOs and the Secretary of Development and Social Inclusion.



**1,367,739**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

50% female      50% male



# Context and Operations



Honduras has a population of 9 million. The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2017 was USD 2,480 that ranks 133rd out of 189 countries comprised in the Human Development Index (HDI Statistical Update, 2018). It has one of the most unequal distributions of income and resources in the world with a Gini coefficient of 0.56. Disparities exist among urban and rural areas, regions and, linked to the high unemployment rates, between social groups. Honduras ranks on the Global Climate Risk Index 2019 second among the countries most affected by extreme weather events in the last two decades.

As a low middle income country with over 65.7 percent of the population living in poverty (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017), Honduras is one of the poorest countries in Latin America. In rural areas, approximately one out of five Hondurans live in extreme poverty (less than USD1.90 per day) (World Bank Group, 2016). Since the Global Economic Crisis of 2008-2009, Honduras has experienced moderate recovery, driven by public investments, exports and higher remittances. Nevertheless, the country has still the highest level of economic inequality in Latin America.

Honduras experiences high levels of violence and criminality, among the highest in the world (Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, 2016). These levels of violence are the result of several factors, including the increased presence of organized crime and drug trafficking, and inadequate judicial response that fuels impunity, corruption, high levels of poverty and inequality.

The country is further characterized by inequitable access to land, insufficient food production, high unemployment and exposure to natural hazards, such as hurricanes and droughts. In June 2017, the Government of Honduras declared a state of emergency in agriculture due to the adverse effects of climate change causing an intense and longer than usual period of erratic rains and extreme heat with detrimental impacts on the production of basic grains and on food security. Food insecurity and malnutrition deteriorated because of droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, known as the Dry Corridor. Measures to mitigate the impact of these shocks focus on strengthening the households' adaptation capacity, expanding market-based risk management mechanisms and developing effective social safety nets.

Although food security increased over the last two decades, impaired access to food is still closely linked to poverty, especially in rural and indigenous areas where extreme poverty is rampant. In collaboration with the Government of Honduras, the most vulnerable groups have been identified to include girls, pregnant and lactating women, children aged 0-59 months in rural and indigenous areas as well as people living with disabilities or HIV/AIDS.

Between 2004 and 2014, around 174,000 people suffered from forced displacement in Honduras, recognized as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Most IDPs reported violence and insecurity as the main causes of displacement, including urban violence fuelled by gang wars, extortion, threats, forced recruitment and sexual violence. Forced displacement and impoverished conditions, coupled with insufficient protection measures and livelihood options within the country, drive migration.

WFP's primary objectives in Honduras are to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and increase human development by improving the health, nutrition and education levels of children and other vulnerable groups. In contribution to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP is strengthening local and central government capacities to implement the national school feeding programme to provide diversified nutritious food for an increased number of days during the school year. Nationally, twenty-three percent of the children under 59 months are stunted, amounting to 48 percent in the most vulnerable areas where food supply is limited due to recurrent natural and climate-related hazards. WFP follows a life cycle approach attentive to the needs of pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 59 months.

WFP will aim to strengthen the resilience of national and subnational government institutions, to adapt food assistance to the different needs of communities and individuals, sustainably manage natural resources, to respond to the effects of climate change and foster equal participation and decision making by women and girls. WFP Honduras' Country Strategic Plan (CSP) proposes a significant shift to support the Government to attain Zero Hunger by 2030.



# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supports the Government of Honduras with the national school feeding programme by reaching pre- and primary school children with basic and fresh food rations, as well as by strengthening school and smallholder farmer capacities for successful programme implementation and for increased local food supply to the programme. The school feeding programme assists nationwide a total of 1.3 million school children with basic rations, 24 percent of whom receive a fresh ration of fruits, vegetables and eggs. The Government of Saudi Arabia contributed to this fresh food basket with an in-kind contribution of dates valued over USD 2 million.

Part of this programme, however, experienced a funding gap of 42 percent. WFP had to reduce the number of days of assistance by almost 50 percent while still keeping to the planned number of beneficiaries. The capacity strengthening component of the school feeding programme enabling schools to manage resources was funded up to 75 percent. Despite funding shortages, activities were implemented as planned due to a carry-over of resources from 2017. These funds also allowed to train additional smallholder farmers in the first trimester of 2018. This strategic outcome of the Country Strategic Programme (CSP) demanded a budget revision with a 51 percent increase in operations.

For the emergency response activities under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP received only 37 percent of the funds required to support the Government in assisting the most vulnerable populations affected by the 2018 drought. Limited funding has forced WFP to delay several activities in 2018 and hindered it in reaching the planned number of beneficiaries.

WFP received 37 percent of the funding requirements for Activity 6 under Strategic Outcome 5. Thus, WFP in coordination with the Government prioritized those areas where strengthened capacities were most needed in 2018. Activity 7 under Strategic Outcome 5 also suffered a shortage of 39 percent in funding for government capacity strengthening activities. Through partnerships with FAO and UNICEF among others, WFP has nevertheless been able to complete its planned activities.

Overall, WFP Honduras received 61 percent of its funding needs for 2018. To address funding challenges in 2019, WFP Honduras developed a communication strategy to engage the private sector and reinforce alliances with the ministries.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

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

Consistent with Strategic outcome 1, WFP Honduras supported the government strategy and vision for the national school feeding programme to provide a daily nutritious and diversified meal to 1.3 million preschool and primary-school children throughout the school year, by linking the programme to smallholder farmers' production. In 2018, 1,2 million school children were attended to, which meant 97 percent of the total target population with two cycles of food distributions instead of the planned five. The most food insecure areas with a decentralized home-grown school meals model were prioritized. A reduction in the planned distribution was due to government funds constraint.

Additionally, a deworming campaign among school children was implemented twice a year in coordination with the Ministry of Health (SESAL).

Locally purchased fresh foods are included in the decentralized home-grown school meals (HGSM) model. WFP and the Government prioritized the most food-insecure areas of the country, including the Dry Corridor and La Mosquitia. The programme relied on decentralized purchases based on agreements with various strategic partners, including associations of municipalities, local municipal governments and farmer organizations, but also with local producers who delivered additional quantities of rice and beans directly to WFP warehouses or targeted schools. While in 2015, fresh food were being purchased from three farmer organizations, by 2018, WFP signed 23 agreements were to provide fresh food rations to 236,969 school children.

The considerable scale up of the basic school feeding model with local products is strengthening links with national social protection schemes based on productive activities. It increases farmers' sales to meet the increased local demand generated by the school feeding programme. The selection of farmers among local suppliers of fresh products was based on a transparent process, and the participation of town councils guaranteed programme sustainability and ownership.

As a result of the linkage of the National School Feeding Programme with the smallholder farmers' production, the following objectives have been achieved:

- Boosting local economies through the decentralized home-grown school meals model.
- Support to the education of school children by improving their learning capacity.
- Strengthening the capacities of local governments.

- Raising the income of smallholder farmers.

Trainings in nutrition, the preparation and quality control of food are being provided to farmer organizations, educational authorities, teachers and parents. To strengthen the capacity and ownership of the Secretary of Education and the *mancomunidades* (Association of Municipalities), WFP provided nutrition, hygiene and cooking trainings. Both fathers and mothers participated in school feeding committees and received various trainings. In addition to the establishment of trainings for the committees, teachers also received four nutrition training modules. At a technical level, WFP and government institutions supported the elaboration and finalization of school feeding guidance manuals.

By strengthening the capacity of partners, WFP Honduras is creating the conditions for an effective and efficient decentralization of the programme by empowering the associations, municipalities and schools for a transparent and responsible management of resources. Schools are connected with the programme management at district and central level with a participatory social audit system to ensure an efficient and sustainable management of the programme. Also, WFP Honduras is sharing its supply chain expertise and systems to enhance transparency, accountability and reporting. A progressive exit strategy is proposed for the next four years, starting in areas where children are currently receiving fresh products, have a large presence of government or international cooperation programmes, such as the EUROSAN program in the western zone.

Activity 2 includes capacity building projects funded by the Government of Honduras through the cooperation agreement for the implementation of the National School Feeding Program, the Kerry project "Leche", and the project resulting from the partnership with USAID and Cargill. The latter is a strategic partnerships based on a shared vision of food security, nutrition and inclusive supply chains. WFP Honduras is making alliances with local partners and international cooperation organizations, both for the execution of local purchases of fresh produce for school feeding (Act 1), and for the implementation of capacity strengthening activities, especially technical assistance for local production of food. These allies include USAID (support to smallholder farmers and smallholder farmer organizations), the EUROSAN project (strengthening of local capacities) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Currently, WFP Honduras is working on strengthening partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) within the National School Feeding Programme. In the case of FAO, joint work was carried out for the Regulation of the School Feeding Law, which is waiting for the signature of the





Minister of Social Development and Inclusion (SEDIS). The law is expected to help increasing the general budget of the programme. Similarly, several attempts have been made to collaborate with IFAD in a future project to strengthen value chains in the north of the country, with a link to school feeding and resilience activities.

### Strategic Outcome 02

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

Strategic Objective 2 addresses malnutrition by reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in the most vulnerable population with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days of life. Although there has been some progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), stunting in children under 59 months of age remains high (23 percent), reaching up to 40 percent in the departments of Lempira, Intibucá, La Paz and Copan. Anaemia affects 60 percent of children between 6-8 months; 29 percent in children between 8-59 months and 15 percent in women of reproductive age. Only 31 percent of the children between 0-6 months receive exclusive breastfeeding. Other factors that limit access to food include the urbanization of poverty, low levels of education and the epidemiological and nutritional transition. Understanding that the achievement of SDG2 is a clear priority for the Government of Honduras, national strategies focus on ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

In 2018, WFP reached about 22,000 beneficiaries, assisted in over 100 primary health facilities. Integrated services comprised of medical care for prevalent diseases, nutrition education through the volunteers' network of the local health team and the delivery of fortified complementary foods to pregnant or lactating women and girls as well as children under 23 months. Nutritional surveillance is a critical factor to assess, interpret and address malnutrition at the local level. The project achieved a timely identification of 95 percent of pregnant women in the targeted areas; 89 percent of pregnancies were captured before the first 12 weeks of gestation, which allowed assisting pregnant women and their babies in the first 1,000 days of life.

In addition to nutrition support, community capacities were strengthened using a training of trainers approach. WFP provided nutrition training to community health volunteers, doctors and nurses who in turn trained mothers and fathers, pregnant and lactating women and girls. Moreover, capacity strengthening activities for institutional health personnel have contributed to improved nutritional surveillance. A government task force has been trained to coordinate a programme for nutritionally vulnerable groups, further increasing government

ownership and programme management skills.

Efforts were placed into developing policies and procedures alongside the Government of Honduras and other partners. WFP worked with the Ministry of Health to implement the *Strategy for the Articulation of Nutrition Actions through the Life Cycle*. The objective of this strategy is to prevent, control, treat and reduce malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations (children aged 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, schoolchildren, adolescents and the elderly). The strategy will also feed into the realization of the National Nutrition Policy, the proposal of which has been drafted by the Government of Honduras with support from WFP.

WFP has developed a stunting reduction framework as a contribution towards the *COMBOS* methodology which was developed by UNDP to implement the SDGs. In Honduras, *COMBOS* uses a holistic approach to address malnutrition and poverty in vulnerable areas, mainly indigenous communities (Lempa region). A proposal was submitted to the Government of Honduras to accelerate the 2030 Agenda in the Lempa region where high levels of multidimensional poverty persist and the highest stunting rates among children under 59 months prevail.

WFP supported the implementation of public policies related to early childhood care through coordinated inter-agency work in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). WFP has contributed to the inclusion SDG2 "Zero Hunger" and SDG 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages" as key priorities within the UNDAF to facilitate the development and expansion of a Government-led quality health care pilot project called "Criando Con Amor".

### Strategic Outcome 03

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

The activities under Strategic Objective 3 support innovative approaches to improve resilience, livelihoods and food security. WFP aims to improve household and community capacities and develop systems to absorb, adapt and transform risks when faced with climate-related shocks and other stressors.

By developing social capital, assets and capacities, sustainable systems for resilience and food security have been promoted across 141 communities in the Dry Corridor. WFP reached 87 percent of targeted smallholder farmers and rural agricultural workers through trainings. Over 57 percent of the beneficiaries were women and 25 percent belonged to the Lenca ethnic group. They received

conditional cash transfers for productive asset creation at banks and through cooperatives. Cash allowed participants to increase their access to food and other household needs in the period of greatest food shortage. The programme also included food and nutrition education activities. Overall, activities have proven to promote healthy eating practices among participants, create and rehabilitate productive assets, improve livelihoods and increase production and income.

Further training on risk management, climate change adaptation, community development and nutrition was given to government technicians, community leaders and beneficiaries. Some 516 community leaders were trained to transmit the knowledge to further participants (793 smallholder farmers: 338 women and 455 men) who received nutrition education and food preparation trainings complemented with guidance materials such as recipe books, posters and nutrition manuals.

WFP and partners assisted the participants in the creation and rehabilitation of productive assets by building 141 community nurseries in which 552,000 native species of fruit and forest trees were planted on 1,400 hectares, including water recharge areas for agricultural production. Beneficiaries' plots were rehabilitated using soil and water conservation practices, such as contour ploughing, live fences and barriers, ditches, terrace, green manure and water harvesting systems. This created improved water infiltration and increased resilience against drought and erosion. In addition, water collection and gravity-fed micro-irrigation systems were installed, feeding water to 66 hectares of vegetables and basic grains. Thus, beneficiaries' production increased, allowing them to meet their food needs, sell the surplus to local markets and increase their household income. The project also built 3,666 family and community gardens, 57 percent of which were led by women. These orchards produced vegetables, such as sweet potato, cassava, tomato, cucumber, bell peppers used for domestic consumption.

Approximately 700 smallholder farmers gained access to a total of 40 Savings and Rural Credit Banks, which improved their access to savings, credit and investment services in productive activities. The role of women has been key to the growth and development of organizational structures. 60 percent of management positions of the Savings and Rural Credit Banks were occupied by women, fostering strong trust, solidarity, transparency and equal decision-making.

Activities applied WFP's Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), which consists of integrated context analysis (ICA), seasonal livelihood programming consultations (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) level. At community level the tools were used to identify asset creation and rehabilitation. In addition,

the 3PA strengthened strategic planning and facilitated collaboration between partners at national and regional level, including government institutions, municipal associations, international institutions, academia and local NGOs.

#### **Strategic Outcome 04**

**Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.**

In the Dry Corridor, droughts and pests have caused crop failure, food insecurity and migration over the past five years (2014-2018). The 2018 drought decreased food production by over 70 percent in the first agricultural cycle which distressed close to one million people in 145 municipalities, with 65,000 households severely and 51,800 households moderately affected. It is anticipated that the number of drought-affected households will continue to increase.

The Government provided emergency assistance in form of food vouchers in the most vulnerable municipalities in the provinces of Choluteca, El Paraíso, La Paz, Valle, Francisco Morazán, Intibucá, Lempira, and Ocotepeque. WFP led community-based targeting of the assisted families using integrated context analysis (ICA) and mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tools. WFP organized a training with key partners to validate and standardise the methodology and improve coordination among WFP field staff, the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), regional commissioners and NGOs. Agreements were signed with 12 cooperating partners to facilitate the community-based targeting by organising and reinforcing Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM's) and community committees in the south of Francisco Morazán and north of Choluteca. By December 2018, among the 65,000 households severely affected by drought, nearly 40,000 families were assisted using government resources and approximately 15,000 were assisted by WFP. However, 10,000 vulnerable households could not be reached due to funding constraints. Moreover, WFP collaborated with NGOs for technical assistance on agricultural, water and sanitation projects. The main inputs provided to the beneficiaries were 119 micro irrigation systems, 216 agricultural kits, and 100 poultry kits. Beneficiaries participated in the rehabilitation of roads, wells, family gardens and homes.

Effective training and coordination among WFP staff, cooperating partners and local stakeholders was essential to respond to the 2018 drought. WFP and OCHA promoted the reactivation of the Humanitarian Country Team (EHP) and the design of a strategic plan. WFP also strengthened other coordination structures, such as the cash-based transfers (CBT) working group and the Protection Group led by UNHCR. WFP continues to lead the United Nation Emergency Team (UNETE), which improves the coordination among UN agencies and the Humanitarian Network.

The funding gap of USD 14.7 million posed a great challenge in providing drought relief assistance. Needs may further increase in case of repeated crop failure in the second agricultural cycle affecting almost half of the smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor.

### **Strategic Outcome 05**

Strategic Outcome 5: Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, and mainly SDG2, by 2021.

#### **Capacity strengthening-planning and preparedness for drought response**

WFP provided technical support to the Government of Honduras to declare and manage the national drought emergency in the Dry Corridor. Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) was instrumental to collect data on crop losses. The integrated context analysis (ICA) provided the complementary secondary information to prioritize interventions to the most affected areas and estimate the population in need of emergency assistance. In addition, an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted in coordination with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to assess the impact of crop failures on the most vulnerable population.

Based on WFP's mVAM, monitoring and ICA results, the Council of Ministers declared an emergency in the Dry Corridor on August 15, and released USD 4.1 million to assist 65,000 of the most severely affected households. WFP provided capacity strengthening on community-based targeting, voucher distribution and process monitoring and evaluation.

#### **WFP as an information provider**

WFP and partners periodically monitored the level of food insecurity in the Dry Corridor using mVAM. Four food security bulletins were published in 2018, which provided partners with timely information on food production, local stocks and prices, basic consumption of staple foods, labour opportunities and the share of household food expenses in the Dry Corridor. The main partners were the Ministry of Agriculture, the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), the Technical Unit for Food Security (UTSAN) and Nutrition and the Observatory for Food and Nutritional Security (OBSAN) in collaboration with FAO, OCHA, and NGOs such as ADRA, Child Fund, World Vision, CASM, CARITAS, GOAL, ADEPES, Sur en Accion and community leaders. This experience led to a working group that established a national early warning system.

In addition to four mVAM bulletins, WFP published three early warning bulletins and ten local food price bulletins and updated the ICA. WFP also provided the basic input to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), including

data to calculate the food consumption score, income, food expenditure shares, sources of food and household stocks.

#### **Working with the academia**

The Food Security Observatory reviewed the national Food Security Policy and developed an innovative tool to improve data management in the Ministry of Health, which was then included as part of the European Union Nutrition Strategy. A master's programme in Food and Nutritional Security was established in collaboration with the National University and FAO, and will be operational in 2019.

Since current approaches for food security assessments and targeting face limitations in urban contexts, WFP in coordination with the academia and the Municipality of Tegucigalpa developed an urban food security assessment methodology, which was used by the municipality as a contextual information analysis tool. WFP trained and equipped the Risk Management Municipal Team (UMGIR) to improve data collection management, and methodology validation in the field and how to use the tool in other municipalities. A food security assessment methodology for urban contexts was also developed in coordination with the Latin American Social Faculty.

#### **Capacity strengthening-monitoring of the Agenda 2030**

In light of the 2030 agenda, WFP and FAO supported the Government of Honduras to monitor advances related to SDG 2. Hence, food security was included into the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MDPI) to assess the impact of social protection programmes. Moreover, monitoring has been improved by adding food security as a standard indicator (FIES) to the national household survey which is conducted every three months.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In Honduras, only 25.8 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, excluding them from important decision-making processes. Over the past 16 years, unemployment increased from 4 to 10 percent among women compared to an increase from 3.7 to 4.3 percent among men. Especially women in rural and indigenous areas experience economic dependencies on men, as 40 percent have limited access to land tenure, credit and technical assistance.

Women of reproductive age exhibit a high prevalence of anemia (15 percent), overweight (51 percent) and obesity (22 percent). The adolescent birth rate is 70.8 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19, risking the mothers' and infants' health and nutrition, increasing drop-out rates due to pregnancy and limiting future economic opportunities. Particularly girls in rural areas live under poor conditions, affecting three out of four girls.

Organised crime in rural and urban neighbourhoods and communities are perpetuated by gangs, particularly males. In 2017, the prevalence of gender-based violence was high, registering 8,6 dead women for each 100,000 people, equal to one femicide every 22 hours.

WFP's beneficiaries demonstrate equal participation and empowerment in livelihoods, resilience and community-based activities. WFP ensured that over 50 percent of committee leadership positions were occupied by women and that men attended gender equality and protection activities to foster sustainable change in decision-making, production management and access to credit. For example, under Strategic Outcome 1, the "Leche" programme registered participation of women in cattle management, milk production and dairy processing as producers and in decision-making roles on their farms and in their homes.

An emphasis was given to the coordination with academia and human rights organizations. Capacities were strengthened among local government staff, NGOs and the Secretary of Development and Social Inclusion to build and implement gender-responsive social protection systems. These trainings were developed with support from the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

WFP has trained community leaders and smallholder farmers with support from the Zamorano Agricultural University on risk management and adaptation to climate change with a focus on gender equality, food security and nutrition. WFP aims to drive women's participation, active engagement and leadership to eventually improve and transform gender inequalities within communities and households. As a result, women's income has increased through the recognition

of their specific vulnerabilities in the beneficiary selection process for WFP's programmes, such as productive asset creation programmes that promote and enhance small production businesses.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Most beneficiaries received WFP support without significant protection risks. Food and cash delivery as well as training activities were held during day time in safe locations chosen by the beneficiary communities and/or leaders. Police presence was required depending on the situational security context. WFP's participants usually live in remote rural settings, far from urban areas. Therefore, in some regions, cooperating partners and field monitors supervise beneficiaries' transportation with appropriate security measures and provide them with a healthy meal and water. Thus, participants did not encounter safety problems while traveling to activities, food deliveries or voucher redemption locations.

Gender analyses were conducted prior to programme design to ensure participants' security and wellbeing. For example, results found that cash transfers are preferred by women participants compared to in-kind assistance and vouchers. Moreover, focus group discussions and interviews highlighted that women were at risk of intimate partner violence when taking decisions on the use of cash which is why a mechanism was established to empower women.

Information has been continuously updated and shared with community leaders to prevent potential protection issues. In agreement with the cash-based transfer (CBT) service providers, participants received the transfer in safe conditions with separate bathrooms for women and men, a roof, ventilation, potable water and special services and adjustments for pregnant women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. Moreover, Food Assistance for Asset programmes' work conditions were adapted to the beneficiaries' circumstances and needs.

In addition to WFP's complain-feedback hotline, the post distribution monitoring included a protection section, giving beneficiaries the opportunity to report security incidents or complaints. The participants' level of programme knowledge is also evaluated as well as whether police presence was needed.

Finally, sub-offices and cooperating partners participated in trainings on WFP's protection policy with attention to gender.



### Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

The communities have been informed about the programmes and programmatic changes through government counterparts, local partners and WFP field staff. Communities could raise issues through the feedback-complaint mechanism, part of WFP's accountability to affected populations model. The feedback-complaint mechanism was launched in 2017 and includes a dedicated hotline giving assisted communities the opportunity to comment, ask a question or raise a complaint in relation to WFP's activities. Communities were encouraged to call in case of a security risk. Verbal feedback from the participants with field monitors is filed in a report to keep track of security challenges.

WFP reinforced the capacities of the school feeding committees, composed of teachers, students and parents to promote participation, ownership and an adequate oversight of the implementation of the programme at the local level. Teachers participated in the creation of billboards and other educational materials for the School Meals Programme.

Community-based participatory planning (CBPP) brings together communities, partners and local government to identify issues and tailor programme responses to local requirements. With a strong engagement from participants living in targeted communities, a total of ten CBPPs were carried-out. CBPP includes social cohesion and the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups. Through CBPP, food insecure and vulnerable communities are in control of planning and can capture ideas, needs and aspirations. WFP used community consultations to inform project design strategies and create community-based context-specific plans. These plans encouraged resilience building through asset creation, considered eco-system degradation, built feeder roads and created market infrastructure. In Honduras, CBPPs are mainly implemented with the Dry Corridor Resilience Initiative's *Resilient Communities (ComRes)* which are supported by WFP and the Government of Honduras.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

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Children

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	228,610	683,870	299.1%
	female	257,865	683,869	265.2%
	total	486,475	1,367,739	281.2%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	26,015	15,045	57.8%
	female	45,608	30,090	66.0%
	total	71,623	45,135	63.0%
Children (5-18 years)	male	134,285	567,612	422.7%
	female	140,728	556,670	395.6%
	total	275,013	1,124,282	408.8%
Children (under 5 years)	male	68,310	101,213	148.2%
	female	71,529	97,109	135.8%
	total	139,839	198,322	141.8%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	486,476	1,367,739	281.2%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)





Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021			
Maize	0	173	-
Maize Meal	2,975	4,330	145.6%
Rice	837	2,402	287.0%
Wheat Flour	0	715	-
Dried Fruits	300	597	198.9%
Vegetable Oil	558	997	178.7%
Beans	1,054	2,269	215.3%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.			
Maize	686	70	10.2%
Rice	686	70	10.2%
Corn Soya Blend	206	7	3.5%
Iodised Salt	17	0	-
Vegetable Oil	86	5	5.9%
Beans	206	21	10.2%
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.			
Corn Soya Blend	890	551	61.9%
Sugar	12	0	-
Vegetable Oil	12	14	114.1%

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021			
Cash	9,940,003	1,991,617	20.0%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Commodity Voucher	0	1,748,705	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.			
Cash	4,050,000	667,987	16.5%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their food and nutrition security throughout the year.			
Cash	2,062,500	2,027,246	98.3%

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021				
Output A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education				
Act 01. Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	20.0	189.0	945.0
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	500.0	369.0	73.8
Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	3000.0	2588.0	86.3
Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	350.0	203.0	58.0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	12000.0	11893.0	99.1
Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	6000.0	4317.0	72.0
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	4000.0	4125.0	103.1
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	6000.0	14742.0	245.7
Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	1500.0	1013.0	67.5
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	18000.0	5987.0	33.3
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	5000.0	4785.0	95.7
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	1500.0	705.0	47.0
Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	1000.0	638.0	63.8
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	100.0	60.0	60.0
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	400.0	247.0	61.8
Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	2500.0	2078.0	83.1

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	770000.0	769905.0	100.0
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	780000.0	775466.0	99.4
Quantity of food provided	Mt	12000.0	6603.59	55.0
Number of deworming IEC materials distributed	non-food item	10000.0	6400.0	64.0
Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	1000.0	638.0	63.8
Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed	non-food item	50.0	3.0	6.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	5.0	1.0	20.0
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	US\$	2000000.0	1702527.14	85.1
Output A: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.				
Act 02. Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).				
Number of educational facilities (i.e. school buildings, classrooms, and latrines) rehabilitated/constructed	site	10.0	-	0.0
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	500.0	-	0.0
Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	3000.0	-	0.0
Output C: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.				
Act 02. Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).				
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	individual	200.0	191.0	95.5
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10.0	10.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	40.0	30.0	75.0
Number of partners supported	partner	30.0	15.0	50.0
Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling	individual	500.0	431.0	86.2
Number of headmasters trained in school feeding management	individual	350.0	296.0	84.6

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	individual	250.0	187.0	74.8
Number of people trained	individual	1000.0	806.0	80.6
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	individual	2000.0	1000.0	50.0
Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	550.0	434.0	78.9
Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	individual	500.0	440.0	88.0
Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	10.0	3.0	30.0
Number of public and private sector investments leveraged	instance	8.0	5.0	62.5
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	25.0	17.0	68.0
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50000.0	40620.61	81.2
Output F: Output 2: Local smallholder farmers -particularly women- benefit from decentralized institutional purchases for school meals, capacity strengthening, and access to markets in order to increase their food security.				
Act 02. Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).				
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	20.0	14.0	70.0
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	300.0	264.0	88.0
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	600.0	478.0	79.7
Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	80.0	51.0	63.8
Quantity of fortified foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	3532.0	1043.95	29.6
Quantity of fresh food items procured from smallholder farmers by WFP supported schools	item	300000.0	272501.78	90.8
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.				
Output A: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (A)				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 03. Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	400.0	412.0	103.0
Output C: Output 6: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at central, provincial and community level (C)				
Act 03. Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	700.0	642.0	91.7
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	coordination mechanisms	8.0	6.0	75.0
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	40.0	28.0	70.0
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	individual	750.0	787.0	104.9
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	1000000.0	999903.0	100.0
Output E: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (C)				
Act 03. Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	5000.0	4489.0	89.8
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	16000.0	17287.0	108.0
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	2500.0	2176.0	87.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1500.0	1446.0	96.4
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Strategic Outcome 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their food and nutrition security throughout the year.				



Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).				
Act 04. Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	24.0	-	0.0
Number of villages assisted	village	220.0	213.0	96.8
Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	194090.0	148338.5	76.4
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	US\$	2062500.0	1803038.0	87.4
Output C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)				
Act 04. Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.				
Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities	individual	200.0	220.0	110.0
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	161.0	141.0	87.6
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	650.0	609.0	93.7
Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling	individual	450.0	401.0	89.1
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	450.0	401.0	89.1
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	945.0	614.0	65.0
Number of women trained	individual	500.0	459.0	91.8
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	6.0	5.0	83.3
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	13.0	11.0	84.6
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	50.0	37.0	74.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	50.0	35.0	70.0
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA/NRM)	training session	30.0	21.0	70.0
Output D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).				
Act 04. Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.				
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest protected	Ha	50.0	21.0	42.0
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1200.0	1081.94	90.2
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	350.0	326.6	93.3
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	250.0	172.23	68.9
Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	10.0	6.0	60.0
Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated	Ha	35.0	52.0	148.6
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	150.0	165.47	110.3
Hectares of drip irrigated	Ha	64.0	66.92	104.6
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	20.0	18.3	91.5
Number of 25kg sacks harvested	Number	10000.0	2482.64	24.8
Number of cereal banks established	Number	50.0	48.0	96.0
Number of community gardens established	garden	80.0	70.0	87.5
Number of compost pits created	item	6000.0	5161.0	86.0
Number of family gardens established	garden	3800.0	3705.0	97.5
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	225.0	42.0	18.7
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	161.0	141.0	87.6
Number of roof catchments constructed	Number	60.0	58.0	96.7
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	230000.0	217373.0	94.5
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	30.0	27.0	90.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	100000.0	97087.0	97.1
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	70000.0	67054.0	95.8
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	2700.0	2683.26	99.4

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
CSP Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	Food	male	85.30	84.90	≥85.00	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	86.00	86.80	≥87.00	-	
			overall	85.65	85.85	≥86.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Drop-out rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CSP Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	Food	male	1.56	1.29	≤1.30	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	1.03	1.01	≤1	-	
			overall	1.29	1.15	≤1.15	-	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CSP Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	Food	male	99.20	99.30	=99.40	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	99.60	99.63	=99.70	-	
			overall	99.40	99.46	=99.50	-	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CSP Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	96.07	96.04	=96.08	-	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
CSP Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	Food	male	98.44	98.71	≥98.70	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	98.97	98.99	≥99.00	-	
			overall	98.71	98.85	≥98.85	-	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.								
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CSP Area	NPA: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	35.00	51.00	≥40.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
CSP Area	NPA: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	Food	male	0	0	≥0	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0	≥0	-	
			overall	29.00	33.00	≥32.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CSP Area	NPA: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	Food	male	20.00	21.00	≥21.00	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	26.00	27.00	≥27.00	-	
			overall	23.00	24.00	≥24.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
CSP Area	NPA: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	Food	male	85.00	96.00	≥100.00	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	95.00	98.00	≥100.00	-	
			overall	90.00	97.00	≥100.00	-	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Strategic Outcome 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their food and nutrition security throughout the year.								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
CSP Area	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Capacity Strengthening, Cash	male	14.40	10.20	≥14.10	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	12.30	9.54	≥12.10	-	
			overall	13.35	9.87	≥13.10	-	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CSP Area	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Capacity Strengthening, Cash	male	25.00	51.60	≥50.00	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	61.50	≥55.00	-	
			overall	27.50	56.55	≥52.50	-	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
CSP Area	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Capacity Strengthening, Cash	male	0	48.00	≥50.00	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	53.00	≥50.00	-	
			overall	0	50.50	≥50.00	-	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
CSP Area	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	35.00	45.00	≥50.00	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
CSP Area	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.00	50.00	=50.00	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
CSP Area	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	25.00	19.00	=20.00	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
CSP Area	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	35.00	31.00	=30.00	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								
CSP Area	-	-	male	90.00	98.00	=100.00	-	Base Value: 2018.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	92.00	99.00	=100.00	-	
			overall	91.00	98.50	=100.00	-	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
CSP Area	-	-	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	-	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
CSP Area	-	-	male	75.00	100.00	≥100.00	-	Base Value: 2018.02 Latest Follow-up: 2018.02 Year end Target: 2018.02 CSP end Target: 2018.02
			female	70.00	100.00	≥100.00	-	
			overall	72.50	100.00	≥100.00	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
CSP Area	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	100.00	=100.00	-	

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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### **Country director**

Judith Thimke

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Children

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/honduras>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).	1,175,807	984,828	0	984,828	414,205	570,623
		Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	30,144,599	20,318,699	0	20,318,699	14,690,704	5,627,995

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	Non Activity Specific	0	14,408,847	0	14,408,847	0	14,408,847
	Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	6,325,349	2,680,364	0	2,680,364	1,114,408	1,565,955
		Non Activity Specific	0	104,071	0	104,071	0	104,071
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>37,645,754</b>	<b>38,496,809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,496,809</b>	<b>16,219,317</b>	<b>22,277,492</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	1,873,288	1,226,652	0	1,226,652	965,387	261,266
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,165,398	0	3,165,398	0	3,165,398
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,873,288</b>	<b>4,392,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,392,050</b>	<b>965,387</b>	<b>3,426,663</b>
3	Strategic Outcome 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their food and nutrition security throughout the year.	Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	3,102,658	4,887,356	0	4,887,356	3,134,204	1,753,152
		<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>	<b>3,102,658</b>	<b>4,887,356</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,887,356</b>	<b>3,134,204</b>	<b>1,753,152</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Strategic Outcome 5: Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, and mainly SDG2, by 2021.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.	134,764	95,041	0	95,041	37,815	57,226
		Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	214,056	107,977	0	107,977	33,046	74,932
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>348,820</b>	<b>203,018</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>203,018</b>	<b>70,861</b>	<b>132,157</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	353,283	0	353,283	0	353,283
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>353,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>353,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>353,283</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>42,970,521</b>	<b>48,332,516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,332,516</b>	<b>20,389,768</b>	<b>27,942,748</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,102,422</b>	<b>2,985,658</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,985,658</b>	<b>1,355,035</b>	<b>1,630,623</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>45,072,942</b>	<b>51,318,174</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,318,174</b>	<b>21,744,804</b>	<b>29,573,370</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,929,741</b>	<b>2,347,294</b>		<b>2,347,294</b>	<b>2,347,294</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>48,002,684</b>	<b>53,665,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,665,468</b>	<b>24,092,097</b>	<b>29,573,370</b>

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

**Annual Country Report - Donor Version**  
**Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)**

**Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)**

	<b>Needs Based Plan</b>	<b>Implementation Plan*</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
Honduras	48,002,684	27,401,271	23,305,917
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			