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LIVES



# Honduras Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

Honduras faces high levels of poverty and inequality combined with violence, forceful displacement, migration, political and social instability and vast exposure to climate-related shocks. Altogether, this has adversely affected the livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable populations over the last six years.

Specific to this context, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) aims at supporting national social protection systems, strengthen national and local government capacities, building resilience to climate impacts and improving food security and nutrition. This is a significant and strategic shift that has led WFP to focus efforts in the areas of social protection, resilience and climate change adaptation, humanitarian assistance in emergencies and national capacity strengthening. Through a stronger enabling role in different programme areas, WFP is well positioned to contribute towards Honduras' achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 2 and SDG 17.

In line with the Government's priorities and needs, WFP supports the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE, for its Spanish acronym) that targets 1.3 million pre-school and primary school children. During the school year children benefited from the distribution of fresh and nutritious products. As smallholder farmers' production was successfully linked to the Programme, local producers benefited from access to a stable and fair market that positively impacted their household's income. This process was complemented with specialized technical assistance for the strengthening of capabilities of smallholder agricultural cooperatives, particularly those where women hold leading roles.

The CSP is designed to support a comprehensive social protection and resilience strategy with an emphasis on partnerships and capacity strengthening. In this sense, WFP continued to provide high-level technical assistance to advance towards the inclusion of nutrition-sensitive activities into the National Strategy for the Articulation of Nutrition Actions through the Life Cycle. This was done in direct coordination with the Ministry of Health.

Furthermore, WFP conducted the study "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in Honduras"[1] to estimate the economic and social impact of the double burden of malnutrition. This has contributed to generating evidence to engage high-level policymakers and other stakeholders into a national policy dialogue to discuss both undernutrition and overweight and obesity.

In addition, Honduras was the 61st country to join the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, led by four national networks: government, civil society, academia and the UN network. WFP has a leadership role as the chair agency of the UN network for SUN Movement during the period of 2019-2020.

In September 2019, the Government of Honduras declared a national emergency in the agricultural production sector due to the continuous adverse climate effects. Water shortages resulted in a decrease of basic grain production, affecting people's food security nationwide.

As a result, the Government of Honduras' response was to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to affected populations. Upon the Government's request, WFP supported with technical assistance in distribution mechanisms, household targeting process, monitoring and evaluation.

This year, WFP reached about 1.5 million beneficiaries. All programmatic activities and support functions were aligned with WFP's Gender and Protection Policies. WFP promoted a gender transformative approach among its activities through community resilience and capacity strengthening for national and local governments, and NGOs. An inclusive design and response approach allowed WFP to reach the most vulnerable populations addressing risks and challenges to the underlying causes of poverty, deprivation and inequality. All these efforts were possible through the valuable contributions received both from the government and WFP's longstanding partners.

# 1,591,532

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

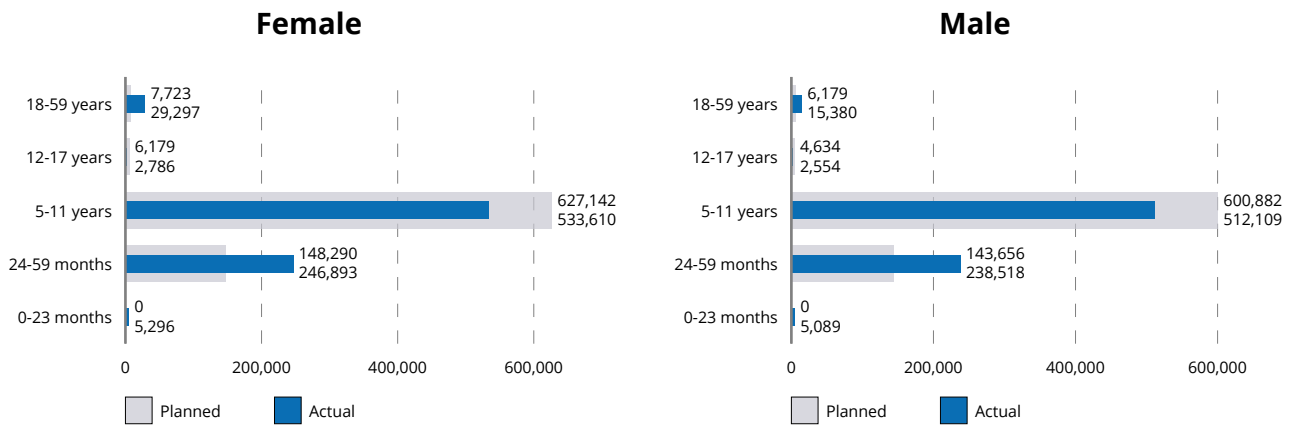


51% female

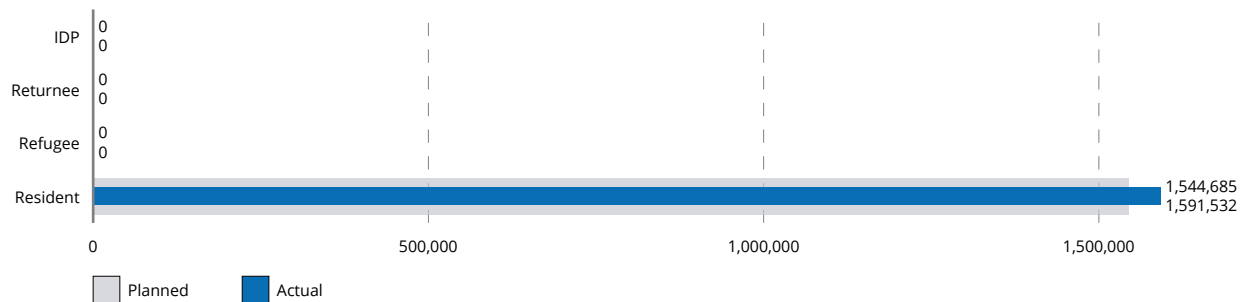


49% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



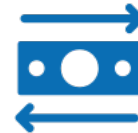
## Total Food and CBT



10,218 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 26,232 mt total planned

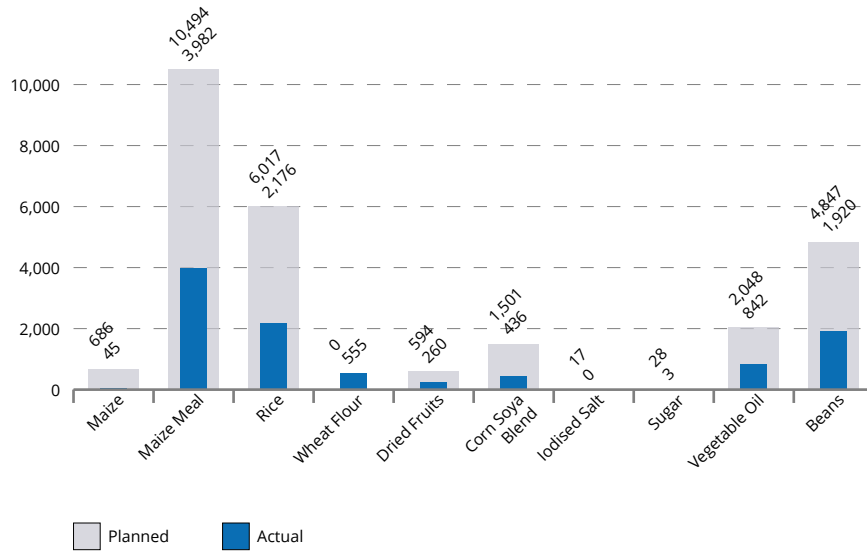


US\$ 6,601,121

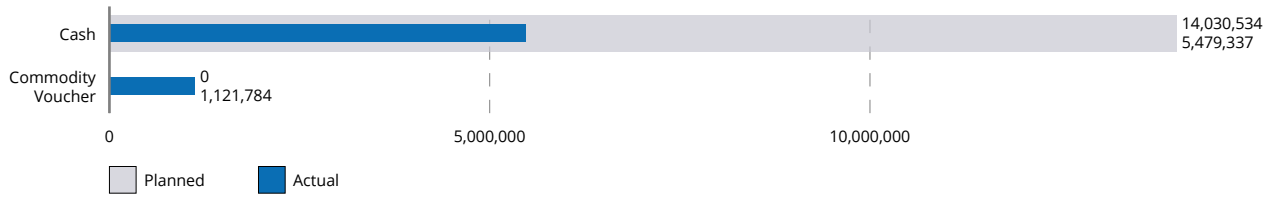
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 14,030,534 total planned

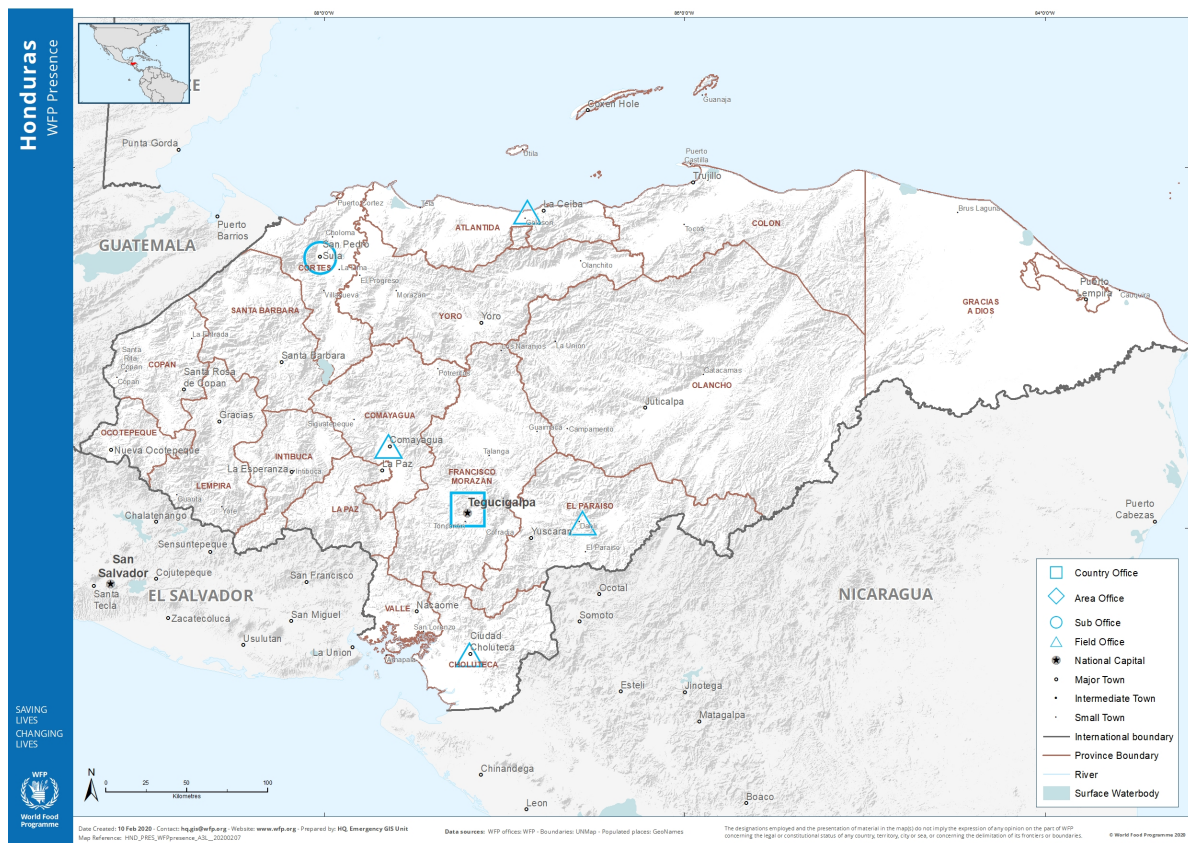
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



Honduras is a low middle-income country with an estimated population of 9.2 million inhabitants. It currently faces complex and deeply rooted structural challenges resulting in the need to continue to invest heavily in reducing poverty and inequality. Natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, droughts and environmental degradation due to climate change create further obstacles for human development. The country also faces high levels of food insecurity, unemployment, violence, and crime, all of which create challenges towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

According to the World Bank, Honduras has the second-highest extreme poverty rate in Latin America and the Caribbean. The situation worsens in rural and indigenous areas, where 6 out of 10 households live in extreme poverty, resulting in a quarter of the population with chronic malnutrition.[1] Moreover, although poverty decreased between 2005 and 2017, it still affects almost 53 percent of the population. This has adverse effects on the livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable groups. For instance, this limits children's ability to attend school, causing school drop-outs due to the families' inability to cover the required minimum school expenses.

Meanwhile, crime and violence continue being one of the country's major concerns. With one of the highest levels of violence in the world [2], criminality is a significant push factor for displacement and migration. Latest data shows that in 2018 more than 174,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) suffered from forceful displacement due to criminal violence. Urban violence is fuelled by war among gangs, extortion, threats, forced recruitment and sexual abuse. Over 51.3 percent of IDPs are women compared to 48.7 percent of men. There is also a high proportion of children (46.4 percent) among the displaced population.

According to the World Bank, Honduras is among the most unequal countries in the region and the world (Gini 50.5 in 2017). In addition, the country is further characterized by inequitable access to land, insufficient food production, high unemployment and exposure to natural hazards. As per the Global Climate Risk Index 2020[3], the country ranks 2nd out of 181 countries. The average economic losses per year due to extreme weather events in Honduras during the period was USD 556.6 million.

In September 2019, the Government of Honduras declared an emergency in the national agricultural sector due to the adverse effects of drought. Consequences were visible on the production of basic staples affecting household's food security nationwide.

According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) carried-out in November 2019, food insecurity and malnutrition have worsened due to droughts in the southern and western regions of the country. This area known as the Dry Corridor [4] is the area with the highest food and nutritional needs. Shock mitigation measures focused on strengthening households' adaptation capacities, expanding market-based risk management mechanisms, and developing effective social safety nets.



WFP's Country Strategic Plan proposes a significant shift to support the Government to attain SDG 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture," while also leveraging its network of partners to advocate and mobilize for an accelerated progress towards SDG 17, "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development." In addition, WFP's holistic programmatic activities embedded into five strategic outcomes also contribute towards SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 5 Gender Equality, SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities and SDG 13 Climate Action.

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on strengthening local and central government capacities to implement a national school feeding programme that provides diversified nutritious food and an increased number of feeding days during the school year.

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Government's effort for the reduction of high malnutrition rates by implementing a stunting prevention programme focused on the 1,000-day window. Specialized nutritious food was provided to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months in 34 municipalities in the Dry Corridor of Honduras.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aimed to strengthen the resilience of national government institutions through the creation of a "community development platform." In line with the Government decentralization strategy, WFP sought to link social and productive safety nets and adapt food assistance to the different needs of communities and individuals.

Food assistance to 16,000 food-insecure households was provided through Strategic Outcome 4. This improved the food consumption score and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable households.

Finally, with Strategic Outcome 5, WFP strengthened management and preparedness capacities among municipal emergency committees. This was certified by the Government's Standing Committee on Contingencies.

# CSP financial overview

WFP Honduras received contributions that covered more than 65 percent of its needs for 2019. To address funding challenges in 2020, WFP Honduras invested in the revamp of the Partnership Action Plan (PAP) and started working on a communication strategy that engages the private sector and reinforces the current alliance with the different ministries of the Government of Honduras.

Strategic Outcome 1 was directly linked to the National School Feeding Programme that mostly relied on the Government's contribution. With over 80 percent of the resources coming from the government budget, WFP's enabling role guaranteed the timely distribution and high-quality standards of the operation. In 2019, this programme was complemented with an in-kind donation of dates from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia valued at over USD 2 million. The Dry Corridor was prioritized for this distribution.

Overall, the national government's commitment to this programme ensured the continuity of the assistance nationwide. Other activities under this outcome included the implementation of capacity strengthening activities for smallholder farmers based on contributions received from donors like Kerry Group, Cargill and the United States Agency for International Development.

The funds received under Strategic Outcome 2 ensured the continuation of assistance to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, providing specialized nutritious foods throughout the year.

Strategic Outcome 3 helped communities, primarily in the Dry Corridor area, to address the impact of food insecurity and to build resilience through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). Families benefited from conditional cash-based transfers to assist them in the creation and restoration of productive assets and on the improvement of their risk management capacities. As funds were received in the last quarter of the year, full implementation will be completed in 2020.

Through Strategic Outcome 4, families received cash-based transfers to cover their food security requirements. This assistance was funded through contributions from Germany, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), among other donors. The intensity of the 2019 drought season severely affected the food security of families living in the Dry Corridor area. To appropriately address this situation, a budget increase was prepared. The approval process is ongoing and is expected for early 2020. Moreover, WFP Honduras had the opportunity to expand its capacity strengthening plan due to the positive response from the Government to disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response activities. This helped reinforce the capacities of authorities at local and regional levels.

Specific to Strategic Outcome 5, WFP worked in close coordination with the Government to prioritize activities to enhance the existing capacities in preparedness and emergency response. Due to the level of resources received during 2019, some activities remained underfunded; priority was given to the development of a capacity strengthening plan to be implemented in 2020.

WFP made great efforts to involve stakeholders, build partnerships and prepare plans for long-term capacity strengthening activities including the private sector, who has a great potential to stimulate local economies and contribute to address social issues.



# 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$31,400,574	\$17,611,881	\$24,878,836	\$10,393,785

WFP strongly supported the Government's strategy and vision for the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE, for its Spanish acronym) that sought to provide a daily nutritious and diversified meal to 1.3 million pre and primary school children throughout the school year. Moreover, the programme sought a linkage to smallholder farmers' production to diversify and improve school children's diets and food habits contributing to the improvement of their health, educational results and learning capacities.

In 2019, PNAE reached around 95 percent of its target, over 1.2 million school children received nutritional school meals. By linking smallholder farmers, it was possible to include local fresh products such as vegetables, fruits and eggs as part of the programme in certain areas like the Dry Corridor and La Mosquitia, which are the most food-insecure areas of the country. Approximately 128,000 school children from these areas benefited from the implementation of this home-grown school feeding model that complemented the regular school-feeding programme.

Associations were selected following strict compliance criteria to ensure transparency. Criteria included technical and administrative capacities, operational results and project implementation capacity. This strengthened WFP's positioning as a reliable partner of choice and paved the way towards the sustainability of the capacity strengthening processes for smallholder farmers.

As the smallholder farmers increased their production, they were better positioned to meet the local demand generated by PNAE. As a result, local economies were dynamized and smallholder farmers benefited from higher and more stable sources of income. By 2019, 16 strategic partners were part of this home-grown school feeding scheme, representing a high increase when compared to 2015, where only two strategic partners were involved.

Overall, the regular school-feeding programme had four planned food distribution periods of 20-40 days each. Three of those periods were carried out, targeting the most food-insecure areas where the home-grown school feeding model was implemented.

In coordination with the Ministry of Health, the national deworming campaign for girls and boys took place. During 2019, 1,815,750 boys and girls from preschool to ninth grade nationwide were assisted, including students from private schools that are not part of the National School Feeding Programme.

WFP also continued strengthening the capacities of local governments, facilitating an effective and efficient decentralization process in close coordination with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS), aiming at building more sustainable local food systems.

As a result, in 2019, six associations of municipalities (mancomunidades) were capable of successfully operating in a decentralized manner. Farmer associations also benefited from this capacity strengthening process.

WFP's strategic partners for the implementation of this programme include local municipal governments, associations of municipalities and smallholder farmer associations. Their support to the school-feeding programme includes follow-up to oversee the adequate preparation of meals, verify the quality and adequate consumption of the products. Training related to good agricultural practices, preparation of food quality, food safety and quality control, good manufacturing practices, nutrition, personal hygiene, and dry and fresh ration settlement processes was provided to members of the associations, educational authorities, teachers and parents.

The design of an online platform for the automation of information and accountability to enhance transparency, liability and reporting started in 2019. It includes modules related to price monitoring, smallholder farmer's registration and traceability.

Other capacity strengthening activities included training staff involved in the school-feeding programme on project management. In addition, strategic alliances between producers and the programme were fostered to ensure a stable local market with fair prices.

Building on previous efforts to strengthen rural women's participation in leadership roles, local women associations continued receiving support to bridge the gap that limits women's participation in decision-making. These efforts have been internationally recognized and women leaders from Honduras were able to share their successful experiences with Ecuadorian rural women. This was part of a South-South and Triangular Cooperation effort initiated by WFP Ecuador to contribute to the generation of inputs to inform policymaking for rural women in Ecuador. Recognized

women leaders from Honduras, Guatemala, and Peru participated in regional workshops organized in Ecuador to gather inputs for the construction of a public policy that makes visible and recognizes the role of women in agriculture.

Furthermore, gender awareness workshops were organized for government staff, mainly staff related to the social protection programmes from the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS, for its Spanish acronym), WFP's main government counterpart.

Additionally, WFP organized a consultation process to present its new school-feeding strategy 2020-2030 to the government partners. This new strategy called 8,000-days looks forward to supporting the Government of Honduras in the continuity of nutritional strategies such as the National Strategic Plan of Food Security (PyENSAN, for its Spanish acronym).

The strategy also sought to identify barriers that limit school attendance and worked with relevant stakeholders through an integrated platform to address this situation and influence policymaking. A strong emphasis was made to review policies for the inclusion of advocacy and intervention plans to increase the coverage and the quality within the 8,000-day window.

This consultation process included the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Technical Food and Nutrition Security Unit. Participants provided feedback and comments on potential areas of improvement. Emphasis was made to ensure that the government's needs are adequately reflected in this new approach.

Finally, WFP Honduras fomented alliances with local partners, the private sector, academia and international cooperation organizations, both for the implementation of the home-grown school feeding model and for the implementation of capacity strengthening activities, especially technical assistance at community level. Efforts were made to emphasize the importance of strengthening positive alliances with government partners like the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to preschool- and primary school-school-aged children, complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens.	3
Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers, including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meals programme.	3

## Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,984,414	\$1,088,560	\$3,426,095	\$1,074,516

Although there has been some progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), malnutrition is still a major concern in the country. According to the latest National Demographic and Health Survey, stunting remains high among children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, reaching up to 40 percent in the most vulnerable provinces of Honduras. This group is also more vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies, and only 31 percent of children aged 0-6 months are exclusively breastfed. Paradoxically, overweight and obesity are also on the rise, reaching up to 50 percent of women in reproductive age and 5 percent of children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months.

The achievement of the SDG2 is a priority for the Government, as outlined in its national policies and plans that focus on ending all forms of malnutrition, increasing coverage of a health integrated package at community level and providing nutrition education for better feeding practices during pregnancy and early childhood, among others.

These policies and plans include articulated strategies by the Ministry of Health, the Technical Unit of Food Security (UTSAN, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Social Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS, for its Spanish acronym) and the First Lady Office.



WFP supported the Government in the implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs. A stunting prevention programme focused on the first 1,000 days of life was implemented. The intervention consisted of the provision of an integrated health and nutritional package to pregnant and lactating women (including adolescents) and children aged 6-23 months in 34 municipalities of the Dry Corridor. Distribution was done through 130 institutional health sites. Participants received medical care for prevalent diseases, micronutrient supplementation, timely vaccination, nutrition education, and specialized nutritious foods at these primary health facilities. Nutritional surveillance was also promoted, and it helped improve data interpretation and contributed to the generation of quality information for health personnel at local levels.

Overall, this resulted in an improved dietary diversity for women, as well as an improved minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6-23 months, adding to and complementing the government's results of the *Criando con Amor* program, co-implemented by the Ministry of Social Development and Social Inclusion and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Between May and November 2019, food quality issues and late food arrivals disrupted the distribution of specialized nutritious foods to 5,170 pregnant and lactating women. The Ministry of Health was timely informed, and WFP implemented an intensive nutrition education plan to minimize the impact. Nutrition interns from a partner local university were strategically positioned in the most vulnerable provinces to target child caregivers and pregnant and lactating women to deliver key nutritional messages. Pregnancy clubs were organized, creating a space to share experiences and increase knowledge. Workshops to encourage the preparation of healthy meals were developed every month, promoting the use of locally available fresh foods, increasing the micronutrient content of meals and improving healthy, hygienic cooking practices.

In addition, community capacities were strengthened using a training of trainers' approach. WFP, in partnership with the academia, provided nutrition training to community health volunteers, doctors and nurses who in turn compromised to training mothers and fathers, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. A knowledge assessment was developed among health personnel, to evaluate weaknesses and strengths in subjects related to health, nutrition, mother and childcare. Considering the relevant findings, a training plan was elaborated which included nutritional surveillance, prevention of stunting in children aged 6-23 months, healthy lifestyles, nutrition during pregnancy, among others. Nutrition education materials were handed out to support the training courses. As the process started during the last quarter of 2019, it will be finalized in 2020.

As part of a Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) effort, a radio soap opera was aired in four municipalities in partnership with local NGOs and community radio stations. Formative research was conducted through focus groups of different ages (adolescent girls, child caregivers, adults and elder population) and semi-structured interviews to develop the SBCC objectives and materials. The target was the following: in 6 months of intervention 70 percent of the families will be able to recall 3 key nutrition, food security and gender messages from the radio soap opera. The pilot was carried out successfully, but the final evaluation could not be carried out due to setbacks from local partners.

In 2019, the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in Honduras study was conducted by WFP and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP). The study aimed to estimate the economic and social impact of the double burden of malnutrition to engage in policy dialogue with government counterparts and other stakeholders on double duty actions to address both undernutrition and overweight and obesity.

The entire implementation process had a strong leadership of government counterparts, especially from the Ministry of Health and the Technical Unit of Food Security, enabling a space for technical and political dialogue between UN agencies, civil society, academia and government institutions working on health, education and nutrition. Considering the extensive evidence and the results of the study, WFP strengthened its positioning as a key partner for the design and implementation of policies and programmes focused on the prevention of both undernutrition and overweight and obesity.

Finally, in May 2019 Honduras was the 61st country to join the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, led by four national networks: government, civil society, academia and the UN system. WFP had an active leadership role as the chair agency of the UN network for the SUN Movement during the period 2019-2020, generating strategic opportunities to engage with national authorities and strengthening implementation of national nutrition policies, leveraging partnerships and working to mobilize resources for the achievement of the main objectives.

The SUN Movement in Honduras is focused on three key areas which have been prioritized: 1) Data and evidence generation for adequate decision making; 2) support to the Government to obtain proper funding for the implementation of policies and strategies regarding food security and nutrition, more notably the new "Policy and Strategy of Food and Nutrition Security" and its Nutrition Action Plan; and 3) improvement of the coordination among all the stakeholders working in nutrition at the national level, as well as public policies generated towards nutrition. WFP is the first UN agency to chair the movement in Honduras which includes at least eight UN agencies in the country.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas to girls, pregnant women and lactating women and girls, and children under 2.	3

### 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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,696,056	\$1,341,065	\$2,767,773	\$1,698,270

According to the Global Climate Risk Index, Honduras has been identified as the 2nd most affected country by climate events in the period 1998-2017. This risk index allows countries to prioritize their actions in achieving their Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda. For Honduras, this process involved structuring national policies such as the National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC, for its Spanish acronym), the Water-Forest-Soil Strategic Plan (ABS, for its Spanish acronym), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Strategy for Nutritional Food Security (ENSAN, for its Spanish acronym).

In 2019, funding for this strategic outcome helped strengthen the implementation of strategic activities aimed at reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to climate-related shocks and food insecurity. The three-pronged approach (3PA) [1] was used to establish a diagnosis of livelihoods use; and the Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) component allowed to identify assets to create, maintain and rehabilitate throughout the year. In addition, a reliable network of partners was consolidated at a national and regional level. This network was comprised of governmental institutions, the association of municipalities, international organizations, academia and local NGOs.

The intervention took place in the provinces of Choluteca, Francisco Morazán, La Paz and El Paraíso, located in the Dry Corridor of Honduras, which is characterized by the exposure and sensitivity to extreme weather events. The implemented activities followed WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) approach addressing immediate food needs through cash-based transfers, while at the same time promoting the creation of assets and the skills and practices necessary for climate change adaptation.

The participants (64 percent women and 36 percent men) received immediate monthly assistance through cash-based transfers worth USD 82.50 per household per month for four months. The process was managed through banks and local cooperatives. The funds provided allowed participating households to increase their access to food during the lean season. It is important to mention that beneficiaries did not experience security issues during the process.

Cash-based transfers helped maintain an acceptable food consumption in most households. The food consumption score from a nutritional aspect confirms that households had access to a greater variety of food groups. This diversified the traditional diet of maize and beans and complemented it with meats, eggs, fruits and vegetables, among others. It also promoted the involvement in asset creation and maintenance, thus improving long-term food security and resilience.

WFP and its strategic partners participated in the maintenance, creation and restoration of assets, establishing community nurseries with native species of plants and trees, including fruit trees. These are instrumental to ensuring the sustainability of the watershed and aid in the restoration of water recharge areas.

In addition, income-generating activities were designed to diversify livelihoods. All these actions acted as an umbrella-network of protection; alleviating the food insecurity of vulnerable households, reducing the impacts of climate-related shocks and strengthening community resilience over time.

All this process was accompanied by awareness campaigns in topics such as food and nutritional education and the promotion of healthy eating and lifestyle habits at the household level. Furthermore, through workshops, institutional technicians, community leaders and beneficiaries strengthened their knowledge of risk management, climate change adaptation and community development, supporting the incorporation of best practices that improve the resilience and food security of the beneficiaries.

Training activities in food and nutrition counselling were also carried out by the nutrition professionals from the Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH, for its Spanish acronym) raised awareness on the benefits of a balanced diet for a healthy life.

WFP Honduras, in collaboration with the Institute of Forest Conservation (ICF), developed processes to help declare areas as 'water recharge zones,' providing them with certain legal protections, thus ensuring long-term sustainable ecosystem services for communities. Land used for agricultural production, especially farms directly located on a hillside, were restored using at least 4 of the following water and soil conservation practices: levelling agricultural terrain to promote increased production; creating physical barriers to prevent excess water from entering and damaging crops; building dykes and canals to prevent flooding; building elevated agricultural areas; agroforestry; using organic compost; and building water and rainwater harvesting tanks. These practices helped improve water filtration and retention, consequently reducing crop's vulnerability to the effects of drought and erosion.

WFP's monitoring data shows that participants who benefited from technical assistance related to productive assets were less affected than those who did not receive this assistance. This allowed for the diversification of the varieties of crops produced allowing for the installation and maintenance of family and community gardens (led by women) producing vegetables such as sweet potato, cassava, tomato, cucumber, chilli and others to be used for domestic consumption. In addition, monitoring reports showed that at least 65 percent of participants had access to land.

Overall, smallholder agricultural cooperatives improved their organizational, administrative, financial and legal capacities, thus expanding and improving the financial services (savings and lending) available for their members. Women played a fundamental role in the growth and development of these organizational structures. Data shows that women currently hold 60 percent of the management positions of these organizations. This fostered trust, solidarity and transparency and resulted in improved decision-making.

Furthermore, new equipment and materials were distributed to support the implementation of new alternative production methods aimed at improving income generation. These include poultry production, proper storage of basic grains, processing of cashews, sugar cane and its by-products, biofortified seed production, crafts and bakery. Local government organizations were also trained in management, accounting, entrepreneurship and business modelling.

Finally, the Direction of Agricultural Science and Technology (DICTA) was key in strengthening the *Cajas Rurales* (local credit and savings organizations) that boosted the local economy by diversifying the supply of products available in the community. Overall, WFP's intervention was successful in contributing to the food security of the most vulnerable populations affected by the prolonged drought experienced between 2018-2019, while increasing capacity strengthening to reduce the vulnerability to climate risks and shocks.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance for assets to food-insecure households complemented by capacity strengthening for decentralized government authorities in the management of resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	3

#### Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,320,323	\$1,202,494	\$6,070,494	\$5,720,367

Honduras has been affected by drought for the past 6 years, particularly in the Dry Corridor area. This has caused severe instability and deterioration of the food security of families, predominantly those engaged in subsistence agriculture. As families experience significant food consumption gaps, their dietary diversity is diminished and they revert to negative coping strategies such as the sale of productive assets, land sales, and in some cases, migration. As a result, food insecurity continues to escalate, and livelihood recovery becomes increasingly difficult.

Data from the Emergency Food Security Assessment reveals that during the last quarter of 2018, more than 105,000 households were suffering from food insecurity. By November 2019, this figure increased to 200,000 mainly located in the Dry Corridor area. This data was updated using the Integrated Classification of Food Security in Phases (IPC).

WFP made considerable funds mobilization efforts to respond to this emergency. Funding from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Central Emergency Response Fund and multilateral donors were secured to complement the Government's humanitarian assistance. Assistance was provided to 16,000 families through the distribution of cash-based transfers worth USD 75 per household. In total, three transfers were made to cover essential needs for 30 days each. This contributed to the stabilization, and in some cases, improvement of food consumption, dietary diversity and the percentage on food expenditures.

Despite efforts to mobilize funds, the assistance to meet the increasing needs of the most vulnerable population affected by the emergency were not met due to funding shortfalls. As a result, households that did not receive assistance were likely to rely on negative coping strategies and deplete their productive assets, causing an adverse impact on their livelihoods.

In addition, in response to the drought situation, complementary actions were undertaken. This included training on farming techniques in drought contexts and the installation of micro-irrigation systems in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) actions were also implemented in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Special emphasis was made on the provision of assistance to vulnerable population including women, children, elderly and people with disabilities during this type of slow-onset emergencies.

Targeting was considered one of the most important activities for the design and implementation of this food assistance operation. The process was enabled by a shared understanding of targeting criteria, the support of cooperating partners and more effective operational stakeholders, including mayors and municipal and community emergency committees. This thoroughly contributed to improve WFP's accountability to the affected population.

Geographical targeting was based on secondary information, mainly inputs from the Integrated Context Analysis [1], which is a WFP's innovative programmatic tool that supports geographic and beneficiary's selection based on community-based targeting. This was implemented through strategic alliances established with 11 non-governmental organizations. This facilitated the process at local level, including the organization or reinforcement of 74 municipal committees (CODEM, for its Spanish acronym) and more than 1,300 community committees (CODEL, for its Spanish acronym).

The effective targeting allowed to reach the most food-insecure households and contributed to maximizing the use of limited resources, thus limiting the negative impacts on communities and local market.

Training and coordination among WFP staff, cooperating partners and local stakeholders were essential to implement this operation during 2019. Besides reinforcing the Drought Interinstitutional Committee, WFP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) promoted the reactivation of the Humanitarian Country Team and the design of its strategic plan.

During 2019, WFP also strengthened other coordination structures, such as the Cash-Based Transfers Working Group and the Protection Group led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP also continued leading the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE), which improves both the coordination among UN agencies and the humanitarian network.

As food security assessments and targeting methodologies have been developed for rural areas, its application faced some limitations in urban contexts. Based on that need and in close coordination with academia and the municipality of Tegucigalpa, WFP designed an urban food security assessment methodology. It was preliminarily validated and used by the municipality as a contextual information and resource mobilization tool. WFP trained and equipped the Risk Management Municipal Team (UMGIR, for its Spanish acronym) to improve data collection management, to validate the methodology in the field and adapt it to make it useful for other municipalities as well.

Finally, during 2019 Honduras suffered a nationwide health emergency caused by dengue. This emergency was listed as the most severe of the last 10 years. To complement the Government's response, WFP in coordination with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), distributed educational materials and implemented a cleansing campaign to prevent the outbreak of this disease in targeted areas.

## WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity

GAM Monitoring Code



Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	3
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### 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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$315,639	\$188,185	\$221,021	\$39,293

WFP is committed to strengthening the Government's capacities in emergency preparedness and response. Due to recurrent droughts, it is necessary to generate new climate information services, strengthen emergency management structures at the local level and, in general, support the initiatives of the National Risk Management System (SINAGER, for its Spanish acronym), thus enabling support for strategic-government decision-making in times of crisis.

Climate services are very important for WFP. During 2019, 30 weather stations were installed in the municipalities of the Dry Corridor of Honduras. This was possible thanks to funding received for emergency preparedness combined with Government's funding. These weather stations provided valuable information on different agroclimatic indicators such as temperature, soil humidity, light hours, wind speed, wind direction and barometric pressure.

Smallholder farmers, local emergency committees, and farmer organizations will directly benefit from this improvement. Data provided will inform their decision-making processes and will provide valuable insight on how to deal with varying weather. Moreover, the national weather information system led by the Standing Committee on Contingencies (COPECO, for its Spanish acronym) will also benefit from updated and reliable information that contributes to the generation of evidence for policy making.

Data collected is automatically transmitted and does not require human intervention. This is done through GPRS technology (General Packet Radio Service) that sends the information to a central server responsible for consolidating the information. In addition, a website was built to help disseminate the collected agroclimatic information. All interested parties can access this platform to consult the available data. The dissemination efforts will be strengthened through the preparation of a bulletin to support decision-making related to the main growing cycles among smallholder. This is expected for next year.

In order to involve young people in this type of services, WFP assessed the feasibility of implementing a chitchat-based chatbot service. This new technology will allow users to access information through websites, Facebook and telegram. It is expected that this will contribute to the dissemination of valuable information in the most food insecure areas, like the Dry Corridor.

Likewise, WFP Honduras has invested resources to reinforce and reactivate over 80 municipal emergency committees, which are certified by COPECO. These institutions have strengthened their capacity to manage and prepare emergencies at the local level according to national preparedness and response protocols issued by SINAGER. The focus of these municipalities is based on their level of vulnerability to both slow-onset and sudden-onset emergencies. This strengthens the capacities of the national risk management system and strengthens the capacities of the most vulnerable communities.

In addition, WFP Honduras organized a Gender, Masculinities and Nutrition in Emergency workshop for strategic partners. The purpose of this training is to generate equitable power relations between men and women, with an emphasis on economic empowerment and decision-making, as well as food and nutrition security, to raise awareness and manage these issues in emergency contexts. The Honduras Country Strategic Plan seeks to strengthen the government's social protection policy through the promotion and inclusion of a gender equality approach in national social protection systems to achieve Zero Hunger.

In the framework of the 2030 agenda, WFP and FAO supported the Government of Honduras in the monitoring of the SDG2. The food security dimension was included as part of the multidimensional poverty index (MDPI), as a complementary method to improve the estimation of poverty and assess the impact of social programs. Apart from the inclusion of food security in the poverty index, the main achievement was the inclusion of the Food Security Standard Indicator (FIES) in the national household surveys, conducted every three months, allowing therefore, periodical monitoring and comparison with other surveys.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection, to institutions at the national and subnational level.	3



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In the Honduran traditional gender roles, men dominate the public sphere and women occupy the domestic sphere. For example, only 25.8 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women. Moreover, women have 37.7 percent of unpaid work time compared to 19.6 percent of men (CEPAL). Indigenous and rural women face even greater exclusion and challenges in the political, economic, cultural and social areas, which entails an additional risk of disparities and gender-based violence.

The levels of chronic violence have remained high in the last two decades, with a worrying trend in gender-based violence. The violence directly affects women and a femicide is reported every 13 hours. This chronic violence is reflected in other forms as 58 percent of the criminal complaints for sexual violence were girls and women between the ages of 10 and 19.

In 2019, a specific capacity strengthening and technical support cooperation agreement was subscribed with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. [1] WFP promoted activities in advocacy, gender awareness, social protection and human rights through capacity strengthening sessions aimed at our strategic partners and their staff. Programmes on social protection (Under Strategic Outcome 1) and emergency preparedness and response (Under Strategic Outcome 5) were provided with theoretical and technical tools for gender mainstreaming. Moreover, a sensitization approach on masculinity and its changing role in society regarding gender equality was implemented as part of these sessions. WFP engaged in the understanding and ability to address discriminatory social norms that reinforce gender inequalities as a requirement for achieving gender equality in a world of Zero Hunger.

Our resilience-building activities fostered the equal participation of men and women in the preparation of the seasonal livelihoods programming calendars. The prioritization of activities linked to traditional roles and responsibilities such as care and reproductive work, is crucial for food security and nutrition objectives, while highlighting the importance of women's equal participation in productive activities. The participation of women has been promoted in community-based activities, such as sowing, fertilization of land, basic grain harvesting, animal husbandry, maintenance of crops and family gardens and water reservoirs (under Strategic Outcome 3). As a result of promoting the equal participation of women and men, WFP ensured that more than 50 percent of the leadership positions in committees were occupied by women empowering and strengthening their decision-making.

In addition, WFP developed a Radio Soap Opera Pilot *La Siembra y La Vida*, to contribute to the process of generating knowledge and to raise awareness by promoting actions and positive behaviours as equal collaboration and opportunities, to a target population between 18 and 59 years, at households and community level in rural and indigenous areas where WFP programs are present. The Radio Soap Opera Pilot aims to improve food security with nutrition, health, safety and gender-focused emphasis to the participants of social protection systems and the population in general. Simultaneously, national radio programs on gender equality topics have been developed, allowing to continue strengthening awareness processes directed to a significant audience of the Honduran population.

## Protection

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

Honduras currently suffers from high levels of violence perpetrated by organized crime, drug trafficking and gangs active in major cities, extending outward to rural communities. It has also had a detrimental effect on the public education system due to criminal organizations killing teachers and students, recruiting of students, all of which is causing school dropout and educational instability.

In 2019, nearly all beneficiaries received WFP support without significant protection risks. Distributions sites for food delivery and training activities were held at appropriate times and in safe locations chosen by the beneficiary communities and leaders. WFP's participants usually live in remote rural settings, far from urban areas. Therefore, in some regions, cooperating partners and field monitors helped arrange transportation for participants, so that they could reach the centres where activities were held, as well as receive a healthy meal and water. These preventive protection measures were undertaken to allow participants to reach the food delivery or voucher redemption locations safely.

WFP's major operation in the country corresponds to school feeding which is basically provided through in-kind assistance. However, as food assistance requirements go beyond school feeding, WFP carried out an analysis of the most appropriate transfer modality for its operation under other strategic outcomes. Results showed that cash-based transfers (CBT), compared to in-kind assistance and vouchers, are preferred by the participants. These ensured that the current cash-based operation complies with the beneficiaries' requirements ensuring their security and well-being.

During the focus group discussions and interviews, many participants raised the issue of a possible change of household dynamic in case of female CBT holder. As in such cases a risk of the intimate partner violence increases, the

office introduced different measures to prevent such risks. These measures included: close monitoring and follow-up, implement awareness mechanisms to empower women and sensitize the men on gender equality through specific training workshops and brochures handed-out at distribution sites. In addition, cooperating partners were also trained to raise their awareness and provide them with the required tools to address these situations.

WFP constantly assesses updated, relevant information with strategic counterparts and community leaders to effectively reduce protection issues. WFP's programmed activities have been designed to ensure that women receive benefits without additional workloads or risks. In agreement with the cash-based transfers service providers, participants receive the transfer in proper, dignified and secure conditions; that includes separate bathrooms for women and men, appropriate roof and ventilation, potable water, special requirements and preferences for pregnant women, children, elderly and people with disabilities, as well as the need to have a police presence. The post-distribution monitoring includes a protection module, allowing WFP to evaluate any reports that include security incidents, complaints, and the level of knowledge the participants have of all the projects.

WFP field staff and cooperating partners participated in training activities as in Humanitarian Negotiation and Access to further their knowledge and to learn appropriate negotiation techniques with the different possible interlocutors in a "chronic violence" context, with a gender and social norms perspective.

### **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

WFP, as part of its accountability to affected populations responsibilities, through government counterparts, local partners and WFP field staff, communicated the programmatic inputs, activities and changes to the communities. The Country's Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), launched in 2017, has been rolled-out in every community where WFP operates. The mechanism includes a dedicated hotline that allows the assisted communities to provide feedback, suggestions and complaints about WFP's support and activities.

WFP Honduras Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) procedures and tools has allowed for a formalized system of receiving, processing and responding to the feedback and complaints of our beneficiaries and/or partners. The communities use this opportunity to also voice other issues and participants are encouraged to call if they identify any security threat. Verbal communication is encouraged from the participants to the field monitors to report any security challenge or issue.

WFP also reinforced the School Feeding Programme's local committees, composed of teachers, students and parents. These committees aim to promote participation, support, ownership and an adequate oversight of the implementation of the School Feeding Programme at the local level. A four-module nutrition training was given to the teachers using a methodological guide for food and nutrition education that covered topics such as nutrition during the life cycle, food nutrients, balanced food composition, food security in the community and school garden development. Teachers participated in the creation of billboards and other educational materials for the School Feeding Programme as well. Furthermore, the cooks, most of whom women, participated in the school feeding committees who were also trained in topics such as hygienic food handling, healthy food preparation for scholars and food and nutrition for ill children. Healthy food workshops were also developed by the mothers using local available foods.

WFP implemented a Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP). This is a methodology that brings together communities, partners and local governments to identify issues and tailor programme responses to local requirements and needs. This process enhances social cohesion; empowerment of women and vulnerable groups through entrepreneurship activities and the promotion of equality in all our programs.

WFP used community consultations to inform project design strategies. Our context-specific plans are community based, encouraging resilience building and adaptation through asset creation, from dealing with eco-system degradation to building feeder roads and creating market infrastructure. In Honduras, CBPPs are mainly implemented in *Comunidades Resilientes* (resilient communities) of the Dry Corridor Resilience Initiative, supported by WFP and the Government of Honduras, as a key foundation for planning in food-insecure and degraded contexts.

### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Honduras is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its exposure to hurricanes, tropical storms, floods, droughts and landslides. [1] The effects of extreme climate are intensified by the high levels of deforestation, land degradation, fragile and agriculture-dependent livelihoods and high levels of poverty. Climate change has also played an important role in the intensity of the dry season and of severe flooding throughout the country.

In the last six years (2014-2019), recurrent and intense droughts have led to an increase in food insecurity and migration throughout the Dry Corridor of Honduras. According to a Food Security and Migration Study of El Salvador,



Guatemala and Honduras in 2017, food insecurity can trigger the decision to leave and migrate to other locations. Food insecurity rates among migrant households are high (47 percent), reinforcing empirical evidence [2] of links between migration and food insecurity in rural areas.

WFP Honduras is developing, and internal long-term resilience action plan, under Activity 4, aligned with the institutional and national policies. The action plan aims to provide guidelines for the implementation of activities related to food for asset, climate solution, risk reduction and rural economic development, under a sustainable environment approach integrating multiple stakeholders.

The long-term action plan expects improvement on the resilience of individuals, households, communities and ecosystems in the Dry Corridor of Honduras. The plan will:

- provide the guidelines to help communities build resilience to climate change through diversification of their incomes and livelihoods;
- protect and rehabilitate the household and community assets;
- provide access to insurance and financial services (savings);
- improve and support market access;
- provide more accurate weather forecasts at the local level, through strategically located Weather Stations, so municipal governments and communities can make informed and precise decisions; and
- provide climate adaptation tools to the assisted populations and institutions, on the relation between climate change and food insecurity to introduce best practices in their programming activities;

WFP Honduras action plan will be implemented in partnership with the Government of Honduras and other strategic partners.

## Summary

[1] This study was conducted in 2019 jointly between WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition for Central American and Panama (INCAP).

[2] As some contributions were received late in the year, remaining funds will be implemented in 2020.

## Context and operations

[1] Honduran National Statistics Institute, Multipurpose Household Survey, 2019.

[2] According to the Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, the criminality rate reached 59.1 murders per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017.

[3] The Global Climate Risk Index 2020 analyses to what extent weather-related loss events have affected countries and regions. The analysis considers available data from 1998 to 2017.

[4] The Dry Corridor of Central America is a geographical area made up of a tropical dry forest ecosystem that runs from Southern Mexico to Panama. The area is vulnerable to the El Niño phenomenon and erratic weather patterns, which delay rains and extend the dry spell. Families in the Dry Corridor grow and eat their own food. If crops fail, they will not have food to eat or even food reserves until the next crop cycle.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] As some contributions were received by the end of the school year, remaining funds will cover the next school cycle.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The 3PA is an innovative multi-level programming tool that was developed to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is the first of its three processes. The other two processes include the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The 3PA is an innovative multi-level programming tool that was developed to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is the first of its three processes. The other two processes include the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

[2] Food distribution registered under this Strategic Outcome was utilized to complement the food basket distributed as part of the intervention programmed under Strategic Outcome 2.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] As some contributions were received late in the year, remaining funds will be implemented for emergency preparedness training in 2020.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] The agreement seeks to promote and raise awareness on gender equality and other key cross-cutting themes such as social protection, food security, nutrition and monitoring through strengthening government's capacity in its social programs and projects implemented at national level; to reduce gender-based violence, strengthen decision-making process, increase leadership and empowerment of women and girls in ways that ensure equality for the country's social development and reach SDG 2 Zero Hunger.


## Environment


[1] Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index and USAID Climate Risk Profile

[2] Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) and VAM 2019

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number			161,120	32,240
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number			95,241	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	5,000	3,000	8,000	4,000
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	10,700	5,300	16,000	4,000
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			33	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	10,700	5,300	16,000	4,000
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number			244	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			2,216	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					

SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	1	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	755,351	773,650	102%
	female	789,334	817,882	104%
	total	1,544,685	1,591,532	103%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	0	5,089	-
	female	0	5,296	-
	total	0	10,385	-
24-59 months	male	143,656	238,518	166%
	female	148,290	246,893	166%
	total	291,946	485,411	166%
5-11 years	male	600,882	512,109	85%
	female	627,142	533,610	85%
	total	1,228,024	1,045,719	85%
12-17 years	male	4,634	2,554	55%
	female	6,179	2,786	45%
	total	10,813	5,340	49%
18-59 years	male	6,179	15,380	249%
	female	7,723	29,297	379%
	total	13,902	44,677	321%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,544,685	1,591,532	103%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize Meal	10,494	3,982	38%
Rice	5,332	2,131	40%
Wheat Flour	0	555	-
Dried Fruits	594	260	44%
Vegetable Oil	1,934	826	43%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	4,641	1,906	41%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	686	45	7%
Rice	686	45	7%
Corn Soya Blend	206	4	2%
Iodised Salt	17	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	86	5	6%
Beans	206	14	7%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,295	432	33%
Sugar	28	3	12%
Vegetable Oil	28	11	38%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	0	1,121,784	-
Cash	7,918,034	54,842	1%
Cash	4,050,000	4,499,640	111%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	2,062,500	924,855	45%



## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 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).	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, F, N*	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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	494,127 474,749 968,876	418,199 401,801 820,000		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	118,212 113,576 231,788	209,505 201,289 410,794		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	88,698 85,220 173,918	122,399 117,601 240,000		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	22,995	9,660		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	7,918,034	1,176,626		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	770,000	1,815,750		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	138	138		
	Number of nutrition information products distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	300	300		
	Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	213	213		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	4,000	7,441		
	Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	260	259		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	304	304		

	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>item</b>	300	600		
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	6,000	10,611		
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	<b>site</b>	12,000	46,672		
	Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	1,100	2,156		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	304	304		
	Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	<b>structure</b>	6,000	624		
	Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	2,245	4,490		
F.2	<b>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>							
	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Mt</b>	12,000	9,056		
N*.2	<b>Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Days</b>		20		
Activity 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).	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, 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.							
Output C	Output 4: National, sub-national and municipal government institutions benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and general management of the national school meals programme.							
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.							
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>item</b>	3,000	600		

A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	350	624		
	Number of educational facilities (i.e. school buildings, classrooms, and latrines) rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>site</b>	10			
C.2	<b>Number of capacity development activities provided</b>							
	Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	200			
C.3	<b>Number of technical support activities provided</b>							
	Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>unit</b>	10			
	Number of public and private sector investments leveraged		School feeding (on-site)	<b>instance</b>	8			
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		General Distribution	<b>individual</b>		1,824		
C.6	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		School feeding (on-site)	<b>partner</b>	30			
F.1	<b>Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>							
	Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		School feeding (on-site)	<b>farmer group</b>		16		
F.2	<b>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>							
	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Mt</b>	3,190	3,632		

<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>						
Activity 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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

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)							
Output B	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 (B)							
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)							
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)							
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 (E)							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,060 6,783 13,843	5,296 5,089 10,385		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,915 0 7,915	5,523 0 5,523		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	1,351	446		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	<b>health center</b>	400	130		
B.2	<b>Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	<b>Mt</b>	635	404		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>	40	358		
	Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>	750			
C.2	<b>Number of capacity development activities provided</b>							
	Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared		Prevention of stunting	<b>item</b>	117			
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							

	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>		282		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>		230		
			Prevention of stunting	<b>unit</b>			117	
C.7*	<b>Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>		8	8	
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>		5,000	17,333	
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>		5,000	4,877	
E.1	<b>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</b>							
	Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>		1,406		
	Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>		2,488		
E.2	<b>Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging</b>							
	Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>		16,000		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children; Honduras; Food								
<b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b>								

	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.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 33		≥55	44	51
PLW; Honduras; Food								
<b>Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women</b>								
	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.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	51		≥65	89.90	51

<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>	<b>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.</b>	<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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).							
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)							
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).							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	14,250 10,750 25,000	12,071 11,144 23,215		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	2,062,500	924,856		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>		4,643		
A.3	<b>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries</b>							

	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries		Food assistance for asset	<b>US\$</b>	2,062,500			
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Value of non-food items distributed		Food assistance for asset	<b>US\$</b>	194,090	594,513		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for asset	<b>site</b>	24	22		
	Number of villages assisted		Food assistance for asset	<b>village</b>	220	137		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>		664		
	Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	200			
	Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	650			
	Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	945			
	Number of community groups formed and registered		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	161			
	Number of women trained		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	500			
	Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	450			
C.3	<b>Number of technical support activities provided</b>							
	Number of local early warning systems in place		Food assistance for asset	<b>system</b>	5			
	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		Food assistance for asset	<b>tool</b>	6			
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>		1,514		

C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	<b>training session</b>		7,098	
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>						
	Number of cereal banks established		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	50	43	
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	1,200	608	
	Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	<b>garden</b>	80	62	
	Number of 25kg sacks harvested		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	10,000	18,706	
	Hectares (ha) of staple food planted		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	150	1,036	
	Hectares of drip irrigated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	64		
	Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>unit</b>	161		
	Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	<b>m3</b>	2,700	981	
	Number of compost pits created		Food assistance for asset	<b>item</b>	6,000		
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	<b>garden</b>	3,800	3,627	
	Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	35	176	
	Number of roof catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	60	7	
	Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	10		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	20	17	
	Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	<b>water pond</b>	225		



	Hectares (ha) of forests restored		Food assistance for asset	Ha	250			
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	50	261		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	230,000	323,702		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Food Insecure Households; Honduras								
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	4.80		≥5	4.80	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	56.10		≥60	67.70	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	22.30		≥30	34.80	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	64		≥60	55.10	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	40.10		≥40	27.70	

Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	74.10		≥74	57.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	31.50		≥45	40.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	3.80		≥5	5.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	3.60		≥5	4.30
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	6.29			4.49
			<b>Male</b>	6.92			5.26
			<b>Overall</b>	6.72			5.04
Food Insecure Households; Honduras; Cash							
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	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.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>			=7	
			<b>Male</b>			=7	
			<b>Overall</b>			=7	
General; Honduras							
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							

	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.	Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Female</b>	12.30		≥12.10	11.45	9.54
			<b>Male</b>	14.40		≥14.10	11.55	10.20
			<b>Overall</b>	13.35		≥13.10	11.52	9.87

Strategic Outcome 04	Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	- Crisis Response						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 05	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.							
Output A	Output 10: Targeted populations receive assistance to meet their basic food needs following the shock, including the provision of specialized nutritious food to children under 5 years of age. (A1)							
Output D	Output 11: Households benefit from restored assets to support the immediate recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods (D)							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,122 6,128 14,250	11,715 9,585 21,300		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,673 14,672 33,345			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	51,300 38,700 90,000	42,439 39,176 81,615		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	1,885	113		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	4,050,000	4,499,641		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		General Distribution	<b>individual</b>	18,000	16,000		
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		General Distribution	<b>individual</b>	18,000	16,000		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							

	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		General Distribution	Ha	500	340		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Food Insecure Households; Honduras								
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	6.29			4.49	
			<b>Male</b>	6.92			5.26	
			<b>Overall</b>	6.72			5.04	
HH; Honduras								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	85			80	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	8			15	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	7			5	
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	13.95			10.98	
			<b>Male</b>	12.19			12.78	
			<b>Overall</b>	13.05			11.02	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Honduras	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.	Food assistance for asset		<b>Overall</b>	35		≥60	60	45
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Honduras	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.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	35		≥40	41	31
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	25		≥10	15.90	19
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	40		≥50	43.10	50

**World Food Programme**

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Changing Lives: Family Poultry Shed

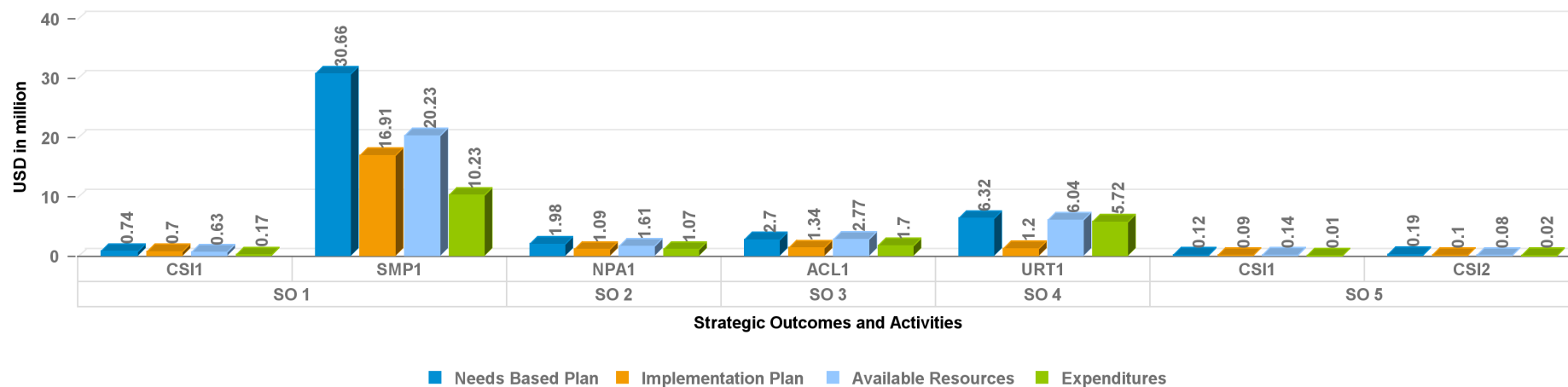
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/honduras>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.
SO 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.
SO 4	Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.
SO 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.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	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.
CSI1	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).
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.
CSI2	Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.
NPA1	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.
SMP1	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).
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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).	744,147	701,309	626,846	165,913
		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).	30,656,426	16,910,572	20,225,666	10,227,872
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,026,324	0



# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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.	6,320,323	1,202,494	6,040,917	5,720,367
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	29,577	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>37,720,897</b>	<b>18,814,375</b>	<b>30,949,330</b>	<b>16,114,153</b>
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.	1,984,414	1,088,560	1,606,219	1,074,516
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,819,877	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,984,414</b>	<b>1,088,560</b>	<b>3,426,095</b>	<b>1,074,516</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	2,696,056	1,341,065	2,767,773	1,698,270
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>2,696,056</b>	<b>1,341,065</b>	<b>2,767,773</b>	<b>1,698,270</b>
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.	121,180	87,065	136,241	14,589
		Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	194,458	101,120	84,781	24,704
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>315,639</b>	<b>188,185</b>	<b>221,021</b>	<b>39,293</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	232,689	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232,689</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>42,717,006</b>	<b>21,432,185</b>	<b>37,596,909</b>	<b>18,926,231</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		1,947,107	2,343,950	4,376,455	2,232,958
	Total Direct Costs		44,664,113	23,776,135	41,973,363	21,159,189
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		2,903,167	1,545,449	676,727	676,727
	Grand Total		47,567,280	25,321,584	42,650,090	21,835,916



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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.
SO 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.
SO 4	Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.
SO 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.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	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.
CSI1	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).
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.
CSI2	Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.
NPA1	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.
SMP1	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).
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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).	1,919,954	1,041,051	0	1,041,051	580,118	460,933
		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).	60,801,025	34,916,370	0	34,916,370	24,918,576	9,997,794

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	4,026,324	0	4,026,324	0	4,026,324
	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.	12,645,672	7,078,326	77,000	7,155,326	6,834,776	320,550
		Non Activity Specific	0	29,577	0	29,577	0	29,577
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>75,366,651</b>	<b>47,091,648</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>47,168,648</b>	<b>32,333,470</b>	<b>14,835,178</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	3,857,702	2,571,605	0	2,571,605	2,039,902	531,703
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,819,877	0	1,819,877	0	1,819,877
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,857,702</b>	<b>4,391,482</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,391,482</b>	<b>2,039,902</b>	<b>2,351,579</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.	5,798,715	5,901,977	0	5,901,977	4,832,474	1,069,504
		<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>	<b>5,798,715</b>	<b>5,901,977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,901,977</b>	<b>4,832,474</b>	<b>1,069,504</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	255,944	174,055	0	174,055	52,404	121,652
		Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	408,515	117,826	0	117,826	57,750	60,077
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>664,459</b>	<b>291,882</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>291,882</b>	<b>110,153</b>	<b>181,729</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	232,689	0	232,689	0	232,689
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>232,689</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232,689</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232,689</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>85,687,526</b>	<b>57,909,677</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>57,986,677</b>	<b>39,315,999</b>	<b>18,670,678</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,049,529</b>	<b>5,731,490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,731,490</b>	<b>3,587,993</b>	<b>2,143,497</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>89,737,055</b>	<b>63,641,167</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>63,718,167</b>	<b>42,903,992</b>	<b>20,814,175</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,832,909</b>	<b>3,024,021</b>		<b>3,024,021</b>	<b>3,024,021</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>95,569,964</b>	<b>66,665,188</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>66,742,188</b>	<b>45,928,013</b>	<b>20,814,175</b>

This donor financial report is interim



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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures