

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Honduras Country Strategic Plan, Revision 6

Gender and age marker code: 2A

Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW			
	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	01 January 2018 - 31 December 2021		01 January 2018 - 31 December 2022
Beneficiaries	2,638,493	1,165,122	3,804,115
Total cost (USD)	216 060 377	49 093 112	265 153 489
Transfer	185 459 448	40 468 181	225 927 630
Implementation	8 488 428	2 087 870	10 576 298
Direct Support Costs	9 173 492	3 633 444	12 806 936
Sub-total	203 121 368	46 189 495	249 310 864
Indirect Support Costs	12 939 008	2 903 617	15 842 625

1. RATIONALE

1. To contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Honduras limited its operational capacity between March and May 2020. The dire effects of the COVID-19 driven recession was compounded by the most active hurricane season on record in recent memory, with hurricanes Eta and Iota making landfall in Nicaragua and Honduras in November 2020. Due to the natural delays in implementation given the profound combined impact of the pandemic and the hurricane season, an extension of the current four-year Honduras Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for one additional year, concluding in December 2022, is needed to complete ongoing evaluations and design the second generation CSP. With the new UNSDCF being finalized in July 2021, the 2023-2026 CSP will align with the new development objectives.
2. According to the latest IPC, the potential number of people in severe food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) may increase to 3.1 million people in the second quarter of 2021, and up to 3.3 million people in the third quarter. In this context of increased food insecurity and poverty, will continue into 2022, scaling up both in terms of the number of beneficiaries assisted and geographical coverage.

2. CHANGES

3. This budget revision does not include any change in strategic orientation.
4. Supply chain costs revised under the various activities of the CSP, to reflect changes in food safety and quality management, including inspection services costs, international purchase, transport and warehouse services.
5. Activity 1 and 2 (school feeding) are extended for a year in 2022 with the same number of beneficiaries as planned in 2021 for both dry and fresh ration and an adjusted budget for

capacity strengthening. The handover strategy, due for completion in 2020 and delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, is to be implemented with the appropriate partners in two stages: first, the home-grown model to be carried out in 2021 and second, the dry ration, to occur once the home-grown model handover is complete.

6. Activity 3 (nutrition) is extended for a year into 2022, with the same number of beneficiaries in both food and cash-based transfers (CBT) modalities.
7. For Activity 4 (resilience building), this budget revision (BR) includes an increase of approximately USD 8 million, which will enable WFP to scale up and expand its geographic coverage to reach more beneficiaries, as well as, further improve the capacities of individuals, communities, institutions and ecosystems to address climate impacts and other shocks, while contributing to the overall improvement of food security and nutrition. The increased budget includes the costs of adapting activities to reduce COVID-19 contagion, such as revised cash transfer mechanisms, investments in biosecurity equipment and adapting activities to the different contexts.
8. Food assistance will be carried out mainly through CBT, adapted to the new reality on the ground and will benefit 22,100 households. Asset creation, crop diversification, and training that enable the strengthening of sustainable livelihoods are also being adapted to the evolving context. The transfer value of USD 2.75/day/household (USD 0.55/person/day, for 100 days) provided for in this BR is intended to meet basic household food needs, up to 65 percent of the necessary intakes.
9. Activity 5 (emergency response) is extended throughout 2022 using a projected number of beneficiaries based on 5-year trend, not taking into account the exceptional peak of 2020. The CO plans to revisit both activities 4 and 5 when main donors' strategies become clearer at the end of 2021 and the funding forecast can be more reliably established.
10. Activities 6, 7, 8 and 9 are extended into 2022 with a volume of activities and budget forecasted based on past years trends.

Beneficiary analysis

11. Considering the essential needs of populations, communities and their ecosystems affected by recurrent droughts, flooding (especially hurricane ETA/IOTA) and the socio-economic impact of COVID 19, households located in the Dry corridor and areas most affected by the Eta/Iota hurricanes will be attended with resilience building activities.
12. Households that have been affected by droughts, floods and additionally impacted by the effects of COVID19 will be targeted for assistance. WFP will select households according to the following criteria: a) households with agricultural labourers and smallholder subsistence farmers in degraded environments, that have lost their crops and food stocks; b) households suffering damages to the home infrastructure; c) households that have lost their assets, their primary source of income, lack of savings or access to credit, lack of employment and use of negative coping strategies; d) women-headed households, and households with a sole breadwinner; e) households with little or no self-management experience and a deteriorated or limited organizational structure.
 - Geographic targeting, planning of assistance and selection of partners (such as NGOs, municipalities, municipal associations, international organizations, UN Agencies and others) are determined through a three-pronged approach comprising an integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning.
 - Gender-specific concerns, preferences and capacities will be taken into consideration in the choice activities and modalities. Specific protection measures are in place for pregnant and lactating women. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms with a focus on gender, protection and

accountability issues, such as feedback committees and hotlines, are established at distribution points. These will continue to be improved and will be included in field-level agreements with partners.

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
Strategic Outcome 1	Activity 1	Current	0	0	1,053,519	1,012,203	2,065,722
		Increase	0	0	553,204	531,511	1,084,715
		Revised	0	0	1,606,723	1,543,714	3,150,437
Strategic Outcome 3	Activity 3*	Current	14,333	0	7,060	6,783	28,176
		Increase	-6,043	0	484	466	-5,093
		Revised	8,290	0	7,544	7,249	23,083
Strategic Outcome 4	Activity 4	Current	6,500	4,000	7,750	6,750	25,000
		Increase	22,100	13,600	25,250	24,050	85,000
		Revised	28,600	17,600	33,000	30,800	110,000
Strategic Outcome 5	Activity 5	Current	135,353	83,295	156,180	145,767	520,595
		Increase	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	135,353	83,295	156,180	145,767	520,595
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	220,609	150,057	1,159,086	1,108,741	2,638,493
		<i>Revisited demography**</i>	155,188	87,295	1,224,507	1,171,503	2,638,493
		Increase	17,055	13,600	578,939	556,026	1,165,122
		Revised	172,245	100,895	1,803,446	1,727,529	3,804,115

*For Act 3, the "current" figures which come from BR#3 and that are shown in this table are incorrect. That is why the revised figures are showing a reduction in beneficiaries. However CO certifies that the correct figures are the ones shown in the "revised" line. Therefore CO is correcting the figures for Act 3.

** Correcting a mistake in the totals by sex from BR05, please note that the total number of beneficiaries for BR05 remains the same 2,638,493.

	Strategic- outcome 1					Strategic- outcome 2		Strategic- outcome 3	Strategic- outcome 4		
	Activity 1					Activity 3		Activity 4	Activity 5		
	School and pre-school children					PLW/G	Children aged 6–23 months	Smallholder farmers	Households		
	Food & CBTs: primary-school children	Food & CBTs: Pre-school children	Food primary-school children	Food Pre-school children	Food*	Food	Food	CBTs	Food (GFD/FFA)	CBTs	MPCT
Fortified maize meal	60	30	60	30							
Cereals (maize)								200			
Cereals (rice)	15	15	30	30				200			
Pulses	20	15	25	25				60			
Oil	10	10	10	10		20		25			
Salt								5			
Sugar						20					
Super Cereal						200		60			
Super Cereal Plus							200				
Dates					50.5						
Total g/p/d	105	70	125	95	50.5	240	200	550			
Total kcal/day	431	304	499	389	141	1 059	763	2 099			
% kcal from protein	9.6	8.9	10.4	10.7	2	13.7	17.2	0.55			
CBT	0.2529										
(USD/person-family/day)										0.63	0.71
Number of feeding days	180					93	180	365	100	90	90

* In-Kind Contribution of Dates ** USD Cost per Family per assistance

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	58 796	35 318 880	13 026	7 849 150	71 822	43 168 031
Pulses	16 462	15 746 040	3 652	3 492 972	20 113	19 239 012
Oil and Fats	6 960	11 830 959	1 493	2 538 094	8 453	14 369 054
Mixed and blended foods	6 005	4 552 103	1 501	1 203 158	7 506	5 755 261
Other	2 557	3 440 763	639	860 113	3 196	4 300 876
TOTAL (food)	90 780	70 888 744	20 310	15 943 488	111 090	86 832 233
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		73 967 637		15 844 321		89 811 958
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	90 780	144 856 382	20 310	31 787 809	111 090	176 644 190

3. COST BREAKDOWN

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)							
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	17 132 854	2 380 420	10 714 454	8 607 464	195 590	1 437 400	40 468 181
Implementation	651 008	221 969	802 613	290 680	11 900	109 700	2 087 870
Direct support costs							3 633 444
Subtotal							46 189 495
Indirect support costs							2 903 617
TOTAL							49 093 112

OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)							
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	117 175 618	12 159 513	32 903 456	55 845 489	1 813 503	5 930 050	225 927 630
Implementation	3 992 207	1 381 850	2 737 932	1 884 255	208 963	371 092	10 576 298
Direct support costs	6 250 743	734 056	2 011 512	3 312 668	107 367	390 590	12 806 936
Subtotal	127 418 568	14 275 419	37 652 900	61 142 411	2 129 833	6 691 732	249 310 864
Indirect support costs	8 282 207	927 902	2 447 438	3 974 257	138 439	72 382	15 842 625
TOTAL	135 700 775	15 203 321	40 100 338	65 116 668	2 268 272	6 764 114	265 153 489

Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

HONDURAS (2018-2022)					
Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome
UNSDCF Outcome 2	UNSDCF Outcome 2	UNSDCF Outcome 1	UNSDCF Outcome 2	UNSDCF Outcome 3	UNSDCF Outcome 3
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 5- Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 8- Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)
Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Crisis Response
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children in Honduras have adequate access to nutritious food through strengthened national school meals safety nets by 2021.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in the dry corridor have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers, especially in indigenous communities, in prioritized municipalities of the dry corridor are more resilient to shocks and stressors to ensure their own food and nutrition security throughout the year.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5: Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and subnational level, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, and SDG2, through a strengthened SP system by 2021	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 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.
OUTPUT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-school and primary school-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 200 days of the school year (A2) in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs (SR1) and increase access to education (SDG4) Local smallholder farmers (Tier 2) benefit from decentralized institutional purchases for school meals and capacity strengthening in order to improve their productivity, food security and access to markets (F) (SDG5). Targeted community members (local authorities, school staff and parents) (Tier 2) benefit from capacity strengthening efforts related to the design, implementation and management of an essential package of assistance linked to the national school meals program (C) National, sub-national and municipal government institutions (Tier 3) benefit from capacity strengthening efforts related to the design, implementation and general management of the national school meals programme (C). 	OUTPUT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pregnant, lactating women and girls and children under 5 with a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days (Tier 1), in prioritized municipalities receive specialised nutritious or fortified food, and participate in nutrition education programmes as part of a GoH-led integrated package of interventions for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition –under early and primary health care (B) (SDGs 3 & 5) The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021. 	OUTPUT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted labourers and farmers, with priority given to women, and their families (Tier 1) receive assistance to create and/or rehabilitate climate-resilient assets in order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and climate change and improve their productivity, income, livelihoods and food security and (A2). Rural communities vulnerable to food insecurity and shocks (Tier 2) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of community assets in order to improve their productivity, income, livelihoods and food security (D). Food insecure communities/municipalities in targeted areas (Tier 3) benefit from improved institutional capacities at national, municipal and community levels to adapt to climate change in order to transform ecosystems and watersheds to ensure more stable & sustainable food systems (C) 	OUTPUT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted populations (Tier 1) receive assistance to meet their basic food requirements following the shock, including the provision of specialized nutritious food for children under five years of age (A1) Households (Tier 1) benefit from restored assets to support the immediate recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods (D) 	OUTPUT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from improved capacities of national and decentralized institutions in emergency preparedness and response for the management of logistics and food reserves to ensure a sustainable supply chain including food quality control (G) (SDG 2.4) (SDG 2.1). Populations in urban and rural areas (Tier 3) benefit from improved targeting and delivery of multi-sectorial government assistance through enhanced inter-governmental coordination and a shock-responsive social protection system in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs after shocks. (C) The population in urban and rural areas (Tier 3) benefits from improved policy frameworks (I) and social protection programmes informed by a strengthened capacity of the Government and partners for enhanced beneficiary targeting, registration and monitoring systems, evidence generation and analysis of food security and nutrition. (M) Vulnerable populations in Honduras (Tier 3) benefit from a coordinated and coherent multi-stakeholder communication and advocacy movement raising awareness on national efforts to achieve the SDGs and achieve Zero Hunger (E) (SDG 2) 	OUTPUT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from WFP services to humanitarian actors and government civil protection institutions in order to timely receive life-saving non-food items. Crisis affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods.
ACTIVITY 1: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, for pre-school and primary school-aged children during the entire school year and complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities and gender-transformative education and school gardens (Food/CBT,CS) Corporate Act 4	ACTIVITY 3: Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2. (Food/CBT,CS) Corporate Act 6	ACTIVITY 4: 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. (C/T, CS) Corporate Act 2	ACTIVITY 5: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting efforts to strengthened institutional emergency response capacities (food/CBT, CS) Corporate Act 1	ACTIVITY 6 : Provide TA and CS to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response mechanism, including linkages to social protection entities (CS) Corporate Act 9	ACTIVITY 8: Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination. (SD on demand) Corporate Act 1
ACTIVITY 2: Provide CS to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers - including TA and training in management of school meals, logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmer engagement and risk management (CS) Corporate Act 9				ACTIVITY 9: Provide humanitarian air services to partners. (SD) Corporate Act 1	ACTIVITY 10: Provide on-demand multipurpose cash based-transfers to Government/Humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population. (SD on demand) Corporate Act 1
				ACTIVITY 7 : Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners (Government, civil society, food bank, academia, professional associations and others). (CS) Corporate Act 13	