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# Honduras Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In early March 2020, the first cases of COVID-19 were confirmed in Honduras and a nationwide lockdown and curfew was declared by the Government. COVID-19 aggravated the already existing high levels of severe food insecurity and extreme poverty that approximately seven out of ten Hondurans suffer. The confinement measures established by the Government aiming to reduce the virus spread increased several protection risks for more than three million Hondurans, including families living below the poverty line, people working in the informal sector, single-mother head of households, indigenous peoples and afro-descendant populations. The economic crisis was exacerbated by the impact of two catastrophic hurricanes that hit Honduras during November, leaving over 600,000 people in IPC Phase 4 Emergency. Moreover, Honduras continues suffering from high levels of violence perpetrated by organized crime and gangs, reflected in the 45 murders committed per 100,000 habitants and the 76,000 registered cases of violence against girls and women in 2020.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is aligned with the national priorities to attain SDG2 and SDG 17 by 2030. WFP is a strategic partner for programme and policy advice to the Government, supporting national social protection systems, strengthening national and local government capacities, building resilience to climate impacts and improving food and nutrition security. Despite a challenging year, WFP assisted over 1.6 million people through direct food and cash-based transfers, including an estimated 2,895 persons with disabilities (PWD) in both rural and urban areas. Assistance modalities were selected according to context and mobility restrictions. In urban areas, interventions were implemented through cash transfers and value vouchers, while in rural areas through commodity vouchers. In order to reach isolated communities affected by the Hurricanes Eta and Iota, an emergency response was launched with the support of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). WFP Honduras augmented the logistics operations and set up a sub-regional humanitarian response hub. Based in Comayagua the hub supported four WFP country offices (Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador) positioning itself as national and regional leader in emergency logistics and service provision. Thanks to the 1,500 mt of mixed food commodities prepositioned in WFP warehouses, the organization quickly started food distributions in the aftermath of the hurricanes.

WFP implemented the largest Government social protection programme, the school feeding programme, reaching 1,250,000 school children in 2020 through take-home rations, adapting to COVID-19 safety regulations. Other achievements included the empowerment of women farmers through promotions to leadership positions in farmer organizations; scaled up the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme; supported the Government's social protection strategy with the introduction of locally sourced produce and further integrated networks of producers within national social protection systems. WFP Honduras scaled-up nutrition education activities by constructing the Milk Collection Center with Kerry Group, an Irish food and nutrition company. Projects involved maintaining kitchens and warehouses and designing an online platform to increase reporting accuracy, accountability and transparency.

WFP Honduras continued working in coordination with the Ministry of Health to prevent, reduce, control and treat malnutrition, continued ongoing studies on the impact of COVID-19 on food consumption and nutrition and published "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: a social and economic impact." [1] WFP also continued implementing the resilience programmes in spite of the COVID-19 restrictions. Communities that were assisted reported improvements in farming and household assets. Households created and maintained natural and agricultural assets through soil conservation, reforestation, water harvesting, irrigation systems and agroforestry systems, demonstrating that building resilience is essential to address food insecurity and malnutrition.

The three emergencies (COVID-19, Hurricanes Eta and Iota) caused an estimated 10-12 percent reduction in GDP. This posed a daunting outlook for the upcoming national elections in 2021 that will require sustained and coordinated support from international financial institutions, multilateral partners, the private sector and the United Nations. WFP is collaborating with multiple actors to respond to the crises, particularly in the Sula valley and Miskito regions. In addition, a gender equality approach has been promoted amongst partners and programme beneficiaries through increased awareness on prevention of gender-based violence within all social protection programmes.



# 1,657,574

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

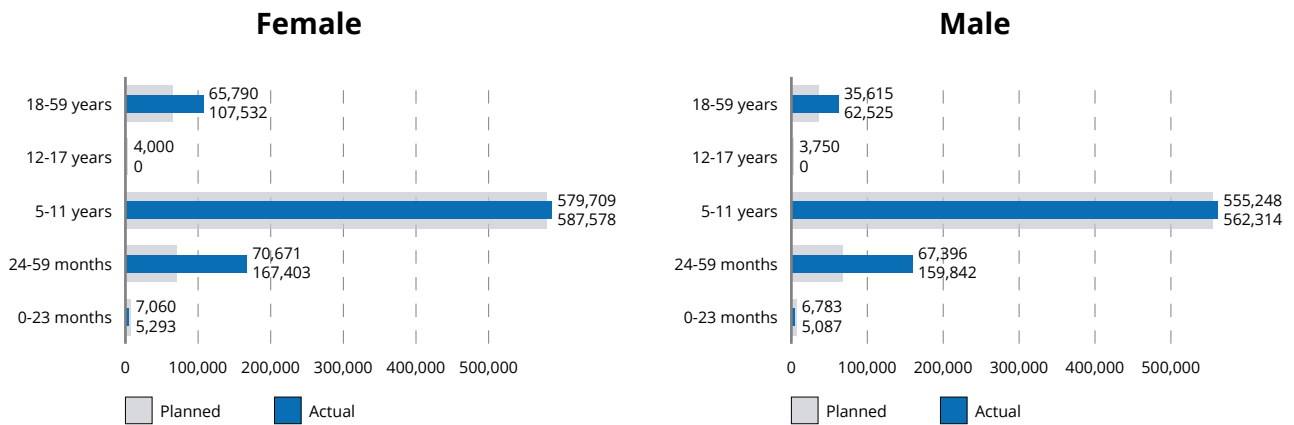


52% female

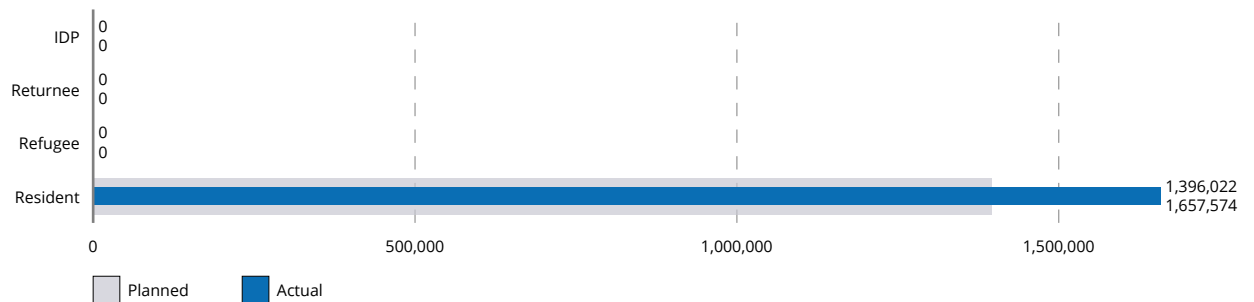


48% male

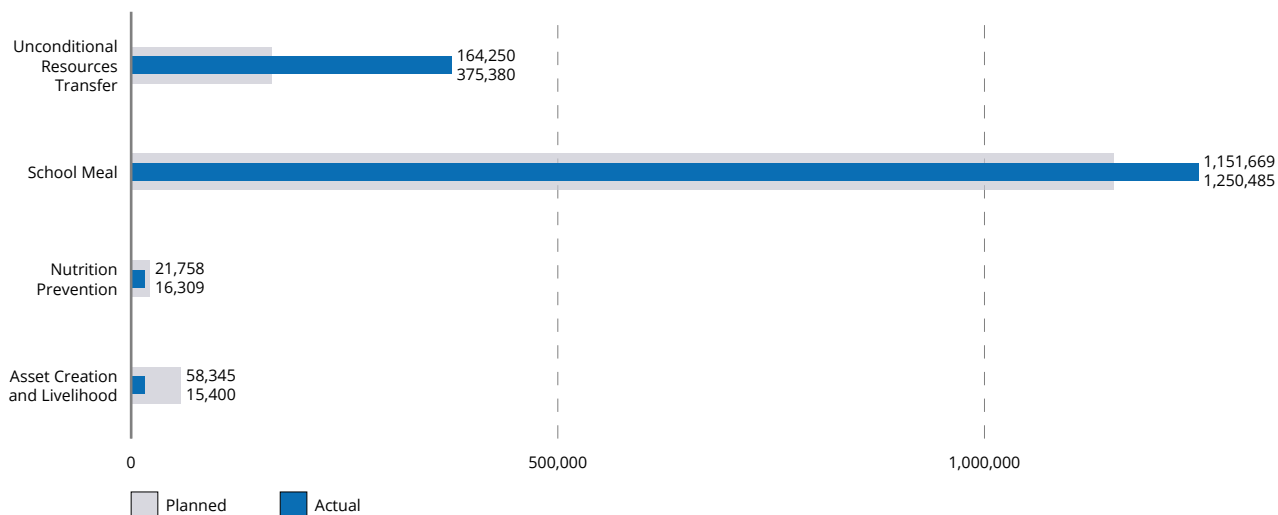
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



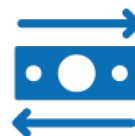
## Total Food and CBT



12,879 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2020**

of 23,942 mt total planned

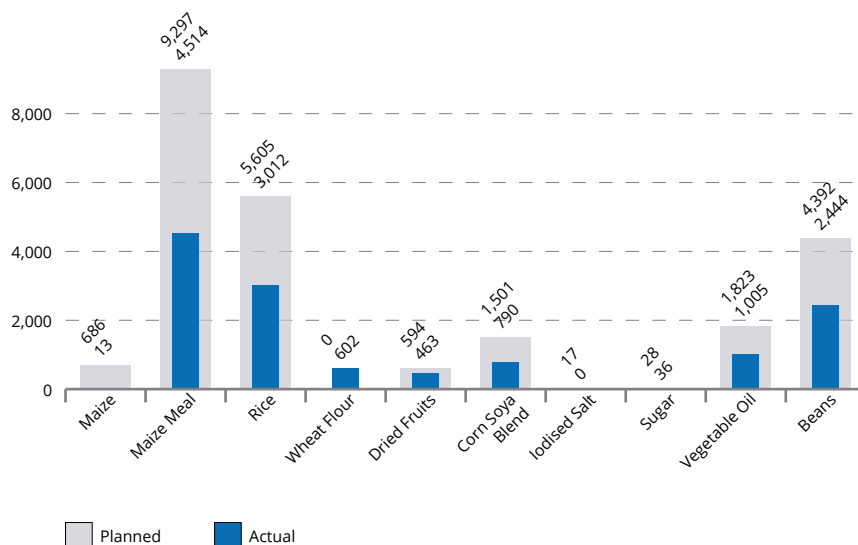


US\$ 8,418,008

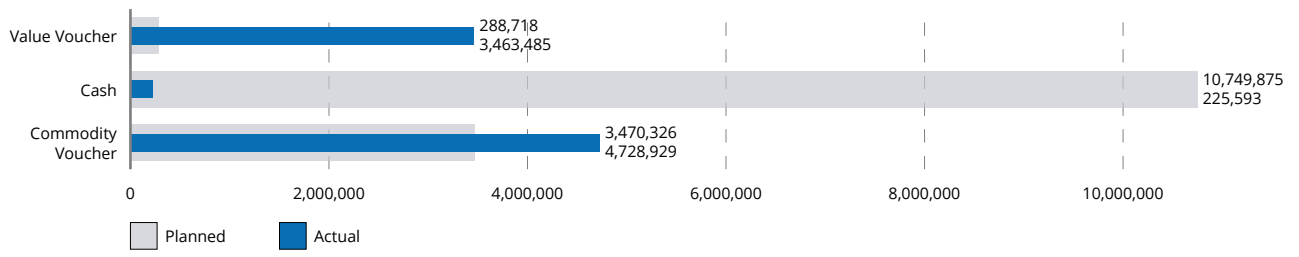
**total actual cash transferred in 2020**

of \$US 14,508,919 total planned

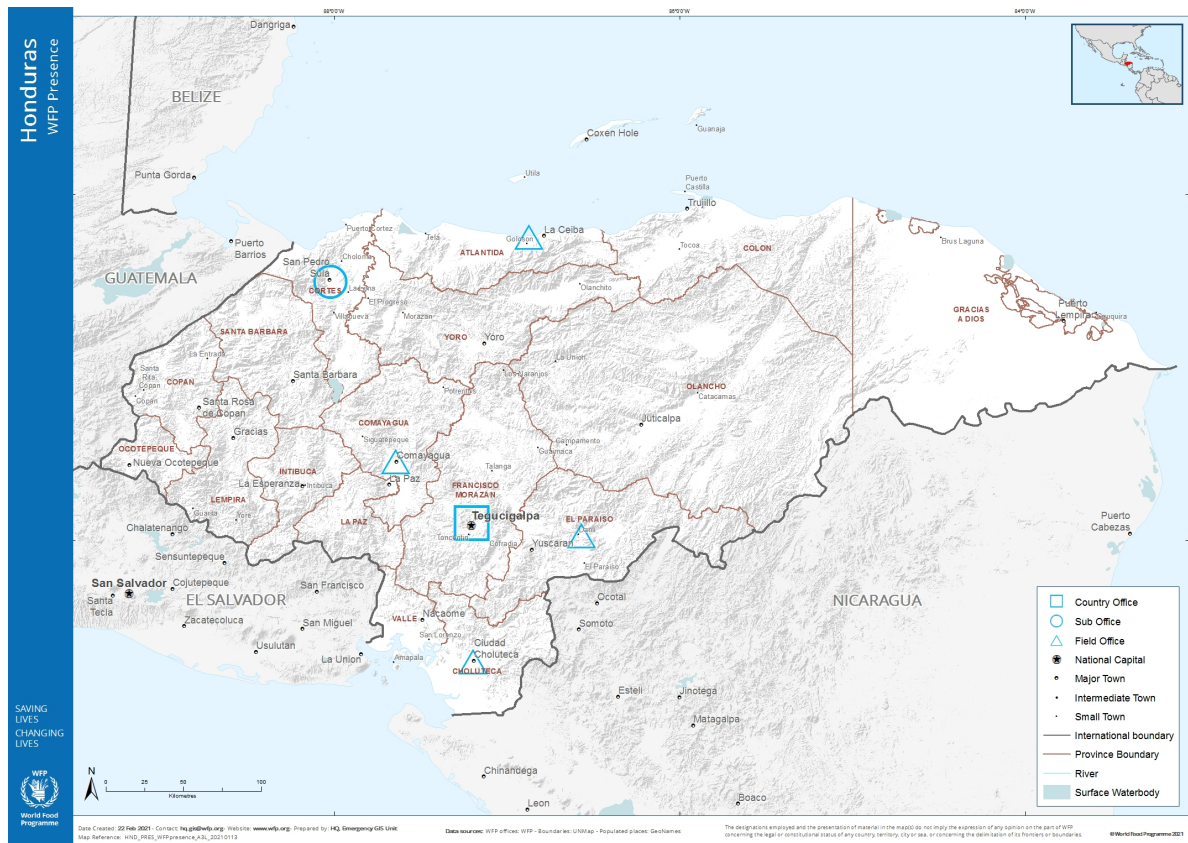
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Honduras has a population of 9.3 million and a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2019 of USD 2,575 [2]. The income distribution is highly unequal with a Gini index of 52.1. Honduras ranks 132 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index and a Gender Development Index of 0.970 in 2019. Honduras faces complex and deeply rooted structural issues, including poverty, food insecurity, violence, criminality, corruption, impunity and political and social instability, Honduras is a low middle-income country with more than 60 percent of the population living in poverty. In rural areas, one out of five Hondurans lives in extreme poverty (less than USD 1.90 per day). The unstable economic growth and the high unequal income distribution have created the conditions for the emergence of two cycles that are mutually reinforcing: a cycle of high violence and low growth and a cycle of high migration/reception of remittances and low growth, which affects the economy and financial opportunities for the Honduran population.

Honduras experienced one of the world's highest homicide rates (45 murders per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020) [3]. These levels of violence are the result of several factors, such as the presence of organized crime, drug trafficking and inadequate justice system. In 2019, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre registered 247,000 people who suffered forceful displacement. The main causes of displacement reported by the majority of the Internally Displaced People were extortions, threats against their life, physical integrity, security and a lack of rights and freedoms. In addition, urban violence fueled by war between gangs (*maras and pandillas*) and behavior patterns feeds coercion, fear and population control. Forced displacement and impoverished conditions are the first stages of migration due to insufficient protection measures and fragile livelihoods.

The country is further characterized by inequitable access to land, insufficient food production, high unemployment and exposure to natural hazards. In the past five years, Honduras has been affected by extreme climate conditions disrupting food production, especially in the Dry Corridor region. Climate variability and change affect the rural livelihoods of smallholder producers and day laborers in the region.

WFP's operations in Honduras fall under three focus areas: root causes, emergency response and resilience-building. These are in line with the country office's strategic objectives to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and increase human development by improving the health, nutrition, and education levels of women, girls, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. WFP strengthens local and central government capacities to implement the National School Feeding Programme that provides diversified nutritious food during the school year and implements the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme with 13 farmer associations. WFP has worked on the resilience of national and subnational government institutions to create a "community development platform" within the Government decentralization strategy. This helps further link social and productive safety nets to the different needs of communities and individuals, sustainably manage natural resources, respond to the effects of climate change and



foster equal participation and increased decision making by women and girls.

In March 2020, as the Government declared a national lockdown, immediate impacts on the ability of businesses to function and the lack of cash availability were felt, especially for the population living in urban and peri-urban areas, most of whom depend on a daily income to meet their daily food requirements. COVID-19 severely aggravated the livelihood situation of vulnerable families in rural, urban and peri-urban areas nationwide. As schools were closed across the country, WFP and the Government adapted to reach approximately 1,250,000 school children through take-home rations using biosafety protocol guidelines. In addition, technological resources for WFP country office staff working from home in lockdown were introduced to ensure remote business continuity.

According to assessments at household, market, economic and livelihood level, carried out by WFP with partners, as of July 2020, 80 percent of the country's families suffered a reduction in the number and portions of meals consumed and 75 percent of households spent at least half of their income on food purchases. People who derive most of their income (70 percent or more) from daily wage labor, informal business, petty commerce and/or remittances were affected by the loss of income and employment opportunities. Daily workers in rural areas and smallholder farmers were affected by the restriction of movement, losing the opportunity to sell their products. The negative effects of mobility restrictions on exports directly affected jobs in the rural and urban sectors, as well as the entry of fewer remittances into the country.

Honduras, which is highly dependent on tourism and remittances, suffered from the consequences of the global economic downturn and its effect on tourism and travel. Due to travel restrictions and quarantines, there was a significant loss in economic activity as a result of reduced numbers of incoming travelers and the population's overall decrease in spending.

WFP has committed to achieving food security and nutrition through resilience and social protection, thus contributing to social cohesion and peace. The country office worked towards the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by safeguarding the hard-earned resilience gains, addressing the root causes of food insecurity and in the long run, decreasing reliance on assistance or negative coping strategies such as migration out of necessity. WFP has been actively providing technical assistance to the Government's humanitarian response programme *Honduras Solidaria*, providing nutritional advice (e.g., food basket composition) and enabling logistics and supply chain initiatives, such as the Humanitarian Logistics Hub and Logistics Preparedness and Augmentation.

WFP interventions were strategically analyzed given the context, in order to assure timely and efficient processes during crises. As a result, the modality of intervention (cash-based transfers, commodity vouchers, or in-kind transfers) were chosen to maximize impact on households and markets and depending on the conditions of each area, together with the results of feasibility assessments (financial services available, market access, etc.) and preferences of the beneficiaries. The recommended biosecurity protocols were put in place, combined with strict distribution schedules, to significantly reduce and control the number of people gathered in one location at a time.

## Risk Management

Risks in 2020 were mainly related to actionable measures to secure funds and the ability to foster more alliances and partnerships. For operational risks, WFP anticipated a political crisis affecting the continuity of food assistance. WFP developed a protocol in coordination with the Government with clear and practical guidelines to ensure proper implementation during food distributions and with a delivery schedule and targeting protocol in line with biosecurity requirements. As an operational Risk, WFP complaints and feedback mechanisms provided complainants with information in a safe, anonymous and dignified manner. This mechanism improved the quality of the interventions in affected areas and protected the rights of families that could report any errors or violations. In 2020, the Honduras country office identified risks through a 'do no harm' approach and mitigated protection risks to affected populations.

WFP published a communications plan in conjunction with the different United Nations agencies, the Government of Honduras and local governments to detect, prevent, interrupt and contain COVID-19 transmission. WFP external outreach included a myriad of published, digital and print communications with a gender approach and ensured inclusivity of persons with disabilities, the elderly and remote ethnic groups in Honduras. WFP considered a major climatic event as one of the main risks to operations. Thus, in order to improve its internal controls and mitigate risks within the constraints of cost and efficiency, WFP led an update of beneficiary targeting and contracted a large retailer (Ketal S.A, a supermarket chain) for quick provision of assistance.





# Partnerships

In the context of the reduced mobility due to the lockdowns and the impacts of the Hurricanes Eta and Iota, maintaining operations was a great challenge. To this extent, partnerships with a range of NGOs as well as institutions at the national and local level have allowed WFP to maintain its reach and effectiveness. Traditional and emerging funding partners have allowed sufficient funding to respond swiftly to the impact of the hurricanes. Together with other United Nations agencies, WFP coordinated the dispatch of Pan American Health Organization – World Health Organization (PAHO-WHO) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) items as well as United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Basic Dignity (hygiene and sanitation) Kits in several regions. The dispatches were supported by the Bravo Joint Task Force by air, the Honduras Naval Force, the service provider Island Shipping by sea and a helicopter loaned from the WFP Haiti operation.

WFP has a strong, established network of partners at the national, regional and local levels. Within the United Nations Cooperation Framework starting in 2021, WFP plans to deepen its engagement in urban food security, multi-sectoral analyses, food systems and climate change adaptation, in addition to its usual involvement in food security and nutrition. In order to align with the UNSDCF, the CSP was extended for one year, through December 2022.

WFP co-leads the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition sector jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), with whom it also partners in home-grown school feeding, food security, nutrition assessments and analysis. FAO and WFP also collaborated in strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers and fostering value chains that improve their products and connect them to markets. WFP and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the Ministry of Education on COVID-19 messaging. UNICEF has also expressed interest in using the WFP cash transfer platform to respond to emergencies. WFP has recently partnered with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in a study on the impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods. WFP currently leads the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement which includes partners such as the United Nations Resident Coordinator, FAO, UNICEF, PAHO-WHO and UNFPA, providing coordinated support to the National SUN Coordinator (Minister of Government Coordination). For nutrition activities, Catholic Relief Services, the Ministry of Health and WFP partnered to deliver an innovative nutrition intervention reaching children under two years.

In terms of partnering with national institutions, WFP strengthened its collaboration with government agencies such as the National Institute of Forest Conservation, Ministry of Environment, Climate Plus, Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Technical Unit of Food Security (UTSAN) Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS, for its Spanish acronym). WFP also resumed the capacity strengthening activities for the 80 Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM, for its Spanish acronym), which had been paused due to the COVID-19 restrictions. In spite of the challenging lack of funding for capacity strengthening, WFP has made great efforts to involve stakeholders and build partnerships to enhance long-term institutional capacity.

Another important ally in the capacity strengthening effort has been the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), in which WFP signed an agreement aimed at improving food security in rural communities with high poverty rates in the Dry Corridor of Honduras. This joint effort focused on the development of community planning tools and entrepreneurship capacity-building to improve household income, particularly for women-led families. Partnering with the private sector has been key in stimulating the local economy as well as addressing social issues. WFP has long-standing partnerships with the private sector, foundations around school feeding and nutrition activities and aims to expand these relationships to cover climate change adaptation activities. Collaboration with the private sector has been vital in enabling the implementation of commodity and value vouchers with *Supermercados La Colonia*, where value vouchers are implemented with a system of gift cards. Cash-Based Transfers are implemented in collaboration with *Tigo* and *Tengo*, two Financial Service Providers, through a system of e-money through mobile phones. In terms of engagement with International Financial Institutions, WFP continues discussions with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank on how to improve the targeting of national social protection programmes, among other themes.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP carried out three revisions of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) increasing the four-year budget by nine percent, resulting in a budget of USD 191 million. Considering the triple emergency that Honduras encountered with COVID-19 and Hurricanes Eta and Iota, the crisis response activity surpassed the 2020 planned budget by around 40 percent. The main donors supporting these emergencies have been the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), the Government of Korea, The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and Cargill. Several proposals have been submitted to other donors to continue emergency assistance in 2021.


Internal WFP funding mechanisms allowed to strategically preposition food stock in the country to ensure immediate assistance to the most affected population, with an emergency ration comprised of beans and rice for a total investment of USD 1.4 million. WFP also complemented government efforts to respond to the emergency with air transport cargo and passengers' support through an Emergency Air Service with an initial investment of USD 500,000 from the WFP Immediate Response Account (IR-PREP).

WFP has also managed to secure multi-annual contributions from the European Commission and the Government of Japan towards the resilience activities. That funding will facilitate medium and long-term planning to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening activities. WFP implemented the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) with funds received in late 2019. The NSFP was complemented by in-kind food (date palms) from Saudi Arabia's Government valued at about USD 2 million. Capacity Strengthening activities to enhance local production from smallholder farmers in 2020 were delayed considering the ongoing emergencies and the limited resources. WFP is preparing several proposals to submit to donors in order to properly fund this activity for long-term results.

The funds received for the malnutrition prevention activity were utilized to ensure the continuation of assistance to children under two and pregnant and lactating woman and girls (PLWG) with the provision of specialized nutritious food throughout the year, accompanied by the implementation of several capacity strengthening initiatives to support the implementation of the activities.

Overall, WFP received contributions that covered more than 41 percent of the planned needs for 2020, mostly in the emergency response and the resilience-building activities. The high level of funding is based on confirmed contributions received in the last quarter of 2020 that will be either implemented in 2021 or are multi-year contributions.

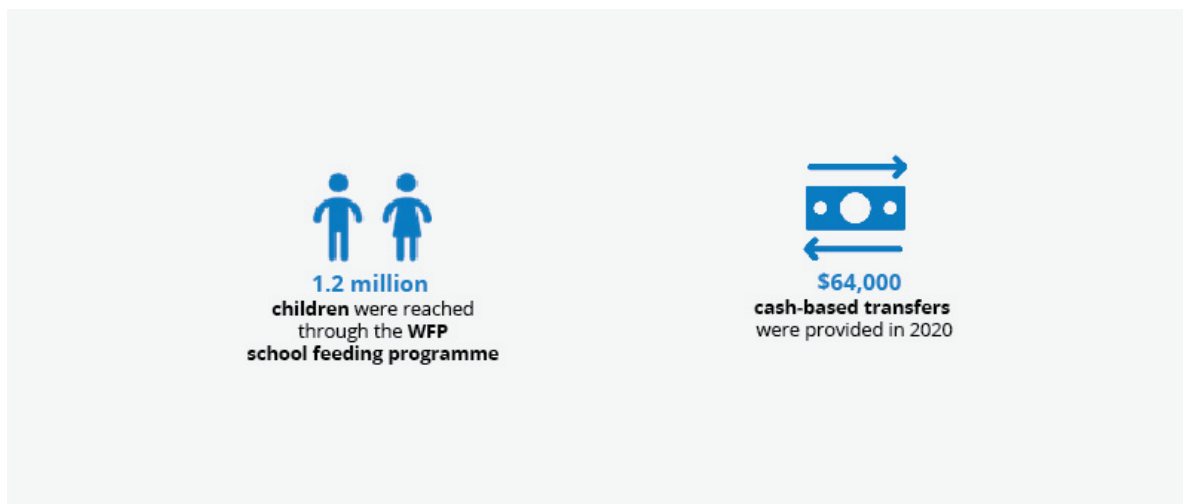
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	 23,993,020	 20,182,489	 15,414,082	 11,647,412
02: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	 3,642,823	 1,169,191	 2,571,758	 1,010,838
03: 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.	 9,566,634	 7,506,394	 9,796,171	 1,995,578
04: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	 9,598,224	 4,408,164	 19,373,545	 9,170,596
05: 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.	 571,691	 293,176	 182,599	 46,303
06: 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.	 777,745	 0	 1,421,088	 232,597
Total:	 48,150,137	 33,559,414	 48,759,243	 24,103,324

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021**



WFP Honduras continued working with the Government's strategy and vision for the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), which is to provide a daily nutritious and diversified meal to 1.3 million preschool and primary-school children throughout the school year in order (1) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, (2) to increase access to education, (3) to incorporate secondary level school students in the near future and (4) to link the school meals programmes to smallholder farmers' production enhancing their productivity and resilience.

On March 18, 2020, the Government implemented mandatory curfews and lockdowns resulting in the closure of schools nationwide. For the NSFP, the emergency strategy established by the Government through the Ministry of Education (SEDUC) and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS) was to shift from in-school meals to a take-home ration that had the same nutritional value as an in-school ration and included fortified maize meal, beans, rice and oil. Deliveries of these rations complied with an Emergency School Food Delivery Protocol, developed by WFP, with clear and practical guidelines to ensure the safety of operations through the prevention and control of COVID-19 for the food delivery in the current state of emergency.

Within this strategy, municipal and district directors of education; school principals and teachers; school feeding committees, with the support of mayors and Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM); and Local Emergency Committees (CODEL) were involved, ensuring that the delivery was made under the required biosecurity standards, with a distribution schedule that ensured all necessary protective measures. A protocol for the distribution of locally purchased fresh products (vegetables, fruit and eggs) was included in the decentralized HGSF model for the Government; however, mobility restrictions limited farmers' distribution of fresh produce. The involvement of school staff was critical, as in the case of La Moskitia, an area with difficult access, where teachers made the distributions of rations at homes corresponding to the students enrolled in their educational center. A complaints mechanism was also implemented and coordinated with SEDUC and SEDIS, providing the complainant to report any information in a safe, anonymous and dignified manner, improving the quality of the distributions for students and their families.

The protocols developed to carry out dry and fresh ration distributions under a flexible modality within the COVID-19 context allowed the process to be a benchmark in other Latin American countries to replicate and adapt to similar situations. WFP facilitated exchanges of experiences and best practices between country operations and partners in regionals webinars. The Vice-Minister of Social Inclusion of the SEDIS of Honduras presented the adaptation of the School Feeding Programme in the context of the crisis. Other countries in the region have expressed their interest in participating in the South-South Cooperation exchanges to learn from the Honduran experience.

As part of the annual distribution for the dry ration basket, four distributions per year for an average of 180 school days were programmed. However, due to the current COVID-19 emergency context and budget restrictions by the Government, only three distributions were completed to preschool and primary-school children: the first one to approximately 1,250,000 school children nationwide, a second distribution for over 380,000 school children in the

most vulnerable ethnic and afro-descendant regions and a third distribution to almost 39,000 school children with private donor funds. Additionally, 10,900 school children benefited from School Feeding through private partner agreements.

With the objective of contributing towards gender equality, the participation and empowering of women as smallholder farmers is encouraged, promoting leadership positions in order to guarantee stable and safe access to markets, boost their economies and have opportunities to make financial decisions in their households. In coordination with private donor Kerry Group with "Project Leche", priority was given to women, supporting them with equipment (e.g., agricultural supplies and tools, fortified seeds, irrigation systems, milking areas, feeders and drinkers, infrastructure improvement). Also, through the Cargill-USAID-WFP Project "Unlocking the Potential of home-grown school feeding to Empower Smallholder Farmers," seed capital was allocated to support groups of 180 women smallholder farmer entrepreneurs. The HGSF programme originally launched in 2018 as a collaboration between WFP, 23 smallholder farmer organizations have gradually undergone a process of decentralization and handover to the local Government. In 2020, four farmer organizations worked with WFP and the HGSF management capacities of the cooperating partners have continued to be strengthened.

The anticipated longer-term impacts of Country Capacity Strengthening activities and handover efforts with the considerable scaling up of the HGSF model with local products will consolidate links with national social protection plans and with safety nets based on productive activities. This, in turn, may increase the farmer's sales to meet the increased local demand of school meals with locally home-grown products.

Activities were developed in the area of nutritional education, where the design of a nutritional kit aimed at teachers, parents and children was developed, with the objective of providing tools to strengthen capacities in the areas of nutrition, hygiene and healthy eating. The foregoing plan for digitization, reproduction and training of this material will be carried out in 2021.

Other activities include the completion of the construction of the Milk Collection Center of "Milk Project" done with Kerry Group, which benefitted 61 small dairy farmers (18 women and 43 men) complying with National Service of Agri-Food Health and Safety (SENASA) standards and acquiring a fair price for their production. This initiative opened new markets for dairy farmers and also contributed to the improvement of the nutritional value of the school meals rations. Additional activities were developed such as the improvement of kitchens-warehouses, distribution of nutritional material and menus, delivery of technological equipment and milk processing, milking infrastructure improvement, installation of irrigation systems and nutrition and hygiene capacity strengthening activities.

An online platform was designed by WFP and provided to the Government for the automatization of the reporting and accountability processes of the National School Feed Programme (NSFP). This platform enhances transparency in supply chain and logistics, providing a crucial digital feedback system for reporting and social auditing.

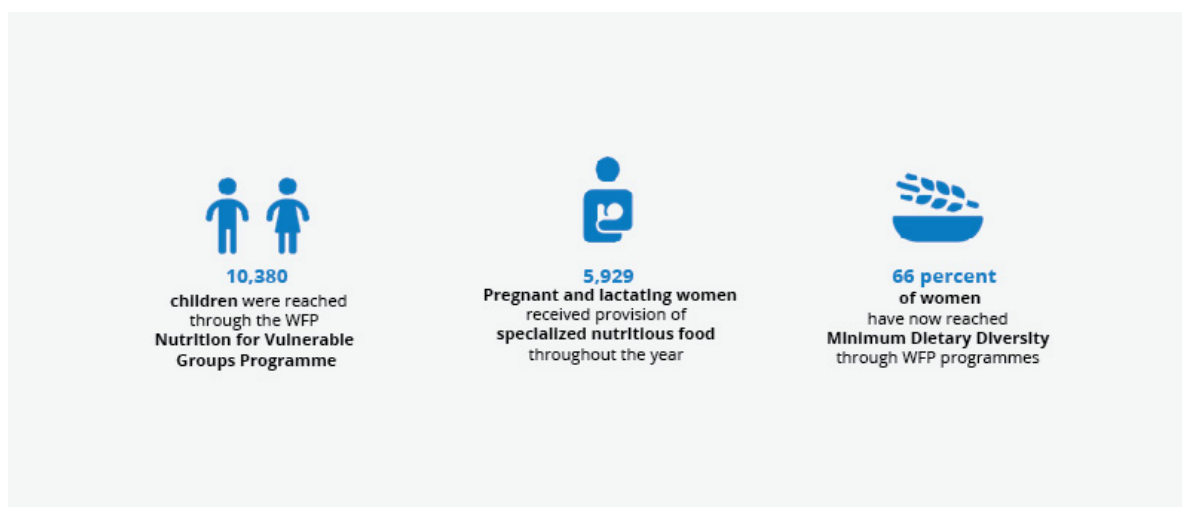
WFP participated in the roundtable of educational aid workers (MERECE) for the development and planning of actions within the framework of the NSFP, strategies for the reopening of schools and actions within the framework of the emergencies of Hurricanes Eta and Iota. Joint planning with the Ministry of Education through strategic groups formed in MERECE was implemented, which allowed the active participation of local education authorities in the follow-up and timely monitoring of food deliveries under the take-home modality.

An external evaluation of the decentralized home-grown school feeding model was conducted to understand the performance and results of the programme between 2016-2020 and analyze and assess the role and actions of WFP, generating lessons learned and good practices. The evaluation will be useful for the consolidation or expansion of the model and WFP's contribution to this process.

Gender and age were partially integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 1. WFP supported women smallholder producers through economic empowerment, access to markets and financial services and is contributing for girls to continue their education, prevent school dropouts and other initiatives in collaboration with private partners.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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.	1
Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to preschool- and primary school-school-aged children, complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens.	1

## Strategic outcome 02: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.



During 2020, vulnerable groups' nutritional status was negatively affected, as shown in several studies conducted by WFP (CARI analysis, CIF, National Food Safety Analysis). Such negative impact was due to the compounded effects of COVID-19 and other major shocks, added to Honduras' chronic hunger conditions. Malnutrition remains high among children under 5 years and for women of reproductive age. Stunting in children under 5 years of age goes up to 48 percent in the most vulnerable regions of Honduras. Micronutrient deficiencies continue to affect 60 percent of children between 6-8 months and 29 percent of children between 8-59 months, reflecting higher vulnerability in younger-aged children. 15 percent of women in reproductive age suffer anemia and only 31 percent of children between 0-6 months are exclusively breastfed. Overweight and obesity are on the rise, going over 50 percent in women of reproductive age and 5 percent in children under five years of age, all data according to national statistics (ENDESA, 2012). Honduras has one of the highest teenage maternity rates in the LAC region. [1] Moreover, the COVID-19 is exacerbating repercussions on health and nutrition, especially on lifestyle changes and dietary patterns in both urban and rural populations.

The Government of Honduras works to achieve SDG2. Priorities include: ending all forms of malnutrition, providing nutrition education for improved feeding practices during pregnancy and early childhood, improving information systems for adequate evidence generation and strengthening nutrition-sensitive social protection policies and programmes through the implementation of the National Maternal and Child Health Policy, National Health Plan, Social Protection Policy and Food Security and Nutrition Policy. WFP is considered a key strategic partner for programme and policy advice to the Government of Honduras, in particular for the only social protection programme for children under five years, called *Criando con Amor*.

WFP supported the Ministry of Health's effort to reduce high percentages of malnutrition by implementing a stunting prevention programme focused on the first 1,000 days of life window. The intervention consisted of providing nutrition and food assistance, as part of an integrated health package provided by the primary health care facilities. The overall package includes vaccination, medical care for prevalent diseases, micronutrient supplementation and nutrition education. This was delivered through more than 140 primary health facilities, which represented a 25 percent increase in coverage compared to 2019. About 20,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6-23 months in 34 municipalities of the Dry Corridor of Honduras were assisted in these primary health facilities. Pre-pandemic, these groups received the complete integrated health package, but during 2020, some interventions were disrupted or postponed due to the stay-at-home order from the Government of Honduras and temporary closure of some health facilities. Even though nutritional surveillance was promoted among every institutional site assisted, the pandemic preventive measures prohibited anthropometric measurements in children and PLWG in some communities.

As part of the nutrition education activities linked to the objective of reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in vulnerable groups, nutritionist interns from a partner local university were strategically positioned in the most vulnerable communities to develop nutrition and food preparation workshops and to provide nutritional education for the programme's participants (PLWGs and child caregivers) and local health personnel. Their fieldwork was interrupted by the pandemic mitigation measures, but they supported the creation of a "Nutriki", a nutritional education package for the promotion of behavioural changes at the community level, focused on the prevention of chronic malnutrition in

children and the prevention of overweight and obesity in the general population. In addition, WFP, in support to the Ministry of Health, provided personal protective equipment for more than 140 health sites in 34 municipalities, including for medical personnel and community health volunteers.

While there were disruptions in some of the programme activities, fortified food, in the form of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, was distributed at the community level year-round, with over 600 mt delivered. Consumption of fortified foods has increased in both children and PLWGs. These efforts have resulted in an improved minimum acceptable diet for children under two years. Nevertheless, pregnant and lactating women have presented an increased risk and fewer women have achieved a minimum dietary diversity during 2020.

WFP established a new partnership with SEDIS, UNICEF and the International NGO ChildFund, to provide fortified food for more than 2,300 children under two years identified with moderate acute malnutrition in their programme *Criando con Amor* as part of a response to the COVID-19 crisis. Through online training sessions with a Training of Trainers methodology, WFP provided to more than 70 government personnel information about basic nutrition, fortified food properties, healthy food preparation tips, promotion of equal share of childcare work related to nutrition and feeding in the household and food safety training on how to properly manage the fortified products. More than 650 recipe books were distributed to families with children in the 1,000-day window in 110 different municipalities and over 2,300 families. Families were visited in their homes by the Government's community workers to provide capacity strengthening, teach key nutrition concepts and to provide tools for healthy food preparation.

The Strategic Outcome 2 has prioritized evidence generation for proper decision making, organizing three studies: 1) The effect of the COVID-19 contingency on the food consumption and purchase by adults in Honduras, 2) Nutritional Status of children under two years, pregnant and lactating women assisted in the Nutrition for Vulnerable Groups Programme; and 3) The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in Honduras Study. The first two are being presented towards the end of 2020 and beginning of 2021 and the latter was presented by WFP and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP) to key national actors in food safety and nutrition. The study aimed to estimate the economic and social impact of the double burden of malnutrition to engage in policy dialogue with government counterparts and other stakeholders on actions to address both undernutrition and overweight/obesity. Through the study, WFP aims at propelling an agenda for malnutrition prevention, being a key partner in the design and implementation of policies and double-duty programmes. The next steps include the formation of a "double burden" working group with a multisectoral approach.

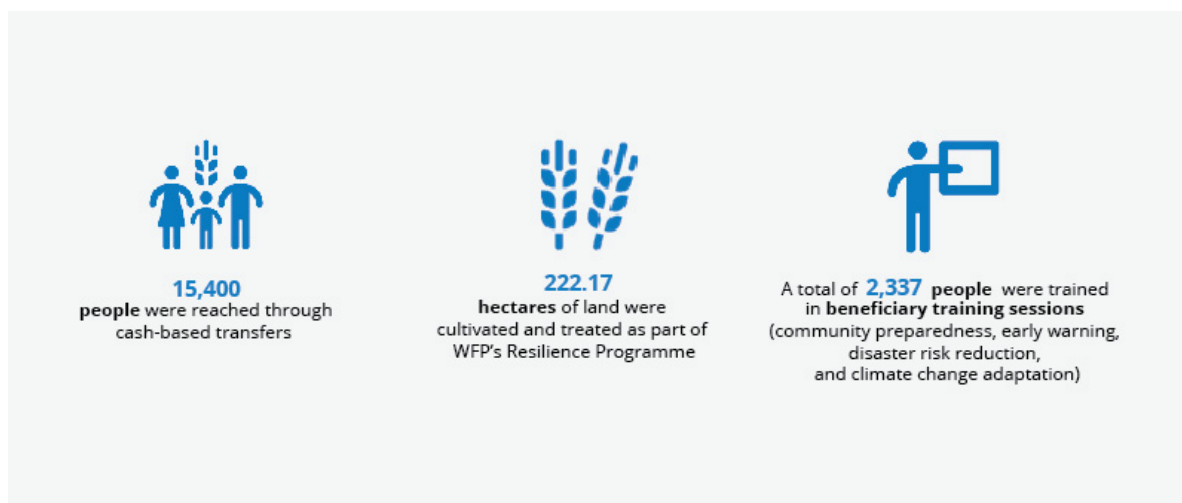
Honduras was the 61st country to join the SUN Movement in 2019. The agencies that initially formed part of the Movement's United Nations Network (UNN) were UNICEF, FAO, PAHO/WHO with WFP as the lead agency for 2020. The UNN has continuously supported the Government of Honduras to achieve nutritional goals for the food insecure populations in the country and worked on a joint response to COVID-19. This response included the preparation of guidelines for PLWG breastfeeding promotion and the creation of a national plan for nutrition and physical activity for adolescents. In 2020, funds were mobilized for the formation of the SUN Business Network in 2021, including the organization of events with the private sector to promote their participation in the national dialogue for improved food security and investment in nutrition.

No gender and age analyses were integrated under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 0. The capacity strengthening funds had to be redirected for biosecurity equipment and food assistance to the beneficiaries. Future priorities include conducting gender analysis for better-informed decisions during 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas to girls, pregnant women and lactating women and girls, and children under 2.	0



**Strategic outcome 03: 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.**



WFP worked with partners to strengthen the resilience of households and communities vulnerable to food insecurity and climate risks through agricultural networks and assets. These actions supported smallholders and strengthened national and local capacities through contributions in climate change adaptation, income generation, livelihood diversification and local economic reactivation. Activities under Strategic Objective 3 are part of a comprehensive approach to building resilience, complementary to nutrition and local production activities for the National School Feeding programme. The programme targets populations living in the Dry Corridor, a region severely affected by consecutive droughts in recent years and critical food insecurity.

Available resources enabled the implementation of the programme (Activity 4) to reach nearly 26,900 vulnerable beneficiaries, increasing 15 percent compared to 2019. WFP and the main national and international cooperating partners facilitated the implementation of activities in 21 municipalities in five provinces (Choluteca, Valle, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán and La Paz).

Due to the impact of the COVID-19, the programme was hampered by measures taken to reduce the spread of the disease such as social distancing, movement restrictions and market closures, which initially slowed down implementation efforts. These measures limited access (increased prices and reduced purchasing power) to food availability and essential goods/services to beneficiaries. As a response, WFP adjusted the food assistance mechanism, switching from cash transfer to commodity vouchers delivered to participants. This change in modality, exceeded expectations in its positive reach to the most vulnerable and reduced exposure to COVID-19.

These mitigation measures and the cooperating partners' efforts contributed to the implementation of activities that were key to mitigate the socioeconomic impact caused by COVID-19. In addition, climate events such as Hurricanes Iota and Eta that hit the entire Honduran territory in November 2020 significantly affected crops, including the biofortified bean crop promoted in a joint effort by WFP, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT/Harvest Plus) and the Government.

Despite these challenges, significant results were achieved at the effect level. Assisted households showed an improvement in food consumption levels compared to the 2019 targets. This is particularly relevant given that the coping strategy index decreased, indicating that target households were not exposed to severe stress due to food scarcity. It is important to mention that target populations show that assets created and maintained will improve their productivity and livelihoods.

Under the programme, WFP provided opportunities for households to participate in the creation and maintenance of natural and agricultural assets (e.g., soil conservation, reforestation, water harvesting and irrigation systems and agroforestry systems). Following participatory community consultations (seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning), WFP identified asset creation, technical assistance and training activities to address the priority needs of women, men and young people during the lean season. The programme was also an opportunity for women to be incorporated into leadership and decision-making positions within community organizations, which has facilitated the rural entrepreneurship processes that are carried out in partnership with CUSO

International. Participants received food assistance to help bridge food gaps in the short term while contributing to longer-term disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. In addition, food assistance activities were accompanied by training and awareness-raising in food and nutrition education. Communities have shown appreciation for the assets developed and the knowledge gained that contributed to improving their productivity and skills; at the same time, these actions improve people's adaptation capacities to climate shocks. Likewise, regional trainings financed by KOICA were developed in order to strengthen the capacity of the National Agricultural Research Systems in Central America with the support of Harvest Plus, International Potato Center (CIP) and WFP.

Participants from the Lenca ethnic group in the upper part of La Paz province improved their access to water for agricultural use and human consumption, as well as accessed irrigation systems and agricultural inputs facilitating the production of their main consumer crops. In addition, they incorporated new varieties of biofortified basic grain crops and adopted good practices for soil management and conservation, development of rural entrepreneurship and the reduction of deforestation in water recharge zones. These actions contributed to a decrease in the vulnerability of the impacts of climate change and greater resilience for food security and nutrition.

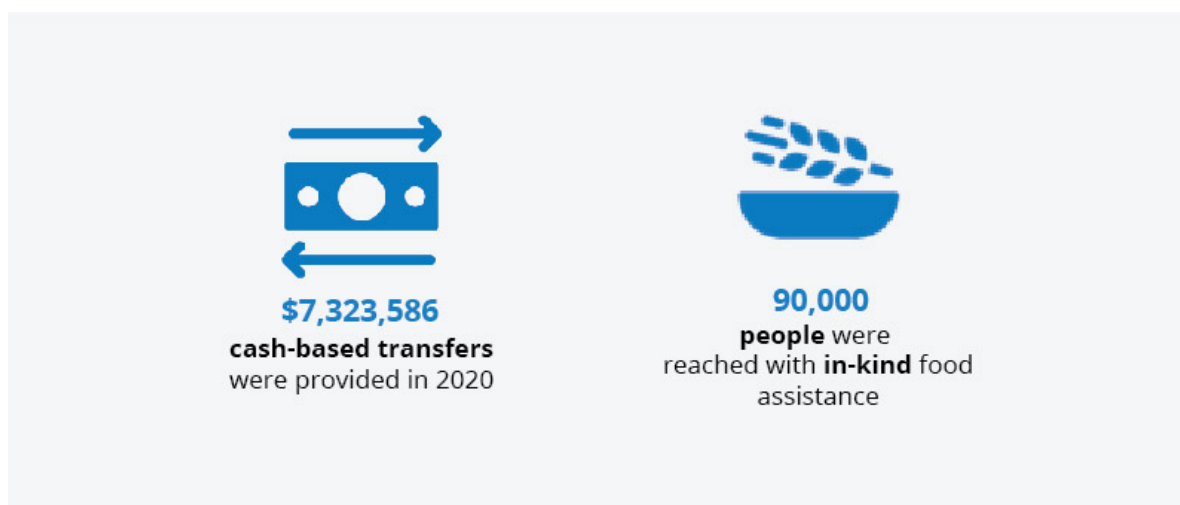
WFP has a strong network of partners such as the National Autonomous University of Honduras and Zamorano University, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, CUSO International, the Biodiversity International Alliance, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and local NGOs, including Association of Triumphant Development, Association of Ecological Committees of Southern Honduras, Association for the Integrated Management of Watersheds of La Paz and Comayagua have played a major role on the implementation of WFP's strategy. At a local level, WFP works with the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AHMON), several municipal corporations, community organizations, micro watershed councils, savings and credit rural associations and community water boards.

Throughout 2020, WFP has strengthened the territorial diagnostic strategies and processes to tailor interventions to local needs. For instance, WFP Honduras drafted an internal resilience strategic guide to strengthen capacities and contribute to the fight against the effects of climate change using a micro watershed planning approach. Families benefitted from conditional cash transfers to create and rehabilitate productive assets and improve risk management capacities. The programme was strengthened by expanding the scope of work to include the financial management of climate risks through evidence generation, increasing the offer of climate services to support the decision-making process of smallholder producers and fostering market solutions such as weather-index insurance. Currently, RBP's technical and financial support work in conjunction with CIAT and the Government of Honduras to develop the national climate services framework as an enabling mechanism to promote and adopt financial products such as climate index insurance.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, gender analyses were systematically integrated as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3. WFP focus in enhancing the participation and empowerment of women at household and producer level, leadership and decision-making in community committees. SO3 integrated and reinforced into project proposals a gender approach, giving emphasis to capacity strengthening on technical agricultural skills, management, market access, gender equality, food security and nutrition for women.

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

## Strategic outcome 04: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.



By 2020, Honduras had been severely impacted by climate hazards (floods, droughts and storms) and the COVID-19 health emergency. These emergencies have exacerbated the situation of thousands of families in the country whose livelihoods are fragile and who have limited resilience to absorb such shocks. As a result of these crises, by December 2020 three million people suffered from food insecurity of which nearly 1.2 million are in a condition of severe food insecurity and in need of humanitarian assistance. These families have suffered the cumulative negative effects of drought over the past five years, leading to an even more critical situation.

In coordination with the Government, WFP has developed an emergency response strategy to address these shocks, with the aim of saving lives and improving the food security status of targeted families. This is done through 90-day food assistance interventions to close the food gap, including nutrition-sensitive actions in emergencies such as nutritional messages, nutritious food educational materials and nutritional counseling.

Together with the Government of Honduras and the humanitarian network, priority areas of intervention in both rural and urban areas were identified to avoid duplication of action and complement efforts in a context of high needs and limited resources. These actions have improved the articulation of the humanitarian response and resource utilization. In addition, WFP coordinated closely with the protection and gender-based violence (GBV) sector, with the aim of improving the interventions with a more specific and deliberate gender approach. This includes groups such as indigenous peoples, Afro-Honduran ethnic groups, migrants, single-parent headed households, malnourished children under five years old, persons with disabilities (PWD) and the LGTBIQ+ community in WFP beneficiary targeting processes and seeking specialized advice from the GBV sector in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) cases.

In addition, WFP has developed a targeting tool both at the community and at the household level which allows to quickly assess food insecurity conditions and prioritize those most vulnerable and in urgent need of assistance. This targeting protocol uses the emergency management platform at community levels, which consists of community leaders, water management committees and civil society. In order to be efficient, this targeting tool includes the participation of beneficiaries and cooperating partners, promoting an open and participatory process seeking to leave no one behind.

Due to mobility restrictions, WFP delivered its assistance through cash-based transfers (cash and value voucher), in-kind and commodity vouchers. The transfer modalities were selected considering the context in the different target areas, programme objectives, the feasibility assessments (financial, markets, retailers assessments) and the preference of the beneficiaries. In urban areas where there is access to financial service providers and wholesale retailers, the interventions were implemented through cash transfer and value voucher; for rural areas where there was limited access to financial services or retailers, the intervention was implemented with commodity vouchers. However, for communities isolated by road cuts or difficult access, the intervention was implemented with an in-kind modality.

Each selected family received three transfers of USD 75 or in-kind equivalent to cover a 30-day period, to improve food consumption and reduce negative coping strategies among vulnerable households. In addition, food assistance was complemented with hygiene kits to reduce the risk of COVID-19. In addition, WFP has fostered partnerships with fellow

United Nations agencies to complement food assistance with hygiene kits, water sanitation supplies and educational material for the prevention of contagious diseases.

The distribution of this food assistance was achieved through collaboration with the cooperating partners and assistance of local authorities, community leaders and civil society representatives, thus allowing to develop a distribution process with biosecurity measures, social distancing and conditions of dignity for beneficiaries. In addition, distribution points were strategically selected to avoid movement greater than ten minutes from selected households, avoiding risks of insecurity or incurring additional costs to bring food home. It is important to highlight the social cohesion that distributions created in the communities in which a spirit of solidarity and collaboration among the community could be observed.

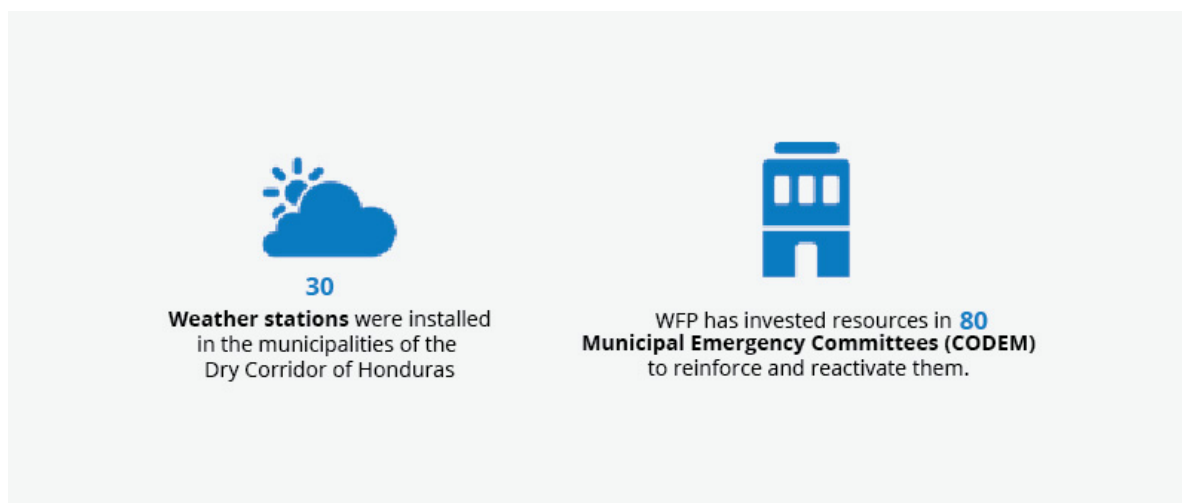
In isolated communities, an operation was implemented with the support of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), transporting food to highly vulnerable communities, mostly indigenous peoples and afro-descendant communities that found no other means of obtaining their food beyond humanitarian intervention by WFP. As a result of the intervention, households improved their food consumption score and avoided negative coping strategies, reducing the risk of further deterioration in food insecurity for the targeted families.

As part of the process of continuous improvement, the country office conducted an exercise to review the implementation of the emergency response and identify opportunities to improve. Available resources enabled that the intervention reached more than 80,000 households who received direct food assistance from WFP. In addition, a larger number of families received assistance from other humanitarian actors, coordinated at the national food security committee currently co-led by WFP and FAO.

Gender analyses were systematically integrated as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3, under Strategic Outcome 4. WFP emphasized gender equality for the attention of vulnerable populations, special attention to women-led families in slow-onset emergencies (drought), COVID-19 and Hurricanes Eta and Iota. WFP has advanced in disaggregating the beneficiary data by gender and will strengthen the age data collection for proper analyses.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	3

**Strategic outcome 05: 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.**



WFP is committed to strengthening the Government's capacities in emergency preparedness and response. Due to recurrent droughts, WFP found it necessary to generate new climate information services, strengthen emergency management structures at the local level and generally support the initiatives of the National Risk Management System (SINAGER).

Climate services are a priority for WFP. In 2020, 30 weather stations were installed in the municipalities of the Dry Corridor of Honduras and are producing climate information at the local level and support the national climate system. This was possible thanks to funding received for emergency preparedness combined with Government funding. These weather stations provided valuable information on different agroclimatic indicators such as temperature, soil humidity, light hours, wind speed, wind direction and barometric pressure.

Field monitors from Francisco Morazán, Choluteca, La Paz and El Paraí provinces, as well as WFP technical programme teams have access to the platform. Field monitors use information that is generated in real-time to transfer it to partners and local authorities when required. The platform established the link between this local system and the national system at the Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS) and is currently in the implementation stage. WFP also strengthened its alliance with SINAGER, the National Standing Committee on Contingencies (COPECO), the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) and the Local Emergency Committees (CODEL).

The country office has invested resources which reinforced and reactivated over 80 CODEM and are certified by COPECO. These institutions have strengthened their capacity to prepare for and manage emergencies at the local level according to national preparedness and response protocols issued by SINAGER. The selection of these municipalities was based on their level of vulnerability to both slow-onset and sudden-onset emergencies. This initiative strengthened the capacities of the national risk management system and those of the most vulnerable communities.

The locally managed risk reduction has become particularly relevant in recent years. Progressively, several local actors have integrated into these coordination spaces. There is a great opportunity to embed the gender approach into these actions, to ensure gender equity and women empowerment, as women become part of discussions and decision-making processes, allowing them to tackle vulnerabilities and climate risks. Women's participation in these spaces has been on the rise. A wider representation can be achieved with a more defined gender approach.

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

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

Seeking to strengthen information management capacity in government institutions, WFP has developed a project in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, to transfer the platform for remote data collection using the experience of mVAM (mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping) and to obtain information for decision-making and public policy management mainly for the agriculture sector.

A Market Functionality Index (MFI) was elaborated with the support of the SEDIS, *Mejores Familias* programme. The objective of the MFI was to evaluate the viability of the transfer. Lack of food availability and high prices of basic products were found in some provinces. Floods caused by Eta and Iota caused some markets to close, especially in the Atlantic area.

A multisectoral assessment was coordinated and led by OCHA and WFP to support gathering information from governmental and non-governmental entities and members of the humanitarian network. The assessment was carried out from November 9 to 16 through two surveys using the ODK tool described below:

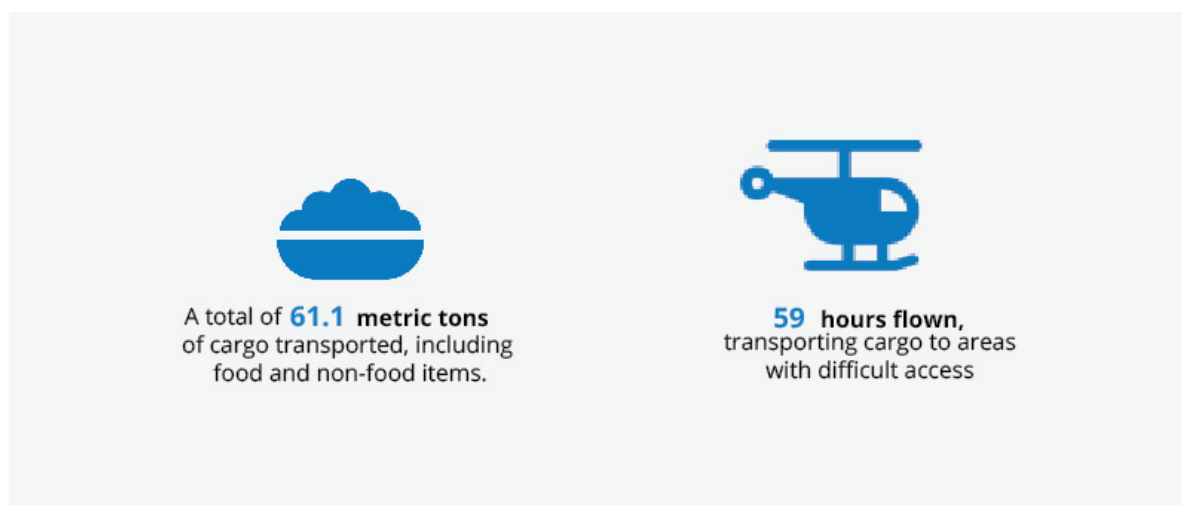
- Quick survey: of the impact of 102 municipalities in 17 provinces. A total of 342 remote surveys of key informants was implemented.
- Long survey: collection of information in municipalities classified as minor, moderate and high impact. Twenty teams of surveyors from 34 organizations carried out 1,326 surveys in more than 60 municipalities. Vulnerable people in shelters were also interviewed.

The process of data storage, data cleaning and analysis of food and nutritional security information was carried out by WFP. The results were a key input for the implementation of the initial humanitarian response for all sectors.

Gender and age were partially integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 5 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code 1. WFP promoted a gender transformative approach through capacity strengthening training sessions for municipal emergency committees, considering the equal participation of women and men in emergency preparedness and response for WFP staff, government and NGO counterparts. The assessments were done in conjunction with other organizations and in line with WFP priorities in emergency assistance under SO4. WFP looks forward to strengthening gender and age disaggregated data and gender analyses for this programme next year.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection, to institutions at the national and subnational level.	1
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.	N/A

## Strategic outcome 06: National civil protection institutions and humanitarian actors are supported with supply chain mechanisms to manage non-food items, enabling rapid response to emergencies.



The year 2020 featured three large emergencies, the COVID-19 and the Eta and Iota Hurricanes. In order to respond to the emergency caused by the pandemic and the need to offer service provision, WFP prepared a budget revision to include Activity 8 under Strategic Objective 6. Through Activity 8, WFP provided on-demand service for the national and international aid community in Honduras to support the implementation of humanitarian aid for a period of 14 months. The service provision includes storage, handling and transport for Non-Food Items (NFI).

The services were initially offered as on-demand full-cost recovery, providing logistics support to two possible customers: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The first service provision agreement was signed with UNHCR at the end of December 2020 for an estimated period of six months, whereby storage and handling service were provided in Tegucigalpa. The agreement with UNOPS is still under legal and administrative review.

The financial support of partners was paramount for WFP Logistics activities, considering the humanitarian situation and the critical need for supply chain augmentation to support the humanitarian community. Since WFP is the largest humanitarian supply chain actor in Honduras, it maintains a significant supply chain network, market knowledge and presence that can be used for the benefit of the whole humanitarian community. In addition, the country office has logistics service contracts (transport with local and regional routes, customs, warehouses and fumigation services) already in place.

Services provided under Activity 8 were free to users for a period of six months, to support two main activities:

- On-demand bilateral supply chain services including storage and transport services (sea and overland) and;
- Enhanced coordination and information management activities through the Logistics Working Group.

Sharing of logistics information among all humanitarian organizations is paramount and takes place by collecting, consolidating and sharing information related to ongoing activities, infrastructure status, customs procedures, available storage and transport capacity.

By the beginning of December 2020, a mission to provide air services was fielded, whereby a total of 59 hours was flown and a total of 61,100 kilograms transported, including food and non-food items. The cargo was delivered to communities difficult to access in the Provinces of Gracias a Dios and Atlántida. WFP reached its objectives by offering a set of reliable common logistics services to enable and support an effective and efficient humanitarian response through the provision of an emergency air transport service for cargo and potential passengers. The service was provided on a free-to-user basis according to the evolution of the situation and the operational limitations of the helicopter.

The air transport service was implemented with one heavy lift rotary-wing aircraft, able to transport up to 20 aid-workers or four mt of cargo in hard-to-reach areas (Mi8). Alternatively, the air service carried five to seven humanitarians and two mt of humanitarian cargo at the same time. The helicopter operated from La Ceiba City to specific locations that remained inaccessible by road. This activity ensured that affected populations living in extremely

remote areas were reached. Priority areas identified were Gracias a Dios and Atlántida, as people in these remote areas are also particularly vulnerable to COVID-19 due to inaccessibility to health centers and a lack of biosecurity hygiene equipment.



# Cross-cutting Results

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

The COVID-19 restrictions have exacerbated a series of vulnerabilities and inequalities that have longstanding social norms, traditions and responsibilities of disadvantage to girls and women, affecting their livelihoods and food security. According to figures from the National Emergency System 911, the number of complaints of gender-based violence registered in 2020, sums more than 90,000, which estimates that a woman is a victim of violence every hour. The Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras reported that at least 297 women lost their lives violently in the period from January to December, estimating 24 victims [1] per month and a femicide every 18-21 hours.

Due to the increase in complaints of cases of violence against women since the start of the COVID-19 emergency, the United Nations Country Team activated the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster, which is under the Protection Cluster with the participation of NGOs, human rights and women's organizations, government institutions and United Nations agencies. WFP integrated the Protection Cluster and GBV Sub-Sector Cluster and worked with other entities to better understand and promote efforts for the specific challenges faced by women and girls.

In 2020, women and girls represented more than half of the total beneficiaries. WFP implemented several activities that specifically target women and girls and prioritized households headed by women for assistance to increase their decision-making in the household, community and society level. Under the Resilience Programme, smallholder women producers were trained in administration, control, self-management and entrepreneurship. As well, WFP and CUSO International joined forces to promote and support gender transformative programmes. This joint effort focused on the development of community planning tools and entrepreneurship capacity-building actions to improve household income, particularly single parent, women-led families.

WFP prioritized targeting food insecure populations in emergency response interventions (recurring droughts, COVID-19, Hurricanes Eta and Iota and with critical livelihood conditions), to single mothers, pregnant women, children, people with disabilities, elderly people, and LGBTQI+. In addition, special emphasis was put on ethnic and afro-descendant women in the communities more vulnerable due to the disrupted access, lack of basic products and natural hazards in the country.

WFP in conjunction with other UN agencies and NGOs developed a rapid multi-sectoral evaluation, immediately after the impacts of Eta and presented the results to the Humanitarian Country Team. The results showed that 85 percent of the households affected are households with children and one in three households surveyed is headed by women. The surveyed households are implementing negative coping strategies such as borrowing food, reducing the number of meals per day, or spending more days without consuming food. This has significantly undermined food and nutrition security mainly in women-led households.

WFP continues promoting and integrating gender into the activities through advocacy efforts, gender awareness, social protection, human rights and capacity-strengthening aimed for the sustainability of the programmes, support gender equality efforts and women's empowerment.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP focuses on designing and carrying out food assistance in a manner that does not increase protection risks for those it serves, but rather, contributes to their dignity, safety and integrity. Protection is mainstreamed in all operations of the country office. Beneficiaries have been involved in every step of the cycle for each of the different projects, allowing them to raise their voice and guide interventions towards their most pressing necessities. Over 95 percent of assisted people were informed about the programme and had the opportunity to give their feedback and 100 percent of the feedback received was documented, analyzed and considered to adjust the programmes.

In 2020, food assistance as an emergency response was WFP's core activity. WFP developed a comprehensive targeting tool that uses a scoring system in order to reach the most vulnerable communities and beneficiaries. WFP partnered with the Honduran Protection Cluster and worked together to improve the targeting tool. Following WFP Corporate Targeting Criteria, the Protection Cluster provided complementary criteria that strengthened the country office process in order to include additional populations that had protection needs, including the LGBTIQ+ population and some marginalized indigenous communities. In order to prevent and tackle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence cases, WFP is also an active participant of the Gender-Based Violence Sub Cluster where joint community and stakeholder awareness-raising activities have been organized.

WFP worked in partnership with its cooperating partners, local governments, civil society and religious organizations to guarantee social oversight during the selection and targeting process. Through beneficiary verification processes, WFP ensured that inclusion and exclusion errors could be minimized gradually. Meetings were also held with the Activity Managers in order to identify and mitigate protection risks. Distribution sites were selected based on their accessibility to the targeted population and coordinated actions were made with local governments to provide transportation for beneficiaries living in the most remote areas.

In agreement with cooperating partners and the financial service providers, participants received their transfer in proper, dignified and secure conditions. Biosecurity measures were implemented in every distribution site in order to guarantee physical distancing and mitigation of COVID-19 risks. Children were not allowed in the distribution sites and just one person per family could go and pick up their transfers. Signs were placed on the floor in order to secure two meters physical distancing from person to person. Furthermore, people were able to receive their assistance, according to the Government measures based on the last digit of their national ID. Once they had received their assistance, beneficiaries were not allowed to stay at the distribution site. Separate bathrooms for women and men, appropriate roof and ventilation, potable water, special requirements for elderly and people with disabilities, as well as police presence were some additional measures WFP implemented to secure and optimize dignified conditions. Monitoring data indicate that 100 percent of targeted people accessed assistance without protection challenges. Data protection was also ensured through the agreements made with service providers requiring them the correct use of beneficiaries' data before, during and after the distributions. Beneficiaries' informed consents were collected during the assistance.

Due to school closings, the School Feeding Programme modified their food distributions to a take-home rations modality to reach school children in their households. WFP partnered with UNICEF to develop a food distribution protocol for the rations' distribution considering the Biosecurity measures. This allowed a standardized mechanism through which parents could go and pick up their food rations with minimal risk of getting infected.

A countrywide Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) has been in place since 2017. This year the CFM system was strengthened, and procedures have been standardized in order to receive, process and respond to feedback, suggestions and complaints of WFP's beneficiaries. Feedback was submitted by the beneficiaries through a toll-free CFM hotline and a review committee was in charge to provide feedback and close the loop immediately with most cases and carry out careful follow up with complex cases until they were solved on the following days. The loop of all the cases received was closed. Likewise, regular monitoring and evaluation informed best practices and areas to be improved. The post-distribution monitoring included a protection module, allowing WFP to evaluate any additional reports that included security incidents, complaints and the level of knowledge the participants had about the projects in order to evaluate and improve programme quality and enhance accountability to beneficiaries.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Honduras has a high vulnerability to climate change [1] with the Dry Corridor area particularly susceptible to irregular and long-term droughts and where the rural population relies heavily on agricultural and livestock production. Increased climate effects have led to new challenges, resulting in the need to strengthen the resilience of the population to address food insecurity and malnutrition.

Population growth and agricultural expansion, along with the rising climate change-induced crises such as floods and droughts, contribute to environmental degradation. This is exacerbated by competition for natural resources, conflict and unequal access to land and the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. These challenges affect the availability, access, use and stability of food systems. The situation is particularly serious in arid and semi-arid lands, located in the Dry Corridor Region in southern Honduras, where most of the WFP's resilience interventions are concentrated.

The activities improved the livelihoods of beneficiaries, while positively affecting their local environments. The maintenance and creation of assets through soil and water conservation actions for productive adaptation under agroecology-agroforestry systems, technologies for the efficient collection and use of water through water harvests and irrigation systems contributed to the rehabilitation process of at least 200 hectares of land for agricultural and livestock use; processes of restoration and protection of water recharge areas under inclusive governance of at least 70 hectares of land contribute to the prevention of erosion and improvement of water supply to beneficiary communities. In addition, improved eco-stoves were promoted as energy-saving mechanisms and a healthy environment.

WFP is implementing Ecosystem-Based Adaptation actions by linking biodiversity and ecosystem conservation approaches with socioeconomic sustainable development as part of a comprehensive adaptation strategy. This approach reduces social and environmental vulnerabilities by generating social benefits in the context of climate change adaptation. It also restores, maintains, or improves the health of the intervened ecosystems. These processes are based on multi-level regulations and laws and increase capacities for equitable governance in the territories.

The country's legal framework establishes guidelines for the restoration of water-producing areas as part of water management, through the declarations of micro watersheds. This instrument has led to the declaration of 19 micro watersheds in coordination with the Forest Conservation Institute. Ecosystem management, restoration and conservation can also help improve water quality, increase groundwater recharge and reduce surface runoff during extreme events. This ensured the protection of water sources for human consumption and agricultural production. In addition, household-level biofilters have been built for greywater recycling and water use for irrigation and production in family gardens to promote household food security.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

[1] Honduras, El Costo de la Doble Carga de la Malnutrición Impacto Social y Económico (2020) [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000120257/download/?\\_ga=2.136928500.577569304.1613408633-784613916.1611588695](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000120257/download/?_ga=2.136928500.577569304.1613408633-784613916.1611588695)

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] World Bank <https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=HN>

[2] Data of the Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] 1.3 million preschool and primary-school children (51 percent girls and 49 percent boys).

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] 89 pregnancies per 1,000 girls according to UNFPA and 25 percent of teenage births out of 100,000 births per year according to the Ministry of Health.

## Strategic outcome 03

Some planned outputs were not implemented due to the situation by COVID19 and funding constraint.

Unplanned outputs were implemented due to context situations which were necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the activity.

## Strategic outcome 04

No distributions were made under the food assistance for assets (FAA) during the reporting period.

## Progress towards gender equality


[1] The Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras informed that the main victim's age range is 15-29 years old.

## Environment

[1] Global Climate Index (GermanWatch).

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			12.9	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	867,806	789,768	1,657,574	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	195,198	180,182	375,380	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	867,806	789,768	1,657,574	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			21.7	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	5,600	4,300	9,900	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	5,600	4,300	9,900	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	8,008	7,392	15,400	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	668,792	789,768	118%
	female	727,230	867,806	119%
	total	1,396,022	1,657,574	119%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	6,783	5,087	75%
	female	7,060	5,293	75%
	total	13,843	10,380	75%
24-59 months	male	67,396	159,842	237%
	female	70,671	167,403	237%
	total	138,067	327,245	237%
5-11 years	male	555,248	562,314	101%
	female	579,709	587,578	101%
	total	1,134,957	1,149,892	101%
12-17 years	male	3,750	0	-
	female	4,000	0	-
	total	7,750	0	-
18-59 years	male	35,615	62,525	176%
	female	65,790	107,532	163%
	total	101,405	170,057	168%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,396,022	1,657,574	119%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	58,345	15,400	26%
Nutrition Prevention	21,758	16,309	74%
School Meal	1,151,669	1,250,485	108%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	164,250	375,380	228%

## Annual Food Transfer



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize Meal	9,297	4,514	49%
Rice	4,919	2,424	49%
Wheat Flour	0	602	-
Dried Fruits	594	463	78%
Vegetable Oil	1,708	930	54%
Beans	4,186	2,204	53%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	686	13	2%
Rice	686	588	86%
Corn Soya Blend	206	8	4%
Iodised Salt	17	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	86	60	70%
Beans	206	240	116%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,295	782	60%
Sugar	28	36	126%
Vegetable Oil	28	15	52%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	3,470,326	64,022	2%
Cash	6,750,000	225,593	3%
Commodity Voucher	0	3,634,507	-
Value Voucher	0	3,463,485	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Commodity Voucher	0	77,933	-
Value Voucher	288,718	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Commodity Voucher	0	952,466	-
Cash	3,999,875	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	38,875 37,350 76,225	66,300 63,700 130,000
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	19,438 18,674 38,112	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	19,437 18,675 38,112	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	65,209 62,651 127,860
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	103,604 99,541 203,145	93,155 89,502 182,657
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	381,215 366,265 747,480
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	444,872 427,427 872,299	544,592 523,236 1,067,828
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,704	11,137
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,470,326	64,022
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	1,000	
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.5.17: Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	50	



A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	5	
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	12,000	17,686
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	4,000	7,357
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.2: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives		School feeding (on-site)	school	2,500	
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	6,000	10,329
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	school	5,000	
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education		School feeding (on-site)	school	400	
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	1,000	
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,500	

A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,500	157
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	structure	6,000	1,200
	<b>F.2*: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>					
F: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	12,000	

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item		8,570
A: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item		206
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	individual	500	

	<b>C.2*: Number of capacity development activities provided</b>								
C: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.	C.2.LRP14: Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training		School feeding (on-site)	individual				200	
	<b>C.3*: Number of technical support activities provided</b>								
C: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.	C.3.LRP6: Number of public and private sector investments leveraged		School feeding (on-site)	instance				8	
C: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.	C.3.MGD1.3.4: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit				10	
	<b>C.6*: Number of partners supported</b>								
C: Output 3: Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) benefit from capacity strengthening related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program.	C.6.1: Number of partners supported		School feeding (on-site)	partner				30	
	<b>F.2*: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>								
F: Output 2: Local smallholder farmers -particularly women- benefit from decentralized institutional purchases for school meals, capacity strengthening, and access to markets in order to increase their food security.	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		School feeding (on-site)	Mt				2,564	

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Food Insecure Households; Honduras;</b>									

Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	86			46.5		86.8	Secondary data
		Male	85.3			45.3		84.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	85.65	≥92	≥92	45.9		85.85	
Drop-out rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1.03			1		1.01	Secondary data
		Male	1.56			1.15		1.29	
		<b>Overall</b>	1.29	≤1.5	≤1.5	1.07		1.15	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.6			99.42		99.63	Secondary data
		Male	99.2			99.2		99.3	
		<b>Overall</b>	99.4	≥99.5	≥99.45	99.31		99.46	
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	96.07	≥96.8	≥96.8	96.06		96.04	Secondary data
Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98.97			98.06		98.99	Secondary data
		Male	98.44			98.02		98.87	
		<b>Overall</b>	98.71	≥99	≥99	98.04		98.85	

**Strategic Outcome 02 : The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.**
**- Root Causes**
**Output Results**

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	500 400 900
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,020 980 2,000	357 343 700
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	1,000 1,000	200 200
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,060 6,783 13,843	5,293 5,087 10,380
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	7,915 7,915	5,929 5,929
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,352	833
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	288,718	77,933
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (A)	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	400	380
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					

B: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (B)	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	635	810
	<b>C.1*: Number of people trained</b>					
C: Output 6: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at central, provincial and community level (C)	C.1.42: Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities		Prevention of stunting	individual	750	
C: Output 6: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at central, provincial and community level (C)	C.1.66: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	40	
	<b>C.2*: Number of capacity development activities provided</b>					
C: Output 6: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at central, provincial and community level (C)	C.2.9: Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared		Prevention of stunting	item	700	
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Output 6: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at central, provincial and community level (C)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	230	
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Output 6: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit from strengthened policies, strategies, programmes and governance for nutrition at central, provincial and community level (C)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Prevention of stunting	Number	8	

	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (E)	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	5,000	1,600
E*: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (E)	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	5,000	2,800
	<b>E.1*: Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</b>					
E: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (C)	E.1.1: Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling		Prevention of stunting	individual	1,500	
E: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (C)	E.1.2: Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling		Prevention of stunting	individual	2,500	
	<b>E.2*: Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging</b>					

E: Output 5: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days, in prioritized municipalities, receive specialized nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes, as part of a government-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in the framework of early and primary health care (C)	E.2.2: Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Prevention of stunting	individual	16,000	
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## Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>COHORT2020; Honduras;</b>									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥100	≥60	65.8			WFP survey
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	62	≥90	≥68	68			WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	22			22			Secondary data
		Male	21			21			
		<b>Overall</b>	21.5	≤50	≤20	21.5			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	90	≥100	≥95	93			WFP survey



**Output Results**

Activity 04: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	14,250 10,750 25,000	8,624 6,776 15,400
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,999,875	952,466
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Food assistance for asset	individual		108
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Food assistance for asset	individual		2,337
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual		1,641
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual		1,439

	<b>A.3*: Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries</b>					
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.3.1: Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries		Food assistance for asset	US\$	2,062,500	
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		Food assistance for asset	US\$	194,090	
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for asset	site	24	
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.6.17: Number of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	nursery		81
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted		Food assistance for asset	village	220	50
	<b>A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>					
A: Output 7: Targeted agricultural labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods, nutrition and food security (A2).	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for asset	retailer		4

	<b>C.1*: Number of people trained</b>					
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.1.2: Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities		Food assistance for asset	individual	200	
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.1.3: Number of community groups formed and registered		Food assistance for asset	individual	161	
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.1.32: Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)		Food assistance for asset	individual	450	
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.1.37: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		Food assistance for asset	individual	945	
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.1.4: Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability		Food assistance for asset	individual	650	
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.1.40: Number of women trained		Food assistance for asset	individual	500	
	<b>C.3*: Number of technical support activities provided</b>					

C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.3.12: Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget		Food assistance for asset	tool		6
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.3.17: Number of local early warning systems in place		Food assistance for asset	system		5
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual		296
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (C)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Food assistance for asset	unit		48
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Food assistance for asset	Ha		222.17

D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	2,700	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter		4.5
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number		46
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	50	133.41
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.14: Hectares (ha) of forests restored		Food assistance for asset	Ha	250	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.149: Number of 50kg sacks harvested		Food assistance for asset	Number		7,028
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	10	57.59
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number		386
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted		Food assistance for asset	Ha	150	218.88

D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.25: Hectares of drip irrigated		Food assistance for asset	Ha	64	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watersheds rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Ha	35	44.44
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha		12.26
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	20	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.51: Number of cereal banks established		Food assistance for asset	Number	50	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number		94
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	80	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.57: Number of compost pits created		Food assistance for asset	item	6,000	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	3,800	

D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.66: Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	water pond	225	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number		18
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha		133.56
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.86: Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	unit	161	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,200	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.90: Number of roof catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	60	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.91: Number of 25kg sacks harvested		Food assistance for asset	Number	10,000	
D: Output 8: Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, livelihoods and food security (D).	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	230,000	171,749
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (F)	F.1.19: Number of farmer organizations / SCPs reporting linkages to profitable markets for the first time		Food assistance for asset	farmer organization		32

F: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (F)	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment		Food assistance for asset	individual		1,630
F: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (F)	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported		Food assistance for asset	farmer group		30
F: Output 9: Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas benefit from improved national, municipal and communal institutional capacities to adapt to climate change, by sustainably managing ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable and sustainable food systems (F)	F.1.8: Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)		Food assistance for asset	farmer group		38

## Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Food Insecure Households; Honduras;</b>									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	4.8	≥10	≥10	10	4.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	22.3	≥30	≥30	3	34.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	56.1	≥60	≥60	10	67.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	64	≤60	≤60	12	55.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	40.1	≤40	≤40	2	27.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	74.1	≥74	≥74	17	57.3		WFP survey



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	31.5	≥45	≥45	78	40.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	≥5	≥5	88	5.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	3.6	≥5	≥5	80	4.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	6.29	=7	=7	5.3	4.49		WFP survey
		Male	6.92	=7	=7	5.02	5.26		
		<b>Overall</b>	6.72	=7	=7	5.16	5.04		
<b>General; Honduras;</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	12.3			10.45	11.45	9.54	WFP survey
		Male	14.4			10.2	11.55	10.2	
		<b>Overall</b>	13.35	≥13	≥12	10.3	11.52	9.87	
Dietary Diversity Score	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	30	≥5	≥5	65.6		61.5	WFP survey
		Male	25	≥5	≥5	59.8		51.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	27.5	≥5	≥5	63.5		56.55	
<b>HH; Honduras;</b>									
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	0	≥50	≥50	72		53	WFP survey
		Male	0	≥50	≥50	68		48	
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	71.6		50.5	

#### Strategic Outcome 04 : Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.

##### Output Results

Activity 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	84,000	159,813
				Male	66,000	125,567
				<b>Total</b>	150,000	285,380
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	18,673	
				Male	14,672	
				<b>Total</b>	33,345	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,980	50,400
				Male	6,270	39,600
				<b>Total</b>	14,250	90,000
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,886	909
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,750,000	7,323,586

##### Outcome Results

Activity 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>COHORT2020; Honduras;</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	13.95			11.4			WFP survey
		Male	13.3			10.9			
		<b>Overall</b>	13.64	≤8	≤12	11.03			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29			55			WFP survey
		Male	27			60			
		<b>Overall</b>	29	≥85	≥60	57			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	55			35			WFP survey
		Male	60			33			
		<b>Overall</b>	56	≤10	≥30	34			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	16			10			WFP survey
		Male	13			7			
		<b>Overall</b>	15	≤5	≤10	9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	7.85			6.03			WFP survey
		Male	7.43			5.83			
		<b>Overall</b>	7.69	≤4	≤6	5.98			

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Emergency; Honduras	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution		Overall	15	≥80	≥50	52	
Food Insecure Households; Honduras	Act 04: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Food assistance for asset		Overall	35	≥65	≥60	60	60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Emergency; Honduras	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	28	≥20	≥30	28	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	35	≤10	≤30	42	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37	≥70	≥40	30	

Food Insecure Households; Honduras	Act 04: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	35	≤30	≥40	38	41
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	25	≤20	≥10	32	15.90
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥50	≥50	30	43.10

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Food Insecure Households; Honduras	Act 04: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Food assistance for asset		<b>Female</b>	92	=100	≥100	100	
				<b>Male</b>	90	=100	≥100	99	
				<b>Overall</b>	91	=100	≥100	99.50	

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Emergency; Honduras	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Food Insecure Households; Honduras	Act 04: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Nutrition; Honduras	Act 03: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	Prevention of stunting	Overall	98	=100	=100	100	

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
emergency; Honduras	Act 05: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	92	≥96	≥95	96	
Food Insecure Households; Honduras	Act 04: Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	70 75 72.50	≥100 ≥100 ≥100	≥100 ≥100 ≥100	100	
NUTRITION; Honduras	Act 03: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	62	≥95	≥90	93	

**Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Emergency; Honduras			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	
Food Insecure Households; Honduras			<b>Overall</b>	50	=100	=100	100	100
Nutrition; Honduras			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	
sf; Honduras			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	

## **World Food Programme**

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A family assisted by WFP through Emergency Assistance activities in the Zacatal Community in the Province Intibuca.

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

# Financial Section

*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

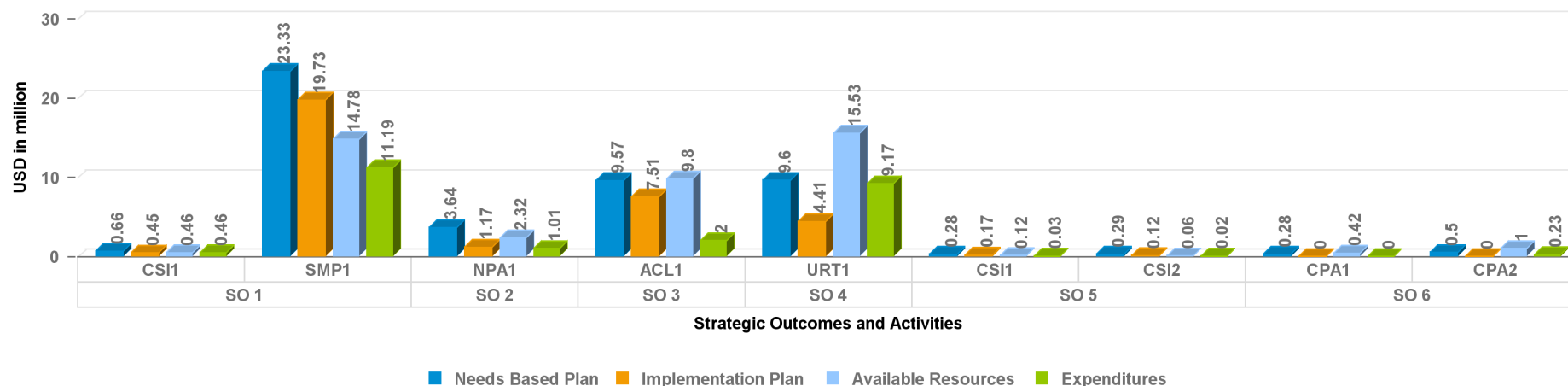


# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021
SO 2	The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.
SO 3	Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their food and nutrition security throughout the year.
SO 4	Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.
SO 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.
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.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination
CPA2	Provide humanitarian air services to partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).
CSI2	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.
CS12	Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.
SMP1	Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).	663,604	450,218	460,933	460,641
		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).	23,329,417	19,732,272	14,782,094	11,186,771
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	171,056	0

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	9,598,225	4,408,164	15,529,437	9,170,597
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,844,108	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>33,591,245</b>	<b>24,590,654</b>	<b>34,787,628</b>	<b>20,818,010</b>
2	The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	3,642,823	1,169,191	2,324,205	1,010,839
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	247,554	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,642,823</b>	<b>1,169,191</b>	<b>2,571,758</b>	<b>1,010,839</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their food and nutrition security throughout the year.	Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	9,566,634	7,506,395	9,796,171	1,995,579
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	54,725	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>9,566,634</b>	<b>7,506,395</b>	<b>9,850,897</b>	<b>1,995,579</b>
5	Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, and mainly SDG2, by 2021.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.	283,211	174,968	121,652	27,565
		Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	288,480	118,208	60,948	18,739
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>571,692</b>	<b>293,176</b>	<b>182,600</b>	<b>46,304</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	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.	Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination	281,821	0	416,962	0
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners	495,924	0	1,004,126	232,598
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>777,746</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,421,089</b>	<b>232,598</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	37,427	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,427</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>48,150,140</b>	<b>33,559,416</b>	<b>48,851,398</b>	<b>24,103,329</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,136,008</b>	<b>1,980,672</b>	<b>4,377,854</b>	<b>1,746,947</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>50,286,148</b>	<b>35,540,088</b>	<b>53,229,252</b>	<b>25,850,276</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,249,469</b>	<b>2,306,962</b>	<b>1,962,919</b>	<b>1,962,919</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>53,535,616</b>	<b>37,847,050</b>	<b>55,192,172</b>	<b>27,813,195</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

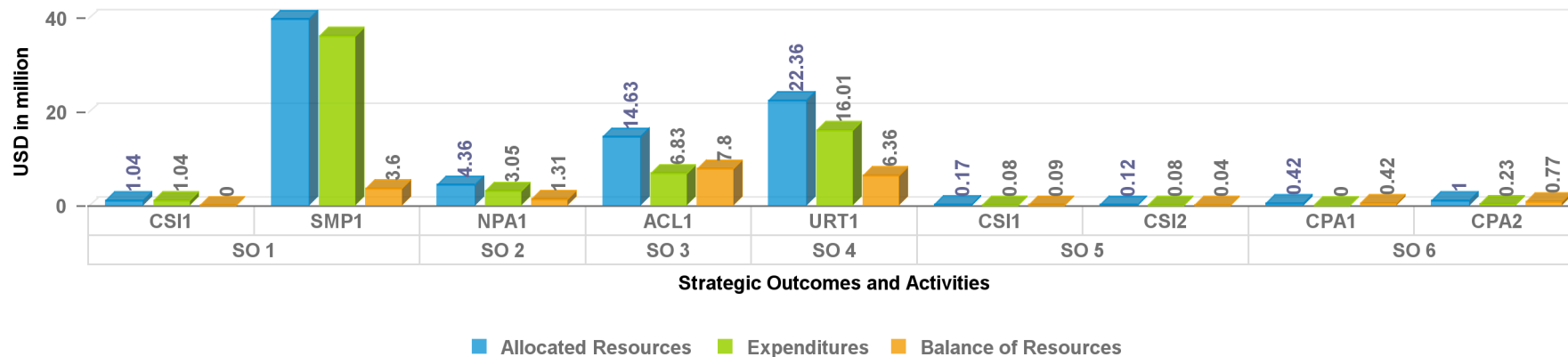
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021
SO 2	The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.
SO 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.
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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.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination
CPA2	Provide humanitarian air services to partners
CS1	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).
CS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.
CS2	Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.
SMP1	Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).	2,583,558	1,041,051	0	1,041,051	1,040,760	292
		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).	84,130,442	39,700,670	0	39,700,670	36,105,347	3,595,322



# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	Non Activity Specific	0	171,056	0	171,056	0	171,056
	Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.	22,243,897	22,364,213	0	22,364,213	16,005,372	6,358,840
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,844,108	0	3,844,108	0	3,844,108
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>108,957,897</b>	<b>67,121,097</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67,121,097</b>	<b>53,151,479</b>	<b>13,969,618</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.	7,500,525	4,364,107	0	4,364,107	3,050,741	1,313,366
		Non Activity Specific	0	247,554	0	247,554	0	247,554
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>7,500,525</b>	<b>4,611,661</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,611,661</b>	<b>3,050,741</b>	<b>1,560,919</b>
3	Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their food and nutrition security throughout the year.	Provide food assistance for assets to food insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening of decentralized government authorities to manage resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.	15,365,349	14,628,645	0	14,628,645	6,828,052	7,800,592
		Non SO Specific	0	54,725	0	54,725	0	54,725
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>15,365,349</b>	<b>14,683,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,683,370</b>	<b>6,828,052</b>	<b>7,855,318</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, and mainly SDG2, by 2021.	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.	538,706	174,055	0	174,055	79,969	94,087
		Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	696,545	118,697	0	118,697	76,488	42,209
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,235,251</b>	<b>292,753</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>292,753</b>	<b>156,457</b>	<b>136,296</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	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.	Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination	281,821	416,962	0	416,962	0	416,962
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners	495,924	1,004,126	0	1,004,126	232,598	771,529
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>777,746</b>	<b>1,421,089</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,421,089</b>	<b>232,598</b>	<b>1,188,491</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	37,427	0	37,427	0	37,427
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>37,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,427</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>133,836,767</b>	<b>88,167,397</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,167,397</b>	<b>63,419,328</b>	<b>24,748,070</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,167,546</b>	<b>7,965,847</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,965,847</b>	<b>5,334,940</b>	<b>2,630,907</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>140,004,313</b>	<b>96,133,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,133,245</b>	<b>68,754,268</b>	<b>27,378,977</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>9,081,149</b>	<b>4,992,051</b>		<b>4,992,051</b>	<b>4,992,051</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			149,085,462	101,125,295	0	101,125,295	73,746,319	27,378,977



This donor financial report is interim  
Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures