

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Honduras Country Strategic Plan, Revision 5

Gender and age marker code: 2A

Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW			
	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	01 January 2018- 31 December 2021	N/A	01 January 2018- 31 December 2021
Beneficiaries	2,255,493	383,000	2,638,493
Total cost (USD)	191 214 928	24 845 448	216 060 377
Transfer	163 732 024	21 727 425	185 459 448
Implementation	7 862 870	625 558	8 488 428
Direct Support Costs	8 075 282	1 098 210	9 173 492
Sub-total	179 670 176	23 451 193	203 121 368
Indirect Support Costs	11 544 753	1 394 255	12 939 008

1. RATIONALE

1. During the most active hurricane season on record in recent memory, hurricanes Eta and Iota made landfall in Nicaragua and Honduras on the 3rd and 16th November respectively, causing casualties, displacements and infrastructural damage, impacting the livelihoods of rural communities along their destructive path through Central America and the Caribbean. With up to 8 million people affected following the impact of both hurricanes, the Governments of the most affected countries have appealed for international assistance.
2. As many as 2.9 million people have been affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota in Honduras. This has compounded the dire impact of the COVID-19 driven recession and increased the potential to spoil the January 2021 harvest, increasing the potential number of people in severe food insecurity to 2.3 million people. The Government declared a national emergency and requested international assistance.
3. Severe infrastructure damage such as broken bridges, damaged roads and landslides have left some communities inaccessible and prevented partners from carrying out assessments and engaging in initial response efforts. At the household level, affected families have suffered extensive damage to the house infrastructure and losses to basic household and personal items, such as kitchen, fridge, and clothing. The pre-existing level of vulnerability – the regions hardest hit are among those with the highest levels of poverty – and the impact of successive shocks require an urgent response from both humanitarian and development actors, in an attempt to prevent further loss of life and a considerable and lasting deterioration household capacity to meet basic needs and attain food security. In order to overcome access constraints caused by the damage wrought by the hurricanes, the Government has requested the temporary support of a helicopter to secure access to these areas.
4. The Government decided to contribute to the flash appeal activated to respond to the ETA and IOTA emergency. Under this contribution framework, the Government will invest \$10 million for the food security sector, which WFP will manage under Activity 5.
5. In addition to the Government's contribution, the CO and the Government agreed upon an implementation framework whereby WFP will support the government's national emergency

response. In this set-up, the response will rest on WFP's cash transfer platform, active and ready to use in those most affected areas. The beneficiaries who will receive this support will be targeted by the Government and humanitarian assistance delivered through the WFP platform.

2. CHANGES

6. This budget revision does not include any change in strategic orientation.
7. Activity 5 (crisis response): this budget revision plans for an increase in the assistance through CBT transfers for 2021, in response to ETA and IOTA. Commodity and value voucher modalities are being introduced in addition to cash transfers. The diversification of transfer modalities considers donor's earmarking and market analysis since food availability and prices vary significantly across the areas of intervention. Furthermore, since mobility restrictions due to COVID-19 are still in place across the country, commodity and value voucher modalities allow distribution as close as possible to beneficiaries' homes, reducing contagion risk. Finally, many donors earmark their contributions toward commodity or value voucher modalities.
8. An increase of USD 260,000 for the 2021 budget for Capacity strengthening activities is envisioned in this budget revision to allow WFP to continue enhancing the already built Government and Implementing partners' capacities to respond to emergencies swiftly and efficiently. WFP will be working with COPECO to reinforce national early warning and climate change systems. The procurement of non-food items to sustain this effort is included in the budget.
9. Activity 5 (crisis response): The food assistance ration planned under this BR is meant to cover basic food needs. Its transfer value is USD 75 per month per household.
 - Commodity voucher (fixed basket)

The fixed basket value is USD 75 per household, and it will provide the beneficiaries enough food to complement their food needs for 30 days. This fixed food basket will purvey 66 percent of the required daily caloric (1.391 kcal), 39g of proteins and 31g of fats (respectively 11.2 percent and 20.1 percent of proteins and fats needed daily, based on the international standard intake per person). The food basket includes a variety of items: maize and wheat flour, rice, pasta, whole oats, butter, vegetable oil, sardines, salt, sugar, tomato paste.
 - Value voucher.

The beneficiary will receive a redeemable card/voucher, with a value of USD 75 per household, to purchase the most essential needs in authorized stores with a wide range of products that would cover their households' needs for an estimated period of 30 days. Depending on the vulnerability level, households will receive up to three rounds (90 days) of distributions.
10. In addition, a multi-purpose cash transfer will be implemented, with a value of USD 450 per household. This is a one-time transfer, aligned with the Government and the Cash Working Group's standards. This transfer has been developed according to the Orshanski coefficient¹ in

¹ The poverty lines represent the level of income that allows each household to satisfy all its members' basic needs. The basic basket for the measurement of poverty is built based on a food selection, which covers the goods needed to cover the nutritional needs of the population, taking into consideration the consumption habits, the effective availability of food and their prices in each country and geographical area. The value of this basic food basket, which is called the "extreme poverty line," adds the amount required by households to satisfy basic non-food needs to calculate the total value of the poverty line. For this, the extreme poverty line is multiplied by a factor (called Orshanski coefficient), which corresponds to the quotient between total expenditure and food expenditure for a reference population and takes different values in each country and between urban and rural areas. The value of the extreme poverty and poverty lines is updated every year according to the cumulative variation of the consumer price index (CPI): the extreme poverty line is updated through the variation of the food CPI, while the share of the poverty line corresponding to the expenditure on non-food goods is updated through the change in the CPI corresponding to non-food goods.

order to close the gap of non-food basic needs. This transfer is critical to prevent further deterioration of livelihoods and build food security in the current context.

11. The proposed breakdown of the USD 450 Multi-purpose cash transfer is 48 percent (USD 216) to cover housing rehabilitation, 15 percent (USD 67.5) for clothing and footwear, 5 percent (USD 22.5) for transportation cost, 12 percent (USD 54) for kitchen equipment, 10 percent (USD 45) for water and sanitation and the remaining 10 percent (USD 45) will cover special supplies for vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.
12. Activity 10, under existing Strategic Outcome 6, is being introduced in the CSP to enable WFP to provide On-demand Cash Based-Transfers services to the Government and any other humanitarian actor, to cater essential needs (Food and Non-Food Items to the most affected population). Activity 10 is outlined as follows:
 - Strategic Objective SO 6; “National civil protection institutions and humanitarian actors are supported with supply chain mechanisms to manage non-food items and accessibility to cash-based transfer platform, enabling rapid response to emergencies.”
 - Activity 10: Provide on-demand multipurpose cash based-transfers to Government/Humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population.
 - Output: Crisis affected populations benefit from multipurpose cash-based transfer, to respond to increased needs.

Under the proposed Activity 10, WFP will share and convey knowledge while providing services to the Government and/or partners of the humanitarian network, who will target the assistance to the most affected population providing immediate and more efficient emergency response.

Beneficiary analysis

13. Under Strategic Objective 4 (SO4) Crisis Response, a total of 70,000 households (350,000 beneficiaries) will be assisted for 90 days, with a daily transfer worth USD 2.5 per household per day (USD 75 per household per month). Of these, 30,000 households will receive value vouchers, and 40,000 households commodity vouchers. The proposed assistance will target vulnerable men, women, boys and girls in the most affected areas. Specific considerations are given to women-headed households. Considering the essential needs (both food and non-food) of the most impacted population in areas affected by ETA and IOTA, a total of 6,600 households will be added under ACT5. These 6,600 households, included in the 350,000 caseload, will receive a one-time cash transfer valued at USD 15 per day (USD 450 per month), which will allow households to meet essential non-food needs, as well as food needs, thanks to the WFP commodity/value vouchers. The transfer will be delivered under the multipurpose cash scheme.
14. Targeting criteria for the most vulnerable population: households that have lost their reserves due to heavy rains and/or landslides along with damage to their infrastructure; another criteria will be those households who have lost their crops due to heavy rains and are using negative coping mechanisms. In addition, WFP will target households affected by Iota who lost part of their housing, assets and belongings, with a special focus on households relying on an informal activity scheme and a high dependency on daily incomes. Furthermore, for the targeting process, WFP Honduras will prioritize pregnant and lactating women, households with children under 2, the elderly, and people with pre-existing health conditions. Targeting will be done jointly by WFP, its NGO partner in the implementation area, the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) and the community's representative as it was done with success for the COVID-19 response.

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
Strategic Outcome 4	5. Emergency Response	Current	23,400	14,400	27,000	25,200	90,000
		Increase / decrease	99,580	61,280	114,900	107,240	383,000
		Revised	122,980	75,680	141,900	132,440	473,000
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	121,029	88,777	1,044,186	1,001,501	2,255,493
		Increase / decrease	99,580	61,280	114,900	107,240	383,000
		Revised	220,609	150,057	1,159,086	1,108,741	2,638,493

Strategic Outcome 4 / Activity 5				
Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long				
	FFW	GFD	CBT Food	CBT MPCT
Fortified maize meal				
Cereals (maize)	200	200		
Cereals (rice)	200	200		
Pulses	60	60		
Oil	25	25		
Salt	5	5		
SuperCereal	60	60		
Total g/p/d	550	550		
Total kcal/day	2,102	2,102		
% kcal from protein	212	212		
CBT (USD/person/day)	\$0.50			\$450.00
Number of feeding/ Assistance days	90			30

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	58 796	35 318 880	0	0	58 796	35 318 880
Pulses	16 462	15 746 040	0	0	16 462	15 746 040
Oil and Fats	6 960	11 830 959	0	0	6 960	11 830 959
Mixed and blended foods	6 005	4 552 103	0	0	6 005	4 552 103
Other	2 557	3 440 763	0	0	2 557	3 440 763

TOTAL (food)	90 780	70 888 744	0	0	90 780	70 888 744
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		55 247 637		18 720 000		73 967 637
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	90 780	126 136 382	0	18 720 000	90 780	144 856 382

3. COST BREAKDOWN

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)							
	SR 1 / SDG Target 2.1	SR 2 / SDG Target 2.2	SR 3 / SDG Target 2.3	SR 1 / SDG Target 2.1	SR 5 / SDG Target 17.9	SR 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Res. Building	Crisis Response	Res. Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	0	0	0	19 924 402	0	1 803 023	21 727 425
Implementation	0	0	0	521 945	0	103 613	625 558
Direct support costs							1 098 210
Subtotal							23 451 193
Indirect support costs							1 394 255
TOTAL							24 845 448

Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

HONDURAS (2018-2021)					
Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome
UN SDG Outcome 2	UN SDG Outcome 2	UN SDG Outcome 1	UN SDG Outcome 2	UN SDG Outcome 3	UN SDG Outcome 3
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 4 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 8 – Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthens global partnership for sustainable development (SDG Target 17.16)
Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Crisis Response
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children in Honduras have adequate access to nutritious food through strengthened national school meals safety nets by 2021.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in the dry corridor have reduced levels of stunting and stunted/overweight deficiencies by 2021.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: Rural agricultural households and smallholder farmers, especially in indigenous communities, in prioritized municipalities of the dry corridor are more resilient to shocks and stresses to ensure their own food and nutrition security throughout the year.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5: Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and sub-national levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs and SDGs through a strengthened SP system by 2021.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 6: National civil protection institutions and humanitarian actors are equipped with timely crisis mechanisms to manage non-food items and accessibility to cash-based transfer platform, enabling rapid response to emergencies.
OUTPUT: • Pre-school and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year (SD) in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs (SMT) and increase access to education (SDG4). • Local smallholder farmers (Tier 2) benefit from decentralized institutional purchases for school meals and capacity strengthening in order to improve their productivity, food security and access to markets (F) (SDG2). • Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) (Tier 2) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program (C). • National, sub-national and municipal government institutions (Tier 3) benefit from capacity strengthening efforts related to the design, implementation and general management of the national school meals programme (C).	OUTPUT: • Pregnant, lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days (Tier 1), in prioritized municipalities receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes as part of a GoCH-led integrated package of interventions for the provision of stunting and other forms of malnutrition – earlier early and primary health care (B) (SDG2.3 & 5). • The nationally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at central, provincial and community level (C).	OUTPUT: • Targeted households and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families (Tier 1) receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods and food security and (A2). • Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas (Tier 2) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, income, livelihoods and food security (D). • Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas (Tier 3) benefit from improved institutional capacities at national, municipal and community levels to adapt to climate change in order to transform ecosystems and contribute to ensure more stable & sustainable food systems (C).	OUTPUT: • Targeted populations (Tier 1) receive assistance to meet their basic food requirements following the shock, including the provision of specialized nutritious food for children under five years of age (A1). • Households (Tier 1) benefit from restored assets to support the immediate recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods (D). ACTIVITY 6: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting efforts to strengthened institutional emergency response capacities (food/CBT, CS) Corporate Act 1	OUTPUT: • Vulnerable populations (Tier 2) benefit from improved capacities of national and decentralized institutions in emergency preparedness and response for the management of legacies and food reserves to ensure a sustainable supply chain including food quality control (C) (SDG 4) (SDG 2.1). • Populations in urban and rural areas (Tier 3) benefit from improved targeting and delivery of multi-sectoral government assistance through enhanced inter-governmental coordination and a shock-responsive social protection system in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs after shocks (C). • The population in urban and rural areas (Tier 3) benefit from improved policy, frameworks (B) and social protection programmes tailored by a strengthened capacity of the Government and partners for enhanced beneficiary targeting, registration and monitoring systems, evidence generation and analysis of food security and nutrition (A4). • Vulnerable populations in Honduras (Tier 3) benefit from a coordinated and coherent multi-stakeholder collaboration and advocacy initiatives: raising awareness on national efforts to achieve the SDGs and achieve zero Hunger (C) (SDG 2).	OUTPUT: • Crisis affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from WFP services to humanitarian actors and government civil protection institutions in order to timely receive life-saving non-food items. • Crisis affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods. • Crisis affected populations benefit from multi-purpose cash-based transfer, to respond to increased needs (A1). ACTIVITY 8: Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian partners to improve emergency response coordination. Corporate Act 1 ACTIVITY 9: Provide humanitarian air services to partners. Corporate Act 1 ACTIVITY 10: Provide on-demand multi-purpose cash based-transfers to Government/humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population. Corporate Act 1
ACTIVITY 1: Provide daily nutrition school meals, sourced from established farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition education and gender-transformative education and school gardens (food/CBT, CS) Corporate Act 4	ACTIVITY 2: Provide CB to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including IA and training in the management of school meal programmes, in logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, established farmer access to institutional markets and risk management (CS) Corporate Act 9	ACTIVITY 3: Provide CB to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including IA and training in the management of school meal programmes, in logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, established farmer access to institutional markets and risk management (CS) Corporate Act 9	ACTIVITY 4: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support their creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and disaster shock adaptation programmes (CB/CBT, CS) Corporate Act 2	ACTIVITY 5: Provide TA and CB to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including knowledge in social protection (CS) Corporate Act 2 ACTIVITY 7: Support an national platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the private sector, private sector and partners (Government, civil society, food bank, academia, professional associations and others) (CS) Corporate Act 13	