



EVALUATION QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

Office of Evaluation
Measuring Results, Sharing Lessons

TERMS OF REFERENCE

HONDURAS: AN EVALUATION OF WFP'S COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2018– 2021)

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1. Background

1. The purpose of these Terms of Reference (TOR) is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The TOR are structured as follows: section 1 provides information on the context; section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; section 4 identifies the evaluation approach and methodology; section 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes provide additional information.

1.1. Introduction

2. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. These evaluations are mandatory for all CSPs and are carried out in line with the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plan and WFP Evaluation Policy.

1.2. Country Context

General Overview

3. The Republic of Honduras became an independent nation in 1821. The country is situated between Guatemala and El Salvador to the west and Nicaragua to the south and east; occupying a total area of 112,492 square kilometres (43,433 square miles). It is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the south and to the north by the Caribbean Sea.

4. Honduras has a total population of 9.6 million, growing at 1.7 per cent per annum (2018)¹ with an almost equal share of men and women (48.5 and 51.5 percent respectively).² Population growth has been constantly declining and life expectancy rising with the share of people aged 15 and above reaching 63.6 percent in 2018, marking a changing demographic pattern.³ Indigenous groups constitute 8 percent of the population.⁴ The share of the population living in urban areas reached 54.7 percent in 2015.⁵

5. In 2016, healthy life expectancy at birth was 74.7 years, and overall life expectancy 72.6 years for men and 77.2 years for women.⁶

6. In a region with high levels of drug trafficking and gang crimes, Honduras ranks among the countries with the highest homicide rates in the world. Homicide rates fell from 90.4 per 100,000 inhabitants, when Honduras led the global ranking, to still very high levels of 41.7 per 100,000 in 2017.⁷

7. Between 2004 and 2018 approximately 247,090 people or 2.7 percent of the population were internally displaced. Displacement happened mainly due to gang-related violence and human rights violations with households headed by women and those with high numbers of children most affected. Displacement is concentrated in areas with high population density and economic development with the majority of people displaced within their municipality.⁸

1 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/honduras> (consulted 12 December 2019)

2 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/honduras> (consulted 12 December 2019)

3 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/honduras> (consulted 12 December 2019)

4 UNDAF Honduras 2017-2021, p.7

5 UNDP Human Development Report 2016

6 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country> (consulted 12 December 2019)

7 UNODC, Global Study on Homicide 2013 and 2019, https://www.unodc.org/documents/gsh/pdfs/2014_GLOBAL_HOMICIDE_BOOK_web.pdf and <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet2.pdf>

8 UNHCR. Desplazamiento interno en Honduras 2004-2018, p.10

8. Hondurans affected by violence have also been fleeing Honduras in increasing numbers since the early 2010s, to seek asylum outside the country. From 2012-2018 the number of Hondurans leaving the country in search of international protection has risen from 2,613 to 18,860 people.⁹

9. Honduras is classified as lower middle-income country, ranking 132 out of 189 countries in the 2018 UNDP Human Development Index. Economic growth over the last decade averaged 3 percent. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was 3.7 percent in 2018, down from 4.8 percent in 2017. GDP per capita increased from USD 2,343 in 2016 to USD 2,500 in 2018.¹⁰ Inequality (GINI 50.5 in 2019) has shown some improvement since 2005 (GINI 59.5) but remains among the highest in the region and in the world.¹¹

10. With a share of 57.1 percent in 2018, the service sector is the main contributor to GDP, followed by manufacturing (16.8 percent) and agriculture (11.8 percent).¹²

11. Despite economic growth, the poverty incidence remains high with 61.9 percent of Honduran households living in poverty in 2018. Poverty rates are higher in rural than in urban areas (55.3 percent urban and 70.3 percent rural).¹³

12. Honduras is heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with an overall number of infected people of 5,690 and 234 deaths as of early June 2020.¹⁴ A nationwide curfew was put in place by the Government in mid-March and is currently in force until 7 June 2020.¹⁵

Agriculture

13. About 28 percent of the country is agricultural land, and the agricultural sector employs about 32 per cent of the population.¹⁶ Most of the agricultural area is dedicated to the production of low-profit crops such as bananas, plantains, rice, maize and beans. Major food crops are rainfed, making agricultural livelihoods and food security highly dependent on favourable climatic conditions.¹⁷ Overall, weather-related events pose significant barriers to agricultural productivity in Honduras.

14. In the hillside regions, where small-scale farmers produce basic grains, slopes are often steep and difficult to cultivate. This type of terrain is also extremely vulnerable to erosion and much of it has become severely degraded. Productivity has decreased as a result.¹⁸

15. Subsistence farmers make up about 70 percent of farming families. With little access to land, they depend on remittances sent from family members living elsewhere and on finding off-farm employment. Small-scale farmers have access to more land and generally produce basic food crops, but many are forced to seek off-farm work in order to survive.¹⁹

16. Rural women, young people and indigenous groups are among the poorest and most vulnerable in Honduras. Women who are heads of households make up about 9 percent of the country's smallholder farmers. The income of households headed by women in hillside areas is about 30 percent less than that of households headed by men.²⁰

Climate Change and Vulnerability

17. Honduras is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change and it has been among the countries most affected by extreme climate events over the past two decades.²¹

9 UNHCR. Global trends in forced displacement 2018.

10 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/honduras> (consulted 12 December 2019)

11 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=HN> (consulted 12 December 2019)

12 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=HN>. (consulted 12 December 2019)

13 EPHPM 2018, Resumen Ejecutivo

14 WHO, <https://covid19.who.int/region/amro/country/hn>

15 <http://www.conatel.gob.hn/index.php/2020/06/01/sinager-extiende-toque-de-queda-hasta-el-domingo-7-de-junio-del-2020/>

16 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.AGRI.ZS?locations=HN> (consulted 8 January 2020)

17 USAID 2017 Climate Change Risk Profile

18 IFAD 2011 Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty in Honduras

19 IFAD 2011 Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty in Honduras

20 IFAD 2011 Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty in Honduras

21 Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index 2019, 2017, https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf

18. The country is particularly prone to erosion, hurricanes, and flooding, which can cause widespread destruction of basic economic and social infrastructure, as well as crops. The country also suffers prolonged droughts on a regular basis. Since 2015, the Government of Honduras has declared a state of emergency due to drought every single year, with the exception of 2016, and these consecutive droughts have eroded the food and nutritional security for the poorest populations.²²

19. Irregular rainfall is a particular characteristic of the Dry Corridor, stretching across the southwestern part of Honduras, which has become one of the most susceptible regions in the world to climate change and variability.²³ In 2015, erratic rainfall led to the loss of 80 percent of crops, affecting 1.3 million people. 2019 was the fifth year of consecutive drought in the Dry Corridor leading to bad harvests in Honduras and neighbouring countries.²⁴

20. In urban areas, migration from rural areas and population growth have pushed settlements into hazard-prone zones that lack water management systems, resulting in frequent flooding and water scarcity in major cities and towns.²⁵

21. The frequency and intensity of natural disasters is expected to increase as climate change intensifies and put additional strain on government capacities to address on-going development challenges.

Food and Nutrition Security

22. Although food insecurity decreased during the past two decades,²⁶ impaired access to food remains closely linked to poverty, especially in rural and indigenous areas such as the Dry Corridor, where extreme poverty is highest.

23. Currently, about 962,000 people, mostly located in the Dry Corridor, are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or in more severe phases (see figure1). The population most affected consists mainly of subsistence farmers who have lost more than 50 percent of their basic grains, due to multiple years of irregular rainfall, and who are forced to use crisis and emergency coping strategies to bridge their food gaps, such as migration.²⁷

22 <http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/honduras?print>

23 FAO 2017 Chronology of the Dry Corridor: The impetus for resilience in Central America <http://www.fao.org/in-action/agronoticias/detail/en/c/1024539/>

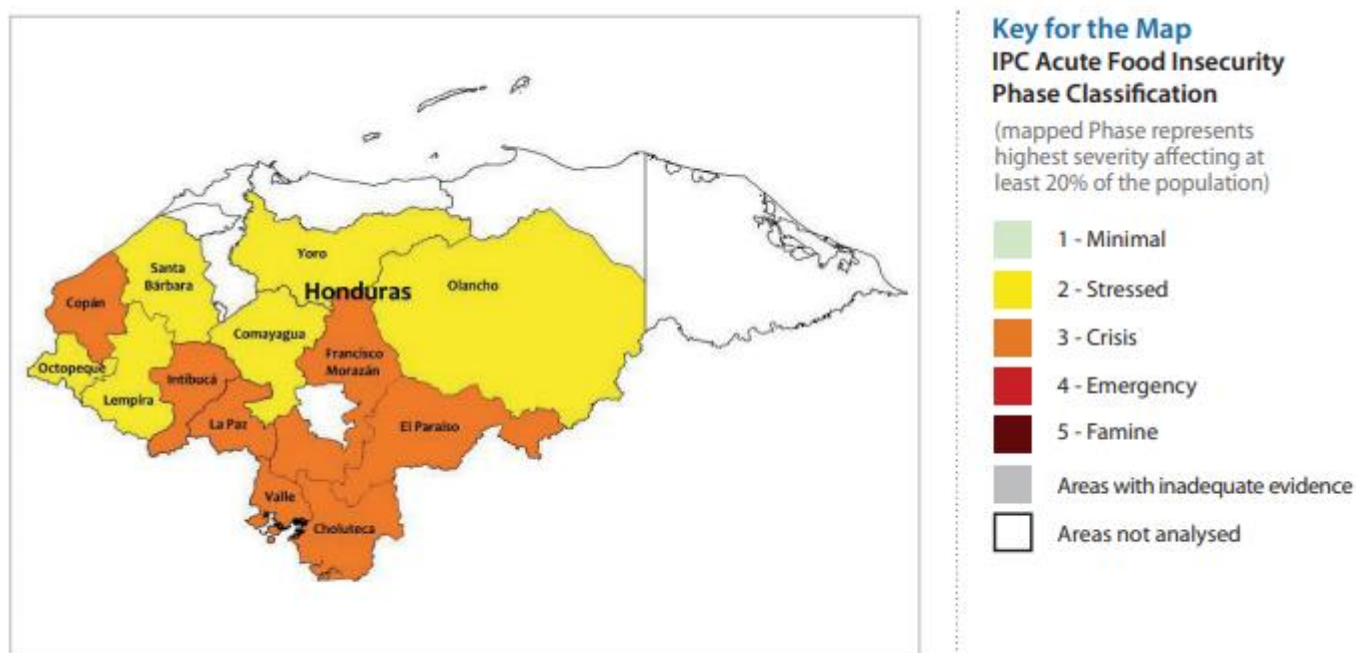
24 <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/eye-of-the-storm/fifth-straight-year-of-central-american-drought-helping-drive-migration/>

25 USAID. 2017. Climate Change Risk Profile Honduras https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017_USAID%20ATLAS_Climate%20Change%20Risk%20Profile_Honduras.pdf

26 FAO STAT. 2017. Honduras. Food access indicators <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/95>

27 IPC Honduras 2019 http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Honduras_AcuteFoodSec_2019Nov2020June_English.pdf

Figure 1: Honduras acute food insecurity situation (Nov 2019 – Feb 2020)



Source: IPC

24. The prevalence of stunting in children under 5 decreased from 30 percent in 2005 to 23 percent in 2012 and has since then remained at that level. Acute malnutrition has remained at one percent since 2005.²⁸ Despite progress, stunting rates reach 40 percent in the Dry Corridor, where a large proportion of the indigenous population lives.²⁹ While the prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 decreased from 37 percent in 2005 to 29 percent in 2012, 60 percent of children aged 6–8 months still suffer from anaemia. Anaemia in children is correlated with parental wealth and level of education. Among women of reproductive age, there are high rates of anaemia at 15 percent, overweight of 51 percent and obesity of 22 percent.³⁰ Vitamin A supplementation reached almost 50 percent more children aged 6–59 months in 2012 than in 2006.³¹ Fortification of food remains a challenge, although efforts have been made to add iron and folate to wheat flour, vitamin A to sugar and iodine to salt.³²

25. The Honduran population faces a double burden of malnutrition, with persistently high levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies coexisting with rising levels of overweight and obesity in children, adolescents and adults. Lacking awareness of adequate nutrition, people tend to consume high-energy, processed foods and sugar, increasing the risk of chronic disease. This nutrition transition is a result of rapid urbanization, reduced physical activity and increased consumption of processed foods that are high in fat, salt and sugar.³³

26. The government-led Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), which was carried out in 2017 to identify key challenges the country would have to overcome to achieve zero hunger and contribute to the national strategy towards SDG 2, identified strong linkages among poor sanitation practices and the occurrence of diarrhoea and malnutrition. Poor sanitation practices are correlated with poverty and low levels of education among women. Inadequate nutrition education and dietary habits are major factors contributing to impaired food utilization.

28 UNICEF SOW 2016 and 2019 <https://www.unicef.org/sowc/>

29 ENDESA 2011-12

30 ENDESA 2011-12

31 ENDESA 2011-12

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

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

Education

27. Net primary school enrolment in 2017 was 80 percent, down from 86 percent in 2011. The net primary school enrolment rate for boys was 79.3, and slightly higher at 80.9 for girls.³⁴

28. Overall, 34.2 percent of women and 32.6 percent of men have at least some secondary education.³⁵ Only 8 percent women and men have higher education.³⁶

29. Between 2013 and 2016 illiteracy rates dropped by 3.5 percent (14.5 to 11.0 percent), nevertheless, illiteracy remains a serious problem for the country; illiteracy rates being higher in the rural than in the urban population.³⁷

30. Net primary school enrolment in 2017 was 80 percent, down from 86 percent in 2011. The net primary school enrolment rate for boys was 79.3, and slightly higher at 80.9 for girls.³⁸

31. Overall, 34.2 percent of women and 32.6 percent of men have at least some secondary education.³⁹ Only 8 percent women and men have higher education.⁴⁰

Gender

32. Honduras ranked 116th out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index for 2018⁴¹ and 58 out of 153 in the Global Gender Gap report.⁴² Disaggregated data on the Gender Gap Index and the Gender Inequality Index shows that Honduras is doing best in closing the gender gap in educational attainment, in life expectancy and expected years of schooling. The representation of women in Parliament is relatively low (21.1 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women), and women's labour force participation is at 47.2 percent as compared to 83.7 percent for men.⁴³

33. The percentage of child marriages among girls between 15-19 years of age is 27.3 percent⁴⁴ and the adolescent birth rate is relatively high at 72.9 per 1,000⁴⁵, which has adverse effects on girls' economic opportunities and maternal and child health.

34. Honduras witnesses high levels of gender-based violence, with almost every third Honduran woman experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in her lifetime.⁴⁶

National Policies and the SDGs

35. The Government of Honduras adopted the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals in 2015.⁴⁷ The president of Honduras established a Secretariat for the general coordination with the government (SCGG) to act as a focal point for the leadership in nationalizing and achieving the SDGs and a High Level Commission was formed to take strategic decisions and translate these into national policies and plans supported by a Technical Committee to provide advice and follow up on the decisions taken. Both bodies are made up of key actors from the public sector, the private sector, workers' and campesinos' organizations, academia, organized civil society, and municipal governments.⁴⁸ The coordination of the process has been delegated to the Ministry for General Government Coordination because of its role in planning, oversight and assessment, and its links with international cooperation. As a result, it has become the primary national and international focal point in the process.⁴⁹

36. Honduras completed its first Voluntary National Review in 2017 where it presented the 2030 National Agenda for SDGs, which was aligned to the National Planning System (see figure 2) to ensure

34 World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/honduras> (consulted 13 December 2019)

35 UNDP Human Development Report 2019

36 ENDESA 2011-12

37 Zero Hunger Strategic Review, 2017

41 UNDP Human Development Report 2019.

42 World Economic Forum, 2020, page 9

43 data.worldbank.org/country/honduras (consulted 13 December 2019)

44 WEF GGGGR, 2020.

45 UNDP Human Development Report 2019 p. 318

46 Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Demografía 2011-2012

47 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/25553HONDURAS_VNR_PPT_Latest.pdf

48 Honduras, Voluntary National Review (VNT) 2017.

49 Honduras, Voluntary National Review (VNT) 2017

the availability of resources for the Agenda's implementation.⁵⁰ An analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators with respect to the four national goals and targets in the Country Vision, 2010-2038, strategic guidelines and indicators in the National Plan, 2010-2022, as well as the global outcomes of the Government's Strategic Plan 2014-2018, resulted in the prioritization of 13 Sustainable Development Goals and 62 indicators for 43 targets.⁵¹ The next Voluntary National Review is scheduled for 2020 and will be presented in the High-level Political Forum, the United Nations central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs in July 2020. Further analysis on progress to date will be carried out by the evaluation team during the inception phase.

Figure 2. Link between SDGs and government planning - Honduras



Source: [Honduras 2017 - Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals Initiatives for the Achievement of the SDGs](#).

37. Regarding SDG 2 the country has identified four areas of intervention: i) food security; ii) land development; iii) risk management, and; iv) resilience to climatic shocks. In addition, with support from international cooperating partners the government has formed the Alliance for the Dry Corridor (Alianza para el Corredor Seco), an initiative that is aimed at reducing chronic malnutrition in this region and the National Drought Response Plan (Plan Nacional de Respuesta a Sequía) to allow an integrated approach to supporting areas with water deficits.⁵²

International Development Assistance

38. During the period 2015-2017, Honduras received a yearly average of USD 464.7 million net Official Development Assistance.⁵³ The proportion of net ODA per Gross National Income decreased from 2.8 percent in 2015 to 2.1 percent in 2017.⁵⁴ The average main ODA funding sources between 2016-2017 were the Inter American Development Bank, the United States, EU Institutions, International Development Association, and Canada.⁵⁵

50 Honduras, Voluntary National Review (VNT) 2017

51 Honduras, Voluntary National Review (VNT) 2017

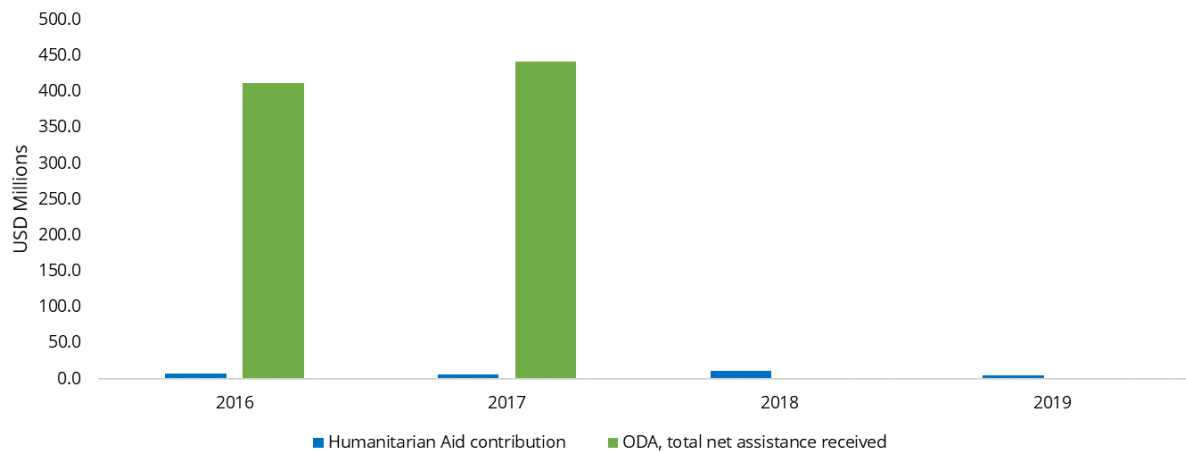
52 Honduras, Voluntary National Review (VNT) 2017

53 UN OCHA -FTS ([see link](#)) - accessed 27 December 2019

54 OECD/DAC website ([see link](#)) - accessed 27 December 2019

55 OECD/DAC website ([see link](#)) - accessed 27 December 2019

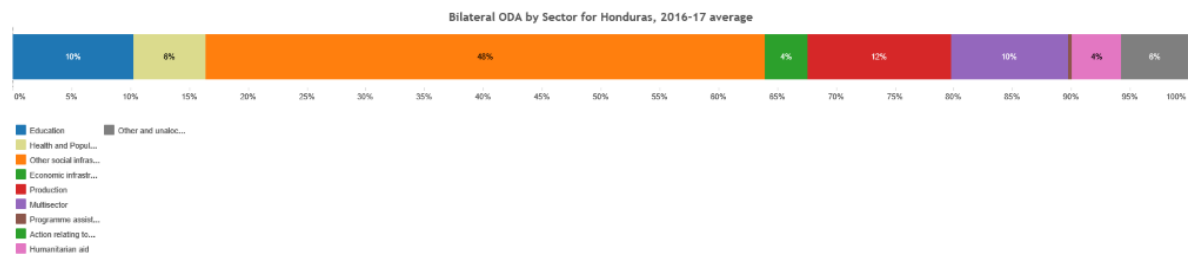
Figure 3. International Assistance to Honduras in 2016-2019



No ODA data available for 2018 and 2019

Source: OECD-DAC and UN OCHA websites (data extracted on 27 December 2019)

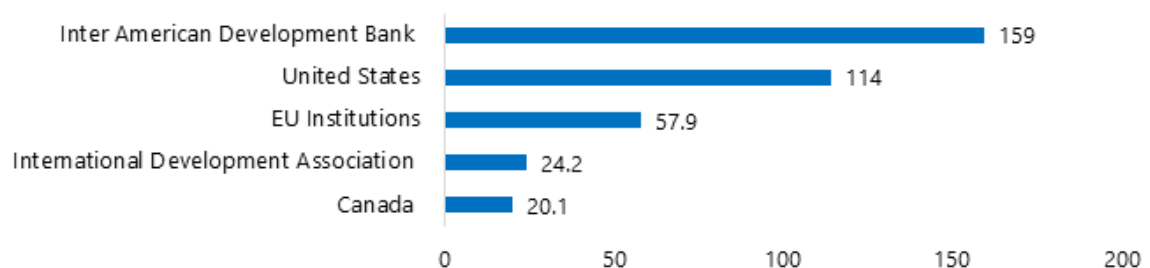
Figure 4. Bilateral ODA over the main aid sectors during the evaluation period



Source: OECD - DAC <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

Source: OECD Dac database (consulted December 2019)

Figure 5. Top 5 donors of Gross ODA for Honduras 2016-2017 average USD million



Source: OECD-DAC (consulted December 2019)

United Nations Development Framework

39. The UNDAF 2017-2021 is aligned to the national objectives as spelled out in the Country Vision (2010-2038). It identifies three strategic areas of intervention:

1. An educated and healthy Honduras free of extreme poverty and a consolidated social welfare system;
2. A safe country developing democratically without violence. A modern, transparent, responsible, efficient and competitive state;

3. A productive Honduras that generates dignified employment and that uses its natural resources sustainably and reduces environmental vulnerability),

These are aligned with the National Objectives as set out by the Country vision and from these derive five results (efectos) (see Figure 6):

Result 1: The most vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents in targeted areas have access to an inclusive, high-quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education.

Result 2: Populations excluded in targeted municipalities have access to comprehensive and high quality health services addressing both determinants of health and progress towards a right to health.

Result 3: The most vulnerable Hondurans in targeted municipalities can exercise their civil rights vis-à-vis more efficient and inclusive and transparent institutions; with a wide and effective civil participation

Result 4: The Honduran population, and in particular the most vulnerable and those living in municipalities with high violence and crime rates, has improved living conditions, public safety, access to protection mechanisms and wide civil participation.

Result 5: Poor populations vulnerable to food insecurity in targeted municipalities have increased their production and productivity, access to dignified employment, sustainable income and consumption, taking into consideration climatic change and the conservation of eco systems.

Figure 6. UNDAF framework Honduras in 2017-2021

<p>Área Estratégica 1. Una Honduras sin pobreza extrema, educada y sana, con sistemas consolidados de previsión social.</p>	<p>Efecto 1: Niños, niñas y adolescentes más vulnerables de municipios priorizados, en los niveles pre-básico, básico y medio, acceden a una educación inclusiva y de calidad.</p>
<p>Área Estratégica 2. Una Honduras que se desarrolla en democracia, con seguridad y sin violencia. Un Estado moderno, transparente, responsable, eficiente y competitivo.</p>	<p>Efecto 2: Poblaciones excluidas de municipios priorizados tienen acceso a servicios de salud integrales y de calidad, desde un abordaje de determinantes de la salud hacia el avance del derecho a la salud.</p> <p>Efecto 3: La población hondureña más vulnerable en municipios focalizados ha mejorado el ejercicio de sus derechos con instituciones más eficaces, incluyentes y transparentes; con una amplia y efectiva participación ciudadana.</p> <p>Efecto 4: La población hondureña, en particular la que se encuentra en situación de vulnerabilidad en los municipios con alta incidencia de violencia y criminalidad, mejora sus condiciones de convivencia, seguridad ciudadana y acceso a mecanismos de protección, con una amplia participación ciudadana.</p>
<p>Área Estratégica 3. Una Honduras productiva, generadora de oportunidades y empleo digno, que aprovecha de manera sostenible sus recursos y reduce la vulnerabilidad ambiental.</p>	<p>Efecto 5: La población pobre y vulnerable a la inseguridad alimentaria de los municipios priorizados, ha incrementado su producción y productividad, acceso a empleo digno, ingreso y consumo sostenible, tomando en cuenta el cambio climático y la conservación de los ecosistemas.</p>

Fuente: ANUD. GOH-SNU. Agosto 2016.

40. A joint European Union – UN initiative linked to outcome 3 and 4 called the ‘Spotlight Initiative,’ which is focused on eliminating violence against women and girls was launched in 2017.

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. Rationale

41. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) have been introduced by the WFP Policy on CSPs in 2016, which states: “under the management of the Office of Evaluation, all CSPs, besides Interim CSPs, will undergo country portfolio evaluations towards the end of their implementation period, to assess progress and results against intended CSP outcomes and objectives, including towards gender equity and other cross-cutting corporate results; and to identify lessons for the design of subsequent country-level support”. These evaluations are part of a wide body of evidence expected to inform the design of CSPs. The evaluation is an opportunity for the CO to benefit from an independent assessment of its portfolio of operations. The timing will enable the CO to use the CSPE evidence on past and

current performance in the design of the CO's new CSP – scheduled for Executive Board approval in November 2021.

2.2. Objectives

42. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, this evaluation will: 1) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing WFP's future engagement in Honduras and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

2.3. Stakeholders and Users of the Evaluation

43. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFPs internal and external stakeholders. It will present an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning. The key standard stakeholders of a CSPE are the WFP country office, the regional bureau Panama (RBP) and headquarters technical divisions, followed by the Executive Board (EB), the beneficiaries, the Government of Honduras, local and international NGOs, the UN Country Team and WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV) for synthesis and feeding into other evaluations. A matrix of stakeholders with their respective interests and roles in the CSPE is attached in Annex 4.

44. Key national partners comprise the Ministry of Health (SESAL), the Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (SEDIS), the Directorate of Science and Agricultural Technology of the Ministry of Agriculture, the General Coordination Ministry, the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition (UTSAN), the Institute of Forest Conservation of the Ministry of the Environment, the Observatory for Food And Nutritional Security (OBSAN), the Office of the First Lady, district and municipal authorities. This CSPE provides opportunities for WFP to ensure that future contributions are attuned to national needs.

45. Other partners of WFP include donor governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector entities, financial institutions and academic institutions. WFP beneficiaries are the most important stakeholder group of all: comprising subgroups including, children under five and pregnant and lactating women, pre-school and primary-school-aged children, school staff and parents, indigenous populations, rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, . Data disaggregation by sex, gender-sensitive stakeholder assessment and understanding of differences in gender roles are particularly important for the CSPE.

3. Subject of the Evaluation

3.1. WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Honduras

46. WFP has been present in Honduras since 1970 and support has focused on emergency, recovery and development operations.

47. The CSP (2018–2021) outlines WFP's support to the government and partners in achieving five strategic outcomes:

- **Strategic outcome 1:** Preschool- and primary-school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food year-round by 2021 (Strategic Development Goal target 2.1).
- **Strategic outcome 2:** The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021 (Strategic Development Goal target 2.2).
- **Strategic outcome 3:** Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors, contributing to their food and nutrition security throughout the year (Strategic Development Goal target 2.3).
- **Strategic outcome 4:** Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food year-round (Strategic Development Goal target 2.1).
- **Strategic outcome 5:** Government authorities and partner organizations at the national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly goal 2, by 2021 (Strategic Development Goal target 17.9).

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

49. In November 2018 WFP's Executive Board approved a 59 million USD budget increase for the CSP. This revision was requested in response to continued drought and loss of agricultural production to increase the coverage of the school meals programme; provide additional equipment and technology to smallholder farmer associations, schools and municipalities; increase the coverage of nutrition support activities for pregnant and lactating women and girls and for children under 2 years of age; and expand the coverage of community resilience-building and capacity strengthening.

50. Prior to the CSP, WFP in Honduras operated under a development focused Country Programme (CP) 200240 2012-2016 and a regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200490 2014-2016. The CP aimed to: i) enhance children's opportunities to complete primary education; ii) prevent and reduce undernutrition among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy; and iii) build communities' resilience to climate hazards through diversification of livelihoods. The PRRO was designed to support national response to and recovery from the effects of natural disasters on the food security of vulnerable people in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, as part of a regional approach to food insecurity and disaster management in Central America.

51. The CSP strategic outcomes are aligned with the Country Vision 2010–2038 and the strategic areas of the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) for 2017–2021, which were established in line with government priorities and plans for the 2030 Agenda.

52. WFP participates in UNDAF strategic areas 1 and 3, aiming to support work towards “an educated and healthy Honduras without extreme poverty with a consolidated social welfare system” and “a productive Honduras that generates dignified employment, and that uses its natural resources sustainably and reduces environmental vulnerability”.

53. The CSP was informed by the government-led zero hunger strategic review and its findings. The review provides a detailed understanding of the food security and nutrition situation, outlining three types of hunger: chronic, seasonal and hidden. It also provides recommendations for improving national strategies in the areas of social protection and resilience, humanitarian assistance in emergencies and national capacity strengthening.

54. The planning process was informed by WFP's policies on gender⁵⁶ and humanitarian protection⁵⁷, evaluations of these policies⁵⁸, and the 2016 gender and age analysis carried out by the country office.

55. Taking into account the recommendations arising from the 2017 evaluation of the WFP policy on capacity development⁵⁹, WFP continues to support national capacity and strengthen government ownership of programmes.

56. Since 2014, the country office has been delivering cash-based transfers (CBTs) through government institutions, supermarkets, small retailers, local cooperatives, banks and mobile companies. Taking note of a 2015 review of CBTs in Honduras, which confirmed their relevance and added value and the Government's support for them, WFP planned to expand CBT use for emergency response, food assistance for assets and transfers to municipalities for school meals. In addition, WFP regularly conducts gender and intra-household analyses of the use of CBTs, relies on community-based targeting and continues to strengthen its relationships with external partners.⁶⁰

56 WFP/EB.A/2015/5-A

57 WFP/EB.1/2012/5-B/Rev.1

58 WFP/EB.1/2014/5-A* and WFP/EB.A/2018/7-B

59 WFP/EB.1/2017/6-A/Rev.1

60 WFP's School Feeding Policy, WFP 2012.

57. Based on lessons learned from the evaluation of the nutrition policy⁶¹ and the mid-term evaluation of the Country Programme 200240⁶², the country office has reinforced nutrition sensitive and gender transformative approaches in the country strategic plan to increase the impact on food security and foster the empowerment and equal participation of women. WFP has also strengthened community capacity building and evidence generation and has made explicit the links between its programmes and sector-specific government strategies.

58. Lessons learned from the evaluation of the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO)⁶³ demonstrate that national social protection programmes can be used to build resilience to slow-onset emergencies. WFP is linking the provision of food assistance to existing national social protection programmes such as the school meals, “Parenting with Love” (*Criando con amor*) and “Better Life” (*Vida mejor*) programmes, and strengthening the resilience building approaches used in these programmes.

59. The 2016 evaluation of the corporate partnership strategy reported that alliances among the private sector, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), academic institutions and WFP were effective in promoting key messages on nutrition and had improved the support provided to the Government.⁶⁴ Through the CSP, WFP aimed to increase its engagement with the private sector and strategic alliances to support the government in achieving the SDGs. The drought response platform has strengthened WFP’s linkages and collaboration with institutional partners, including the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) and the national Food Supply Institution (IHMA/BANASUPRO).⁶⁵

Funding

60. The budget as stated in the CSP for 2018 to 2021 is USD 174,642,970. As of January 2020, total funding amounted to USD 65,534,538 which corresponds to 37.52 percent of overall needs. WFP Honduras plans to meet its commitment to allocating 15 percent of all project funds to gender activities. As can be seen from table 3, the bulk of the CSP resources (78 percent) are foreseen and have been received for root causes under strategic outcome 1 (Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021) and strategic outcome 2 (The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021); 15 percent of the resources are foreseen for emergency response under strategic outcome 4 (Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long); and the residual 8 percent are spread across the two remaining strategic outcomes addressing resilience building.

61. Allocations have been received mostly at Strategic Outcome level allowing the country office some flexibility for programming funds across activities (table 1). The majority of contributions have been received to address root causes (86.7 percent), followed by emergency response and resilience building (table 2).

Table 1. Honduras CPB (2018-2021) summary by donor allocation level

Donor Earmarking Level	Contribution Revenue (USD)	% of Total Contribution Revenue
Country Level	692,096	1.2
Strategic Outcome Level	49,173,922	88.4
Activity Level	5,768,845	10.4
Total	55,634,863	100.0

Source: Data from FACTory 13 January 2020

Table 2. Honduras CPB (2018-2021) summary of allocated contribution by focus area

Focus Area	Contribution Revenue (USD)	% of Total Contribution Revenue
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61 WFP 2015. WFP’s 2012 Nutrition Policy: A Policy Evaluation

62 WFP 2014. Honduras Country Programme 200240 (2012-2016) A mid-term operation evaluation. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/358f5dfc1c0b4efe9d5620baa8fc0a9f/download/>

63 WFP 2016. Central America PRRO 200490. An Operation Evaluation (OEV/2015/010)

64 WFP/EB.A/2017/7-B

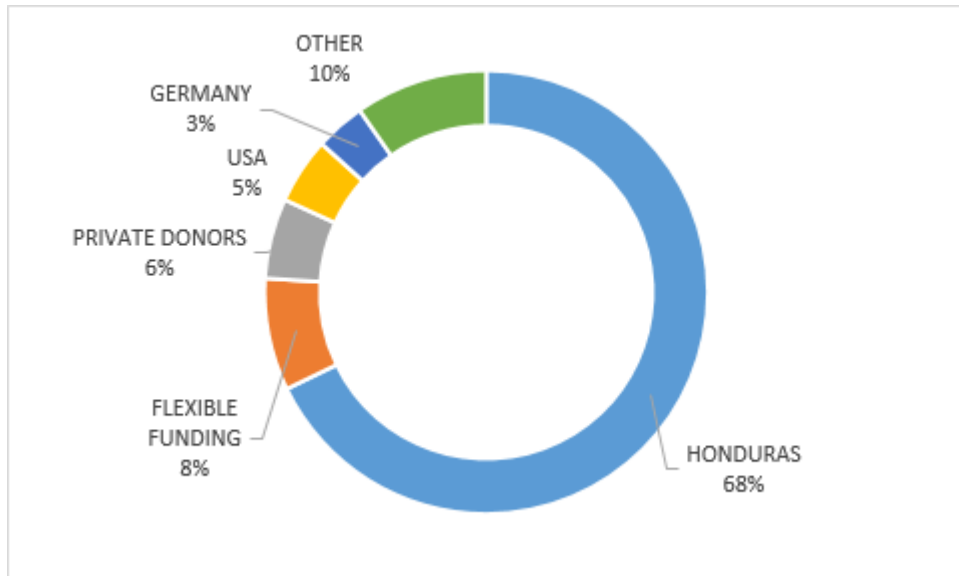
65 WFP 2016. Central America PRRO 200490. An Operation Evaluation (OEV/2015/010)

CRISIS RESPONSE	4,642,901	8.3
Not assigned	692,096	1.2
RESILIENCE BUILDING	2,044,440	3.7
ROOT CAUSES	48,255,425	86.7
Total	55,634,863	100.0

Source: Data from FACTory 13 January 2020

62. The main funder of the CSP is the Government of Honduras that contributed 68 percent of the overall funding for the CSP, followed by flexible funding, private donors, the United States and Germany (see figure 7).

Figure 7. Main donors of WFP Operations Honduras 2018-2020



Source: Data from FACTory 13 January 2020

Table 3. Honduras Country Portfolio Budget (2017-2021) Cumulative Financial Overview as at 24 September 2019

Strategic Outcome	Needs Based Plan (NBP)	% of SO NBP on total	Allocated Resources	% of SO allocated resources on total	Expenditures	% of SO expenditures on total allocated resources
Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	62,720,979	73%	36,016,106	68%	23,946,158	45%
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	12,645,672	15%	7,249,546	14%	5,354,401	10%
Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	3,857,702	5%	4,356,361	8%	1,578,823	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.	5,798,715	7%	4,822,976	9%	4,702,550	9%
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.	664,459	1%	295,350	1%	74,504	0%
Non SO Specific	0	0%	143,181	0%	0	0%
Total Direct Operational Cost	85,687,526	100%	52,883,518	100%	35,656,437	67%

Source: Data from FACTory 24 September 2019

Staffing.

63. As of 30 November 2019, the Country Office had 88 staff, 49 percent female and 51 percent male. About 83 percent of staff are admin staff and 17 percent are professional staff. The distribution between short term and fixed terms staff is 47 and 53 percent respectively. In addition to the Country Office in Tegucigalpa, WFP operates with four sub-offices in Cormayagua, Gracias a Dios, La Ceiba and San Lorenzo. Most of staff are based in Tegucigalpa (85 percent), this is followed by staff based in Cormayagua (10 percent) and the remaining four staff are split across the remaining offices. All four international staff are based in Tegucigalpa.

3.2. Scope of the Evaluation

64. The evaluation will cover all of WFP's activities (including cross cutting results) for the period 2016 – mid-2020. The longer time frame (beyond the CSP) enables the evaluation to assess key changes in the approach.. Within this timeframe, the evaluation will look at how the CSP builds on or departs from the previous activities and assess if the envisaged strategic shift has actually taken place

and what are the consequences. The unit of analysis is the CSP understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in the CSP document approved by WFP Executive Board, as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.

65. In connection to this, the evaluation will focus on assessing WFP contributions to CSP strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and the changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences, positive or negative. In so doing, the evaluation will also analyse the WFP partnership strategy, including WFP strategic positioning in complex, dynamic contexts, particularly as relates to relations with national governments and the international community.

66. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and sustainability as well as connectedness and coverage as applicable.⁶⁶

4. Evaluation Questions, Approach and Methodology

4.1. Evaluation Questions

67. The evaluation will address four main questions common to all WFP CSPEs. The evaluation team will further develop and tailor them in a detailed Evaluation Matrix during the inception phase, considering gender differences in beneficiaries' roles disaggregated by sex and age.

EQ1 – To what extent is WFP’s strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people’s needs as well as WFP’s strengths?	
1.1	To what extent is the CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?
1.2	To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?
1.3	To what extent has WFP’s strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP in light of changing context, national capacities and needs?
1.4	To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?
EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in Honduras?	
2.1	To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected CSP strategic outcomes?
2.2	To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations)?
2.3	To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustainable?
2.4	In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?
EQ3: To what extent has WFP’s used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?	
3.1	To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?
3.2	To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?
3.3	To what extent were WFP’s activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?
3.4	To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?
EQ4 – What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?	
4.1	To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the CSP?
4.2	To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the CSP?

⁶⁶ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/revise-evaluation-criteria-dec-2019.pdf>

4.3	To what extent did the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?
4.4	To what extent did the CSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results?
4.5	What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?

4.2. Evaluability Assessment

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. It necessitates that a policy, intervention or operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring.

68. Several issues could have implications for the conduct of the CSP evaluation. Common evaluability challenges may relate to:

- limitations in physical access to internal and external stakeholders due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Honduras and related restrictions imposed;
- relatively vague definitions of the expected outcomes, or outputs;
- the validity and measurability of indicators;
- the absence of baselines and or limited availability of monitoring data;
- the security situation of the country and its implications for the coverage of field visits during the main mission;
- the time frame covered by the evaluation. The CSPE are meant to be final evaluations of a five-year or a three-year programme cycle, conducted during the penultimate year of the cycle. This has implications for the completeness of results reporting and attainment of expected outcomes.

69. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess how best to proceed with data collection and stakeholder engagement in view of COVID-19 related developments; as well as data availability, quality and gaps to inform its choice of evaluation methods. This will include an analysis of the different results frameworks and related indicators to validate the pre-assessment made by OEV.

70. The Honduras CSP includes 44 indicators to be reported on spread over five outcomes and three cross cutting results. While the use of some indicators has continued from the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2014-2017 underlying the preceding projects to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2017-2021, on which the CSP is based (e.g. indicators on moderate and acute malnutrition) other outcome indicators have changed. Also, some indicators listed in the logical framework of the CSP have not been reported on in the Annual Country Report 2018 (e.g. strategic outcome 4 and 5 referring to emergency response and government capacity strengthening). One of the indicators not reported on is on the use of the hunger capacity scorecard which is to be based on a capacity needs mapping and user satisfaction rate surveys. This indicates challenges in collecting information on capacity development of national partners.

71. The evaluation team should take the different results frameworks during the evaluation period into consideration. While CP 200240 (2012-2016) and PRRO 200490 (2014-2016) were built on the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and the underlying SRF the CSP HN01 is grounded in WFP Strategic Plan (2017 -2021) and the CRF.

72. The evaluation will be able to take lessons and evidence from the Dry Corridor regional evaluation completed early in 2019 into consideration. It will further benefit from a parallel decentralized evaluation of the national school feeding programme, with which it will have to be well coordinated to allow for cross-fertilisation.

National data

73. Regarding the monitoring of progress towards the SDGs an overall assessment of data availability is not yet available. The Voluntary National Report 2017 calls for a capacity assessment of national statistical institutions to provide monitoring data for all SDGs, including an overview of areas that need strengthening.

74. Data for tracking SDG2 indicators are generated periodically through the Honduras Demographic Health Survey Data (the most recent survey is from 2011/12).

75. A rapid review of key national data sources reveals that the latest Population and Housing Census was conducted in 2013. There have been two Demographic and Health Surveys in 2005/06 and 2011/12. Regular annual Multipurpose Household Surveys were carried out between 2012 and 2017.

76. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 and data is currently under processing.

4.3. Methodology

77. The Agenda 2030 mainstreams the notion of sustainable development as a harmonious system of relations between nature and human beings, in which individuals are part of an inclusive society with peace and prosperity for all. In so doing, it conveys the global commitment to end poverty, hunger and inequality, encompassing humanitarian and development initiatives in the broader context of human progress. Against this backdrop, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development cannot be addressed in isolation from one another. This calls for a systemic approach to development policies and programme design and implementation, as well as for a systemic perspective in analysing development change. WFP assumes the conceptual perspective of Agenda 2030 as the overarching framework of its Strategic Plan 2017-2021, with a focus on supporting countries to end hunger (SDG 2).

78. In so doing, it places emphasis on strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, which implies applying a development lens in humanitarian response and complementing humanitarian action with strengthening national institutional capacity.

79. The achievement of any SDG national target and of WFP's strategic outcomes is acknowledged to be the results of the interaction among multiple variables. In fact, there is an inverse proportional relation between the level of ambition at which any expected result is pitched and the degree of control over it by any single actor. From this perspective and in the context of the SDGs, the attribution of net outcomes to any specific organization, including WFP, may be extremely challenging or sometimes impossible. By the same token, while attribution of results would not be appropriate at the outcome level, it should be pursued at the output and activity level, where WFP is meant to be in control of its own capacity to deliver.

80. To operationalize the above-mentioned systemic perspective, the CSPE will adopt a mixed methods approach; this should be intended as a methodological design in which data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry that had not been identified at the inception stage; this would eventually lead to capturing unintended outcomes of WFP operations, negative or positive. In line with this approach, data may be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources with different techniques including⁶⁷: desk review⁶⁸, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, closed answers questionnaires, focus groups and direct observation. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods should be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

81. During the remotely conducted inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to develop a detailed methodological design, adapted to the remote evaluation approach proposed in this ToR, given the constraints imposed by the global COVID-19 pandemic. The design will be presented in the inception report and informed by a thorough evaluability assessment. The latter should be based on desk review of key programming, monitoring and reporting documents and on some scoping interviews with the programme managers.

⁶⁷ There is no sequence or order of priority in the techniques listed.

⁶⁸ Annex 10 provides a list of key reference documents to be reviewed, including previous evaluations and studies that could be used as a secondary source of evidence.

82. A key annex to the inception report will be an evaluation matrix that operationalizes the unit of analysis of the evaluation into its different dimensions, operational component, lines of inquiry and indicators, where applicable, with corresponding data sources and collection techniques. In so doing, the evaluation matrix will constitute the analytical framework of the evaluation. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age, nationality or ethnicity or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in specific contexts. Moreover, the selection of informants and site visits, if feasible in the context of COVID-19, should ensure to the extent possible that a broad range of voices are heard. Options for engaging with key informants and stakeholders remotely should be explored. In this connection, it will be very important at the design stage to conduct a detailed and comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to inform sampling techniques, either purposeful or statistical.

83. This evaluation will be carried out in a gender responsive manner. For gender to be successfully integrated into an evaluation it is essential to assess:

- the quality of the gender analysis that was undertaken before the CSP was designed.
- whether the results of the gender analysis were properly integrated into the CSP implementation.

84. The gender dimensions may vary, depending on the nature of the CSP outcomes and activities being evaluated. The CSPE team should apply OEV's Technical Note for Gender Integration in WFP Evaluations and the UN System-Wide Action Plan 2.0 on mainstreaming Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. The evaluation team is expected to assess the Gender Marker levels for the CO. The inception report should incorporate gender in the evaluation design and operation plan, including gender sensitive context analysis. Similarly, the draft final report should include gender-sensitive analysis, findings, results, factors, conclusions, and where appropriate, recommendations; and technical annex.

85. The evaluation will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and accountability for affected populations in relation to WFP's activities, as appropriate, and on differential effects on men, women, girls, boys and other relevant socio-economic groups.

4.4. Quality Assurance

86. WFP's evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with in-built steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on standardised checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. There will be two levels of quality assurance of the evaluation products, by the OEV Evaluation Manager and by the Senior Evaluation Officer, who will conduct the first and second level quality assurance respectively. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

87. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases.

88. OEV expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation company in line with WFP's evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to OEV.

4.5. Ethical Considerations

89. Ethical consideration shall be taken into the methodology. It will define risks and appropriate management measures, including issues related to data confidentiality and protection issues, protecting vulnerable respondents, and ensuring that the evaluation team avoids causing harm, and sets out ethical safeguards that include provisions for the reporting of ethical concerns.

90. The team will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP Honduras CSP nor have conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2016 UNEG norms and Standards, the 2007 UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct as well as the principles of 'do no harm'. The evaluation team will also commit to signing Annex 9 of the Long-Term Agreement regarding confidentiality, Internet and Data Security Statement.

5. Organization of the Evaluation

5.1. Phases and Deliverables

91. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in the table below. The evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. The inception mission is expected to be led remotely over a period of one week allowing the evaluation team to engage with WFP Honduras and stakeholders in country during this period. Given the remote nature of the evaluation an extended timeline of 15 working days spread out over four weeks is envisaged for the fieldwork. Over this period the evaluation team will engage in primary data collection in country, allowing stakeholder surveys and interviews to take place in a phased manner. Annex 3 presents a more detailed timeline. The CO and RBP have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the CO planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively.

Table 4: Summary Timeline - key evaluation milestones

Main Phases	Timeline	Tasks and Deliverables
1. Preparatory	February 2020	Final TOR
	June 2020	Evaluation Team and/or firm selection & contract
	July 2020	Document review
	July 2020	Remote briefing at HQ
2. Inception	July 2020	Remote Inception Mission
	August 2020	Draft Inception Report
	September 2020	Final Inception report
3. Evaluation, including fieldwork	October 2020	Remote primary data collection (surveys, stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions), secondary data review and exit debriefing
4. Reporting	November - December 2020	Report Drafting
	December - January 2020	Comments Process
	January 2021	Learning Workshop
	March 2021	Final Evaluation Report
	March 2021	Summary Evaluation Report
5. Dissemination	April – June 2021	Editing / Evaluation Report Formatting
		Management Response and Executive Board Preparation

5.2. Evaluation Team Composition

92. The CSPE will be conducted by a gender balanced team of 3 International (including a researcher) and 1 national consultant with relevant expertise. The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators with multi-lingual language skills (English and Spanish) who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The team leader should have excellent synthesis and evaluation report writing skills in Spanish. The evaluation team will have strong methodological

competencies in designing feasible data capture and analysis, synthesis and reporting skills. In addition, the team members should have experience in humanitarian and development contexts, knowledge of the WFP food and technical assistance modalities.

Table 5: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required

Areas of CSPE	Expertise required
Team Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team leadership, coordination, planning and management including the ability to resolve problems. • Strong experience in evaluating implementation of strategic plans and CO positioning related to capacity strengthening activities and of evaluation in humanitarian and development contexts. • Strong experience in evaluating interventions in middle-income countries, including in the area of government capacity strengthening. • Relevant knowledge and experience in middle income countries, preferably in Central and Latin America and key players within and outside the UN System; strong, experience in of evaluating country programmes , monitoring and evaluation, synthesis, reporting, and strong presentation skills and ability to deliver on time. • Fluency in Spanish
School Feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in school feeding programs and proven track record of evaluation of school feeding activities in the context of development and government capacity strengthening in a similar context. • Fluency in Spanish
Government capacity strengthening/ school feeding/ Nutrition/ Livelihoods and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in resilience, nutrition and social protection. • Strong familiarity with the humanitarian, development and peace nexus discourse. • Proven track record of evaluation of food assistance activities in the context of development and humanitarian interventions and through a variety of activities in similar country context. • Fluency in Spanish
Research Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant understanding of evaluation and research and knowledge of food assistance, ability to provide qualitative and quantitative research support to evaluation teams, analyse and assess M&E data, data cleaning and analysis; writing and presentation skills, proofreading, and note taking.
Other technical expertise needed by the team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The additional areas of expertise requested are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programme efficiency calculations ○ Gender ○ Humanitarian Principles and Protection ○ Accountability to Affected Populations • <i>Note: all activities and modalities will have to be assessed for their efficiency and effectiveness and their approach to gender. For activities where there is emphasis on humanitarian actions the extent to which humanitarian principles, protection and access are being applied in line with WFP corporate policies will be assessed.</i>

5.3. Roles and Responsibilities

93. This evaluation is managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV). Vivien Knips has been appointed as Evaluation Manager (EM). The EM has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation. She is responsible for drafting the TOR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing and the stakeholders learning in-country workshop; supporting the preparation of the field mission; drafting Summary Evaluation Report; conducting the 1st level quality assurance of the evaluation products and soliciting WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft products. The EM will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Sergio Lenci, Senior Evaluation Officer, will provide second level quality assurance. Andrea Cook, Director of Evaluation, will approve the final evaluation products and present the CSPE to the WFP Executive Board for consideration in November 2021.

94. An internal reference group composed of selected WFP stakeholders at CO, RBP and HQ levels will be expected to review and comment on draft evaluation reports, provide feedback during evaluation briefings; be available for interviews with the evaluation team. The CO will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Honduras; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder learning workshop. Etienne Labande, Deputy Country Director, has been nominated the WFP CO focal point and will assist in communicating with the EM and CSPE team, and to set up meetings and coordinate field visits. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

95. The contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training and attending in-country briefings.

5.4. Communication

It is important that Evaluation Reports are accessible to a wide audience, as foreseen in the Evaluation Policy, to ensure the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the usefulness of evaluations. The dissemination strategy will consider from the stakeholder analysis who to disseminate to, involve and identify the users of the evaluation, duty bearers, implementers, beneficiaries, including gender perspectives.

96. All evaluation products will be produced in English. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. A communication plan (see Annex 9) will be refined by the EM in consultation with the evaluation team during the inception phase. The summary evaluation report along with the management response to the evaluation recommendations will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in November 2021. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website and OEV will ensure dissemination of lessons through the annual evaluation report.

5.5. Budget

97. The evaluation will be financed through the CSP budget.

Annexes

Annex 1: Map of Honduras

Source: Honduras ACR 2018



Annex 2: Honduras Fact Sheet

	Parameter/(source)	2016	2019	Data source
	General			
1	Human Development Index (1)	0.625	0.623	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019
2	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) (5)	10	55 (2018)	UNHCR
3	Refugees (incl. refugee-like situations)	16	23 (2018)	UNHCR
4	Returned refugees (5)	0	0 (2018)	UNHCR
5	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	174,000	174,000 (2018)	UNHCR
6	Returned IDPs (5)	0	0 (2018)	UNHCR
	Demography			
7	Population total (millions) (2)	9,270,795	9,587,522 (2018)	World Bank
8	Population, female (% of total population) (2)	50.07	51.47 (2018)	World Bank
9	% of urban population (1)	54.7 (2015)	not reported	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019
10	Total population by age (1-4) (millions) (6)	971,015 (2013)	964 030 (2018, est.)	UNSD
11	Total population by age (5-9) (millions) (6)	958,543 (2013)	972 839 (2018, est.)	UNSD
12	Total population by age (10-14) (millions) (6)	1,020,406 (2013)	983 394 (2018, est.)	UNSD
13	Total Fertility rate, per women (10)	2.41	2.41	UNFPA
14	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 females aged between 15-19 years) (9)	101 (2012)	72.9 (2015-2020)	WHO, UNDP
	Economy			
15	GDP per capita (current USD) (2)	2,343	2,500 (2018)	World Bank
16	Income Gini Coefficient (1)	50.6	50.5	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019
17	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP) (2)	5.28	5.68 (2018)	World Bank
18	Net official development assistance received (% of GNI) (4)	2.0	2.1 (2017)	OECD/DAC

19	SDG 17: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (percent) (9)	17.8	18.8 (2017)	SDG Country Profile
20	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2)	12.05	11.79 (2018)	World Bank
Poverty				
21	Population vulnerable to/Population near multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	28.6	22.3	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019
22	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	7.2	6.5	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019
Health				
23	Maternal Mortality ratio (%) (lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:) (3)	73 (reported) 129 (adjusted)	65	UNICEF SOW 2016 and 2019
24	Healthy life expectancy at birth (total years) (2)	74.7	no data	World Bank
25	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2)	0.40	0.30 (2018)	World Bank
26	Current health expenditure (% of GDP) (2)	8.4	no data	World Bank
Gender				
27	Gender Inequality Index (rank) (1)	0.461	0.479	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019
28	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (2)	25.8	21.09 (2018)	World Bank
29	Labour force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	64.9	65.2	World Bank
30	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	7.8	9.3	World Bank
Nutrition				
31	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population (%) (7)	52.4 (2014–16)	49.3 (2016–18)	The State of Food Security and Nutrition report 2015 and 19
32	Weight-for-height (Wasting - moderate and severe), (0–4 years of age) (%) (3)	1 (2010–2015)	1	UNICEF SOW 2016 and 2019
33	Height-for-age (Stunting - moderate and severe), (0–4 years of age) (%) (3)	23 (2010–2015)	23	UNICEF SOW 2016 and 2019
34	Weight-for-age (Overweight - moderate and severe), (0–4 years of age) (%) (3)	5 (2010–2015)	5	UNICEF SOW 2016 and 2019
35	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2)	18.8	17.6 (2018)	World Bank
Education				
36	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (1)	88.5	87.21 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & UNESCO

37	Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older) (1)	32.3	Female: 34.2 Male: 32.6	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019
38	Current education expenditure, total (% of total expenditure in public institutions) (2)	no data	no data	World Bank
39	School enrolment, primary (% net) (2)	79.58265	no data	World Bank
40	Attendance in early childhood education - female (%) (3)	19	19	UNICEF SOW 2016 and 2019
41	Gender parity index (secondary enrollment) (2)	1.14 (2017)	no data	UNFPA

Annex 3: Detailed Evaluation Timeline

	Honduras Country Strategic Plan Evaluation	By Whom	Key Dates (deadlines)
Phase 1 - Preparation			
	Draft TOR cleared by Director of Evaluation	DOE	21 February 2020
	Draft TOR circulated to LTA Firms for Proposals	EM/LTA	21 February 2020
	Proposal Deadline based on the Draft TOR	LTA	13 March 2020
	LTA Proposal Review	EM	16-20 March 2020
	Final TOR sent to WFP Stakeholders	EM	15 June 2020
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	30 June 2020
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation, literature review prior to HQ briefing	Team	1-15 July 2020
	HQ & RB Inception Briefing	EM & Team	20-22 July 2020
	Remote inception mission	EM + TL	27-31 July 2020
	Submit draft Inception Report (IR)	TL	13 August 2020
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM	17-18 August 2020
	Submit revised IR	TL	25 August 2020
	IR Review	EM	26 August 2020 – 1 September
	IR Clearance	OEV/DOE	2-9 September 2020
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key Stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	10 September 2020
Phase 3 - Evaluation Phase, including Fieldwork			
	Remote data collection (surveys, and interviews) facilitated by Honduras CO	Team	1-28 October 2020
	Exit Debriefing sessions for CO and partners and government	TL	29 & 30 October 2020
Phase 4 - Reporting			
Draft 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check)	TL	1 December 2020
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	8 December 2020
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	18 December
	OEV quality check	EM	21 Dec -7 Jan 2021
	Seek OEV/D clearance prior to circulating the ER to WFP Stakeholders.	OEV/DOE	8-15 January 2021
	OEV shares draft evaluation report with WFP stakeholders for their feedback.	EM/Stakeholders	17- 31 January 2021
	Stakeholders Learning workshop – (Tegucigalpa or remote); share comments w/TL	TL/EM	28-29 January 2021
	Consolidate WFP's comments and share them with Evaluation Team.	EM	3-7 February 2021
	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on the WFP's comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments.	TL	14 February 2021

Draft 2	Review D2	EM	17-21 February 2021
	Submit final draft ER to OEV	TL	26 February 2021
Draft 3	Review D3	EM	27 February – 3 March 2021
	Seek final approval by OEV/D	OEV/DOE	4-11 March 2021
SER	Draft Summary Evaluation Report (SER)	EM	20 March 2021
	Seek DOE clearance to send the Summary Evaluation Report (SER) to Executive Management.	EM	March 2021
	OEV circulates the SER to WFP's Executive Management for comments (upon clearance from OEV's Director)	EM	April 2021
	OEV consolidates the comments on draft SER	EM	April 2021
	Seek final approval by OEV/D	OEV/DOE	April 2021
Phase 5 Executive Board (EB) and follow-up			
	Submit SER/recommendations to RMP for management response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation	EM	May 2021
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB Round Table Etc.	EM	Oct/Nov 2021
	Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report to the EB	D/OEV	November 2021
	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/RMP	November 2021

Note: TL=Team Leader; EM=Evaluation Manager; OEV=Office of Evaluation. RMP=Performance and Accountability Management

Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

	Interest in the evaluation	Participation in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders		
Country Office	Primary stakeholder and responsible for country level planning and implementation of the current CSP, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and will be a primary user of its results in the development and implementation of the next CSP.	CO staff will be involved in planning, briefing, feedback sessions, as key informants will be interviewed during the main mission, and they will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.
WFP Senior Management and Regional Bureau	WFP Senior Management and the Regional Bureau in Panama (RBP) have an interest in learning from the evaluation results because of the strategic and technical importance of Honduras in the WFP corporate and regional plans and strategies.	RBP staff will be key informants and interviewed during the inception and main mission. They will provide comments on the Evaluation Report and will participate in the debriefing at the end of the evaluation mission. It will have the opportunity to comment on SER and management responses to the CSPE.
WFP Divisions	WFP technical units such as programme policy, EPR, school feeding, nutrition, gender, vulnerability analysis, performance monitoring and reporting, gender, capacity strengthening, resilience, safety nets and social protection, partnerships, supply chain, and governance have an interest in lessons relevant to their mandates.	The CSPE will seek information on WFP approaches, standards and success criteria from these units linked to main themes of the evaluation (extensively involved in initial virtual briefing of the evaluation team) with interest in improved reporting on results. They will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.
WFP Executive Board	Accountability role, but also an interest in potential wider lessons from Honduras' evolving contexts and about WFP roles, strategy and performance.	Presentation of the evaluation results at the November 2021 session to inform Board members about the performance and results of WFP activities in Honduras.
External stakeholders		
<p>Affected population / Beneficiary Groups disaggregated by gender and age groups (women, men, boys and girls), ethnicity, status groups, smallholder farmers, training activity participants, other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, targeted by the government and partner programmes assisted by WFP</p> <p>SO 1. Preschool- and primary-school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round</p>	As the ultimate recipients of food/ cash and other types of assistance, such as capacity development, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is relevant, appropriate and effective.	They will be interviewed and consulted during the field missions. Special arrangements may have to be made to meet children.

<p>SO2 The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021</p> <p>SO3 Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors, contributing to their food and nutrition security throughout the year</p> <p>SO4 Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year round</p>		
<p>UN Country Team and Other International Organizations: (Resident Agencies) UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP, FAO, ILO, UNHCHR, UNWOMEN, WHO, UNESCO, IFAD, UNAIDS, IOM, UNOPS</p> <p>(Non-resident Agencies) UNEP, UNODC, UN Volunteers, UNCTAD, UN HABITAT, IAEA, International Trade Centre</p>	<p>UN agencies and other partners in Honduras have a stake in this evaluation in terms of partnerships, performance, future strategic orientation, as well as issues pertaining to UN coordination.</p> <p>UN Resident Coordinator and agencies have an interest in ensuring that WFP activities are effective and aligned with their programmes. This includes the various coordination mechanisms such as the (protection, food security, nutrition etc.)</p> <p>The CSPE can be used as inputs to improve collaboration, co-ordination and increase synergies within the UN system and its partners.</p>	<p>The evaluation team will seek key informant interviews with the UN and other partner agencies involved in nutrition and national capacity development.</p> <p>The CO will keep UN partners, other international organizations informed of the evaluation's progress.</p>
<p>Donors Canada, European Commission, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Peru, Saudi Arabia, UN CERF, USA</p>	<p>WFP activities are supported by several donors who have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work is effective in alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable.</p>	<p>Involvement in interviews, feedback sessions, report dissemination.</p>
<p>National Partners</p>		
<p>National government: Ministry of Health (SESAL), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (SEDIS), the Directorate of Science and Agricultural</p>	<p>In Honduras the evaluation is expected to enhance collaboration and synergies with WFP, clarifying mandates and roles, and accelerating progress towards replication, hand-over and sustainability.</p>	<p>They will be interviewed and consulted during the inception mission and the field missions, at central and field level. Interviews will cover policy and technical issues and they will be involved in the feedback sessions.</p>

Technology of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the General Coordination Ministry, the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition (UTSAN), the Institute of Forest Conservation of the Ministry of the Environment, the Observatory for Food And Nutritional Security (OBSAN), the Office of the First Lady, and municipal authorities.		
Regional and local government institutions, including associations of municipalities (<i>mancomunidades</i>) and local municipal governments	The evaluation is expected to help enhance and improve collaboration with WFP, especially in areas of joint implementation.	They will be interviewed and consulted during the inception mission and the fieldwork. Interviews will cover policy and technical issues and they will be involved in the feedback sessions.
Cooperating partners and NGOs (Asociación de desarrollo triunfo (ADETRIUNF), Asociación de Comités Ecologicos del Sur de Honduras (ACESH)), local farmer organisations	WFP's cooperating partners in implementing food for asset activities	Interviews with CP staff
Private and public sector partners (Fundación Grupo Terra, Cargill)	WFP partners in the commercial and private sectors	
Academics (Zamora Pan-American Agricultural School, The National Autonomous University of Honduras)	WFP partners to support government initiatives such as research	Interviews with a focal point in academic organizations

Source: OEV

Annex 5: Evaluability Assessment

Table1: CSP Honduras 2017-2019 logframe analysis

Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 20/6/17	Total nr. of indicators	23	7	44
v 2.0 28/5/18	New indicators	-	-	-

	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	23	7	44
v 3.0 26/4/19	New indicators	10	3	39
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	33	10	83
Total nr. of indicators that were included in all versions of the logframe		23	7	44

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (accessed 17.12.2019)



Table 2: Analysis of results reporting in Honduras Annual Country Reports 2018 and 2019

		ACR 2018	ACR 2019
Outcome indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	23	33
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	12	8
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	32	28
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	12	5
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	32	17
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	0	0
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	0	0
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	12	8
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	32	26
Cross-cutting indicators			

	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	7	10
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	6	2
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	14	4
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	6	2
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	14	4
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	0	0
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	0	0
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	6	2
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	14	4
Output indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	44	83
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	28	27
	<i>Total nr. of targets reported</i>	96	68
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	26	26
	<i>Total nr. of actual values reported</i>	92	51

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (accessed 17.12.2019.), ACR Honduras 2018 & 2019

Annex 6: Honduras Portfolio Overview 2016-2019

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Honduras relevant events		 El Niño - droughts, July: State of emergency	El Niño - heavy rainfall	Drought, June: State of emergency	Drought, August: State of emergency	Drought, September: State of emergency
WFP interventions	CP 200240 2012-2016	1. School Feeding 2. Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups 3. Agro-Forestry and Watershed Mgmt				
		Req.: USD 49,876,974 Rec.: USD 33,849,448 Funded: 67.9%				
	PRRO 200490 2012-2016 (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)	1. Relief 2. Recovery Req.: USD 189,475,546 Rec.: USD 106,527,993 Funded: 56.22%				
	CSP 2018-2021				1. CSI 2. SMP 3. URT 4. NPA 5. ACL	
					Req.: USD 174,642,970 Rec.: USD 61,372,596 Funded: 35.1%	
Outputs at CO level	Food distributed (MT)	4,679 908 5,587	6,412 550 6,962	1,989 0 1,989	12,221	
	Cash distributed (USD)	- 7,163,768 7,163,768	410,519 10,270,863 10,681,382	1,061,792 5,749,730 6,811,522	6,435,555	
	Actual beneficiaries	157,379 206,360 363,739	189,699 235,190 424,889	109,137 131,561 240,698	1,367,739	

Actual beneficiaries for CP 2015 are from the SPR historical dataset, output show separate values for CP and PRRO, followed by the total

Annex 7: Honduras Line of Sight

Line of Sight for Honduras 2019				
Country Strategic Plan Excl. DSC/ISC \$42,834,006				
DSC \$1,947,107				
ISC \$2,903,167				
Total Country Strategic Plan \$47,684,280				
WFP Strategic Goal 1 (SDG2)			WFP Strategic Goal 2 (SDG17)	
Support countries to achieve zero hunger			Partner to support implementation of the SDGs	
\$42,518,367			\$315,639	
WFP Strategic Objective 1	WFP Strategic Objective 2	WFP Strategic Objective 3	WFP Strategic Objective 4	
End hunger by protecting access to food	Improve nutrition	Achieve food security	Support SDG implementation	
\$37,811,897	\$2,010,414	\$2,696,056	\$315,639	
WFP Strategic Result 1 (SDG Target 2.1)	WFP Strategic Result 2 (SDG Target 2.2)	WFP Strategic Result 3 (SDG Target 2.3)	WFP Strategic Result 5 (SDG Target 17.9)	
Everyone has access to food	No one suffers from malnutrition	Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	
CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES		RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING
Strategic Outcome 04	Strategic Outcome 01	Strategic Outcome 02	Strategic Outcome 03	Strategic Outcome 05
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	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.	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.
\$6,346,323	\$31,465,574	\$2,010,414	\$2,696,056	\$315,639
Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities. \$6,346,323;	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; 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). \$30,721,428;	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. \$2,010,414;	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;	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; 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;

Source: WFP Honduras COMP 2019

Annex 8: Key information on beneficiaries and transfers

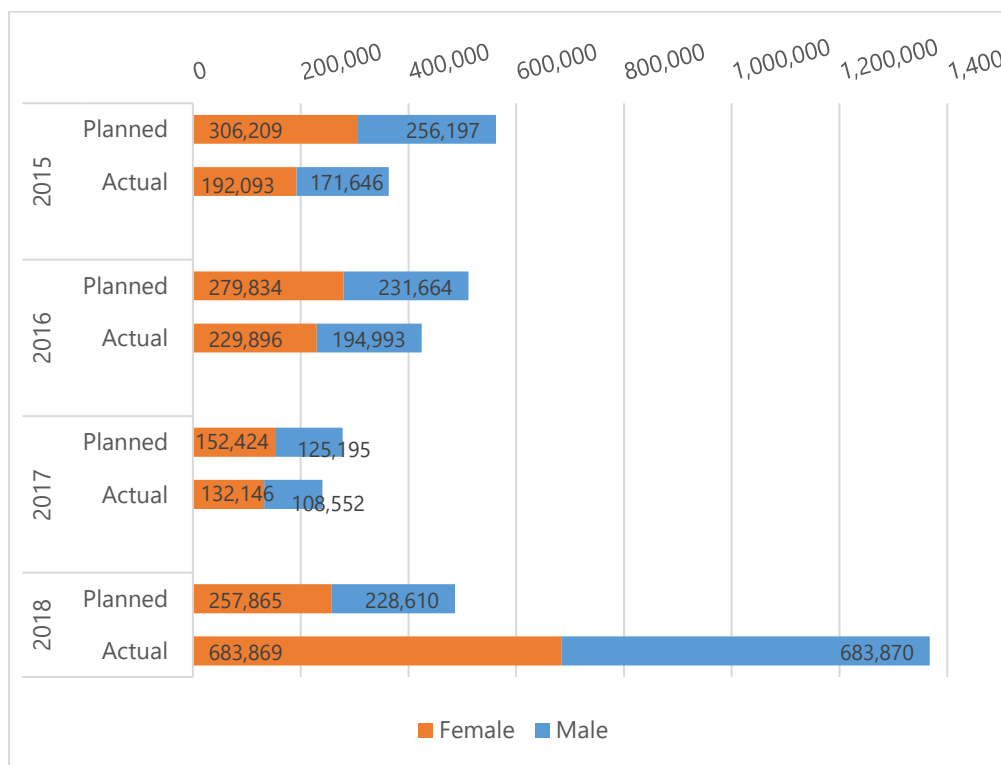
Table 1: Actual beneficiaries versus planned 2015-2019 by year, strategic outcome, activity category and gender

	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Planned		Actual		Planned		Actual		Planned		Actual		Planned		Actual	
Strategic Outcome/Activity category	Femal e	Mal e	Femal e	Male	Fema le	Male	Fema le	Male	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	Fema le	Mal e
SO 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies																
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets					41,635	34,065										
GD: General Distribution			1,100	900	28,160	23,040										
SO 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies																
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets			128,255	104,936			72,358	59,202								
SO 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs																
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets					6,375	6,125	6,434	6,182								
FFA_FOR: Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry)			4,200	3,300												
SO 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger																
GD: General Distribution			28,750	22,589												
HIV/TB_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment			1,279	1,006												
NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting			9,750	5,032	20,384	9,016	15,265	6,693								
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)			58,034	55,758	55,498	53,321	38,029	36,539								
Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021																
SMP: School meal activities									158,100	151,900	647,134	621,757	142,800	137,200		
Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.																
NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities									8,711	5,167	14,232	6,801	8,711	5,167		
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.																

ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities									14,000	11,000	12,564	9,872	14,000	11,000		
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.																
URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									77,055	60,544	31,013	24,367	77,055	60,544		

Source: COMET report CM-R020, accessed on 06.01.2020

Figure 1: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender, Honduras 2015-2018



Source: ACR Honduras 2018, SPR CP 200240 2016-2017, SPR PRRO 200490 2016-2017. Figures for 2016 and 2017 combine beneficiaries from the CP and the PRRO

Table 2: Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Honduras 2018-2019, by strategic outcome

HN01 CSP 2018-2021	2018				2019			
	Food		CBT		Food		CBT	
Strategic Outcome/Activity category	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)
Strategic Outcome 1: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021								
SMP: School meal activities	1,268,891	409.3%		0.0%				
Strategic Outcome 2: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.								
NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities	21,033	151.6%	-	-				
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.								
ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	-	22,435	89.7%				
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.								
URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	15,105	31.7%	40,275	44.8%				

Source: ACR Honduras 2018

CP 200240	2016				2017			
	Food		CBT		Food		CBT	
	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)
Strategic Outcome/Activity category								
SO 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies								
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets								
GD: General Distribution								
SO 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies								
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets								
SO 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs								
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets								
FFA_FOR: Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agroforestry)	7,500	39.1%	4,775	46.2%			12,615	100.9%
SO 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger								
GD: General Distribution	51,340	46.5%						
HIV/TB:_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	2,285	36.0%						
NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	14,782	74.3%			21,958	74.7%	-	-
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)	113,792	100.7%	2,854	28.9%	74,568	68.5%		0.0%

Source: SPR CP 200240 2016-2017

PRRO 200490	2016				2017			
	Food		CBT		Food		CBT	
	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)	Total	Actual vs. planned (%)
Strategic Outcome/Activity category								
GD: General Distribution								
GD: General Distribution	2,000	19.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets	11,750	23.2%	221,440	143.9%	-	0.0%	131,561	217.2%

Source: SPR PRRO 200490 2016-2017

Annex 9: Communication and Learning Plan

Internal Communications

When	What	To whom	What level	From whom	How	When	Why
Evaluation phase	Communication product/information	Target group or individual	Organizational level of communication e.g. strategic, operational	Lead OEV staff with name/position + other OEV staff views	Communication means		Purpose of communication
Preparation		CO, RB, HQ	Consultation	Vivien Knips EM	Consultations, meetings, email	Jan-Feb 2020	Review/feedback For information
TOR and contracting	Draft ToR Final ToR	CO, RB, HQ CO, RB, HQ	Operational & Strategic	Vivien Knips EM+ Sergio Lenci 2nd level QA	Emails Web	Jan-June 2020	Review / feedback For information
Remote HQ briefing Inception briefing	Draft IR Final IR	CO, RB, HQ	Operational Operational & informative	Vivien Knips EM	email	July 2020	Review/feedback For information
Remote in-country - Field work and debriefing	Aide-memoire/PPT	CO, RB, HQ	Operational	Vivien Knips EM	Email, Meeting at HQ + teleconference w/ CO, RB	October 2020	Sharing preliminary findings. Opportunity for verbal clarification w/ evaluation team
Evaluation Report	D1 ER	CO, RB, HQ	Operational & Strategic	Vivien Knips EM + Sergio Lenci 2nd level QA	Email	December 2021	Review / feedback
Learning Workshop in Tegucigalpa or remote	D1 ER	CO, RB	Operational & Strategic	Vivien Knips EM	Workshop	January 2021	Enable/facilitate a process of review and discussion of D1 ER
Evaluation Report	D2 ER + SER	CO, RB, HQ	Strategic	Vivien Knips EM + Sergio Lenci 2nd level QA	Email	Feb 2021	Review / feedback (EMG on SER)

Post-report/EB	2-page evaluation brief	CO, RB, HQ	Informative	Vivien Knips EM + Sergio Lenci 2nd level QA	Email	March 2021	Dissemination of evaluation findings and conclusions
Throughout	Sections in brief/PPT or other briefing materials, videos, webinars, posters for affected populations	CO, RB, HQ	Informative & Strategic	Sergio Lenci 2nd level QA	Email, interactions	As needed	Information about linkage to CSPE Series

External Communication

When <i>Evaluation phase</i>	What <i>Communication product/ information</i>	To whom <i>Target group or individual</i>	From whom <i>Lead OEV staff with name/position + other OEV staff views</i>	How <i>Communication means</i>	Why <i>Purpose of communication</i>
TOR June 2020	Final ToR	Public	OEV	Website	Public information
June-July 2021	Final report (SER included) and Mgt Response	Public	OEV and RMP	Website	Public information
Oct-Nov 2021	2-page evaluation brief	Board members and wider Public	OEV	Website	Public information
EB Annual Session, November 2021	SER	Board members	OEV & RMP	Formal presentation	For EB consideration

Annex 10: Basic Bibliography

Key documents relating to context, WFP Honduras and WFP global

The table below includes the list of key documents that were consulted during the preparation of these TORs a more extensive e-library will be made available for the inception mission.

1 WFP policy and strategic documents		
1.1 WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and related docs		
Fit for Purpose Organizational Design	WFP	2012
WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017	WFP	2013
SRF 2014-2017 Indicator Compendium	WFP	2015
Evaluability Assessment of SP 2014-2017	WFP	2016
Mid-Term Review WFP Strategic Plan 2014–2017	WFP	2016
WFP's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace	SIPRI	2019
Management Results Framework (2014-2017)	WFP	
Strategic Results Framework 2014-2017	WFP	
1.2 WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) (IRM) and related docs		
Corporate Results Framework 2017-2021	WFP	2016
Financial Framework Review 2017-2021	WFP	2016
Policy on Country Strategic Plans	WFP	2016
WFP Advocacy Framework	WFP	2016
WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021	WFP	2016
IRM CO Organisational Readiness toolkit	WFP	2017
Corporate Results Framework 2017–2021 Revised	WFP	2018
CRF Indicator Compendium	WFP	2018
CRF Indicator Compendium Revised	WFP	2019
Review of methodologies for linking resources to results	WFP	2019
WFP's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace	SIPRI	2019
IRM Narrative	WFP	2016

IRM Summary	WFP	2016
IRM Talk Track	WFP	2016
Understanding IRM	WFP	2016
IRM in brief	WFP	2017
Understanding IRM details	WFP	2017
CSP Guidance	WFP	
Examples of CSP	WFP	
1.3 WFP Management Plans		
WFP Management Plan 2016-2018	WFP	2015
WFP Management Plan 2017-2019	WFP	2016
WFP Management Plan 2018-2020	WFP	2017
WFP Management Plan 2019–2021	WFP	2018
1.4 Annual Performance Reports		
Annual Performance Report	WFP	2015-2018
1.5 Monitoring & Third-Party Monitoring		
Guidance Note on Beneficiary Definition and Counting	WFP	2002
SOPs for ME Final	WFP	2013
Third Party Monitoring Guidelines	WFP	2014
Corporate Monitoring Strategy 2015-2017	WFP	2015
Minimum Monitoring Requirements	WFP	2016
Corporate monitoring strategy 2017-2021	WFP	2018
Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries	WFP	2019
Beneficiaries Targeting and Distribution Guidance	WFP	
Beneficiary counting in COMET	WFP	
Comet and Integrated Road Map Notes	WFP	
Comet and Integrated Road Map PPT	WFP	
COMET Design Modules - logframes design & results	WFP	

COMET Map and integration with other systems	WFP	
Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance	WFP	
COVID-19 Guidance Monitoring	WFP	2020
1.6 Nutrition		
Management Response to Policy Evaluation WFP Nutrition Policy	WFP	2014
Policy Evaluation WFP Nutrition Policy (SER)	WFP	2014
Policy Evaluation WFP Nutrition Policy	WFP	2014
Evaluation of REACH Initiative 2011-2015 (SER)	WFP	2015
Management Response of the Evaluation of REACH Initiative 2011-2015	WFP	2015
Food and Nutrition Handbook	WFP	2005
Guidelines for selective feeding	WFP	2011
Programming for nutrition specific interventions 2012	WFP	2012
Measuring Nutrition Indicators in the SRF	WFP	2014
Fill the Nutrient Gap Tool	WFP	2016
Guidance for nutrition-sensitive programming	WFP	2017
Increasing the nutrition sensitivity of FFA Programmes	WFP	2017
Moderate Acute malnutrition - A decision Tool for Emergencies	WFP	2017
Nutrition-Sensitive short presentation	WFP	2017
Food and Nutrition Handbook	WFP	2018
Actue Malnutrition Exploring Simplified Protocols	WFP	2019
Guidance Substitution of SNF in situations of temporary commodity shortfalls	WFP	2019
Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance	WFP	
Overview of key nutrition supplements	WFP	
Technical workshop on nutrition	WFP	
Follow-Up to WFP Nutrition Policy	WFP	2012
Nutrition Policy	WFP	2012
Update on the Nutrition Policy	WFP	2013

Update on the Nutrition Policy	WFP	2016
Implementation Plan of the Nutrition Policy	WFP	2017
Nutrition Policy	WFP	2017
Update on the Implementation Plan of the Nutrition Policy	WFP	2017
Update on the Nutrition Policy	WFP	2017
COVID-19 Nutrition Guidance	WFP	2020
1.7 Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS)		
Building Country and Regional Capacities (Capacity Development Policy)	WFP	2004
Capacity Development Policy - An Update on Implementation	WFP	2009
Operational Guide to Strengthen Capacity of Nations to Reduce Hunger	WFP	2010
National Capacity Index (NCI)	WFP	2014
ARI (Abilities and Readiness Index)	WFP	2015
ARI	WFP	2015
Guidelines on Technical Assistance and Capacity Development	WFP	2015
Capacity Enhancement Catalogue Supply Chain Capacity Enhancement	WFP	2016
Capacity Development Policy 2009 Management Response	WFP	2017
Capacity Development Policy Evaluation Annexes	WFP	2017
Capacity Development Policy Evaluation	WFP	2017
Guidance on Capacity Strengthening of Civil Society	WFP	2017
M&E for CCS - Indicator listing	WFP	2018
Strengthening CCS Strategy Basic Steps	WFP	2019
CCS Framework and Toolkit	WFP	
COVID-19: PD Immediate Guidance CCS	WFP	2020
1.8 VAM Monitoring Assessments and Evaluations		
Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) Guidelines	WFP	2009
VAM factsheet	WFP	2011-11
Market Analysis Framework Tools and Applications for FS Analysis and Decision Making	WFP	2011

VAM Presentation FS Assessment Team	WFP	2016
Synthesis report of WFP's country portfolio evaluations in Africa (Management response)	WFP	2019
Synthesis report of WFP's country portfolio evaluations in Africa 2016–2018	WFP	2019
COVID-19 Guidance Monitoring	WFP	2020
1.9 Access & Principles		
WFP Humanitarian Principles	WFP	2004
OSZ Advisory Group on Access TOR	WFP	2015
COVID-19 Guidance	WFP, OCHA	2020
1.10 Emergencies and Transition		
EPRP Package	WFP	
WFP's role in Peacebuilding in Transition Settings Policy.pdf	WFP	2013
1.11 Protection & Accountability to Affected Populations		
Accountability to Affected Populations (brief)	WFP	2011
WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy	WFP	2012
Fact Sheet on PSEA	WFP	2014
Update on WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy	WFP	2014
Accountability to Affected Populations Theory of Change	WFP	2015
Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy	WFP	2015
Minimum Standards for Implementing a CFM	WFP	2015
OSZPH AAP - WFP Baseline Survey (full report)	WFP	2015
OSZPH Protection Guidance Manual	WFP	2016
WFP's AAP Strategy (brief)	WFP	2016
OSZPH AAP Guidance Manual	WFP	2017
COVID-19 Guidance Protection & AAP	WFP	2020
1.12 Gender		
Gender Transformation Programme	WFP	2017
WFP Gender Toolkit	WFP	

WFP Gender policy	WFP	2015
GBV Manual	WFP	2016
Gender Action Plan	WFP	2016
I Know Gender Competition winners	WFP	2016
EB Update on Gender Policy	WFP	2017
Gender Action Plan Revised	WFP	2017
WFP Gender Tip Sheet	WFP	2018
COVID-19 PD Immediate Guidance Gender	WFP	2020
1.13 Anti-fraud and anti-corruption		
WFP anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy	WFP	2015
1.14 Cash & Voucher		
Cash and Food Transfers - A Primer	WFP	2007
Vouchers and Cash Transfers as Food Assistance (Cash and Voucher Policy)	WFP	2008
Accounting Procedures on the Use of Vouchers and Cash Transfers	WFP	2009
WFP C&V Manual Edition 1	WFP	2009
Update on the Implementation of C&V Policy	WFP	2011
WFP Cash for Change Initiative Distribution Models	WFP	2012
Policy Evaluation of Cash and Voucher Policy (evaluation report).pdf	WFP	2014
WFP C&V Manual Edition 2	WFP	2014
Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy	WFP	2016
Interim Guidance for CBT Reconciliation & Transaction Monitoring	WFP	2017
COVID-19 Guidance CBT	WFP	2020
1.15 Partnerships		
How to Work with WFP Handbook	WFP	2005
Field Level Agreements	WFP	
Partnerships Yearly Key facts and figures	WFP	
COVID-19 Guidance Partnerships and Governments	WFP	2020

1.16 Risk Management		
Circular on Corporate Risk register	WFP	2012
Paper Linking Risk Register and EPR	WFP	2012
Enterprise Risk Management Policy	WFP	2015
Risk management definitions	WFP	2015
Circular Critical Incident & Crisis management	WFP	2016
Corporate WFP Risk register	WFP	2016
EB Risk appetite statement	WFP	2016
Global Risk Profile report	WFP	2016
Risk appetite statement	WFP	2016
Corporate Risk Register	WFP	2017
EB Informal Consultation on Oversight Matters	WFP	2017
1.17 Security		
Guidelines for Security Reporting	WFP	2011
UN Security Risk Management (SRM) Manual	WFP	2015
Brief - WFP Field Security	WFP	2016
EB Report - WFP Field Security	WFP	2017
1.18 Resilience & Safety Net		
WFP's Social Net Policy- the Role of Food Assis in SProtection-Update	WFP	2012
WFP Policy on Building Resilience for FS & Nutrition	WFP	2015
Food Assistance for Asset Guidance Manual (annexes)	WFP	2016
Food Assistance for Asset Guidance Manual	WFP	2016
Lessons on Better Connecting Humanitarian Assistance and Social Protection	WFP	2018
1.19 Audit		
Internal Audit of WFP's Country Capacity Strengthening	WFP	2016
Desk Review of the Implementation of Agreed Actions from the 2016 Internal Audit	WFP	2018
Internal Audit of the IRM Pilot Phase Management Comments	WFP	2018

Internal Audit of the IRM Pilot Phase	WFP	2018
Internal Audit of Food procurement in WFP	WFP	2019
1.20 School Feeding		
School Feeding Policy	WFP	2009
Revised School Feeding Policy	WFP	2013
School Feeding Handbook	WFP	2017
School Feeding Strategy (1st draft)	WFP	2019
School Feeding Strategy (final draft for external comments)	WFP	2019
COVID-19 Guidance School Feeding	WFP	2020
2 WFP operations in Honduras		
2.1 Operations and CSP		
PRRO 200490		
CP 200240		
TF 200753		
CSP HN01 2018-2021		
2.2 VAM & Assessment Reports		
Revisión estratégica - Estrategia Hambre Cero Honduras	WFP	2017
Alerta Temprana en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional	WFP	2017-02
Alerta Temprana en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional	WFP	2017-03
ICA Honduras	WFP	2017-04
Boletín de Alerta Temprana	WFP	2017-05
Boletín de Alerta Temprana	WFP	2017-11
Boletín de Alerta Temprana	WFP	2018-07
Evaluación de la Seguridad Alimentaria (FSA)	WFP	2018-10
Dry Corridor Meeting Lessons Learned	WFP	2019-09-02
Near Real-time Food Security Monitoring During COVID-19	WFP	2020
mVAM Bulletin		

VAM-m Boletin nr 1-10	WFP	2016-2019
2.3 Country briefs, factsheets, reports		
Strengthening Capacities in Food Security and Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean	WFP	2016
Strengthening National Safety Nets School Feeding WFP Evolving Role in LAC	WFP	2016
Smart school meals - A review of 16 countries	WFP	2017
Food Security and Emigration - El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras	WFP	2017-08
Strengthening School Feeding Programmes	FAO, WFP	2019
El Nino Response in the Dry Corridor of Central America	WFP	2019-01
Respuesta al fenomeno El Nino en el corredor seco de Centroamerica	WFP	2019-01
2.3.1 Country briefs		
Country briefs	WFP	2016-2019
2.4 Evaluations, reviews, audits		
2.4.1 Evaluations		
Evaluacion de la operacion PRRO 200490 (ER)	WFP	2016
Evaluacion de la operacion PRRO 200490 (MR)	WFP	2016
Operation Evaluation Regional Synthesis 2013-2017 LAC (ER)	WFP	2017
DE Proyecto Respuesta al fenomeno de El Nino en el Corredor Seco (ER)	WFP	2019
DE Proyecto Respuesta al fenomeno de El Nino en el Corredor Seco (ES)	WFP	2019
DE Proyecto Respuesta al fenomeno de El Nino en el Corredor Seco (MR)	WFP	2019
DE Evaluacion del modelo de descentralizacion del PNAE 2016-2019 (TOR)	WFP	2020
2.4.2 Reviews		
Honduras CP 200240 Evaluación de Medio Término (informe)	WFP	2014
Honduras CP 200240 Evaluacion de Medio Termino (management response)	WFP	2014
2.4.3 Audits		
Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Honduras	WFP	2019-08
2.5 Maps and datasets		

Honduras country and CO thematic maps	WFP	2017-2019
2.5.1 TOR data inputs		
Datasets, tables and figures: international assistance, budget and funding, country factsheet, performance results, beneficiaries	WFP OEV	2019
3 External documents		
3.1 UN		
UNDAF Honduras 2017-2021	UN, GoRH	
3.2 Government of Honduras		
ENSAN 2010-2022	GoRH	2010
Vision Pais 2010-2038 y Plan de Nacion 2010-2022	GoRH	2010
Plan Estrategico de Gobierno 2014-2018	GoRH	2015-12
Examen Nacional para la Revision Voluntaria (VNR)	GoRH	2017-07
Agenda 2030 Examen Nacional para la Revision Voluntaria	GoRH	ND
3.3 National statistics		
Encuesta de Demografia y Salud ENDESA 2005-2006	INE	2006
Encuesta de Demografia y Salud ENDESA 2011-2012	INE	2013
ENDESA 2011-2012 Informe Resumen	INE	2013
EPHPM Resumen Ejecutivo	INE	2018
3.4 Other		
Enabling rural poor people to overcome poverty in Honduras	IFAD	2011
Climate Change Risk Profile Honduras	USAID	2017-03
Estudio Caracterizacion Desplazamiento Interno en Honduras 2004-2018	CIPPDV	2019
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis Nov 2019-Jun 2020	UTSAN	2019-12

Source: OEV

Annex 11: Template for Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Question - text from TORs					
Sub questions	Dimensions of Analysis	Operational Component	Lines of inquiry and/or indicators (as appropriate)	Data source	Data collection technique
Evaluation sub-question – text from TORs	[evaluation team to complete]	[evaluation team to complete]	[evaluation team to complete]	[evaluation team to complete]	[evaluation team to complete]

Annex 12: Internal reference group members – Honduras CSPE

Honduras Country Office

Country Director	Judith Thiemke
Deputy Country Director/Evaluation focal point	Etienne Labande

Panama Regional Bureau

Senior Regional Programme Advisor	Giorgia Testolin
Regional Head of RAM	Rosella Bottone
Regional School Feeding Officer	Giulia Baldi
Regional Social Protection Officer	Veljko Mikelic
Regional Livelihoods/Resilience officer	Alessandro Dinucci
Regional Nutrition Adviser	Marc Andre Prost
Regional EPR Officer	Adrian Storbeck
Regional Supply Chain Officer	Belkacem Machane
Regional Gender Adviser	Elena Ganan
Senior Regional Partnership Advisor	Marc Regnault de la Mothe

HQ

School Feeding	Michele Doura
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Annex 13: Honduras CSP (January 2018 – December 2021)

<<CSP Honduras 2018-2021.pdf>>



World Food Programme

Executive Board

First regular session

Rome, 26–28 February 2018

Distribution: General
Date: 7 February 2018
Original: English

Agenda item 6
WFP/EB.1/2018/6-A/4
Operational matters

For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Honduras country strategic plan (2018–2021)

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

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

Executive summary

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

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

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

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

Focal points:

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

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

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

Draft decision*

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

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

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

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

1.2 Progress towards SDG 2

Progress towards SDG 2 targets

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

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

² World Bank national accounts data 2015.

³ World Bank. 2014. Gini Index.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

identified income inequality, low levels of education, migration from rural to urban areas and changing diets as the main factors affecting access to food.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²¹ FEWS NET March Climate report, ENSO.

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

Macroeconomic environment

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

Key cross-sector linkages

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

²² Central Bank of Honduras, GDP data. 2017.

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

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

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

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

²⁷ *Ibid.*

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

²⁹ *Ibid.*

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

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

1.3 Hunger gaps and challenges

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

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

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

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

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

³⁵ *Ibid.*

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

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

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

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

1.4 Country priorities

Government

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

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

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

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

United Nations and other partners

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

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 WFP’s experience and lessons learned

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

⁴² WFP/EB.A/2015/5-A.

⁴³ WFP/EB.1/2012/5-B/Rev.1.

⁴⁴ WFP/EB.1/2017/6-A/Rev.1.

⁴⁵ WFP’s School Feeding Policy, WFP 2012.

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Opportunities for WFP

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

2.3 Strategic changes

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

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

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

⁵¹ WFP/EB.A/2017/7-B.

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

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

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

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

3. WFP's strategic orientation

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

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

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

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

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

⁵⁴ WFP/EB.A/2015/5-A.

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

Focus area

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

Expected outputs

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

Key activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus area

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

Expected outputs

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

Key activities

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

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

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

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

Focus area

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

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

Expected outputs

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

Key activities

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

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

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

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

Focus area

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

Expected outputs

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

Key activities

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

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

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

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

Focus area

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

Expected outputs

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

Key activities

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

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

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

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

3.3 Transition and exit strategies

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

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

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

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

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

4.2 Transfers

Food and cash-based transfers

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

* Dates will complement the school meals.

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

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

Capacity strengthening, including South–South cooperation

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

4.3 Supply chain

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

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

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

4.4 Country office capacity and profile

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

4.5 Partnerships

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

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

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

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

5.2 Risk management

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

Contextual risks

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

Programmatic risks

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

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

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

Institutional risks

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

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

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

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

6.2 Resourcing outlook

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

6.3 Resource mobilization strategy

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

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

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

ANNEX I

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

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

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

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

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

nutrition sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

Availability of funds from the Government and private sector.

Small farmer ability to timely supply fresh food.

Decentralization process is in progress.

Outcome indicators

Attendance rate

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

Drop-out rate

Enrolment rate

Gender ratio

Retention rate

Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard

Activities and outputs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions:

SINAGER policies and networking are fully engaged and implemented.
Strong collaboration with Government, Country Humanitarian Team and other United Nations agencies/UNETE.
Funding availability in a timely manner.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (average)

Dietary diversity score

Food consumption score

Food expenditure share

Household food insecurity access scale

Livelihood-based coping strategy index (average)

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition**Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG target 2.2)**

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

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

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

Availability of funds from the Government.

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

Procurement of SuperCereal is feasible in the region.

Outcome indicators

Minimum dietary diversity – women

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

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

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

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome category: increased smallholder production and sales

nutrition sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions:

Funding availability beyond second year of CSP.

Continuous South-South collaboration.

Typical climatological condition of targeted areas.

Strong collaboration/coordination with the Dry Corridor Alliance.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Dietary diversity score

Food consumption score-nutrition

Food expenditure share

Livelihood-based coping strategy index (average)

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of targeted crops

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

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

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

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

Activities and outputs

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

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

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

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

Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation

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

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

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

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions:

Strong partnership approach.

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

Funds are available.

South–South collaboration exists.

Conflict of interests are identified and managed.

SDG advocacy and communication strategy is functional.

Outcome indicators

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

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

Activities and outputs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX II

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

Acronyms used in the document

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