

# **Honduras**

**Annual Country Report 2022** 

Country Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022

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### **Overview**

In 2022, Honduras was exposed to shocks and stressors while attempting to recover from the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19. Heavy rains impacted thousands of people during the second half of the year, and the passage of tropical storms exacerbated the multidimensional crisis, further weakening the country's resilience and negatively impacting their livelihoods and local economies. Moreover, income inequality, violence, displacement, migration and poverty continued to increase.

In this context, WFP doubled its efforts to assist vulnerable populations in meeting their immediate needs, reaching 1.9 million beneficiaries (49 percent more than in 2021), of which 53 percent were women. Overall, USD 47.5 million were invested in WFP's activities throughout the country, 26 percent more than in 2021. Of the beneficiaries assisted, 14,420 were people with disabilities. While crisis response remained a priority, WFP also focused on improving food security by implementing resilience-building activities and restoring livelihoods to address the root causes of hunger.

Following two years of school closures, the National School Feeding Programme resumed, and WFP remained a key partner for the Government. WFP contributed to the social protection programme by providing on-site rations to improve children's nutrition and mitigate the risks of school dropouts, reaching 1.3 million schoolchildren throughout the year. Through its initiative to prevent malnutrition, WFP reached 23,327 vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women and girls with specialized nutritious foods. Aiming to reduce malnutrition and contribute to gender equality, WFP designed radio episodes to sensitize that childcare is the responsibility of men and women. WFP reached 240,595 people through resilience-building activities, including community asset creation, rehabilitation and environmental conservation. To address the needs of food-insecure communities in the short- and long-term, WFP stepped up to assist 139,500 beneficiaries in the areas most affected by heavy rains and Tropical Storm Julia. Overall, through its emergency response programme, WFP assisted 363,500 people.

Following the 2021 Honduran general elections, in January 2022, President Xiomara Castro announced her cabinet. To ensure the continuity of activities carried out with the previous administration, WFP advised the authorities appointed by President Castro on emergency response and preparedness. This consolidated WFP's partnership with the Secretary of State in the National Risk and Contingency Management Offices. Moreover, WFP continued its role as co-coordinator of the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster and facilitated the process for the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

WFP played an essential role in generating evidence on the state of food security and nutrition in the country. In 2022, WFP participated in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis [1] and jointly conducted damage and needs assessments with the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster. WFP also contributed to data collection on the state of food security and malnutrition of children under 5 and analysed livelihood recovery post-pandemic. Besides serving as references for the 2023 IPC exercise, the results of these studies will be used by WFP and stakeholders for targeting criteria and to inform programme design.

WFP and the International Organization for Migration conducted a Migration study in Central America to inform strategic policy discussions by exploring the factors influencing the decision to migrate in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and the costs and implications of migration for the region. To complement the study, WFP conducted a rapid assessment of the mixed migratory flows to identify the characteristics of migratory movements, the needs of migrants along the journey, and costs and key recommendations to inform evidence-based interventions. This study will guide WFP's commitment to targeting food assistance where it is most needed and examine how its activities in Honduras can deliver more effective results particularly in managing the negative consequences of migration.

Altogether, these efforts aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) have successfully contributed to changing lives and saving lives in Honduras.

WFP Honduras's country strategic plan (CSP) for 2023-2027 was informed by the CSP evaluation carried in 2021 and approved by the Executive Board in November 2022.

## 1,897,342



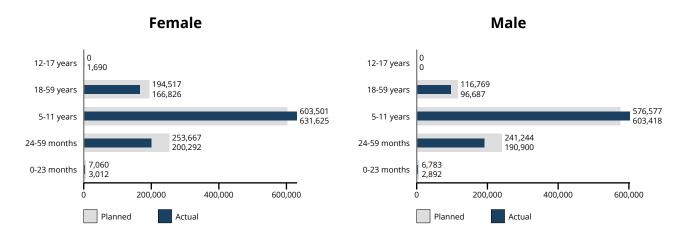


47% **male** 

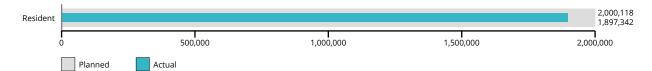
# Total beneficiaries in 2022

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 14,420 (56% Female, 44% Male)

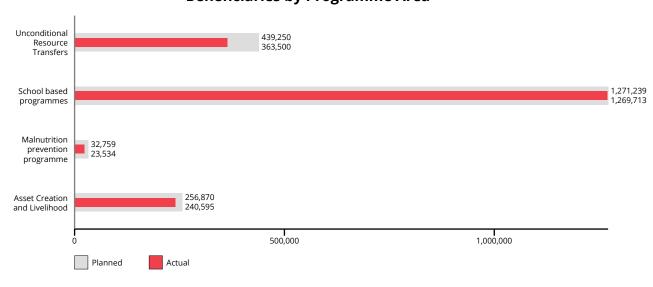
#### **Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group**



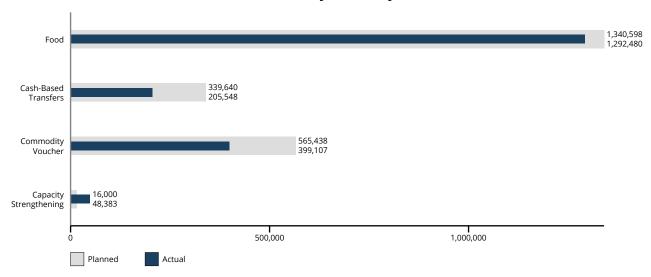
### **Beneficiaries by Residence Status**



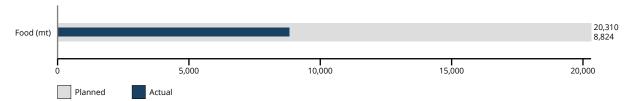
#### **Beneficiaries by Programme Area**

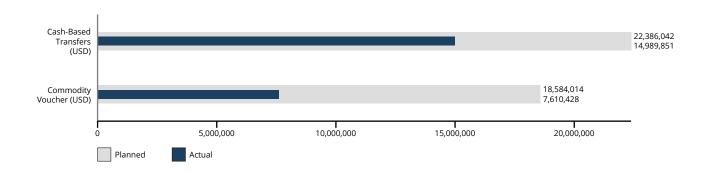


### **Beneficiaries by Modality**

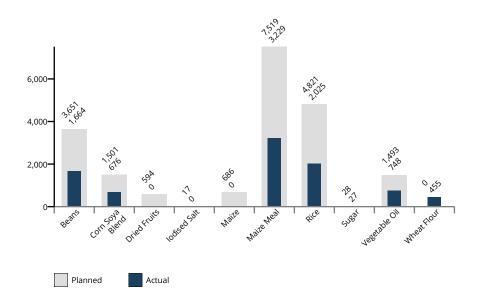


### **Total Transfers by Modality**

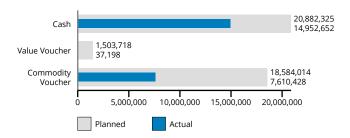




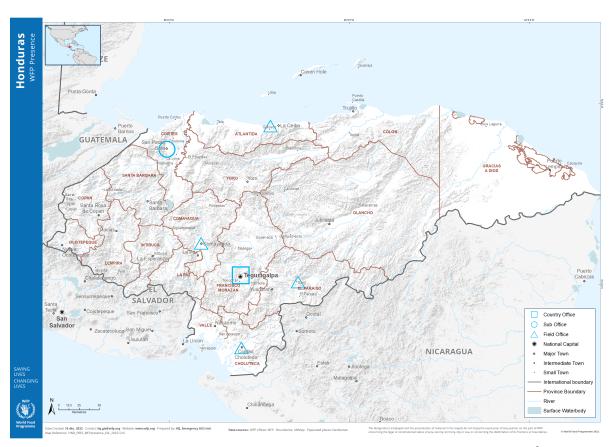
#### **Annual Food Transfer (mt)**



### **Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)**



# **Context and operations**



Honduras is the second largest country in Central America, with a territorial extension of 112,492 km². The country is divided into 18 departments and 298 municipalities, with 10.2 million people [1] split into 49 percent men and 51 percent women. It is ranked 132 out of 189 on the Human Development Index, placing it as a country with medium human development [2]. Honduras' economy is based on agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and basic services. It is highly vulnerable to climatic risks such as hurricanes, storms, droughts and floods. According to a study conducted by WFP in 2017, the combined impact of malnutrition, overweight, and obesity on the population represented a loss of 2.3 billion (10 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)). Future costs of the double burden of malnutrition are estimated at USD 618 million yearly for 2018-2081, equal to 2.7 percent of the annual GDP [3].

The recurrence of droughts and floods in recent years has limited food availability, especially for those dependent on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood, consequently increasing the humanitarian needs of Hondurans.

In 2022, climatic, political and health crises generated recurrent acute food insecurity, reducing the purchasing power of households due to crop and material damages, losses, and unemployment, forcing families to use negative coping strategies to access food. In addition, the ripple effects of the Ukraine crisis impacted the country's existing problems, increasing the prices of fuel, fertilizer and essential goods, limiting access to food, especially for the vulnerable population characterized by low income, poverty and poor crop yields [4]. According to the projections from the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 2.6 million people were in crisis and emergency from June to August 2022, the period of seasonal hunger. Moreover, the rate of violence in Honduras remains well above the Latin American and Caribbean average. In 2022, the homicide rate was 35.8 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, which is more than double the region's average of 19.2 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants [5].

In October, after the Government declared a national state of emergency due to the impact of heavy rainfall, Honduras was hit by Tropical Storm Julia, further deteriorating the already vulnerable situation of thousands of people. Heavy rains, floods and soil saturation in the provinces of Cortes, Yoro, Atlántida, Santa Barbara and Gracias a Dios in the last months of the year, led to considerable destruction of livelihoods, leaving vulnerable households with insufficient income to cover basic needs such as food, water and health care. According to the Secretary of State in the National Risk and Contingency Management Offices, 139,482 hectares of land were affected [6].

In 2022, WFP reiterated its commitment to achieving Zero Hunger in Honduras and supporting the efforts to build a food security policy. WFP's primary objectives in Honduras are to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and increase human development by improving the health, nutrition and education levels of men, women, girls and boys with and

without disabilities, marginalized and most at risk of being left behind.

Through strategic outcome 1, WFP focuses on providing all preschool and elementary school-aged children across the country with access to safe and healthy food year-round. In line with the 2022-2026 comprehensive strategy of the Government to decrease poverty by keeping children in schools and by improving their nutrition, WFP continued providing an integrated package of school-based health nutrition activities to preschool and primary school-aged children, as part of the National School Feeding Programme. The National School Feeding Programme is one of the country's largest social programmes, feeding 1.3 million schoolchildren in 21,000 public schools. Moreover, WFP assists the Government in linking the school feeding programme to smallholder farmers' production, thereby increasing productivity and resilience through the home-grown school feeding approach, in which smallholder farmers provide local food to complement the regular school feeding programme.

Under strategic outcome 2, in coordination with the ministries of Social Inclusion and Health, WFP targets children aged 6-23 months, and pregnant and lactating women and girls in the country to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. In addition, WFP provides capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels.

Strategic outcome 3 focuses on ensuring smallholder farmers' food security and nutrition by protecting and strengthening their livelihoods in the face of climate shocks and crises. Through its resilience interventions, WFP offered households opportunities to participate in the creation and maintenance of natural and agricultural assets as well as access to markets, within a framework of climate change adaptation, risk management techniques, gender equality and women's empowerment.

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP provides emergency assistance to those most in need in a timely and efficient manner in line with the Government response. In coordination with national institutions, WFP delivers a comprehensive response to save lives and protect food security.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP strengthens institutional emergency response capacities by providing technical assistance at national and local levels to stimulate early recovery, improve information management and ensure greater coordination amongst the humanitarian networks.

Through strategic outcome 6, WFP provides service delivery including transport, storage and cash-based transfer and leads the Logistics Cluster in Honduras to promote a coordinated inter-sectoral emergency response.

### **Risk Management**

The pandemic and the hurricanes that hit the country at the end of 2020 negatively affected human development indicators and the dynamics of violence and risks to the population.

Considering the country's context and to mitigate security risks, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and relevant security focal points to exchange information and monitor situations that affected the continuity of operations. WFP implemented mitigation measures to avoid exposing beneficiaries to insecurity. The measures adopted included coordination with local actors to accompany the distribution process, identification of the best routes to avoid national protests, riots and roadblocks and promotion of the community feedback mechanism to identify and mitigate situations of vulnerability.

Considering that the country still maintained biosecurity measures in 2022, WFP coordinated with its financial service providers to adjust the cash-based transfer distribution processes to safeguard beneficiaries' health and reduce their exposure to COVID-19.

WFP maintained an updated risk register to identify new risk patterns, potential effects, and mitigation measures to proactively manage and reduce risks.

# **Partnerships**

In 2022, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to pave the way toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Working closely with its broad network of partners, WFP reached the most vulnerable population to food insecurity affected by crises and assisted communities to strengthen their resilience. While continuing to maintain and reinforce cooperation with long-standing partners, WFP successfully diversified the partner portfolio. For instance, in 2022, France supported nutrition activities for the first time, and the Rockefeller Foundation became the first international private foundation contributing to school feeding.

WFP played a key advisory role for the Government through technical assistance to implement national priorities. This led to the renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government to resume the National School Feeding Programme, halted due to COVID-19. Moreover, in line with the Government's priorities and needs, greater collaboration was established with the ministries of Education, Social Inclusion, Natural Resources and Environment, Agriculture and Livestock; the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition; the National Institute of Statistics; and the Secretary of State in the National Risk and Contingency Management Offices (formerly known as Permanent Contingency Commission).

WFP collaborated with United Nations agencies to strengthen joint programming opportunities further and leverage joint action for greater impact. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP led the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, enabling humanitarian partners to provide an informed inter-sectoral immediate life-saving response. WFP also sustained its active participation in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and the Nutrition Working Group. This allowed WFP to increase advocacy, jointly implement activities and mobilize funding to improve nutrition in the country. This joint work involved Rome-based agencies and humanitarian and development partners such as the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office, UNICEF, Action Against Hunger, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, FAO, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, World Vision and the Ministry of Health. WFP engaged with the United Nations Migration Network in Honduras - launched in November 2022 - to incorporate food security and nutrition initiatives targeting migrants in the joint work plan. Likewise, WFP Honduras stepped up efforts to design joint programmes with UNICEF and UNHCR and were awarded funding from the SDG and Peacebuilding Funds, respectively. In addition, WFP Honduras and WFP El Salvador partnered with their respective governments to finalise a binational proposal focused on strengthening the adaptive capacities of climate-vulnerable communities in the transboundary watershed of Goascorán and which was successfully approved by the Adaptation Fund.

Strengthening engagement with International Financial Institutions was another key priority for WFP during 2022, exploring synergies on social protection, resilience, school feeding and emergency response. In this line, WFP provided technical assistance to the World Bank for the formulation of its smallholder farmers project. This World Bank initiative will promote market access for smallholders in hard-to-reach areas.

Collaboration with cooperating partners remained an essential component of WFP's partnership efforts, allowing further knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation measures and technologies that favour the agri-food sector and ecosystems, as well as on nutrition education and effective emergency response. WFP increased its local partners from 15 to 22 which provided knowledge and understanding of the local context. With the tribal council association of Santa María del Carbon, WFP contributed to the improvement of the living conditions of the Pech Indigenous households in the department of Olancho. WFP in coordination with the tribal council association provided technical assistance for the construction and operation of the Pech market *Kaha Usku*. This initiative allowed the aggregation of sales of handicrafts and other local products by strengthening the socio-productive capacities of vendors, giving them a sense of identity and local culture enrichment. Likewise, WFP provided training on business skills, financial management, inclusive local economic development, hygiene and food safety.

Finally, WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with the private sector and foundations around school feeding and nutrition activities while exploring opportunities to expand and diversify the portfolio for climate change adaptation activities. For instance, WFP collaborated with Cargill on a resilience project to strengthen the local value chain and solidified its long-standing partnership with the national private sector, a key player providing financial and in-kind support to the school feeding programme and nutrition activities. WFP also renewed and expanded its collaboration with *Fundación Kielsa*, landing a multi-year agreement to assist vulnerable groups with nutrition interventions.

Striving to increase engagement and commitment by the private sector to improve nutrition, WFP continued to lead the implementation of the SUN Business Network with the support of the Honduran Foundation of Corporate Social Responsibility. The private sector played a key role in facilitating the distribution of commodities and value vouchers

# **CSP Financial Overview**

In the last year of the 2018-2022 country strategic plan (CSP), WFP mobilized 61 percent of the USD 83.8 million required. However, activities were unevenly funded with 57 percent of contributions earmarked for school feeding and resilience-building activities and resources for crisis response were received in the first half of the year.

To address the increasing humanitarian needs of the Honduran population, WFP conducted two CSP revisions which, combined, increased the approved budget by 15 percent to assist 995,495 additional beneficiaries, to further support country capacity strengthening, build ecosystems to address the impact of climate change and other shocks, and improve food security and nutrition.

In 2022, WFP mobilized 60 percent of the resources needed to assist preschool and primary school-aged children (strategic outcome 1). The contributions primarily received from the Government enabled the resumption of the National School Feeding Programme which had been paused due to the pandemic.

Assistance to the people most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition (strategic outcome 2) was funded at 94 percent. With the funds received, WFP continued supporting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls by providing specialized nutritious food year-round. To support national programmes, WFP carried out capacity-strengthening activities such as adequate nutrition training during the 1,000 days window. Thanks to the diversification of partners, a 3 percent increase in funding was achieved compared to 2021. WFP increased by 13 percent the number of pregnant and lactating women and girls assisted.

Activities to increase smallholder farmers resilience to shocks and stressors (strategic outcome 3) received multi-year and flexible funding, allowing long-term planning to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets.

Crisis response activities (strategic outcome 4) were funded at 25 percent. During the hurricane season, WFP received internal loans from internal advance financing mechanisms and were critical to enable WFP to provide immediate food assistance and avoid interrupting regular activities.

Available resources to train government staff in emergency preparedness and response and leverage existing partnerships to increase advocacy (strategic outcome 5) were the carry-over from the 2021 balance. No additional funds were received. Service provision activities (strategic outcome 6) were funded at 24 percent to cover the on-demand request of UNOPS for storage and transportation. No other on-demand services were requested during the year.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	49,576,988	16,026,861	18,481,055	18,289,958
SO01: Pre and primary school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food all year round by 2021	17,076,616	8,568,672	10,247,206	10,105,676
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).	16,856,253	8,568,672	10,241,408	10,105,676
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).	220,362	0	0	0
Non-activity specific	0	0	5,798	0
SO04: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters in Honduras have access to food all year long.	32,500,371	7,458,188	8,233,849	8,184,281

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.	32,500,371	7,458,188	8,226,357	8,184,281
Non-activity specific	0	0	7,492	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	2,570,496	741,081	2,407,143	1,824,076
SO02: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	2,570,496	741,081	2,407,143	1,824,076
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	2,570,496	741,081	2,407,066	1,824,076
children under 2.  Non-activity specific	0	0	76	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	22,189,005	10,334,027	26,022,495	24,004,944
SO03: 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.	22,189,005	10,334,027	26,022,495	24,004,944

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.	22,189,005	10,334,027	26,022,495	24,004,944
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	207,490	0	63,566	63,426
SO05: 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.	207,490	0	63,566	63,426
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.	102,710	0	38,850	38,850
Activity 07: Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	104,780	0	24,715	24,575
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	1,547,100	0	367,155	364,045
SO06: 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.	1,547,100	0	367,155	364,045
Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination	805,900	0	367,155	364,045

Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to partners	169,300	0	0	0
Activity 10: Provide on-demand multipurpose cash based-transfers to Government/Humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population.	 571,900	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	41,363	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	76,091,079	27,101,970	47,341,416	44,546,450
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,714,949	1,811,250	2,501,996	1,838,152
Total Direct Costs	78,806,028	28,913,220	49,843,413	46,384,602
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	5,029,639	1,879,359	1,067,490	1,067,490
Grand Total	83,835,668	30,792,580	50,952,267	47,452,093

# **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



1.3 million children reached through the National School Feeding
Programme



49 schools' infrastructure improved to provide students with safer learning conditions



932 school officials were trained on the proper administration and accountability of the national school feeding programme's implementation.



WFP assisted **20,332 schools** with the National School Feeding Programme

The National School Feeding Programme (PNAE, for its Spanish acronym) in Honduras provides a daily nutritious and diversified meal to 1.3 million preschool and primary school-aged children throughout the school year. This programme is a component of the National School Feeding Strategy to increase access to education and improve schoolchildren's attendance and retention rates, with a special focus on girls. In 2022, WFP actively engaged with the Government to advocate and position PNAE as a fundamental social protection mechanism in the path towards Zero Hunger in the country, culminating in the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Through the MoU, WFP assisted 1.3 million children in 20,332 schools with a food ration for 31 percent of the planned feeding days since the funds for school feeding were received midway through the schoolyear. WFP also continued its alliance with the private sector such as *Fundación Ficohsa* and *Fundación Terra* to assist an additional 11,061 schoolchildren with in-kind food transfers.

In 2022, WFP supported the Government to design a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme which will improve the diversity and nutrient values of meals. While the national HGSF programme will launch in 2023, in synergy with strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened the capacities of women smallholder dairy farmers to produce milk that meets the quality and safety standards to be distributed in schools. In preparation for the transition to the new Country Strategic Plan in 2022 and the launch of the national HGSF programme, WFP partnered with the Rockefeller Foundation to design a joint project to support the production of biofortified beans for the PNAE, benefiting 8,000 children while improving local production capacities and promoting local markets and economies.

In 2022, WFP coordinated with the ministries of Social Development, Health, Education and the Pan American Health Organization to provide complementary health, hygiene and nutrition interventions alongside school feeding. This coordination was crucial to get technical and financial resources to reach 1.8 million schoolchildren (51 percent girls) from 26,763 schools with deworming treatment twice a year, 45 percent more children than planned. The deworming campaign benefited children in public and private pre-primary, primary and middle school.

For longer-term impact, WFP prioritized capacity-strengthening activities for school feeding committees benefiting 846 people to be trained in health, nutrition and hygiene, in collaboration with academia. In addition, WFP trained 932 school administrators and officials on the administration and accountability of PNAE's implementation. Moreover, 46 personnel received the first edition certificate on food quality and safety.

WFP also supported the Secretary of Education in the construction and improvement of 49 school infrastructure, kitchens, school warehouses, sanitary modules and school lunchrooms. WFP also provided water tanks, benches, tables, chairs and kitchen utensils to 25 schools. Additionally, WFP distributed 450 eco filters for schools in regions without access to safe drinking water.

In 2022, WFP focused on enhancing national social protection strategies and policies as part of its contribution towards achieving Zero Hunger. For instance, WFP and the Ministry of Education coordinated the International Cooperating Partners' Education Round Table to follow up on the national education strategy and the support of international cooperating agencies. Furthermore, WFP participated in the national technical board on school feeding led by the Ministry of Social Development to define the new School Feeding Policy at the national level, which aims to create a comprehensive approach to how the meals will be delivered, guaranteeing a high nutritional content in each food ration that will be received daily by more than one million children (Tier 3 beneficiaries) in the basic education centres of the country's public education system.

A key global highlight for 2022 is that WFP engaged with the Government of Honduras to draft their Declaration of Commitment to join the School Meals Coalition which expressed the Government's steadfast support to re-establish, improve and scale-up school meals considering the transformative effect of a healthy and nutritious meal. WFP also continued its alliance with the private sector such as *Fundación Ficohsa* and *Fundación Terra* to assist an additional 11,061 schoolchildren with in-kind food transfers.

Gender and age were partially integrated into the implementation of activities that contributed to strategic outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score 1. WFP is committed to further considering the gender and age of beneficiaries by collecting disaggregated data and evidence, as well as implementing capacity-strengthening activities to promote gender equality.

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to preschool- and primary school-school-aged children, complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens.	1
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

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



72% of women achieved a minimum dietary diversity through WFP programmes



144 health centres received supplies to improve community food assistance, nutrition education and nutritional services



WFP reached 11,066 pregnant and lactating women and 11,701 children aged 6-23 months through its attention to vulnerable groups programme.

Strategic outcome 2 aims to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, targeting women and children from Indigenous Lenca communities living in the Dry Corridor of Honduras. In 2022 the drought-stricken area was also affected by the economic disruptions caused by the pandemic and price increases in fuel, fertilizer and food which further deteriorated the nutrition and food security in the region.

As of 2019, one in five children under 5 was stunted; and two in five children and one in five women of reproductive age had iron-deficiency anaemia. In addition, Honduras has one of the highest adolescent pregnancy rates in the region, which is correlated to child stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, as well as low-birth weight. Nationwide, 23 percent of girls 15 to 19 years of age have been pregnant at least once and the percentage of adolescent who are already mothers or are pregnant with their first child is higher in rural areas (28 percent) [1]. In 2022, of all beneficiaries assisted, adolescent PLWG made up 15-18 percent of WFP's beneficiaries.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supported national malnutrition prevention programmes with the distribution of in-kind transfers and capacity-strengthening activities and complemented national initiatives with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), by delivering commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months.

WFP supported the implementation of government-led nutrition-specific interventions in 34 municipalities in the Dry Corridor that have the highest stunting rates, by delivering 550 mt of Super Cereal, Super Cereal Plus, fortified oil and fortified sugar. This was coordinated with the Ministry of Health and benefited 11,066 PLWG and 11,701 children aged 6-23 months. Further, as part of capacity-strengthening activities, WFP surpassed its goal by 152 percent, reaching 871 staff in health centres. Training focused on adequate nutrition in the first 1,000 days, nutritional surveillance and anthropometric measurements.

In addition, WFP with Catholic Relief Services continued the conditional food assistance pilot project which started in 2021 in two municipalities with a trend of high stunting rates. Beneficiaries that complied with health centre attendance, participation in nutrition education, and nutritional surveillance activities received three transfers of USD 135 per child totalling 180 days of assistance and USD 70 per PLWG for 90 days of assistance; 349 children and 211 PLWG benefited. The transfer value was increased for children and PLWG to maintain the nutritional adequacy of the ration due to price increases [2]. Cash-based transfers were complemented with the distribution of 715 mt of specialized nutritious food through commodity vouchers, As part of its social behaviour change communication (SBCC) approach, WFP supported five community radio stations to broadcast key nutrition messages to increase the knowledge of parents and caregivers on the adequate usage of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, promote the redistribution of childcare, and encourage adolescent girls and young women to visit health centres to receive prenatal care. The campaign started in June 2022 and reached over 22,000 men and women as Tier 2 beneficiaries. Since the campaign is ongoing, impact results from the SBCC initiative will be available in April 2023.

In 2022, 76 percent of children achieved a minimum acceptable diet, maintaining results from 2021, and 72 percent of women achieved an acceptable dietary diversity, showing an improvement of 7 percentage points from 2021. This was achieved through a mix of WFP's assistance modalities that allowed beneficiaries to maintain and even improve their food security situation despite the aggravating economic hardship.

In 2022, WFP was a member of the government-led Technical Group for Nutrition, a subsector of the Food Security Cluster, along with partners from United Nations agencies (UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization) and NGOs (Action Against Hunger and Adventist Development Relief Agency). The group's objective is to ensure adequate and timely nutritional care for highly vulnerable population groups before, during, and after emergencies.

WFP and UNICEF carried out a joint assessment with funding from the Sustainable Development Goals Fund to generate data on the food security and nutrition status of households with children under 5 and PLWG, since no data

available considered the impacts of the pandemic and climate shocks in 2021 and 2022. Regions selected included those with elevated levels of food insecurity, vulnerability indexes, COVID-19 incidence and with a low capacity to respond to crises. Regions chosen coincide with those prioritized by WFP [3]. To conduct the study, WFP and UNICEF partnered with the National Institute of Statistics (INE, for its Spanish acronym) and Action Against Hunger. One of the four regions included was Gracias a Dios, a region prone to hurricanes and with little-to-no access to the mainland due to infrastructure constraints and precarious access to health and water, sanitation and hygiene services. Involvement of INE was essential to ensure the Government adopt the methodologies applied in this assessment and use them in the future. Results will facilitate decision-making processes on policy analysis, improve guidelines, prioritization of areas, as well as empower local governments on information for future programmes.

WFP's lessons learned for 2022 include that while the involvement of the host government and the reception of international funds favoured the programme's results, a greater investment to achieve the activity's objective is required. Multi-year funding from government and non-government sources will be critical to ensure the long-term sustainability of the programme for the upcoming country strategic plan.

Strategic outcome 2 received a Gender and Age score of 4 as activities implemented aimed to address gender inequalities by having a gender and age analysis. This allowed tailored activities and improved beneficiary participation regarding the different age groups assisted through the programme.

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.	4

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.



240,595 people benefited from food assistance for assets activities



WFP helped install 8 weather stations to expand the national network controlled by the Centre for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies.



**10% increase** in **smallholder farmers** reporting **higher production** of nutritious crops relative to 2021.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP contributes to protecting and strengthening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers' households in rural areas to cope with shocks and stressors, and to ensure their food security and nutrition. Impacts of the global food crisis, inflation and prices of fuel, fertilizer and basic goods, combined with climate shocks, all contributed to lower yields and quality of crops as well as a reduction in household purchasing power. To lessen the use of negative coping strategies to access food, as well as to mitigate conflict, WFP invested in community resilience and sustainable food system initiatives through an integrated support package consisting of food for asset activities. All activities were designed using community-based participatory assessments representative of the actual context and needs. Altogether, these interventions contributed to paving the way toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 13 (Climate Action).

Faced with more people in need, WFP broadened its partner portfolio. While most available resources correspond to multi-year projects with the European Union, Japan, the United States of America, the Adaptation Fund and multilateral funds, WFP also engaged new private sector partners such as Cargill, United Way and Citi Foundation. This allowed the expansion of resilience activities from 34 to 75 municipalities and reaching 17,075 more beneficiaries than planned.

Throughout 2022, WFP provided food assistance to women and men for asset creation and improved livelihoods through commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers (CBT). Each household received three monthly transfers of USD 75 or a commodity voucher for nutritionally balanced food baskets that meet the food requirements for a family of five people [1]. To complement, households also received inputs like seeds, fertilizer and hermetic storage equipment and had access to technical assistance and training on climate-smart agriculture, business skills and post-harvest management. These activities were implemented alongside government partners such as the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment, known as *MiAmbiente*+, the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock, the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition and the Secretary of State in the National Risk and Contingency Management Offices. WFP provided opportunities for households to participate in the creation and maintenance of productive assets and rehabilitation of community infrastructure. Among these activities, 289 assets were built or restored. Moreover, beneficiaries gained better access to water for agricultural and human consumption, as well as irrigation systems and agricultural inputs to help them grow their main crops. Furthermore, they incorporated new varieties of biofortified basic grain crops and implemented good practices for soil management and conservation, rural entrepreneurship development, and deforestation reduction in water recharge zones. These actions contributed to a reduction in the vulnerability of climate change impacts and increased resilience for food security and nutrition.

As part of the community infrastructure rehabilitation activities, WFP and cooperating partners did a damage assessment that evidenced that schools damaged by Eta and lota needed to have their sanitary modules fixed and their access to safe water improved. As a result, twelve schools received improvements to ensure safe water for drinking, and nine schools had their sanitary modules rehabilitated. Furthermore, WFP distributed school equipment, benefiting 4,104 schoolchildren.

As part of the capacity-strengthening activities, WFP trained 375 small-scale entrepreneurs (51 percent women) on climate-smart agricultural practices, post-harvest handling and business skills to help them recover from the pandemic and boost their productivity. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Honduran Red Cross and CUSO International, to train 1,803 leaders from 854 farmer organizations and groups in financial literacy to improve collective finances management. Furthermore, WFP and Cargill initiated a multi-year project (2022-2024) to improve the production of small-scale poultry farmers and artisanal fishers and connected them to the school feeding programme. By 2024, this initiative will expand and benefit 6,150 people, including smallholder farmers and schoolchildren. Through its participation as a pilot country office in WFP's local and regional food procurement policy, WFP purchased 1,600 mt of beans indirectly from smallholder farmers.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of government institutions, strategic partners and producer organizations in climate services as part of the implementation actions of the National Climate Services Framework. WFP jointly with Biodiversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture promoted the "Integrated Participatory Climate Services for Agriculture", to bring relevant climate information to smallholder farmers. To strengthen the capacities of farmers to understand its usefulness, 922 beneficiaries were trained in seasonal calendar development, reading historical climate information. In parallel, WFP helped establish 16 municipal agroclimatic technical groups with actors from various sectors to inform, especially smallholder farmers, on climate forecasts. Additionally, WFP supported the installation of eight weather stations to expand the national network managed by the Centre for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies. WFP created the 2023-2024 strategy for anticipatory actions to enable a comprehensive portfolio that promotes such efforts at national and local levels. In addition, WFP supported local authorities to update 20 municipal contingency and emergency plans with an estimated of 969,000 individuals residing in these municipalities as Tier 3 beneficiaries.

WFP also collaborated with the National Research and Training Centre for Contingency Response and Zamorano University to complement the food assistance for assets programme with capacity-strengthening activities on themes such as the use of food assistance to reconstruct social infrastructure, risk and disaster management, climate change adaptation with a focus on food security, and the use of tools and methodologies for early recovery planning and programming.

Despite the challenging contexts, WFP's intervention helped improve their nutritional status in the short term. WFP's food assistance and nutritional counselling reduced the number of households that used negative coping mechanisms including limiting food intake, eating cheaper and less nutritious food, borrowing food and relying on debt compared to 2021, indicating that target households were not exposed to severe stress due to food shortages. Importantly, evidence from targeted populations suggests that increased asset creation will boost their productivity and livelihoods.

In 2022 there was a 10 percent increase in smallholder farmers reporting higher production of nutritious crops compared to 2021. This increase is partly linked to the planting of crops, including biofortified beans and vegetables, under structures where they were sheltered from shocks.

The Gender and Age score for strategic outcome 3 highlighted gender and age were considered in the planning and implementation phases. Community-based participatory planning exercises ensured equal participation of women and men reflecting the specific needs of both. Further, the activities included women, men and elderly people, and trainings incorporated a gender and nutrition-sensitive approach. Additionally, initiatives targeting households and groups of entrepreneurs, prioritized households headed by women and young entrepreneurs with the aim of improving their self-reliance and empowerment.

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	3

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





363,500 people received food assistance from WFP's emergency response programme

91% of households had an acceptable Food Consumption Score

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP aims to meet the food needs of populations affected by sudden shocks such as natural hazards, or slow onset shocks such as drought, by providing a safety net during emergencies and promoting early recovery. In 2022, Honduras suffered limited food availability due to the combined effects of the 2020 hurricanes, drought losses in 2021 and the pandemic; the country was further affected in September by heavy rains that caused floods, landslides and mudslides. This situation led the Government to declare a national state emergency for 90 days. The passage of Tropical Storm Julia in October further exacerbated the situation of soil saturation and flooding country-wide; 15 out of 18 departments reported damages and thousands were affected [1].

In response, WFP continued with its food assistance programmes to address the most critical and immediate needs of people at risk to avoid further deterioration of their nutritional status, helping safeguard their health and livelihoods. WFP responded immediately by providing cash-based transfers (CBT) and commodity vouchers. Each household received three monthly transfers of USD 75 or a commodity voucher for nutritionally balanced food baskets that meet the food requirements for a family of five people [2]. Transfer modalities were selected considering the context in the different targeted areas, programme objectives and feasibility assessments (financial, markets, retail assessments). WFP's activities aligned with the Government's emergency response and served as complementary support to the most affected vulnerable populations.

In 2022, national biosecurity measures remained in place, thus financial providers limited the number of beneficiaries that could be assisted via cash-based transfers. To continue its operations and considering the preference of the beneficiaries, WFP reached 23 percent more beneficiaries than planned through commodity vouchers, whereas in-kind food transfers were planned but not implemented.

Following the emergency response, WFP launched early recovery support for the assisted communities in the provinces of Atlántida and Olancho, focusing on women's empowerment and economic development, particularly of Indigenous groups. WFP actions included community-based participatory planning approaches that allowed the community to take ownership of the implemented programmes. Within these actions, priority was given to the participation of women in decision-making, productive processes, and the creation of assets. As part of the early recovery efforts, WFP assisted Pech and Garifuna Indigenous groups in creating and restoring small-scale livelihoods by establishing community gardens, poultry farms and small businesses to complement the delivery of commodity vouchers and CBT. WFP also supported the rehabilitation of infrastructure in these communities. To understand and respond to the collective needs of the communities, WFP carried out consultative processes with the community leaders and community members.

Strategic outcome 4 was funded at 50 percent of WFP's operational requirements. Funds were received from several partners, such as Canada, Germany and Switzerland. Most contributions were received and spent in the first half of the year in early recovery activities following 2021 shocks. Thus, financial challenges arose when the 2022 hurricane season and heavy rains hit the country, leaving thousands of people in need. Internal contributions helped WFP provide immediate food assistance to households affected by heavy rains and tropical storm Julia. Overall, WFP supported 363,500 crisis-affected beneficiaries (56 percent women) with USD 954,240 in cash-based transfers and USD 6.4 million in commodity vouchers.

Beneficiaries' food consumption score (FCS), a proxy for the quality and quantity of food access at the household level, improved significantly in 2022. In November 2022, 91 percent of the surveyed households had an acceptable FCS compared to 53 percent from March. This shows that the WFP intervention helped improve the FCS considering the shocks and stressors to which beneficiaries were exposed.

WFP works to promote more initiatives that strive to empower women socially and economically while simultaneously giving back to the community. Groups of women from the Garifuna and Pech Indigenous communities benefited from the programme to establish small businesses, such as a bakery, coffee roastery and poultry farms for egg production. WFP provided ovens and cooking utensils, and, in coordination with the National Vocational Training Institute, offered training in pastry and bakery to strengthen their skills and allow them to maximize opportunities.

A positive shift in social norms was observed, as it was noted that this allowed women to play a greater role in household and community-level decision-making. Women participating in the programme were more likely to engage in local governance because of improved self-confidence through leadership, technical and business-related training.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP signed ten agreements with national and international non-governmental organizations and decentralized government institutions for its emergency response programme. These partners have significant administrative, logistical and financial capacities, and a broad scope that in most cases, extends beyond a single region, allowing for greater cost-efficiency in the interventions. To further strengthen joint programming, WFP complemented the Food and Agriculture Organization livelihoods rehabilitation activities with 90 days of food assistance through commodity vouchers to people affected by crises.

Post-distribution monitoring results show that commodity vouchers were the preferred assistance modality amongst beneficiaries. They expressed that this type of assistance covered their food needs allowing them to redirect their scarce resources and cover other basic needs. Another lesson learned is that early recovery interventions provided communities with safety nets, access to resources, opportunities and the capacity to rebuild their lives when they are most vulnerable, thereby increasing their resilience in post-crisis contexts. These interventions can help safeguard them from poverty, protect them from adopting coping mechanisms and prevent them from returning to pre-crisis levels of vulnerability.

The Gender and Age Marker score of 3 for strategic outcome 4 highlighted efforts to integrate gender and age considerations throughout the planning and implementation phases of the activity. WFP emphasized gender equality for the attention of vulnerable populations, with special attention to households headed by women. Further, WFP advanced in disaggregating the beneficiary data by gender and will strengthen the age data collection for proper analyses.

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

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.





30 municipal emergency committees received capacity strengthening from WFP

WFP donated **3 mobile storage units** to the Secretariat of State in the Offices of Risk Management and National Contingencies of Honduras

Strategic outcome 5 focuses on strengthening the capacities of government authorities and partner organizations at national and sub-national levels and supporting advocacy efforts, paving the way toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), mainly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In 2022, with resources from the 2021 balance, WFP supported policy design, transferred its knowledge on emergency preparedness and response to local institutions, and enhanced storage capacities of the Government.

In 2022, WFP supported the Government of Honduras in the design of an action plan to address the increase in food insecurity at the national level through linkages to social protection programmes and the protocol for logistics response [1] at the request of the Secretariat of State in the Offices of Risk Management and National Contingencies of Honduras (COPECO) to strengthen national emergency responses.

In addition, WFP trained 30 municipal emergency committees on the development of municipal emergency plans at the request of the COPECO and the National Centre for Research and Training in Contingency Response. Through the trainings in the provinces historically most affected by tropical storms and hurricanes [2], the capacities of local authorities to plan, prepare and respond to natural hazards were strengthened. Likewise, WFP facilitated three workshops on humanitarian logistics and donated three Mobile Storage Units increasing the national capacity to store contingency stocks.

Besides supporting government partners, WFP also contributed to the operations of the broader humanitarian network through data gathering and analysis. WFP, as part of the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Cluster, carried out the process to determine the number of people in need of food assistance for the Humanitarian Needs Overview. With this essential information, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders planned a coordinated response to meet the needs of the most food-insecure affected by crises in Honduras and launched a flash appeal.

In addition, as part of its national strategy to improve community preparedness, WFP supported COPECO's hackathon initiative. This hackathon was launched to encourage the design of innovative solutions and mobile applications for disaster risk prevention. WFP provided financial resources and coached participants on disaster risk information and early warning systems.

Strategic outcome 5 partially integrated gender in activity 6 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker (GaM-M) score of 3. Gender-transformative approaches were promoted by WFP through capacity-strengthening training sessions for municipal emergency committees, with equal participation of women and men in emergency preparedness and response for government and non-governmental organization counterparts. GaM-M is not applicable for activity 7.

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.	3
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 and accessibility to cash-based transfer platform, enabling rapid response to emergencies.





619 m3 were stored and transported in 2022.

One visual pre-positioned stock mapping and analysis tool accessible thanks to WFP support.

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), under strategic outcome 6, WFP supports the Government and humanitarian actors with the provision of supply chain services and cash-based transfer services. In 2022, under activity 8, WFP provided both storage and transportation of 619 m3 of medical supplies (equivalent to USD 191,114) for UNOPS' COVID-19 response.

Additionally, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster supported the data collection of the country's emergency stocks which was then entered in the Emergency Supply Pre-positioning Strategy (ESUPS) platform [1]. This contributed to the development of a national pre-positioning strategy and will allow national disaster management authorities and humanitarian agencies to consult the platform before a disaster strikes to identify the most urgent relief items and where it is best to store and move them. The use of ESUPS will contribute to reduce gaps and duplication of efforts and is aligned with the initiative of the specialized institution of the Central American Integration System for natural disaster prevention, mitigation and response to promote its use in Nicaragua and Panama.

This strategic outcome does not integrate gender or contribute to improved gender outcomes.

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination.	N/A
Provide humanitarian air services to partners.	N/A
Provide on-demand multipurpose cash based-transfers to Government/ Humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population.	N/A

# **Cross-cutting results**

## **Progress towards gender equality**

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

In 2022, violence in Honduras in the public and private spheres evidenced prevailing structural gender inequalities that affect girls and women's access to productive resources, social services, equal participation and decision-making at all levels. Although Honduras elected a woman president for the first time in history, the violence against women in politics remained prominent. This hindered women's participation in government decision-making entities at the national and local levels. In addition, violence against girls and women was evident in the private sphere. In 2022, the 911 Emergency Service registered 97,478 gender-based violence (GBV) complaints [1] and 249 femicides were recorded [2]. This situation was worsened due to the limited legal framework to support girls and women's rights.

In this context, WFP actively participated in the Protection Cluster and the GBV Sub-Cluster. WFP coordinated with non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies entities to sensitize on GBV in the country. In association with the United Nations Population Fund, WFP trained beneficiaries focusing on pregnant and lactating women and girls and women heads of households in gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and food security and nutrition. Overall, WFP's operations contributed to improving gender equality and women's empowerment. Through the home-grown school feeding pilot, WFP helped empower small-scale women dairy farmers with training and tools to boost their productivity and access stable markets. As a result of WFP's resilience-building initiatives, the proportion of households where men and women decide on the use of transfers increased from 40 percent in March 2022 to 47 percent at the end of the year. Likewise, post-distribution monitoring results show a shift in decision-making behaviours amongst beneficiaries of emergency response interventions in areas affected by disrupted or remote access, lack of basic products and natural hazards. In 2022, the proportion of households where women decided on the use of transfers increased to 30 percent compared to 2021 when it was 24 percent. Surpassing the 2022 target was a key milestone as women represent more than half of the total beneficiaries and are the main providers for their children and families.

# 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

Honduras faces a multi-causal crisis generated by complex social, economic and political scenarios as well as natural hazards exacerbated by generalized violence. In 2022, the homicide rate was 35.8 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants and although less than in 2021, it still placed the country as the second most violent in Latin America and the first one in Central America [1].

In 2022, land disputes, particularly those linked to extractive projects and prolonged unresolved conflicts, exacerbated violence, posed risks to community leaders and forced displacement, disproportionately affecting Indigenous and Afro-Honduran people. In this context, WFP supported food-insecure Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations to ensure their participation in post-crisis reconstruction. Emphasis was made on promoting Indigenous and Afro-descendant women as community leaders. Consultations allowed WFP to gather beneficiaries' feedback on the programme design and implementation to ensure each community's specific needs were considered. Based on the results from the consultations, WFP provided support to access electricity and potable water, restore communal infrastructure and enter local markets where Indigenous women could sell their artisanal products to generate income.

In 2022, all project activities had a dedicated hotline for receiving complaints, better known as a community feedback mechanism (CFM), and a focal point dedicated to responding to and following up on beneficiaries' comments and concerns received through the platform. WFP developed a standard operating procedure and a guide to orient and standardize the management of complaints. Moreover, WFP implemented awareness and socialization workshops with beneficiaries and partners to explain the purpose of the CFM and how to report exploitation, harassment or sexual abuse, highlighting that the information would be handled with confidentiality. The CFM enabled beneficiaries and community members to provide feedback and seek responses in relation to activities of WFP in their communities in a manner that is safe, non-threatening and accessible. In 2022, 623 calls and messages were received (68 percent women, 30 percent men, 2 percent anonymous). Beneficiaries' use of the mechanism increased by 127 percent compared to 2021 [2].

WFP Honduras, with support from the regional bureau, held workshops and webinars on data protection and privacy to ensure beneficiaries' information was handled using the parameters and principles of confidentiality and security.

WFP worked with financial service providers to ensure beneficiaries could withdraw money in a timely and secure manner. Likewise, for the distribution of commodity vouchers, WFP and partners identified strategic distribution points, safe and close to beneficiaries. At the distribution point, WFP ensured that beneficiaries were treated with dignity, that their waiting time was minimal, and that pregnant women and elderlies were prioritized. Tents and chairs were installed for outdoor distributions. As a result of these actions, 100 percent of surveyed beneficiaries reported they could access assistance without protection challenges.

### **Environment**

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

According to the Global Climate Risk Index, Honduras is one of the most vulnerable to the long-term effects of climate change [1]. Over the past few years, the population has been repeatedly affected by extreme weather events such as floods, drought and storms, which have severely limited progress made in poverty reduction. The high exposure to extreme weather events is the country's primary source of climate vulnerability. Additional stressors such as reduced rainfall and higher temperatures negatively impact the agriculture sector and raises the risks of water scarcity. Overfishing and environmental damage make Honduras' coastal ecosystems and fisheries more sensitive to increasing temperatures. In rural regions, forest resources constitute a major source of income, which contributes to the high rates of deforestation and land use.

WFP implemented environmental and social safeguards to ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or population. Before being implemented, 100 percent of asset creation activities in Honduras were screened for environmental and social risks. This was done during community consultations, collaborating with the government's decentralized technical services, and following national laws and donor guidelines.

WFP increased investments in activities and resources with long-term environmental benefits as part of its efforts to improve the livelihoods and increase the resiliency of communities in rural regions that are vulnerable to climate change, in accordance with WFP's environmental policy. Among the activities, WFP worked to improve natural resource management by conserving 60 hectares of soils, restoring 28 hectares of forest, and 4 forest nurseries were established. Moreover, WFP provided 220 fuel efficient stoves which both helped families reduce the production of harmful indoor smoke as well as the use of firewood to help prevent deforestation.

The country's legal framework establishes guidelines for the restoration of water-producing areas as part of water management through the rehabilitation of 16 micro watersheds. To enhance water management and reinforce water-saving measures, WFP and partners built 2,819 m<sup>3</sup> of water harvesting systems, as well as canals and earth dams that increase access to water for domestic and productive use.

To improve the environmental footprint of its offices in Honduras, the office uses automatic timers and other low-cost energy-saving devices for energy consumption reduction. WFP has also reduced printing and paper use by increasing the digitalization of its work and implementing electronic messaging and signatures in its operations.

### **Data Notes**

#### **Overview**

- [1] WFP supported the data collection and analysis of the IPC for December 2021-August 2022.
- [2] SDG indicator values for SDG 17 are not available for national results. Only national results are available for SDG 2.

### **Context and Operations**

- [1] World Bank https://data.worldbank.org/country/honduras
- [2] Human Development Index https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI
- [3] Cost of the double burden https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000120257/download/?\_ga=2.68153361.1490025705.1674744705-536446377.1672409440&\_gac=1.83909 995.1673976353.Cj0KCQiAq5meBhCyARlsAJrtdr7rTCmvb04uP0TrH62kFl2QqxXQGvo8NeLJ-m8sztKigZuAoBg96kwaAuUbEALw\_wcB
- [4] "Monitoring study of food and nutritional security indicators in the 18 departments of Honduras for the year 2022" An update of information to analyse the situation of food and nutrition insecurity, which served as evidence to support national decision making.

https://reliefweb.int/report/honduras/estudio-de-monitoreo-de-indicadores-seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional-en-los-18-departamentos-de-honduras-para-el-ano-2022

- $[5] Honduras \ makes \ progress \ tamping \ violence \ -https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/01/honduras-makes-progress-tamping-violence-what-cost \ progress \ -https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/01/honduras-makes-progress-tamping-violence-what-cost \ -https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/01/honduras-what-c$
- [6] Report on the effects of high trough and wind convergence From September 01 to October 10, 2022 -

https://reliefweb.int/report/honduras/informe-afectaciones-por-vaguada-de-altura-y-convergencia-de-vientos-desde-el-01-de-septiembre-al-10-de-octubre-del-2022 and the septiembre-al-10-de-octubre-del-2022 and the septiembre-del-2022 and the septiem

#### Strategic outcome 01

- [1] WFP was unable to analyse the impact of its interventions on school enrolment, attendance, retention and dropout rates since the information is collected and managed by the Government. Data will be available in April 2023.
- [2] While WFP had planned to deliver commodity vouchers in 2022, WFP prioritized institutional capacity strengthening and provision of school meals.

#### Strategic outcome 02

- [1] National Demographic and Health Survey ENDESA/MICS 2019 https://www.ine.gob.hn/V3/imag-doc/2021/10/Informe-ENDESA-MICS-2019.pdf
- [2] The transfer value delivered to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG was increased by 6 and 24 percent, respectively.
- [3] Methodologies used: Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions and the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security. Coverage: El Paraíso, Choluteca, Francisco Morazán, Lempira, Intibucá and La Paz, Valle de Sula and Gracias a Dios. The results will be available in early 2023.
- [4] Only 50 percent of the Government's contribution for 2022 was received, which meant that several planned capacity strengthening activities had to be halted.

### Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The food basket has been prepared considering the nutritional needs of the family members following international standards in emergency contexts and based on the availability of food from the local market.
- $[2] \ Capacity-strengthening \ activities \ were initially \ not \ planned \ but \ were incorporated \ to \ complement \ CBT \ and \ commodity \ voucher \ transfers.$

### Strategic outcome 04

[1] Honduras: Tropical Storm Julia - Situation Report No. 01 (October 12, 2022) -

https://reliefweb.int/report/honduras/honduras-tormenta-tropical-julia-informe-de-situacion-no-01-12-de-octubre-de-2022.

[2] The food basket has been prepared considering the nutritional needs of the family members following international standards in emergency contexts and based on the availability of food from the local market.

### **Strategic outcome 05**

- [1] Protocolo de Respuesta Logística
- [2] The 30 training sessions were in Cortes, Santa Barbara, La Paz and Comayagua.

### Strategic outcome 06

- $\hbox{\tt [1] ESUPS Honduras country page can be accessed here: $https://esups.org/our-work/countries/honduras/allowers.}$
- [2] Actual values for activities 9 and 10 output results are 0 since partners did not request WFP services. While activity 8 was carried out, the user satisfaction rate was not measured. Thus, there are no outcome results.
- [3] Outcomes: Food Security, Nutrition, Social Protection and Agribusiness policies are still being revised by the Government of Honduras.

### Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] https://insightcrime.org/news/insight-crime-2022-homicide-round-up/#Honduras

### **Environment**

[1] Global Climate Index (German Watch) - https://germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021\_1.pdf

### **Annex**

# Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# **Figures and Indicators**

### WFP contribution to SDGs

WFP Strategic Goal	:					WFP Contribution (by WFF	or by gov	vernments	or partner	s with WFP S	Support
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirec		
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			15.3	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,005,59 1	891,751	1,897,342	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	203,559	159,941	363,500	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			19.9	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	17,423	5,904	23,327	
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	134,733	105,862	240,595	

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development							
WFP Strategic Goal :				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by go Support)	overnment	ts or partners v	vith WFP
SDG Indicator	National	Results		SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	49	

Dollar value of financial and technical	US\$	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio)	US\$	22,600,278	
assistance (including through North-South,		of technical assistance and			
South-South and triangular cooperation)		country capacity strengthening			
committed to developing countries		interventions (including			
		facilitation of South-South and			
		triangular cooperation)			

### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	941,373	893,897	95%
	female	1,058,745	1,003,445	95%
	total	2,000,118	1,897,342	95%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,783	2,892	43%
	female	7,060	3,012	43%
	total	13,843	5,904	43%
24-59 months	male	241,244	190,900	79%
	female	253,667	200,292	79%
	total	494,911	391,192	79%
5-11 years	male	576,577	603,418	105%
	female	603,501	631,625	105%
	total	1,180,078	1,235,043	105%
18-59 years	male	116,769	96,687	83%
	female	194,517	166,826	86%
	total	311,286	263,513	85%
12-17 years	male	0	0	-
	female	0	1,690	-
	total	0	1,690	-

### Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,000,118	1,897,342	95%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	256,870	240,595	93%
Malnutrition prevention programme	32,759	23,534	71%
School based programmes	1,271,239	1,269,713	99%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	439,250	363,500	82%

### Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,446	1,664	48%
Dried Fruits	594	0	0%
Maize Meal	7,519	3,229	43%
Rice	4,135	2,025	49%
Vegetable Oil	1,378	729	53%
Wheat Flour	0	455	-
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	206	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	206	0	0%
lodised Salt	17	0	0%
Maize	686	0	0%
Rice	686	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	86	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,295	676	52%
Sugar	28	27	96%
Vegetable Oil	28	18	65%

# Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned				
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food							
Strategic Outcome 01							
Commodity Voucher	802,739	0	0%				
Strategic Outcome 04							
Cash	11,047,500	954,240	9%				
Commodity Voucher	15,322,500	6,400,247	42%				
Value Voucher	1,215,000	0	0%				
Strategic result 02: No one suffers	Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition						
Strategic Outcome 02							
Commodity Voucher	0	22,101	-				
Value Voucher	288,718	37,198	13%				
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition							
Strategic Outcome 03							
Cash	9,834,825	13,998,412	142%				

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Commodity Voucher	2,458,775	1,188,080	48%

# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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

#### **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).

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding	Female	1,399	0
vouchers transfers		(on-site)	Male	1,345	0
			Total	2,744	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity	Students (primary	School feeding	Female	128,769	0
vouchers transfers	schools)	(on-site)	Male	123,720	0
			Total	252,489	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding	Female	156,648	82,381
		(on-site)	Male	150,506	79,151
			Total	307,154	161,532
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary	School feeding	Female	491,683	565,172
	schools)	(on-site)	Male	472,402	543,009
			Total	964,085	1,108,181
A.2: Food transfers			MT	17,072	8,102
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	802,739	0

#### **Output Results**

Activity 01: Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged

children complemented with health, hygi (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthe	ene and nutrition activities, gender-transfo ning).	rmative educatio	n and school	gardens					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual					
A: Output 1: Pre-school and primary school-aged children receive nutritious and diversified meals during the 180 days of the school year n order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to increase access to education									
School feeding (on-site)									
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	Individual	622,907	909,020					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.3: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	Individual	1,271,239	1,841,039					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	Individual	648,332	932,019					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	1,000	871					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.17: Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed	non-food item	1,000	960					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	4,000	9,200					

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	1,000	871
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	21,000	20,332
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	5,000	9,134
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	4,500	11,198
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.2: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	20	12
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	1,000	846
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Individual	1,000	932
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	500	192

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual					
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.									
School feeding (on-site)									
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.3.3: Number of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed	site	49	49					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	1,000	846					

#### **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).

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Household	s - <b>Locati</b>	<b>on</b> : Hondu	ras - <b>Moda</b>	lity: - Suba	ctivity: Schoo	ol feeding (on	-site)	
Attendance rate (new)	Female Male Overall	86 85.3 85.65		≥92	0 0 0	0 0 0	46.5 45.3 45.9	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Drop-out rate	Female Male Overall	1.03 1.56 1.29		≤1.5	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 1.15 1.07	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data

Enrolment rate	Female Male Overall	99.6 99.2 99.4	≥99.5	≥99.5	0 0 0	0 0 0	99.42 99.2 99.31	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Gender ratio	Overall	96.07	≥96.8	≥96.8	0	0	96.06	Secondary data
Retention rate	Female Male Overall	98.97 98.44 98.71	≥99	≥99	0 0 0	0 0	98.06 98.02 98.04	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data

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

# 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.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>	182 32 <b>214</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,610 5,390 <b>11,000</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,550 2,450 <b>5,000</b>	50 0 <b>50</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	484 466 <b>950</b>	114 110 <b>224</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	375 <b>375</b>	139 <b>139</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>	64 61 <b>125</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	0 <b>0</b>	72 <b>72</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,060 6,783 <b>13,843</b>	5,968 5,733 <b>11,701</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	7,916 <b>7,916</b>	11,066 <b>11,066</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,352	722
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	288,718	37,198
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	22,101

### **Output Results**

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthenin girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers	g to health institutions at all levels and fort , and children under 2.	ified nutritious fo	ods in target	ed areas, to
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
prioritized municipalities, receive specialized	and girls and children under 5 with a particular nutritious or fortified food, and participate in a entions for the prevention of stunting and oth	nutrition education	programmes	, as part of a
Prevention of stunting				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	15,190	17,816
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	203	144
prioritized municipalities, receive specialized	and girls and children under 5 with a particular nutritious or fortified food, and participate in a entions for the prevention of stunting and oth	nutrition education	programmes	, as part of a
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	692	715
C: Output 6: The nutritionally most vulnerable groups across Honduras benefit f provincial and community level (C)	rom strengthened policies, strategies, progran	nmes and governar	nce for nutritio	on at central,
Prevention of stunting				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	345	871
prioritized municipalities, receive specialized	and girls and children under 5 with a particula nutritious or fortified food, and participate in entions for the prevention of stunting and oth	nutrition education	programmes	, as part of a
Prevention of stunting				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	Individual	29,938	22,644

#### 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT2020 - Location:	Honduras	s - Modalit	y: - Subact	ivity: Preve	ention of stun	ting		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	40	=100	=100	72	65	65.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	62	≥90	≥90	75.5	75.6	68	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	21.5	≥50	≥50	92	90	21.5	WFP survey

Proportion of target population that	Overall	90	≥100	≥100	93	97.5	93	WFP survey
participates in an adequate number of								
distributions (adherence)								

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.

**Resilience Building** 

#### **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.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity	All	Food assistance	Female	0	24,541
strengthening transfers		for asset	Male	0	23,578
			Total	0	48,119
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based	All	Food assistance	Female	100,136	105,672
transfers		for asset	Male	78,679	83,028
			Total	178,815	188,700
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity	All	Food assistance	Female	25,034	29,061
vouchers transfers		for asset	Male	19,671	22,834
			Total	44,705	51,895
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,834,825	13,998,412
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	2,458,775	1,188,080

#### **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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	and farmers, with priority given to women, and order to strengthen their resilience to shocks and food security (A2).			
Climate adaptation and risk management act	civities			
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	2,400	5,188
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	14,820	14,820
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	68	68
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	Individual	14,597	14,228
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	Individual	32,180	31,860
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	7,000	6,139
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	1,430	1,362
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	289,400	36,186.39
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.36: Number of meteorological equipment delivered	unit	130	128
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	1,100	1,123
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.17: Number of new nurseries established	nursery	73	46
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.35: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	15	12
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.36: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	15	9
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.43: Number of school children benefitting from the distribution of school equipment	child	4,000	4,104
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.6: Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	1	1
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.7: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	15	6

A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	6	9
	nicipalities in targeted areas benefit from impr ange, by sustainably managing ecosystems an			
Climate adaptation and risk management act	ivities			
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	35	31
Food assistance for asset				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12	4
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	237	26
rehabilitation of community assets in order to	o food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, o improve their productivity, livelihoods and fo		reation and/or	
Climate adaptation and risk management act	ivities			
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	На	60	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated	На	46	16
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and ligthing)	Number	430	430
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	На	110	379.15
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	2,857	3,014.09
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	14	12.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestook use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	На	50	60
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.142: Volume (m3) of water retained by rock catchments dam rehabilitated	m3	1,400	1,386

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	10	13
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.149: Number of 50kg sacks harvested	Number	35,000	28,711.48
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	234	231
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	На	105	99.77
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	На	1,552	1,877.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated	На	1	0.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	6	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	50	27
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	300	309
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.49: Number of woodpost bridges rehabilitated	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	На	36	39.05
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	0	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	8	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	На	5	0.8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	300	220
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	На	20	49
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	На	410	426.1

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	168,000	169,132			
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	На	250	216			
· ·	nicipalities in targeted areas benefit from impr ange, by sustainably managing ecosystems an		· ·				
Climate adaptation and risk management ac	tivities						
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	3 1						
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	1,000	922			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	10	11			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained	Individual	2	2			
Food assistance for asset							
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	Individual	50	41			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.12: Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	Individual	120	100			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	Individual	1,916	1,818			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.19: Number of farmer organizations / SCPs reporting linkages to profitable markets for the first time	farmer organization	0	2			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	95	95			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	40	20			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	1,030	1,214			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.29: Number of farmers trained in business plan review	Individual	210	208			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices	Individual	39	39			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	5,000	5,020			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	363	666			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.43: Number of individuals trained in lobby and advocacy	Individual	20	15			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.46: Number of new farmer organizations established	farmer organization	35	30			
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	893	905			

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.60: Number of modules/guidelines produced	Module	9,670	13,467
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	200	198.5
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.8: Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	farmer group	30	10
•	o food insecurity and shocks in targeted areas, o improve their productivity, livelihoods and fo		eation and/or	
Climate adaptation and risk management act	tivities			
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	220,000	220,000
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	900	860
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	850	787
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	0	100
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	900	800
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks		Individual	0	2,304
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks		Individual	0	2,496

#### 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Household	s - <b>Locati</b>	<b>on</b> : Hondu	ras - <b>Moda</b>	lity: - Suba	<b>ctivity</b> : Food	assistance fo	r asset	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.8	≥10	≥10	2	0.2	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	22.3	≥30	≥30	48	59.8	3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	56.1	≥60	≥60	91	97.7	10	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64	≤60	≤60	50	43	12	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40.1	≤40	≤40	0	0	2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	74.1	≥74	≥74	3	2.1	17	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31.5	≥45	≥45	48	56.8	78	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.8	≥5	≥5	9	2.3	88	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.6	≥5	≥5	49	38.1	80	WFP survey
Target Group: General - Location: Hond	uras - <b>Mo</b>	dality: - Su	bactivity:	Emergency	preparednes	s activities		
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13.35	≥13	≥13	10.1	12.9	10.3	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female Male Overall	30 25 27.5	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	6 5 5.5	4 4 4		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: HH - Location: Honduras	- Modalit	y: - Subact	<b>ivity</b> : Emei	rgency pre	oaredness act	ivities		
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	57 59 58	51 54 52	72 68 71.6	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

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.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	89,320 70,180 <b>159,500</b>	9,231 7,254 <b>16,485</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	148,680 116,820 <b>265,500</b>	194,328 152,687 <b>347,015</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,676 14,674 <b>33,350</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,980 6,270 <b>14,250</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,886	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,262,500	954,240
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	15,322,500	6,400,247

#### **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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT2020 - Location:	Hondura	s - <b>Modalit</b>	y: - Subacti	i <b>vity</b> : Gene	ral Distributio	n		
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13.64	≤8	≤8	10.7	11	11.03	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	55 50 52.5	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	92 89 90.5	93 97 94.7	55 60 57	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	30 33 31.5	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	5.7 7 6	5.7 2.2 4.1	35 33 34	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	15 17 16	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	0.3 4 3.5	1.3 0.8 1.2	10 7 9	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	7.69	≤4	≤4	5.2	5.8	5.98	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base		0	≥50	≥50	35	31		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Household	s - <b>Locati</b>	<b>on</b> : Hondu	ras - <b>Modal</b>	ity: - Suba	<b>ctivity</b> : Gener	ral Distributio	n	
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	50.5	≤50	≤50	48	41		WFP programme monitoring

 $\textbf{Target Group}: \ \mathsf{HH} \textbf{-Location}: \ \mathsf{Honduras} \textbf{-Modality}: \textbf{-Subactivity}: \ \mathsf{General Distribution}$ 

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index	Female	6.6	≥4	≥4	3.6	3.5	WFP
(Average)	Male	2.9	≥4	≥4	3.8	3.7	programme
	Overall	6.6	≥4	≥4	3.7	3.6	monitoring
							WFP
							programme
							monitoring
							WFP
							programme
							monitoring

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.

- Resilience Building

#### **Output Results**

Activity 06: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual				
C: Output 12: Vulnerable populations 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 (C)								
Emergency preparedness activities								
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	40	34				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	2				

#### Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP	2022	2022	2021	2020	source
			Target	Target	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up	
Target Group: Goverment - Location: Honduras - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 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.

- Crisis Response

Output Results									
Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination									
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual					
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from V timely receive life-saving non-food items.	VFP services to humanitarian actors and gover	nment civil protecti	on institutions	in order to					
Service Delivery General									
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported	m3	700	61					

	Outcome Results								
Activity 08: Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: All - Location: Honduras	- Modality	y: - Subacti	<b>vity</b> : Logis	tics Cluster					
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring	

# **Cross-cutting Indicators**

# Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved ger	ider equali <u>t</u> y	and women'	s empowerm	ent among V	/FP-assisted	population		
Activity 04: Provide food assistance for complemented by capacity strengtheni								
adaptation programmes.	Cov	Dagalina	End CCD	2022 Target	2022	2021	2020	course
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households	- Location: H	onduras - <b>Mo</b>	dality: Sub	<b>activity</b> : Food	d assistance fo	or asset		
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	Overall	35	≥65	≥65	65	60	60	WFP surve
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	47	46	30	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25	≤20	≤20	25	30	32	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	35	≥30	≥30	28	24	38	WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no	Female	92	=100	=100	100	99	100	
compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity	Male Overall	90 91	=100 =100	=100 =100	99 99.5	98 98.5	99 99.5	WFP survey
Activity 05: Complement government tr	ansfers to th	ne most vulne	rahle housel	holds affecte	d hy disaster	s to facilitat	e relief and e	arly
recovery while supporting strengthene					a by alsaster	J to racintat	e rener una e	ui iy
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Emergency - Location: Hor	nduras - <b>Mod</b> a	ality: Subac	<b>tivity</b> : Gener	al Distribution	1			
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	Overall	15	≥85	≥85	54	60	52	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37	≥50	≥50	52	46	30	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	35	≤25	≤25	18	30	42	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	28	>25	>25	30	24	28	WFP survey

# Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benef										
	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.										
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP	2022 Target	2022	2021	2020	source		
			Target		Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up			
Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Hond	uras - <b>Modali</b>	ty: Subactiv	<b>rity</b> : Preventi	on of stunting						
Proportion of targeted people accessing	Female	98	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		
assistance without protection challenges -	Male	98	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		
-	Overall	98	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		
Activity 04: Provide food assistance for	assets to foo	d insecure ho	useholds to	support the	creation and	rehabilitatio	n of liveliho	od assets		
complemented by capacity strengtheni	ng of decenti	alized govern	ment autho	rities to man	age resiliend	e building a	nd climate ch	ange		
adaptation programmes.										
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP	2022 Target	2022	2021	2020	source		
			Target		Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up			
Target Group: Food Insecure Households	- Location: H	onduras - <b>Mo</b> d	lality: Sub	activity: Food	d assistance fo	or asset				
Proportion of targeted people accessing	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		
assistance without protection challenges -	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		
-	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		
<b>Activity 05: Complement government to</b>	ansfers to th	e most vulne	rable house	holds affecte	d by disaster	s to facilitate	e relief and e	arly		
recovery while supporting strengthene	d institutiona	al emergency	response ca	pacities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP	2022 Target	2022	2021	2020	source		
			Target		Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up			
Target Group: Emergency - Location: Hor	nduras - <b>Moda</b>	ality: Subac	<b>tivity</b> : Gener	al Distribution	1					
Proportion of targeted people accessing	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		
assistance without protection challenges -	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey		

100

Overall

=100

=100

100

100

100 WFP survey

### 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 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). **CrossCutting Indicator** Sex Baseline **End-CSP** 2022 Target 2022 2021 2020 source Target Follow-up Follow-up Follow-up Target Group: sf - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity: Proportion of project activities for which Overall 100 =100 =100 100 0 100 beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -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. CrossCutting Indicator Baseline End-CSP 2022 Target 2022 2021 2020 source Follow-up Follow-up Follow-up **Target** Target Group: NUTRITION - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting 100 WFP Proportion of assisted people informed Female about the programme (who is included, Male ≥96 ≥96 100 programme what people will receive, length of Overall 62 ≥96 ≥96 98 100 93 monitoring WFP assistance) - programme monitoring WFP survey Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity: 100 100 Proportion of project activities for which Overall 100 =100 =100100 beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -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. CrossCutting Indicator Sex Baseline End-CSP 2022 2021 2020 2022 Target source Follow-up Follow-up Follow-up Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity: Proportion of project activities for which =100 =100 100 100 WFP survey beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset Proportion of assisted people informed Female 70 =100 =100 100 WFP survey 75 about the programme (who is included, Male =100 =100 100 WFP survey 72.5 =100 =100 87 100 WFP survey what people will receive, length of Overall 100 assistance) - -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. CrossCutting Indicator Baseline End-CSP Sex 2022 Target 2022 2021 2020 source **Target** Follow-up Follow-up Follow-up Target Group: Emrgency - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity:

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring		
Target Group: emergency - Location: Honduras - Modality: Subactivity: General Distribution										
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Overall	92	≥96	≥96	90	96	96	WFP survey		

# **Environment indicators**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment									
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.									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: Cohort 2021 - Location: Ho	onduras - <b>Mod</b>	lality: Suba	activity: Clima	ate adaptatior	n and risk mar	nagement acti	vities		
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	10	0	Secondary data	
Target Group: Partners - Location: Honde	uras - <b>Modalit</b>	y: Subactiv	<b>vity</b> : Food ass	istance for as	set				
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	80		WFP programme monitoring	
Activity 05: Complement government to	ansfers to th	e most vulne	erable house	holds affecte	d by disaster	s to facilitate	e relief and e	arly	
recovery while supporting strengthene	d institutiona	al emergency	response ca	pacities.					
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: Partners - Location: Honde	Target Group: Partners - Location: Honduras - Modality: Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	90		WFP programme monitoring	

Cover page photo © WFP/Esteban Barrera
Beneficiaries of the livelihood recovery project in La Paz with corn produced on their plot
World Food Programme
Contact info Stephanie Hochstetter stephanie.hochstetter@wfp.org

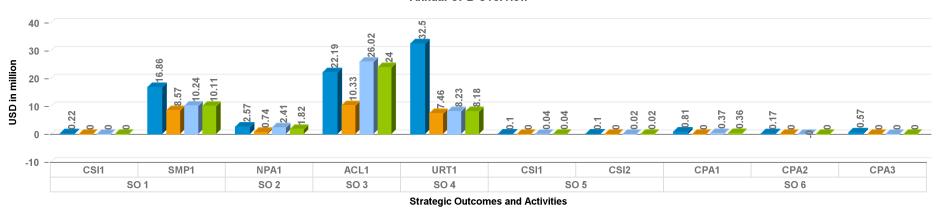
# **Financial Section**

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

### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### **Annual CPB Overview**



Needs Rased Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Pesources	Evpenditu

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
CPA3	Provide on-demand multipurpose cash based-transfers to Government/Humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population.
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers – including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meal programme, its logistics, food quality standards, transparency, accountability, nutrition education, smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets and risk management. (Category 9; capacity strengthening).
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.
CSI2	Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.
SMP1	Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	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).	220,363	0	0	0
1		Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	16,856,254	8,568,672	10,241,408	10,105,677
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,798	0

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### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	32,500,371	7,458,189	8,226,357	8,184,282
	·-··g.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,492	0
Subtotal S Target 2.1)	trategic Result 1. Everyone has	access to food (SDG	49,576,988	16,026,861	18,481,056	18,289,958
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.	2,570,496	741,082	2,407,067	1,824,076
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	76	0
Subtotal S Target 2.2)	strategic Result 2. No one suffers	from malnutrition (SDG	2,570,496	741,082	2,407,143	1,824,076

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### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	22,189,005	10,334,028	26,022,496	24,004,944
	ubtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food ecurity and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)		22,189,005	10,334,028	26,022,496	24,004,944
5	Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and subnational levels complemented by	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and subnational levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.	102,710	0	38,851	38,851
		Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	104,780	0	24,716	24,576
	trategic Result 5. Countries have ent the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)	strengthened capacity	207,490	0	63,567	63,426

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### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	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	805,900	0	367,156	364,045
8		Provide humanitarian air services to partners	169,300	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand multipurpose cash based- transfers to Government/ Humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population.	571,900	0	0	0
technology	Strategic Result 8. Sharing of kno y strengthen global partnership s the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)	wledge, expertise and upport to country efforts	1,547,100	0	367,156	364,045
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	41,363	0
Subtotal S	Strategic Result		0	0	41,363	0
	ct Operational Cost		76,091,079	27,101,971	47,382,780	44,546,450
	port Cost (DSC)		2,714,949	1,811,250	2,501,996	1,838,152
Total Direc	et Costs		78,806,029	28,913,221	49,884,777	46,384,603

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### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures				
Indirect Sup	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		5,029,639		1,067,491	1,067,491				
<b>Grand Total</b>	Grand Total		and Total		al 83			30,792,580	50,952,267	47,452,093

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#### **Columns Definition**

#### 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

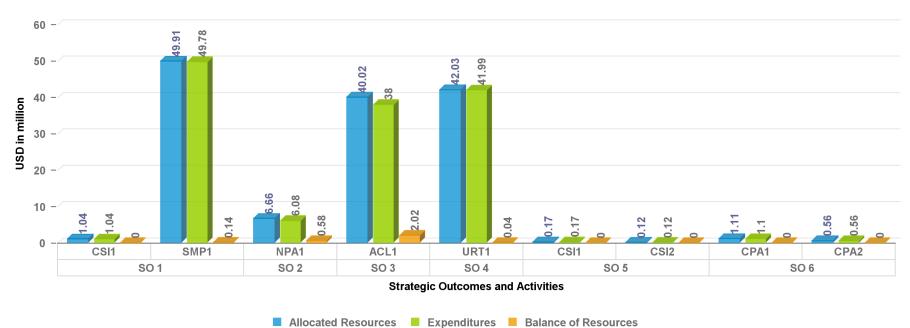
#### Expenditures

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

### **Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)**

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.
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).
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and sub-national levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.

### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI2	Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.
NPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas, to girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under 2.
SMP1	Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

### **Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)**

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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).	3,162,248	1,040,760	0	1,040,760	1,040,760	0
		Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to pre-school and primary school-aged children complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gendertransformative education and school gardens (Category 4; food/CBT, capacity strengthening).	118,005,578	49,912,754	0	49,912,754	49,777,023	135,732

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### **Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)**

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)**

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	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	5,798	0	5,798	0	5,798
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.	81,488,994	39,824,143	2,206,601	42,030,743	41,988,668	42,075
	iong.	Non Activity Specific	0	7,492	0	7,492	0	7,492
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		202,656,819	90,790,948	2,206,601	92,997,548	92,806,451	191,098	

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### **Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)**

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)**

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
The nutritionally most vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.	vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced	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.	13,541,363	6,661,823	0	6,661,823	6,078,833	582,990
	Non Activity Specific	0	76	0	76	0	76	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		13,541,363	6,661,899	0	6,661,899	6,078,833	583,067	

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### **Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)**

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)**

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	48,918,247	40,015,780	0	40,015,780	37,998,229	2,017,551
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)		48,918,247	40,015,780	0	40,015,780	37,998,229	2,017,551	

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### **Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)**

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)**

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
partner organ national and s levels, comple	Government authorities, and partner organizations at national and subnational levels, complemented by	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to institutions at national and subnational levels in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection.	928,813	174,055	0	174,055	174,055	0
	strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, and mainly SDG2, by 2021.	Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically the Agenda 2030, with an emphasis on SDG2, involving the general public, private sector and partners.	1,093,653	118,623	0	118,623	118,482	140
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)		2,022,466	292,678	0	292,678	292,538	140	

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### **Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)**

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)**

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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 humanitarian air services to partners	1,055,466	558,369	0	558,369	558,369	0	
	Provide on-demand multipurpose cash based-transfers to Government/ Humanitarian network to meet essential needs of targeted population.	2,478,535	0	0	0	0	0	
		Provide on-demand supply chain services to the Government and Humanitarian/Development actors to improve emergency logistics coordination	2,767,141	1,105,799	0	1,105,799	1,102,688	3,111
technology	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)		6,301,142	1,664,168	0	1,664,168	1,661,057	3,111

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### Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### **Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)**

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	41,363	0	41,363	0	41,363
Subtotal Strategic Result 0				41,363	0	41,363	0	41,363
Total Direct Operational Cost 273,440,03			273,440,037	139,466,836	2,206,601	141,673,436	138,837,107	2,836,330
Direct Support	t Cost (DSC)		12,941,936	10,322,614	94,813	10,417,428	9,753,583	663,844
Total Direct Co	Total Direct Costs			149,789,450	2,301,414	152,090,864	148,590,690	3,500,174
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,254,953	7,906,481		7,906,481	7,906,481	0
Grand Total			304,636,925	157,695,931	2,301,414	159,997,345	156,497,171	3,500,174

This donor financial report is interim

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#### **Columns Definition**

#### 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