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# Honduras

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP reached approximately 1.4 million people with direct assistance and indirectly benefited an additional 2.2 million people with assets, capacity and services.
- WFP's strategic partnerships with the Government have been key in strengthening Honduras' capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards. By implementing shock-responsive social protection systems and conducting joint pilot projects, WFP is ensuring that the country can effectively respond to emergencies and protect vulnerable populations.
- WFP enhanced economic resilience by promoting sustainable agriculture and strengthening local food value chains. Through farmer training and integration into the National School Feeding Programme, WFP fostered a climate-adaptive sector supporting food security.

Honduras continues to face significant challenges from natural hazards like hurricanes, floods, and droughts, which disproportionately impact people at risk of heightened vulnerability, including women, girls, and Indigenous and Afro-descendant groups. In 2024, the country endured a prolonged drought and multiple localized emergencies primarily due to flooding, further exacerbated by Tropical Storm Sara in November. Additionally, wildfires and the consequent dense layer of smoke in the year's first quarter led to a nationwide climate emergency, eventually causing two weeks of school closures and further limiting access to nutritious food for school children.

Honduras is consistently ranked among the most vulnerable countries to climate hazards, with annual average losses equivalent to 1.8 percent of its GDP as of 2017. These losses have severely affected critical sectors such as transportation, telecommunications, health, education, water, and sanitation. Despite increasing remittance inflows that support consumption, Honduras' structural growth rate of 4 percent lags behind the 5 percent average of its peers in Latin America and the Caribbean, hindering resilience-building efforts.

The country's economy remains small, open, predominantly agricultural, and informal, making it highly sensitive to shocks. High vulnerability to external shocks has hindered progress in adaptation, job creation, and productivity growth. This has led to increased out-migration and slowed efforts to raise incomes, reduce poverty, and tackle exclusion, thereby threatening food and water security, human health, and overall well-being. [1].

In response, WFP has remained a key partner to the Honduran Government, implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 by tackling root causes of food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). In 2024, WFP assisted people at risk of heightened vulnerability in meeting their immediate needs, reaching approximately **1.4 million people**, of whom 51 percent were women, and indirectly benefited 2.2 million people.

During 2024, WFP significantly expanded its partnership with the Ministry for Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO) to strengthen the country's capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards and address people at risk's basic food and nutritional needs during crises. Furthermore, WFP's engagement with the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) and COPECO led to the formation of a tripartite partnership focused on strengthening shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) in Honduras, with WFP playing a pivotal role in fostering coordinated joint actions.

A key achievement of this collaboration was the implementation of a joint pilot project in the La Paz department. This project aimed to improve the robustness of shock-responsive social protection systems and demonstrate their effectiveness during emergencies. The successful intergovernmental coordination between these agencies enabled efficient response aid to populations affected by Tropical Storm Sara.

WFP in Honduras and El Salvador partnered in the initiation of the binational Adaptation Fund Project between the Honduran Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Salvadorian Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources. The project's objective focused on strengthening the climate adaptation capacities of people at risk of food insecurity in the countries that shared Goascorán's basin with the purpose of strengthening their food system and economic activities to achieve sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods. This is to be achieved through the integration of the development of community-based climate adaptation practices and services. The project also aims to support WFP's efforts to implement the triple nexus approach [2] in El Salvador and Honduras.

Aligned with the Government's priorities for achieving comprehensive social protection, WFP continued its collaboration with the Government through SEDESOL and the Ministry of Education to implement the National School Feeding Programme. This programme benefited approximately 1.2 million children across more than 20,000 schools in 16 departments. In 2024, the programme was implemented for the full 180 school days, ensuring consistent support for students. Due to WFP's continuous support in this programme, Honduras actively participated in the 10<sup>th</sup> Regional School Meals Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City from the 27 to 29 August, 2024. During the forum, the Honduran Government committed to hosting its next edition in 2025, demonstrating its dedication to advancing school meal initiatives, and its commitment underscores the importance of school feeding programmes in improving children's nutrition, health, and education while supporting sustainable community development.

In 2024, WFP in Honduras promoted economic resilience by strengthening local food value chains, particularly in regions affected by climate change. The approach focused on training smallholder farmers in sustainable agricultural practices, facilitating their access to local markets, including the National School Feeding Programme, and promoting the participation of women and youth in climate-smart agriculture.

Through its evidence-generation efforts, WFP, in collaboration with the non-governmental organization World Vision, conducted the "Study of Food Security, Nutrition, and Gender in Indigenous and Afro-descendant Populations." This study combined robust quantitative and qualitative research to explore the living conditions of these communities. The findings revealed that 37 percent of households experience moderate to severe food insecurity, with Indigenous women and girls facing heightened vulnerability due to poverty, inequality, structural discrimination, and historical exclusion. The study highlighted the need for tailored, culturally sensitive strategies and indicators to improve the quality of life for each Indigenous group. These insights provide valuable evidence for WFP to advocate for public policymaking that actively engages diverse stakeholders and tailor its interventions and decision-making processes, ensuring their efforts are both effective and culturally sensitive.

In 2024, contributing to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with the Government of Honduras, national institutions, and international financial institutions (IFIs) to enhance food security, nutrition, and resilience. By providing targeted technical assistance and facilitating resource mobilization, WFP supported the design and execution of evidence-based policies and programmes aimed at addressing the country's most pressing challenges.

As the co-lead of the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, WFP worked closely with the National Humanitarian Network in Honduras, ensuring coordinated and effective responses to emergencies and natural disasters. Through this collaborative approach, WFP fostered partnerships, bolstered national systems, and advanced sustainable solutions to support people at risk in both development and humanitarian contexts.

# 1,389,140

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



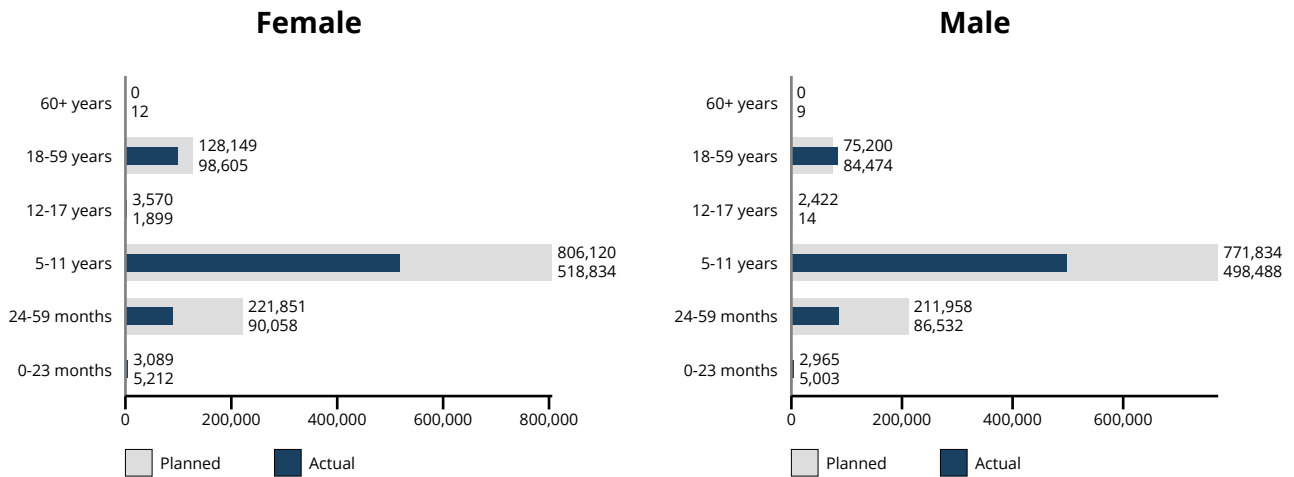
51% female



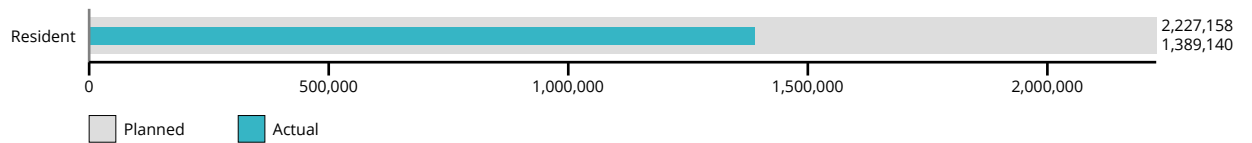
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 68,008 (51% Female, 49% Male)

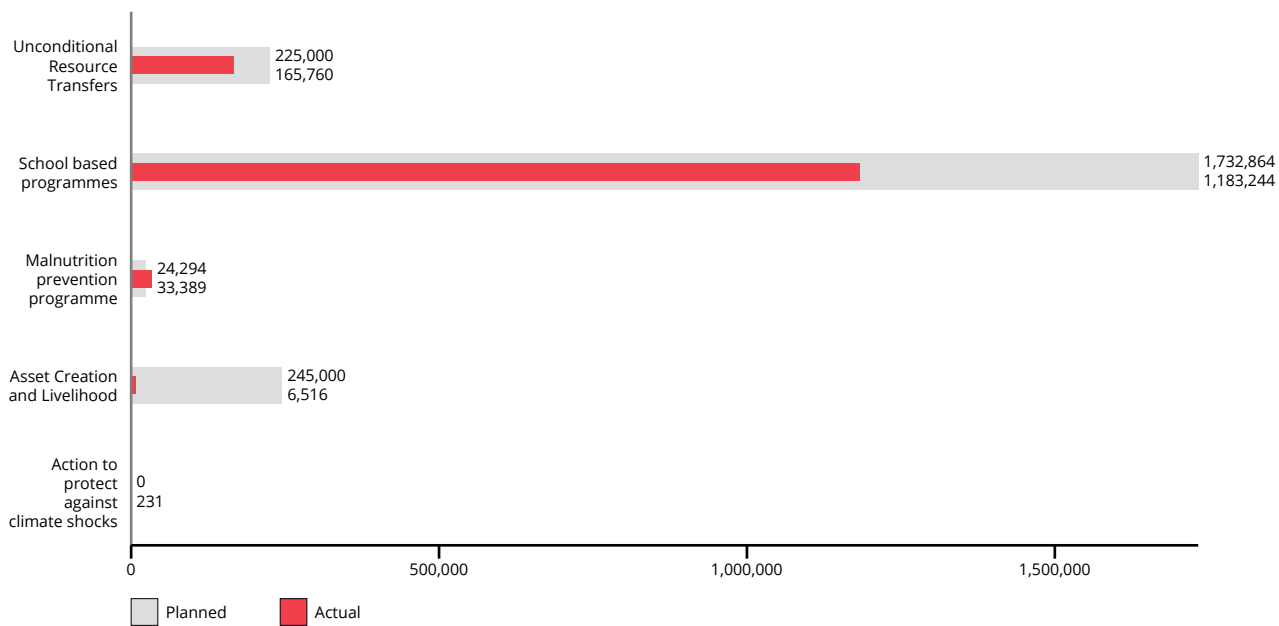
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



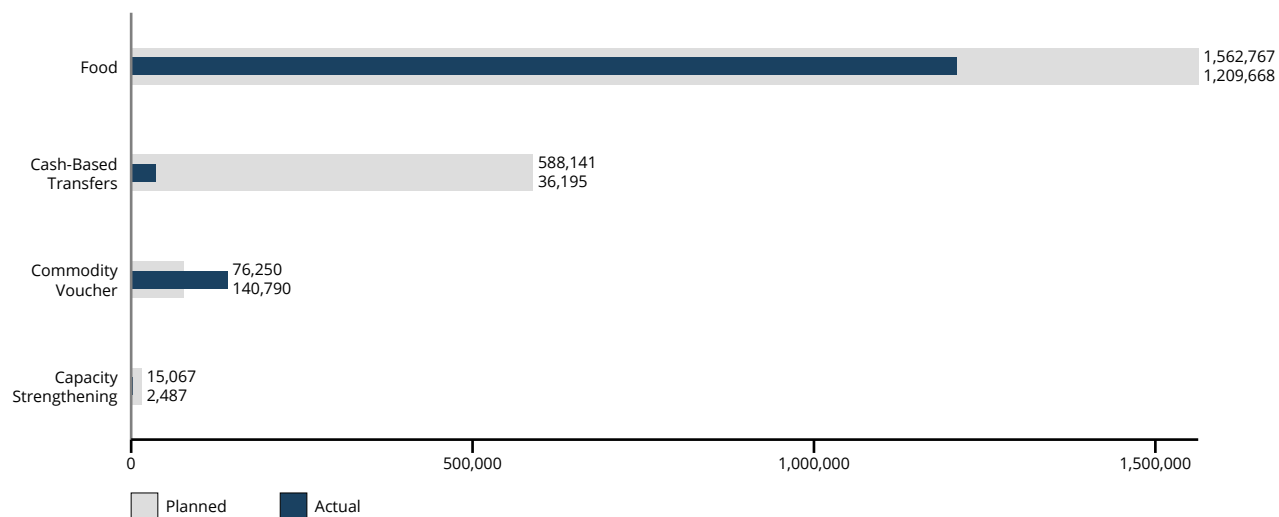
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



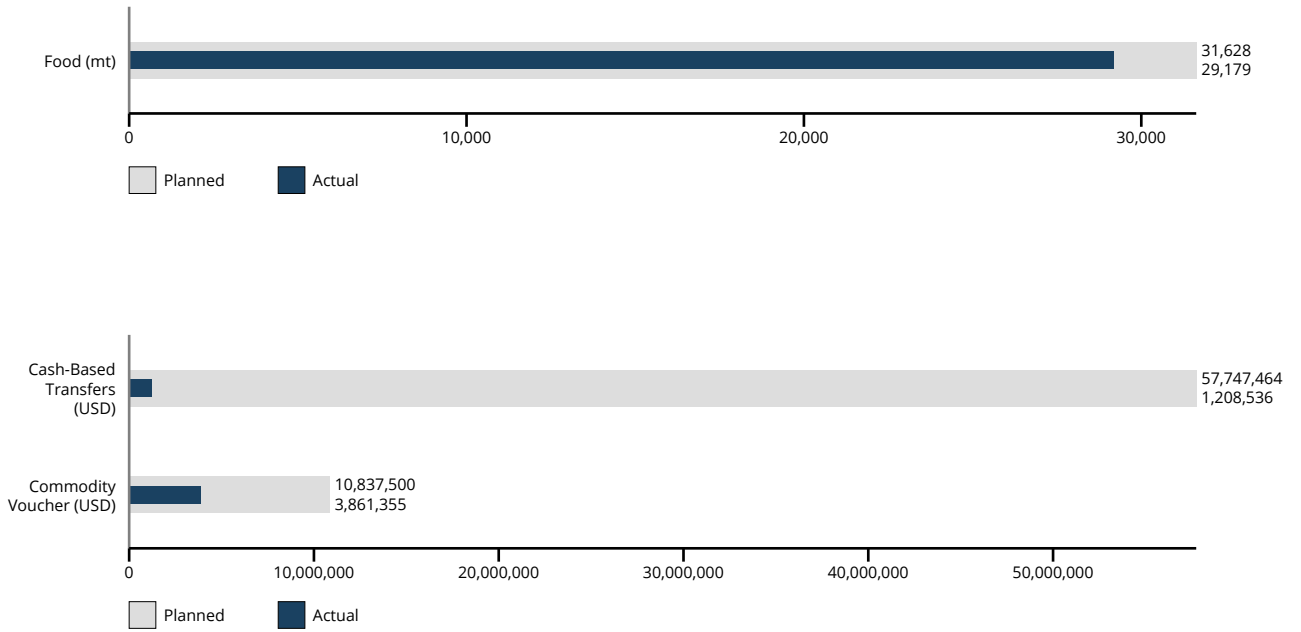
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



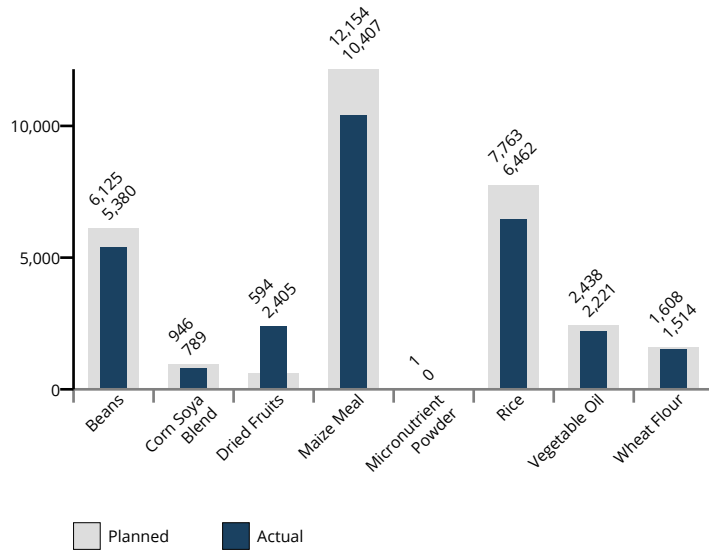
### Beneficiaries by Modality



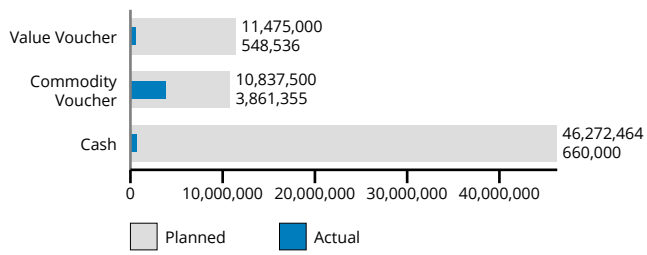
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)

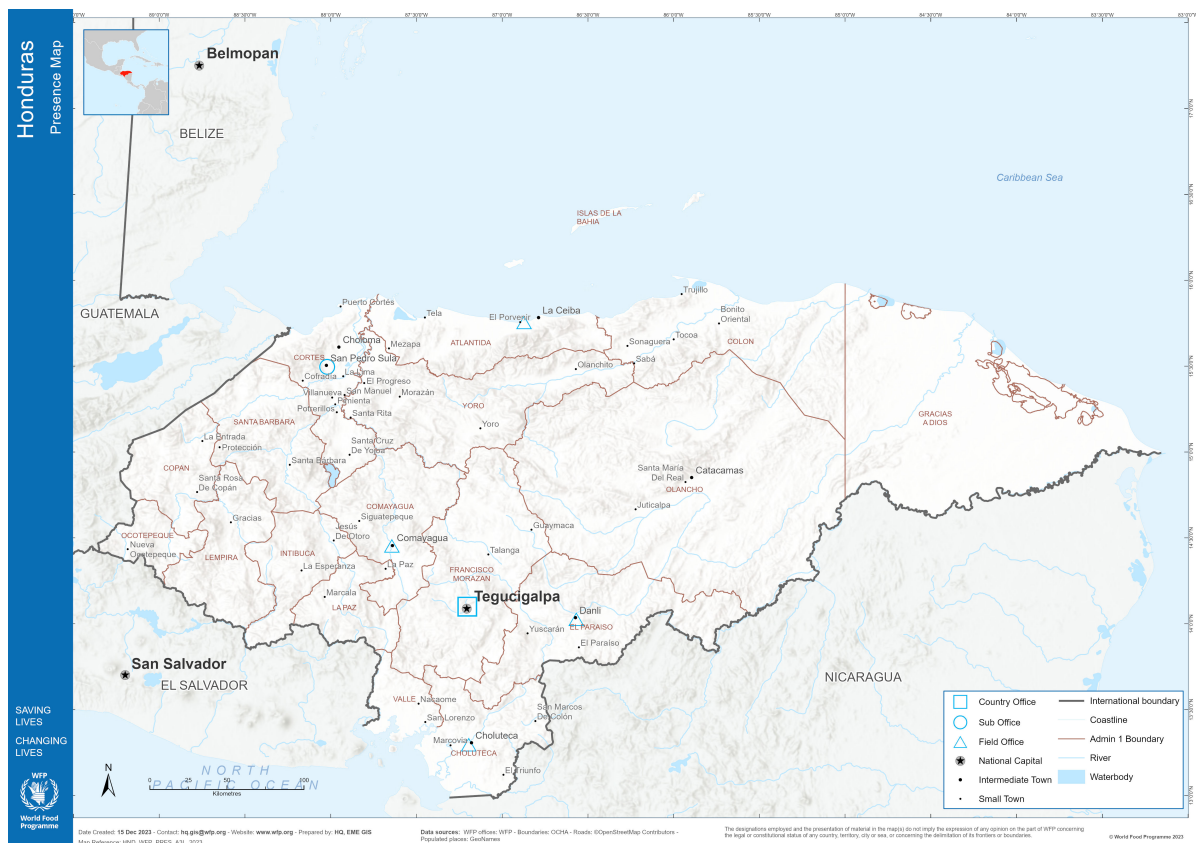


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



In 2024, Honduras faced complex challenges that exacerbated food insecurity nationwide. Climate change impacts continued to intensify, with prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall patterns disrupting agricultural production, particularly in the Dry Corridor. Economic instability, compounded by inflation and limited access to financial resources, further strained households' purchasing power, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Social inequalities, entrenched poverty, and high levels of unemployment persisted, leaving many families unable to meet their basic nutritional needs. The cumulative impact of successive natural disasters has strained community resilience, underscoring the urgency of strengthening national response mechanisms and anticipatory actions. These overlapping crises disproportionately affected women, children, and Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, underscoring the urgent need for targeted interventions to address the root causes of food insecurity and build sustainable livelihoods. Economic inequality, cultural norms and the over-burden of care, especially for women, limit access to resources and decision-making. High rates of poverty and lack of financial resources exacerbate the ability of Indigenous women to invest in food production. The prevalence of gender-based violence limits mobility and access to markets, compounding the problems they face in ensuring food for their families. [1]

At the beginning of 2024, food insecurity in Honduras reached alarming levels, with an estimated 1.8 million people—18 percent of the population—facing crisis or emergency conditions, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). This figure rose to 1.9 million people during the food shortage season between June and August 2024 [2]. This situation was driven by soaring food and fuel prices, low household incomes, and reduced purchasing power. Agricultural challenges also played a key role, as the high costs of inputs and erratic climate patterns led to a decline in staple crop production.

Moreover, in November, Tropical Storm Sara compounded the challenges already facing Honduras, leaving a trail of devastation that deepened food insecurity and heightened vulnerability among the population. The storm caused widespread flooding, landslides, and infrastructure damage, particularly in low-lying and coastal areas. Agricultural losses were significant, with smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor and the northern regions seeing their crops and livelihoods washed away. Thousands of families were displaced, and access to essential services, including food, clean water, and healthcare, was severely disrupted [3]. This situation highlighted the need for stronger institutional capacities, improved preparedness, and a more strategic approach within national institutions to disaster response. In this context, the humanitarian response team played an important role in complementing national efforts, underscoring the importance of partnerships to address immediate needs and build resilience for future crises.

WFP supported the Government in addressing the root causes of hunger and poverty, focusing on meeting the basic needs of the most vulnerable populations. WFP strengthened livelihoods, resilience, and social protection, progressively reducing humanitarian needs and contributing to the creation of peaceful and safe communities where people can live with dignity. By doing so, WFP contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Through Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP provided emergency assistance to people affected by shocks and crises and strengthened the capacity of local institutions and organizations in emergency preparedness, response, risk management, and anticipatory actions. In November 2024, the Ministry of Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO) declared a red alert in 7 out of 18 departments due to the arrival of Tropical Storm Sara. The storm affected over 247,000 people, destroyed 67 road infrastructure assets, and damaged 168 water and sanitation systems [4]. In response, WFP scaled up its operations to provide immediate relief to those impacted by the storm. This included distributing food and cash-based transfers. WFP's efforts addressed the immediate needs of affected populations and reinforced resilience of communities by enhancing local capacities for future emergency responses.

Under SO2, WFP empowered smallholder farmers to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices, enhancing their food security and long-term resilience. In 2024, smallholder farmers affected by adverse weather conditions received support by providing resources and tools, including training on climate-smart farming techniques, and promoting water-efficient irrigation methods. These initiatives helped farmers better cope with climate impacts, leading to more predictable and successful harvests. WFP also promoted value chains and market linkages, empowering farmers to connect with local markets. Additionally, WFP designed the country's first parametric microinsurance product to protect smallholder farmers from extreme climate events.

Through SO3, WFP supported the Government in implementing social protection programmes, particularly the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), the biggest social protection programme in the country, which benefits approximately 1.2 million schoolchildren by providing them with daily school meals and strengthening the capacities of teachers, parents, caregivers and students for healthy diets, better health and hygiene practices, and gender equality. WFP also supported smallholder farmers by linking them to the PNAE through the homegrown school feeding model, which helped farmers supply fresh, locally produced food to schools, boosting local economy and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. By integrating smallholders into the school feeding programme, WFP enhanced food security and supported local economies, positively impacting both the farmers and the schoolchildren. In terms of nutrition outcomes, 19 percent of children aged 24-59 months in Honduras face malnutrition, and one in five women of reproductive age has iron-deficiency anaemia. In addition, Honduras has one of the highest adolescent pregnancy rates in Latin America, which is correlated to child stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and low birth weight [5]. WFP supported the Government through its nutrition interventions, assisting pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and their children aged 24-59 months and providing nutrition education for their caretakers.

As part of WFP's sustainability strategy, institutional capacity strengthening was vital for developing social protection systems linked to food security and nutrition. Through SO4, WFP worked with the Government to promote efficient public policies. With WFP's collaboration, the country was able to develop the first Standard Operating Procedures for inter-institutional coordination regarding shock-responsive social protection for people at risk during emergencies.

WFP continued to provide on-demand services to partners through its SO5, focusing on cash-based transfers and supply chain, logistics and procurement services.

## Risk management

WFP assessed the risk register twice a year, systematically evaluating security risks such as high turnover in Government and local partners, beneficiary information, fraud risk, potential politicization of activities, disruption in the implementation of activities due to social unrest or protests and limited strength in local institutions for humanitarian response.

To mitigate the risks of high government turnover, WFP focused on institutional capacity strengthening and fostering partnerships with technical teams and local entities. By advocating for policy consistency, establishing coordination mechanisms, and supporting multi-year frameworks aligned with national plans, WFP helped preserve institutional memory and maintain momentum in food security and nutrition initiatives, even during administrative transitions.

Managing beneficiary information involves risks, such as data inaccuracies, security breaches, and aid distribution inefficiencies. To mitigate these, WFP implemented SCOPE, a platform for beneficiary information and transfer management. SCOPE securely stores data, helping WFP identify trends, emerging needs, and challenges, thus enabling adaptive and targeted assistance. This platform ensured that individuals in situations of greater social vulnerability received the intended benefits in a timely manner, tailored to their specific needs, significantly enhancing the impact of

WFP's operations while safeguarding personal data and improving overall efficiency.

Moreover, WFP undertook comprehensive measures to mitigate fraud risks, such as training programmes for WFP employees and partners. This enabled WFP to rapidly identify and prevent fraud and allowed partners to be fully aware of WFP's expected standards in this area. Furthermore, WFP established procedures and internal controls, including monitoring of financial transactions and regular process reviews, guaranteeing transparency.

WFP adhered to the humanitarian protection policy, including protection against sexual exploitation and abuse as well as choosing programme sites accessible to people with disabilities. Data protection remained a core priority, and targeting strategies were carefully designed to eliminate discrimination, aligning with WFP's commitment to ensure equal access.

## Lessons learned

The Tropical Storm Sara underscored WFP's key role in coordinating emergency responses and demonstrated the critical value of international humanitarian partnerships in addressing large-scale emergencies. By collaborating with local actors, such as Supermarkets *La Colonia*, WFP complemented national efforts to ensure the timely delivery of assistance. These partnerships have proven essential in strengthening a more strategic, equitable, and resilient disaster response.

WFP provided valuable inputs for the National Risk Management System law, focusing on integrating anticipatory actions and shock-responsive social protection, and supported effective inter-governmental coordination for swift disaster response, as seen during Tropical Storm Sara. These integrated strategies complemented health initiatives within the school environment, safeguarded lives, and played a crucial role in human capital development. WFP also advocated for successful inter-institutional projects, such as the implementation of the pilot of anticipatory actions at the school level in four municipalities of the Dry Corridor, in partnership with the local government, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Contingency and Risk, and the Honduran Red Cross.

These strategic initiatives, active involvement in public policy advocacy, and inter-institutional projects have significantly enhanced WFP's role in Honduras, strengthening the country's resilience and ensuring sustainable development and protection of human capital.

# A beacon of hope

## Aracely's Story

In 2024, WFP Honduras embarked on a mission to enhance further the efficiency and effectiveness of its assistance programmes in Honduras. This initiative was more than just a technological upgrade; it was a lifeline for thousands of families in need.

In November, Tropical Storm Sara formed over the central Caribbean Sea, landed on 14 November near the Honduras-Nicaragua border with winds of 65 km/h and ravaged the region. It caused severe flooding, particularly in northern Honduras, and affected more than 247,000 people across 17 departments, including Aracely and her family. The storm's slow movement and heavy rains significantly damaged road infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation systems, and electricity services.

Aracely, a young woman in her fifth month of pregnancy, lived in Marion, a community in Tela, a peri-urban region of Atlántida. Her husband, a construction worker, earned less than USD 15 per day, and with Aracely unable to work due to her pregnancy, their situation was dire.

The storm had left their home surrounded by mud and mosquitoes, but hope arrived in the form of WFP's food voucher distribution. WFP was able to reach Marion and other affected communities, providing much-needed assistance to more than 19,000 households, including Aracely's.

Early one morning, Aracely stood in line with her daughter, Beverly, who wore a pink dress and muddy shoes. The anticipation was palpable as they waited to receive their food assistance. When their turn came, Aracely and Beverly received a food ration valued at USD 150. They carried it back to their modest home, a single space that served as both their bedroom and kitchen.

Despite the challenging conditions, the aid brought a sense of hope and relief. Beverly's eyes lit up as she unpacked the food items on a small wooden table. "Spaghetti is delicious. I will have some of that oat-based drink," she said with a smile.

This was the first time WFP used digital registers in Honduras, allowing for a faster and more efficient response. A critical aspect of this implementation was the training provided to cooperating partners involved in all operations. This included training in the use of the systems but also guidance on interpreting the data and making informed decisions at a central level. The training sessions covered both technical aspects, with instructions on system use, and operational aspects, addressing rapid response protocols based on system-provided information.

WFP corporate systems [1] ensured that assistance was delivered swiftly and efficiently. The digitalization of these processes allowed for real-time data collection and analysis, significantly reducing response times. This meant that aid could be distributed faster and more accurately, reaching those in need without delay.

Aracely's story is a testament to the impact of WFP's mission to save lives and change lives. Through the combined efforts of dedicated teams and supportive partners, hope was restored to a family in need, proving that even in the face of adversity, compassion and innovation can make a world of difference. The swift response enabled by digitalization demonstrated that technology when properly used by a trained team, can be a decisive factor in anticipatory actions and emergency responses. WFP was able to assist 5,000 people with a cash-based transfer anticipatory action scheme, thanks to timely preparation and the early registration of people at risk in areas of recurrent impact.

# Programme performance

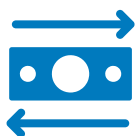
**Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations meet their basic food security and nutrition needs before, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, and strengthen their resilience and capacity to respond to future climate shocks and other crises, reducing their vulnerability**



**165,769** people received **food assistance** from WFP's emergency response programme.



WFP trained **1,175 technical and national staff, UN agencies, and local government staff** in preparedness and response tools.



**5,000 people** received assistance through cash-based transfers as part of **anticipatory actions**.



**432 schoolchildren** received school kits including a guide of "**Risk Management and Anticipatory Actions in Times of Emergency**".

In 2024, food security in Honduras faced significant challenges due to a combination of high poverty rates, climate change, and frequent natural hazards. Tropical Storm Sara, which struck in November, had a particularly devastating impact. The storm caused severe flooding, affecting over 247,000 people [1] and displacing more than a thousand people. These conditions led to substantial agricultural losses, disrupting food production and supply chains, and driving up food prices. As a result, many people vulnerable to food insecurity struggled to access sufficient and nutritious food.

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP ensures that those affected by a crisis meet their essential food needs through the provision of commodity vouchers, cash, and value vouchers. This support extends before, during, and after emergencies to enhance the resilience and capacity of these populations to respond effectively to climate shocks and other crises and reduce their vulnerability.

WFP's emergency preparedness and response operations in Honduras achieved a funding level representing 27 percent of total needs, thanks to contributions from the Government of Honduras, Canada, the Central Emergency Response Fund, the European Union, Germany, Sweden, the United States, and internal allocations. Due to limited funding, WFP reduced the assistance period from 90 days to 30 days and provided one-time cash and food assistance, strategically focusing on high-vulnerability areas with feasible logistic access. Efforts were concentrated in regions recently impacted by Tropical Storm Sara, including Gracias a Dios, Colón, Atlántida, Yoro, Santa Barbara, Choluteca, Valle, El Paraíso, and Cortés. This targeted approach ensured that resources were used effectively and allocated to the areas most in need.

Nevertheless, WFP's emergency response through general food distributions reached 165,760 people - including 52 percent women and 4 percent of Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations - representing a 200 percent increase in the number of people assisted compared to 2023. Additionally, around 1,175 technical and national staff, UN agencies, and local government staff were strengthened in preparedness and response tools. A total of USD 4.5 million was distributed through cash-based transfers (CBT) and commodity vouchers. Taking into account people's needs and preferences, nutritional requirements, market availability, and WFP's operational capacity, WFP prioritized CBT and commodity voucher assistance. However, WFP was unable to distribute the planned in-kind food commodities.

Under this initiative, each household received monthly transfers of USD 150 or a commodity voucher, enabling them to obtain nutritionally balanced food baskets designed to meet the dietary needs of a family with up to five individuals [1].

Furthermore, WFP enhanced its CBT digitization strategy by fully implementing SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform. This improvement streamlined the entire CBT cycle, from beneficiary registration and database management to programmatic and financial reconciliation of operations. By leveraging SCOPE, WFP was able to ensure that beneficiary information was accurately recorded and maintained, reducing the risk of errors and duplications. The enhanced system was particularly effective in responding to the needs of those affected by Tropical Storm Sara, ensuring timely and efficient assistance, including a no-regret anticipatory actions approach.

Consolidating its role as a strategic partner, WFP and the Ministry for Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in September, to enhance collaboration in critical areas of emergency preparedness and response in Honduras. The agreement promoted close cooperation with COPECO's national and regional units, as well as municipalities and civil society organizations involved in emergency management. It also established a capacity-strengthening strategy involving support to COPECO in climate information management and forecasting, logistics and warehouse management, and preparedness and anticipatory actions knowledge for local Early Warning and Monitoring System committees. Additionally, the initiative facilitated the integration and updating of local protocols for issuing alerts and bulletins. It also enabled the activation of decision-making protocols and response strategies, ensuring a more coordinated and effective response to emergencies.

Through activity 1, WFP assisted people impacted by food insecurity and climate shocks, specifically by flash floodings and Tropical Storm Sara. Targeting has been a cornerstone of WFP's emergency response strategy, ensuring that assistance reached those who needed it most. Assistance was based on vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) criteria prioritizing assistance to those most at risk of food insecurity using a combination of geographic, household and individual assessments. WFP's assistance prioritized the most vulnerable households, including those led by women, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, and households with persons with disabilities. Before implementation, WFP conducted community consultations and sensitization sessions on gender equality to ensure the acknowledgement of women's perspectives and preferences. This approach supported those most in need and improved social cohesion between beneficiaries and their communities. Moreover, with WFP's technical assistance, COPECO implemented the VBT methodology to provide life-saving support to 3,000 individuals affected by flash floods in the southern region of Honduras.

By leveraging on the partnership and expertise, WFP and COPECO collaborated to maximize the response to the population affected by Tropical Storm Sara through the distribution of food rations for 15 days to 40,600 individuals across the departments of Santa Bárbara, Yoro, Colón, Atlántida, Francisco Morazán, and Cortés.

WFP, in collaboration with its partners, provided technical support to approximately 58 municipal emergency committees (CODEM), Local Emergency Committees (CODEL), and municipal government risk management units. These actions aimed to enhance the development and updating of needs and vulnerability assessments and response plans, focusing on gender sensitivity, accessibility, and awareness. WFP executed this support through participatory sessions and workshops in collaboration with World Vision, *Acción Honduras*, *Sur en Acción*, the Mennonite Social Action Commission, and the Development Agency of La Moskitia. This collaboration enabled WFP and partners, to target approximately 138,000 people at risk with life-saving support in a timely manner. These efforts empowered partners and stakeholders to understand humanitarian principles, no discrimination, and equal opportunities, reinforcing WFP's role as a leading agency in emergency response in Honduras.

Following the principle of ensuring that no one is left behind, WFP, with internal funding and in collaboration with local organizations advocating for civil rights, provided cash-based food assistance to 610 individuals in the Sula Valley who face heightened social barriers to food security and equal access. This intervention aimed to address specific challenges such as social exclusion and limited access to resources. By offering cash-based assistance, WFP enabled recipients to purchase nutritionally balanced food aligned with their needs and preferences, strengthening both their food security and dignity.

Despite the challenges and difficult economic situation, the results were encouraging. WFP's post-distribution monitoring data revealed significant improvements in food consumption patterns among assisted population. By providing timely, appropriate, and adequate food assistance, most food security and livelihood indicators notably improved. At the end of the intervention, 96 percent of households achieved an acceptable level of food consumption, compared to only 89 percent at the baseline.

Through activity 2, WFP is committed to enhancing Honduras' capacity in climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response. During 2024, WFP worked closely with COPECO, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry for Agriculture and Livestock to strengthen their data management, early warning, and monitoring, as well as emergency response and rehabilitation. As a result, approximately 287,000 people indirectly benefited by gaining direct access to vital climate information. In total, 5,432 people were benefited through this activity.

WFP expanded its anticipatory action framework by strengthening existing early warning systems and developing new triggers for droughts, floods, and other climate-related hazards. In 2024, WFP provided technical assistance to the

multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Group for Anticipatory Actions (GTA-AA), co-led by WFP, FAO and the Honduran Red Cross. The group developed and conducted four workshops on anticipatory action (AA) triggers and their protocols, risk analysis, stocktaking techniques, and financial mechanisms. 231 people received capacity strengthening through these efforts, which included a simulation exercise for AA activation led by WFP. These workshops aimed to enhance the capacity of local emergency response teams and stakeholders, particularly governmental actors. Participants gained valuable insights into identifying and implementing AA triggers by linking weather forecasts and early warning systems to predefined actions. They also learned to conduct comprehensive risk analyses and manage resources effectively through stocktaking and financial planning.

Moreover, WFP collaborated with the Honduran Red Cross in a pilot programme at school level to expand knowledge and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including AA in four highly vulnerable municipalities in Francisco Morazán severely impacted by drought in 2023 and 2024, as well as by flooding in 2024. 432 children received school kits with information about drought and anticipatory actions. The pilot was a success thanks to its multiplier effect at the household and community levels: 2,075 individuals, including, teachers, CODELs, and community leaders, were capacitated in emergency preparedness and AA of droughts and floods.

Ahead of the hurricane season, WFP and partners discussed how to use an existing flood trigger developed by the Red Cross to ensure a coordinated and effective response. On 14 November, the trigger was activated, based on wind velocity and rainfall forecasts from COPECO's Centre for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Considering this and WFP's ADAM [1] flood forecast, WFP scaled up its operations to deliver value and commodity vouchers ahead of the floods. In line with the AA work plan, WFP collaborated closely with COPECO and the Humanitarian Country Team in preparation for and response to Tropical Storm Sara. This engagement enabled the effective coordination between WFP and its partners, ensuring timely life-saving support to 5,000 people in hard-to-reach areas in Cortés and Choluteca before the floods occurred.

The Gender and Age Marker score of 3 for activity 1 highlighted the effort to integrate gender considerations throughout the planning and implementation phases of the activity. WFP prioritized women-headed households to address gender disparities and made progress in disaggregating data by gender. WFP will strengthen the collection of data on age groups for more accurate analyses. Activity 2 promoted the active participation of women in communities where emergency preparedness capacities were strengthened. The goal is for implementing partners to report on the impacts of actions that promote women's participation and leadership in disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and reactive social protection during emergencies.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery	3 - Fully integrates gender
Strengthen climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacities, including anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, with a gender-sensitive approach, setting the foundations for resilience building	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas, including those recently affected by emergencies, build and strengthen their livelihoods, and generate higher, more reliable, and steadier incomes, contributing to better food security and nutrition outcomes and sustainable climate-resilient food systems all year round



**6,516 people** were assisted through cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening, and **27,552 people** benefitted indirectly.



WFP strengthened **25 organizations** representing over **500 small producers and entrepreneurs**



WFP developed Honduras' **first parametric microinsurance** to protect smallholder farmers' investments from extreme climate events

Through Strategic Outcome (SO) 2, WFP has strategically positioned itself as a key partner of the Government of Honduras in promoting food security and climate resilience. Through evidence-based programming and multi-stakeholder partnerships, WFP contributes to national priorities by supporting policy frameworks, promoting innovation in climate-smart practices, and strengthening local institutions to ensure long-term sustainability. WFP is enhancing resilience, supporting climate change adaptation, and improving food systems in Honduras' most vulnerable communities. By partnering with strategic allies, WFP has helped food and nutrition-insecure populations develop sustainable and resilient livelihoods by rehabilitating and constructing community assets, promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices, and access to essential water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.

WFP's resilience-building activities reached 6,516 people through cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening and generated indirect benefits for 27,552 people, with 56 percent being women across 70 communities in 30 municipalities in the departments of El Paraíso, Choluteca, Santa Bárbara, La Paz, Valle, Atlántida, Colón, and Gracias a Dios.

In 2024, SO2 received 12 percent of funding. Activity 3, focusing on rural resilience, utilized multi-year funds from previous years supported by key partners like the Adaptation Fund, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, the European Union, Japan, and the United States. Under Activity 4 on urban resilience, WFP partnered with academia through the Foundation of the National Autonomous University of Honduras and allocated internal funds for a study on food security and nutrition in urban and peri-urban settings, which began in late 2023. The study objective is to assess the resilience of urban households to food insecurity in urban contexts. This will yield significant results for the subsequent mobilization of resources and strategic programming for 2025.

In 2024, female participation was prioritized across all activities, with over 50 percent of assisted individuals being women in most interventions. Moreover, WFP's intervention invested in addressing the structural barriers women face in accessing finance and community leadership. As part of the resilience programmes, WFP promoted access to parametric microinsurance and rural savings and credit associations - enabling women to invest in sustainable livelihoods and facilitated participatory processes -, involved women in designing these initiatives and ensured that the services provided met their specific needs. Additionally, WFP provided practical tools and technical support, such as training in community leadership and agroecology, strengthening women's roles in decision-making related to risk management and productive development. Moreover, WFP trained 1,155 community leaders and members on food security and nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene using a social and behaviour change communication approach. The initiative, which included theatrical performances, aimed to improve healthy eating, hygiene, and sanitation practices. An additional 1,111 people were indirectly impacted through training of trainers processes. The program was conducted in collaboration with local partners to ensure sustainable community health improvements.

Furthermore, under the UN Peacebuilding Fund, in close coordination with Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Mennonite Social Action Commission, WFP provided food assistance to 4,260 Afro-descendants (80 percent of whom were from female-headed households) in Atlántida, Colón, and Gracias a Dios, in coordination with the municipalities and communities. These actions addressed promoted stability by mitigating the impacts of food insecurity in these vulnerable communities.

Additionally, in partnership with the Rural Development Foundation WFP strengthened 25 organizations representing over 500 small producers and entrepreneurs (56 percent women). This intervention included formalizing rural savings and loan associations, training in administration and finance, and providing access to financing through a revolving



fund. As a result, affordable credit became available for productive activities, encouraging local entrepreneurship and increasing household incomes.

Furthermore, purchase agreements with producer organizations of fish and eggs were signed, generating sustainable income for families, and indirectly benefiting almost 2,000 schoolchildren in 61 schools through the National School Feeding Programme, reinforcing the integration between productive activities and school meals.

WFP developed Honduras' first parametric microinsurance to protect smallholder farmers' investments from extreme climate events in collaboration with Banrural, Microrisk, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. It marks a significant milestone in protecting smallholder farmers and enhancing inter-institutional coordination. Once approved, it will benefit 5,000 basic grain producers in 2025 by mitigating climate risks and promoting economic stability. This initiative will help farmers safeguard their investments, reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events, and enhance their recovery capacity and long-term planning.

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action), WFP's resilience interventions in the Dry Corridor have focused on training smallholder farmers in agroecological practices, rehabilitating water harvesting systems, and improving access to potable water. In Choluteca, 1,282 smallholder farmers (58 percent women) were trained in agroecological practices, established 62 hectares of sustainable production and rehabilitated 35 water harvesting systems for irrigation. These efforts indirectly benefited approximately 4,025 people and ensured more efficient access to water and significantly reduced the physical effort and time invested by individuals during water collection, freeing up time for other productive and educational activities.

In La Paz, eight micro-watersheds have been certified as water-producing zones, promoting water sustainability for rural communities, and improving water availability destined for human consumption and agriculture. Regarding the water and sanitation sector, 25 systems were rehabilitated in 11 municipalities of El Paraíso and Choluteca, indirectly benefiting 11,416 people (51 percent women). These interventions included restoring key infrastructure and strengthening 24 water management boards through training on sustainable management, ensuring safe, continuous, and equitable access to water resources. These improvements will also positively impact household health, particularly for children and the elderly, who are the most vulnerable to waterborne diseases. Of these efforts, the construction in Texiguat of the water treatment plant, septic tank and absorption well was an example of excellent work and contribution of local partners for sustainable infrastructure works in the peri-urban area of Dry Corridor.

All these achievements have contributed to the expansion of WFP Honduras' climate change action portfolio, alongside with the kick-off of the Honduras-El Salvador binational Adaptation Fund (AF) project. During 2024, the strategic validation of the AF project at all levels was key, including the ratification of the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), the gender and environmental and social risk action plans with local and indigenous institutions, and the inception workshop, which validated the configuration of the project governance structure and financial plans of the AF 5-year project.

For 2025, WFP plans to scale these initiatives with additional funding from the Bureau for Humanitarian Aid (USAID-BHA), the Government of Japan, Canada, a debt swap between the Governments of Germany and Honduras, and the Adaptation Fund's Binational Project between Honduras and El Salvador in their shared Goascorán basin.

WFP's monitoring reflected significant progress toward stabilizing food security through the improvement of community assets, access to essential services, and diversification of income sources. By the end of the intervention, 95 percent of assisted households had access to and consumed a sufficient variety and quantity of food, compared to 85 percent at the baseline. Additionally, 64 percent of the local population in targeted communities reported improvements and benefits from livelihood assets, as well as environmental benefits, including enhanced biodiversity, soil conservation, and cleaner water sources.

The commitment to reduce gender inequality in the implementation of activity 3 was evidenced by a greater active participation in consultation processes of young people and women, which are part of the design and prioritisation of activities at local level. In addition, the collected stories reflect significant changes in the lives of rural women who, from having access to water, have begun to become part of community structures where they are decision makers. This Strategic Outcome has fully integrated gender and has a rating of 3 in the Gender and Age Marker.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen their livelihoods and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>
<p>Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable urban populations and support to social protection systems and local actors for the promotion of employment generation schemes and increased income, contributing to their food security and resilience to external shocks</p>	<p>N/A</p>

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programs that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras



Approximately **1.2 million children** reached through the National School Feeding Programme



WFP assisted over **20,000 schools** of the **National School Feeding Programme**



School meals were provided for all **180 days of the school year**



WFP reached over **9,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women** and girls and approximately **21,000 children** aged 24-59 months.



WFP trained **1,241 health personnel and volunteers**.

Through Strategic Outcome (SO) 3, WFP is dedicated to strengthening national social protection systems to promote food security and nutrition for vulnerable populations. As the partner of choice, WFP worked hand in hand with the Government to design and implement targeted programmes to reach those most vulnerable. Leveraging its expertise, resources, and logistic capabilities, WFP was essential to ensure the successful execution of national school feeding initiatives, significantly enhancing both food security and nutrition-sensitive outcomes. Furthermore, to prevent malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies among Indigenous women and children, WFP supported the delivery of tailored nutrition-specific interventions.

Significantly, the Government provided the primary funding for activities under this strategic outcome, reflecting its trust and confidence in WFP as a reliable partner in advancing national nutrition and food security priorities. This partnership emphasized a shared dedication to addressing the needs of marginalized populations and fostering sustainable solutions for lasting impact.

In 2024, as part of Activity 5, WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) to position the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) as one of the key social protection programmes. WFP led efforts to coordinate activities that align with the Government's commitments to strengthen the PNAE as part of the 2030 Sprint for School Meals initiative and the School Meals Coalition. Additionally, partnerships were established with the local private sector and international donors to implement projects that complement and reinforce the programme.

Sustained funding ensured the provision of school meals for all 180 days of the school year, covering 100 percent of the total school days. Approximately 1.2 million pre-basic and basic level schoolchildren (51 percent girls) received daily nutritious meals across over 20,000 government schools nationwide. Additionally, WFP continued its alliance with local private partners such as Fundación Ficohsa and Fundación Terra, reaching more than 10,000 additional students in 228 schools who received the same nutritional support. This strategic collaboration markedly enhanced the programme's impact by injecting financial resources and providing nutritious meals to a more significant number of students. Moreover, in-kind donations of dry dates from the Government of Saudi Arabia contributed to WFP's efforts to enhance dietary diversity in school feeding programmes, and WFP monitored the acceptance into school diets to inform future

programming. WFP distributed more than 28,000 metric tons of food. As part of the complementary health, hygiene, and nutrition interventions, WFP supported a nationwide deworming campaign and distributed dewormers to more than 1.7 million schoolchildren (51 percent girls) in public and private pre-primary, primary and middle schools. Thanks to these actions, WFP contributed to 71 percent of the assisted children reaching a minimum acceptable diet and 74 percent of assisted women reaching an acceptable dietary diversity. These advances reflect the effectiveness of WFP's interventions and assistance modalities.

Additionally, WFP supported national and local capacities by providing trainings on the correct administration and accountability of implementing the PNAE to 408 government staff and 18 national partners staff on the programme management, technical assistance and food and nutrition education. Through these targeted trainings, participants acquired essential skills and knowledge to effectively administer the PNAE, ensuring its proper implementation and accountability mechanisms.

WFP provided strategic support to the Government in revitalizing the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, aligning efforts to strengthen national systems, enhance local food procurement, and ensure sustainable access to nutritious meals for schoolchildren. Around 7,000 schoolchildren in 167 schools received 185 metric tons of supplemental fresh produce (vegetables, fruits, and eggs) and 22 metric tons of biofortified beans, from 238 smallholder farmers, who benefited from access to an institutional market. These producers strengthened their capacities in sustainable agricultural practices, resilient production, post-harvest management, circular economy, and quality and safety procedures.

Moreover, thanks to the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, WFP strengthened the milk value chain by investing in a milk production and processing plant in Pespire. Smallholder dairy farmers of the Pespire Young Cattlemen's Association improved their milk production capacities, and the initiative also contributed to enhancing local youth skills and training, improving their employability. Quality and safety manuals were developed to improve standards for school menus, specifically for milk and fortified beans. Finally, the initiative injected resources and stimulated local economies. Technical staff from implementing partners

WFP strengthened community engagement and local capacity by implementing a comprehensive Social and Behavioral Change Campaign, reaching over 27,000 people through both direct interactions and mass media channels. Additionally, WFP supported the government's Food and Nutrition Education Plan with a targeted training programme to boost sustainability and local ownership. Key stakeholders, including 2,375 school administrators, teachers, and members of School Feeding Committees, were trained on nutrition, healthy eating, and accountability measures for the PNAE, indirectly reaching 7,000 schoolchildren. Notably, WFP also promoted nutritional awareness among over 1,200 children, fostering healthier food choices and contributing to behavioral shifts in school communities. Finally, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP enhanced the competencies of 88 departmental coordinators and teachers on gender equality and human rights.

Concerning school infrastructure, in 2024 WFP kept investing in energetic efficiency and adequate equipment, pivotal for delivering safe and nutritious meals: 14 energy-efficient stoves, 28 food preservation equipment (freezers) and 3 food processing millers, and more than 14,000 cooking utensils were provided as the first step of a package of improvements to kitchens, storerooms, dining rooms, bathrooms, and water and sanitation facilities, to be implemented in 2025. Additionally, WFP distributed 43 energy-efficient items to support food preservation, reducing the risk of diseases for approximately 4,000 schoolchildren. Furthermore, WFP has partnered with the *Fundación en Acción Comunitaria en Honduras* to enhance school infrastructure, including storage facilities, kitchens, dining areas, and water supply systems, in the municipality of Villeda Morales, Gracias a Dios Department. This initiative adds significant value by enabling key projects in a remote, hard-to-access area with Indigenous populations and high logistic costs.

As part of its efforts to build more resilient and accessible food systems, WFP increased its local food procurement by 9 percent compared to 2023 (from 25,388 MT in 2023 to 27,562 MT in 2024), buying 27,562 MT locally and sourcing 6 percent (1,521 MT) of these purchases from smallholder farmers.

Through Activity 6, WFP is committed to delivering nutritional food assistance to the people most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. This initiative also promotes behavioural change and capacity strengthening, enabling these populations to adopt healthier diets and fostering transformation in gender roles. In 2024, WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Health (SESAL) to improve nutrition through a health programme focused on preventing maternal and child malnutrition. This initiative involved distributing specialized nutritious food and developing capacity-strengthening activities across 12 departments in 71 prioritized municipalities. WFP reached 291 health centers, benefiting over 9,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW/G) and approximately 21,000 children aged between 6 and 59 months.

Strengthening local capacities was a crucial component of the intervention, including training 1,241 health personnel and volunteers. These trainings ensured that health personnel enhanced their skills in providing nutritional guidance to families, monitoring nutritional status, implementing childcare strategies in the community, and providing essential obstetric and neonatal care. As a result, health personnel are now better equipped to monitor and evaluate nutritional

trends within their communities, thereby improving maternal and child nutrition through primary health care.

With support from the Government of France, WFP equipped health facilities across 12 departments with essential anthropometric tools (stadiometers, infant meters, digital scales, and mechanical circular dial scales for children), thus enabling more accurate measurements and early detection of nutritional issues and indirectly benefiting approximately 206,000 children under two and PBW/G.

In 2024, WFP and World Vision published the "Food Security, Nutrition, and Gender Study in Indigenous and Afro-descendant Populations". The study, focused on seven departments, provides updated information on food security, nutrition, and gender disparity, revealing an increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity rates, also linked to changes in local food systems by incorporating low-cost processed foods and reduced physical activity. The study also enhanced WFP's understanding of indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, which will inform the design of future nutritional interventions targeting food-insecure populations.

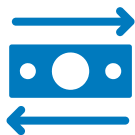
Finally, WFP was able to continue nutritional support in the Dry Corridor and La Moskitia in the department of Gracias a Dios with the support of The Church of Latter-day Saints, the local private partner *Fundación Kielsa* and other donors, allowing for integral geographical coverage in areas where WFP faces challenges to reach the most vulnerable. However, addressing the resource gaps requires a more diversified funding strategy to ensure the long-term resilience of these key health initiatives. The Government and other partners have emphasized the need to strengthen strategic partnerships and secure multi-year commitments from both governmental and non-governmental sources. Expanding the donor base and mobilizing sustainable funding will be essential to overcoming challenges and safeguarding the continuity of these critical interventions.

Regarding the Gender and Age Marker, the programme received a score of 4, indicating WFP's commitment towards addressing inequalities through comprehensive gender and age analysis. Through the work coordinated with the government, key messages for reducing gender inequality and promoting active participation of men in spaces for maternal health monitoring and child nutrition are constantly promoted. As part of ensuring the distribution of school meals, active participation of male parents in committees is promoted; WFP supports the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy with education network managers at national level through theme development that strengthens gender equality, human rights, and the implementation of healthy eating. Capacity building for women dairy and bean farmers has encouraged decision-making, enhancing their access to productive resources, assets, and services.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub to address children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 04: The Government of Honduras further builds and strengthens its national social protection systems and its capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate inclusive, nutrition- and gender-sensitive shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes, boosting people's trust in public institutions by 2027



**1,500 households** were reached through a cash-based transfer pilot of **shock-responsive social protection**



WFP and the Government established a tripartite agreement to implement a **shock-responsive social protection operational methodological guide**.

In 2024, WFP supported the Government social protection system, with the aim of contributing to the strengthening of its architecture, coordination mechanisms, and programmes' effectiveness and quality while at the same generating evidence. WFP promoted the leadership of national institutions and the technical expertise transfer, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO) and the Ministry of Social Development's (SEDESOL) implementing branches - the Solidarity Network Programme (which targets approximately 405,000 households in 2,007 vulnerable villages) and the Solidarity Action Programme (PROASOL), executor of the National School Feeding Programme. The implementation strategy was embedded in the integrated planning and action of strategic outcomes (SO) 1, SO3, and SO4 teams, and the achievements were partially reported under those SOs.

In 2024, WFP's key contribution to social protection was enhancing system adaptability during crises. A tripartite agreement with SEDESOL and COPECO enabled the implementation of a shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) operational methodological guide, establishing a more evidence-based framework with improved data management.

WFP strengthened inter-institutional coordination for emergencies through a year-long collaboration, culminating in timely support during Tropical Storm Sara. WFP led the joint efforts with COPECO and the Solidarity Network, which resulted in assessments to identify gaps in operational and institutional setups. This led to the development of a unified SRSP standard operating procedure (SOP) and ultimately resulted in a workshop with 27 officials from COPECO and SEDESOL. As a result, 405,000 vulnerable people enrolled in the Solidarity Network Programme are indirectly benefiting from enhanced assistance, thanks to WFP's support in the SRSP SOP.

The Coordination Cell facilitated a cash-based transfer pilot in La Paz during the storm response, reaching 1,500 vulnerable households with USD150 each. WFP used bank counter withdrawals for beneficiary assistance. The selection process was guided by a targeting protocol with specific focalization, prioritization, and exclusion criteria. Local committees identified the most vulnerable households based on livelihood disruption and economic hardship, prioritizing families with severe housing damage, food insecurity, and monthly incomes below USD 300.

The pilot allowed SEDESOL's Solidarity Network Programme to expand beneficiaries vertically (increased support) and horizontally (new recipients in emergencies). In 2025 efforts will focus on redefining SEDESOL's social protection programmes for more effective emergency response. This will be guided by lessons learned from the pilot, including key limitations such as the importance of interoperability between social protection and emergency response beneficiary databases to ensure a coordinated and effective response.

Through close collaboration with the Government, WFP played a key role in identifying critical gaps in the social protection system, such as the lack of interoperability between social protection and emergency response systems and the absence of pre-positioned emergency funds for SRSP. WFP supported the creation of a sustainable model integrating disaster risk management, empowering the Government to lead a more effective emergency response and develop a resilient framework aligning immediate humanitarian response with long-term social protection goals.

Additionally, in 2024, WFP deepened its partnership with the Solidarity Network, focusing on evidence generation and analytical capabilities. As part of this effort, training sessions for 22 government officials improved digital monitoring tools for child growth (using Anthro and Anthro Plus), enhancing data transparency and accountability through digital transformation. WFP also improved beneficiary data collection and analysis and developed monitoring and evaluation plans, increasing the accountability of the Solidarity Network's CBT programmes.

WFP also strengthened the mapping capacity of SEDESOL’s Social Development Observatory (ODS), by providing two drones, technical assistance, and contributing to the development of a food insecurity study conducted in 2,007 villages, which enabled better-targeted programmes with food security considerations for improved crisis response, such as the inclusion of a food security and nutrition feature into the targeting criteria, therefore assuring improved quality of assistance and more effective responses to food insecurity and crisis in the coming years. The strengthening of the ODS positively and indirectly impacted an additional 95,000 households registered in Honduras's Information System and Registry of Beneficiaries.

Knowledge sharing was also an area of work. WFP fostered knowledge sharing through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, facilitating exchanges with Colombia and Cuba on the Honduras experience with the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). During the visit to Colombia, the added value of WFP was the exchange of experiences on strengthening national capacities for risk management and institutional interoperability, providing valuable knowledge for both governments. South-South and Triangular Cooperation work in social protection will continue in 2025, with a visit that will contribute to the visualization of lessons learned from another country in the region on SRSP.

Throughout the year, WFP has also collaborated with other institutions on social protection, such as the UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In November, WFP conducted a social protection scoping study to diagnose the social protection system and identify strategic opportunities. The findings will guide WFP’s continued support for integrated SPRP response in the coming years, maintaining the focus on national institutions and technical tools.

The programme received a Gender and Age Marker score of 1, reflecting WFP's commitment towards addressing inequalities through comprehensive gender and age analysis. WFP has advocated the addition of a gender approach in documents and agreements with government social protection structures, but it has encountered major challenges in the run-up to elections, where the government has not given priority to the issue. Despite the difficulties, priority was given to gender-sensitive approaches in the pilot project, which reached 1,500 families (87 percent led by women and 13 percent led by men).

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequalities to boost the human capital of Honduras	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 05: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round



WFP trained **45 percent of relevant stakeholders**, to manage and coordinate logistical resources for emergency response.



WFP developed a **Supply Chain Gap Assessment** for the Honduran Institute of Agricultural Market



WFP carried out a **Field-Based Preparedness Project** to develop an analysis of COPECO's supply chain gaps.

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals), under strategic outcome 5 WFP provides consistent and efficient services to various partners. Leveraging its cash-based transfers and supply chain management expertise, WFP aims to offer services and technical support to government agencies, humanitarian network partners, and other organizations to enhance their response capacity.

In 2024, under activity 9, WFP provided storage services for UNOPS, handling 1,392 MT. Moreover, WFP led initiatives to strengthen supply chains at the national level. WFP delivered to local authorities the platform "STOCK of Humanitarian Organisations Logistics Mapping (STOCKHOLM)", an emergency preparedness mapping and analysis tool for prepositioned relief stock.

Additionally, WFP trained 45 percent of relevant stakeholders, increasing local technical capacities to manage and coordinate logistical resources for emergency response. During Tropical Storm Sara, the platform facilitated real-time loading and tracking of stocks, providing technical assistance to the humanitarian network's actors.

Moreover, WFP participated in the second edition of the Central American Workshop for Logistics Emergency Preparedness, along with several regional actors, multilateral and humanitarian organizations, and the private sector. The workshop, held in San Pedro Sula, served as an open forum to discuss the region's current logistical challenges, given its vulnerability to climate shocks. WFP's contribution to implementing the STOCKHOLM platform was highlighted among the key remarks. The platform has significantly enhanced the coordination and prepositioning of humanitarian aid. This success led to a commitment to engage in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to implement the STOCKHOLM platform in other participating countries and strengthen coordination between the Central American Integration System, the Secretariat for Central Economic Integration, and the humanitarian sector.

WFP conducted a supply chain gap assessment for the Honduran Institute of Agricultural Markets (IHMA). The contribution included logistics for emergency preparedness and the identification of supporting documents for an evidence-based strategic plan. As a result, the rehabilitation of a regional warehouse and a supply chain development plan was elaborated, as well as the implementation of SOPs to optimize inventory turnover and the appropriation of planning methodologies to balance supply and demand within the market.

An additional Field-Based Preparedness Project (FBPP) was carried out to develop an analysis of the Ministry of Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO)'s supply chain gaps. This analysis focuses on strategically managing warehouses to maximize operational capacity during emergencies. By the end of 2024, 40 percent of the study had been completed, including the implementation of tools provided by the Logistics Cluster to assess existing infrastructure and operations. Additionally, WFP introduced a methodology to prioritize critical areas effectively, using evaluation criteria to identify the most urgent needs. The analysis is expected to be finalized in 2025.

WFP also analyzed humanitarian aid preposition in Honduras, utilizing historical shock data and current inventory mapping. This revealed significant disparities in the distribution and coverage of critical resources within the country. Essential supplies for shelters were also found to be deficient, which may compromise response capacity in case of shock. Additionally, information gaps were identified in certain regions. This remarks on the need for more integral monitoring and better resource allocation.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER



CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand cash transfer to national institutions, organizations, and other humanitarian network partners	N/A
Provide on-demand supply chain services to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacities	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

According to the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), Honduras' gender gap remained at 0.72 during 2024. Ranking 59th out of 146 countries [1], women have a 28 percent lower chance of equal opportunities than men. Even when educational scores improved, significant obstacles still prevailed in political engagement, economic opportunity, and health life expectancy. In Honduras, women make up 29.7 percent of the legislative, senior officer, and managerial positions, a figure that is consistent with the Latin American average of approximately 30 percent [2]. While this reflects progress in gender representation, women in leadership continue to face challenges. The limited political participation of women is influenced not only by structural constraints but also by the lack of resources allocated to enforce laws that promote gender equity. As of February 2024, women held 27.3 percent of parliamentary seats [3], and despite legal frameworks promoting gender equality—with 77.8 percent of such frameworks in place [4]—insufficient institutional support and competing legal priorities weaken mechanisms designed to protect women's rights. This lack of enforcement ultimately discourages their engagement in political and decision-making spaces.

Preexisting inequalities and structural barriers impact the access of girls, women, and Indigenous groups to social services, productive resources, development opportunities, equal participation, and decision-making throughout their lives. These inequalities place girls and women at a greater risk of food insecurity, as they are limited in their decision-making and access to livelihoods. To address the issues that women, girls, and Indigenous people confront, WFP strives to empower women as a vital mean to enhance food security and sustainable development initiatives that support equitable access and opportunities for everyone, regardless of their gender or ethnic origin.

WFP strategically focuses on women and girls throughout all its operations, including crisis response, resilience building, school feeding, and assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). WFP provides emergency response interventions for food-insecure populations lacking essential products in areas affected or disrupted by natural hazards, particularly those in remote access. Beneficiaries, women in particular, have been assisted with food baskets containing essential products and with cash-based transfers to meet their and their family's food security and nutrition needs. After finalizing the response, WFP offers early recovery support to assisted communities, with particular emphasis on uplifting Indigenous groups and empowering women through economic development. Additionally, WFP strives to meet their immediate needs while providing the necessary tools to maximize opportunities for development and resilience-building.

WFP continues to frame gender equality into resilience-building interventions executed in collaboration with cooperating partners by providing technical assistance, training, and investments to promote sustainable practices. This is done by emphasizing the strengthening of women's small business entrepreneurship through community organization, leadership skills and financial risk management that promote women's livelihood, diversification and increase business opportunities and access to credit. These initiatives promoted equal access to financial resources to build and sustain their businesses and, in consequence, helped them gain independence and income and contribute to the development of their families and communities.

During 2024, 51 percent of people who received cash-based transfers, food assistance, and asset creation measures were women.

Additionally, with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, a pilot project in Choluteca was developed to improve the production and consumption of nutritional meals in the national school feeding programme. The pilot project incorporates biofortified beans and fortified milk in the school feeding menu, and rural women milk producers have been key members of the pilot, enhancing their access to productive resources, assets, and services.

In order to tend to the well-being of people vulnerable to malnutrition, WFP continues to encourage the attendance of PBW/G, as well as their spouses, to prenatal, post-partum, growth, and development checkups where dietary diversity and behavioral changes are promoted. The programme encourages men to actively participate in a variety of activities, including attending meetings of pregnant women's circles, vaccination processes of their children, participating in

training and learning station activities, and taking care of their children while food assistance is being received and exchanged.

At a community level, parents, health volunteers, and health workers participate in workshops to promote healthy recipes, preparation of food with Super Cereal, and nutritional surveillance processes. Fathers and male health personnel and their volunteers make up 23 percent of the participants in the capacity-building initiatives. Additionally, mothers and fathers are targeted through counseling procedures offered for the care of their children's food and nutrition. This counselling encourages co-responsibility at a household level and emphasizes the importance of the entire family as a fundamental pillar of the assistance process.

In 2024, WFP and World Vision published the Study of Food Security, Nutrition, and Gender in Indigenous and Afro-descendant Populations to government authorities and civil society organizations. This study offers differentiated data from four Indigenous and Afro-descendant groups to help understand their respective cultures and contexts and develop and monitor policies and programmes aimed at poverty reduction and sustainable development.

According to the study, to boost the food security of Indigenous women, there must be an enhancement of their sense of self-worth and encouragement in their active involvement with their households and their public decision-making. It also highlights the significance of creating, advocating, and implementing public policy strategies for women's empowerment and leadership at social, political, and decision-making levels, prioritizing ethnic groups. Gender disparities within ethnic groups are evident in women's higher levels of poverty, limited access to healthcare and services, exclusion from social and political decision-making, and experiences of discrimination.

Due to detrimental social and gender norms, rural women, particularly Indigenous and afro-descendant women, face obstacles in accessing public services, social security, productive assets, credit, and information services. They confront exclusion within the formal labor market.

WFP remains committed to contributing to women's empowerment in decision-making and control over household income and community resources by strengthening actions, collaboration, and coordination with partnerships to promote equitable treatment, access, and opportunities.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Honduras continued to face numerous challenges due to the protracted crises, including social, economic, political and environmental conflicts such as widespread violence and increasing poverty. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reported an increase in extreme poverty, as Honduras was one of two countries that experienced a rise since 2019 due to a contraction of labour income. Structural inequality persisted, disproportionately impacting various groups, in particular women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran communities [1]. Often, these situations amplified existing vulnerabilities and risked undermining food security and nutrition and access to basic needs.

In this context, WFP consistently prioritized the integration of Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices throughout its operations. Aligned with its corporate 2020 Protection and AAP Policy, WFP mainstreamed these principles to safeguard safety and dignity, encourage active participation, and empower the communities it assists.

In 2024, WFP prioritized active and meaningful community participation in designing, implementing and monitoring its programmes, particularly involving individuals in the most vulnerable conditions. WFP took specific measures to safely engage with women, girls, men, and boys individually during the design and implementation of the programmes. This process included conducting rapid analyses and organizing focus groups to gather detailed insights from different community members. WFP determined the most convenient, secure and accessible locations and times to deliver food assistance, selecting the safest modalities and delivery methods and designing user-centred community feedback mechanisms. The goal was to ensure that the voices of all community members, especially those at risk, were heard and considered in shaping WFP's interventions. As a result, 100 percent of the surveyed population reported being treated with respect and stated no safety concerns during the interventions.

Furthermore, WFP took measures to ensure that the groups most at risk were effectively and safely informed about their entitlements and rights, including the right to confidentiality and the responsibilities and expected behaviours of all involved actors. Communities receiving assistance were informed about the targeting criteria, duration and process for implementing WFP interventions, promoting transparency, and their feedback was taken into consideration to timely adjust programmes' implementation. WFP and cooperating partners provided information on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), emphasizing that communities should not provide sexual services or favours in exchange for food rations. Additionally, details about the available channels for reporting cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as providing general feedback and complaints, were communicated. By establishing transparent criteria and processes, WFP fostered a sense of security, trust and fairness within communities receiving assistance. This ensured the equitable delivery of resources and contributed to building social cohesion and alleviating potential tensions.

In 2024, WFP developed a strategy for Honduras on PSEA and has been under implementation since January, with active participation in inter-agency spaces. Additionally, in November, the programme team was enhanced by adding a technical staff in Gender and Protection. This approach allowed for greater mainstreaming of these issues, and the development of comprehensive tools, such as a checklist for in situ observation, and protection risk matrix. These tools, designed for protection compliance and accountability, were piloted in 2024 and are ready for use in 2025.

WFP continued enhancing the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to facilitate efficient two-way communication through different communication channels. In 2024, WFP strengthened the CFM through standardized governance, including the definition of referral pathways and response times based on the risk level of received cases. A specific CFM monitoring form has been designed for use by both field and central office staff in their interactions with beneficiaries. This form enables more effective tracking of community feedback, facilitates the preparation of reports and statistics, and enhances global monitoring of the process. Additionally, a case follow-up committee has been established to provide regular updates to management, with monthly meetings planned to start in 2025. This will be possible thanks to the hiring of a full-time dedicated resource to oversee the CFM process. WFP also finalized a draft for the CFM Standard Operating Procedures, which should be completed in January 2025. This effort is complemented by an expanded communication campaign, which includes increased promotion of the CFM number alongside programmatic activities.

WFP took on a crucial role in collaborating with Indigenous communities to address their needs comprehensively. Through the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the Adaptation Fund, WFP remained committed to improving Indigenous populations and Afro-descendants communities' food security and nutrition, strengthening their resilience in the face of environmental and economic challenges, and empowering their communities. Through open dialogues and participatory processes, WFP collaborated closely with leaders and members of Indigenous communities. This approach ensured that the perspectives of Indigenous communities directly influenced decision-making.

Through solid partnerships based on mutual respect, WFP improved programme effectiveness and upheld accountability principles, prioritizing the needs and preferences of Indigenous communities in humanitarian and development initiatives.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Honduras has experienced profound and detrimental impacts from climate change in recent years. The country faced an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods and droughts. These events have led to widespread infrastructure damage, loss of agricultural productivity, and displacement of communities. Rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns have disrupted traditional farming practices, affected food security and exacerbated existing challenges. Coastal areas were particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise, posing ecosystem risks and additional stress on human settlements. The situation became so dire that from 1998 to 2017, Honduras ranked second on a global climate risk index compiled by German Watch [1].

Before Tropical Storm Sara, Honduras was experiencing heavy rainfall, especially in the lowlands of its central and southern regions. When the storm made landfall, the grounds were saturated, and river currents were running high. Additionally, the storm caused flooding and landslides. According to the Ministry of Contingency and Risk Management, over 1,067 communities were isolated due to river overflows and damages to road travel, disrupting their access to food and non-food supplies [2], evidencing the country's fragility to climate shock.

WFP is committed to integrating environmental sustainability into its programmes, recognizing the importance of preserving natural resources and mitigating environmental impacts. WFP adopted a comprehensive approach that considered the environmental footprint of its activities, which included establishing environmental standards, increasing resource efficiency and engaging local communities in sustainable practices. WFP implemented training programmes on environmental conservation while sustainable agriculture practices helped mitigate adverse effects such as climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation.

WFP promoted sustainable agricultural practices and responsible resource management. Collaborating with local communities, WFP implemented reforestation, water conservation, and climate-smart agricultural initiatives. By integrating environmental considerations into its programmes, WFP addressed immediate food security needs while working to build resilient communities capable of withstanding future environmental challenges. Notable achievements included the restoration of over 62 acres of sustainable production, the construction and rehabilitation of 35 water harvests and the distribution of 14 low-consumption eco-stoves that reduced the negative impact of indoor air pollution on human health and the environment.

Under the framework of the Adaptation Fund, WFP conducted free, prior, and informed consent consultations with Indigenous people of the Goascorán basin to identify potential environmental risks associated with the implementation of project activities. WFP organized a focus group involving 91 representatives of Indigenous communities in the basin to ensure their perspectives and concerns were thoroughly considered. During these consultations, communities raised concerns about the potential impacts on their traditional lands and natural resources, such as water sources and forests, which are crucial for their environmental sustainability and livelihoods. WFP implemented a comprehensive risk management plan to protect and sustainably manage natural resources. This plan included activities such as creating and protecting biological corridors to safeguard natural habitats and forest ensuring that water sources and forests are preserved.

By taking these steps, WFP aims to ensure that the project activities are environmentally sustainable for the Indigenous communities.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has not yet implemented an environmental management system. Recognizing the importance of environmental sustainability, WFP acknowledges the need to formalize and implement robust environmental management systems to

guide and monitor its activities, ensuring that they align with environmentally responsible practices. The commitment to incorporating such systems underscores WFP's dedication to advancing sustainability goals and minimizing the ecological footprint of its operations in the times to come.

# Nutrition integration

## **Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP continued to emphasize its commitment to saving and changing the lives of the most vulnerable population in Honduras and integrating nutrition into all interventions. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, in 2024, malnutrition continued to affect thousands of individuals [1]. However, the country's access to recent data regarding the population's nutritional status remains limited. Honduras has not had a National Demographic Survey since 2019. This survey reflected a prevalence of malnutrition of 19 percent [2], and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has not yet been quantified.

However, in 2022, WFP and several actors conducted the comprehensive "Evaluation of the Nutritional and Food Security Situation in Four Prioritized Regions of Honduras". Its findings showed that stunting in children under five years old had a very high prevalence in the Western Region (29.9 percent), followed by Gracias a Dios (20.8 percent), the Southern Region (11.5 percent), and the Sula Valley (10.9 percent). These findings asserted the need to integrate the data into public policy decision-making and strengthen its framework by prioritizing nutrition. Additionally, it is important to share the findings with the Government for consideration in future program design, especially for culturally sensitive actions [3].

In 2024, WFP and World Vision published the study "Food Security, Nutrition, and Gender in Indigenous and Afro-descendent Populations", revealing a rise in overweight, obesity, and malnutrition among women, especially in Indigenous communities. High rates in the prevalence of overweight were noted among Garifuna (81 percent), Miskito (71 percent) and Maya-Chortí (66 percent) women, attributed to low-cost processed foods and reduced physical activity, increasing risks of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes with limited healthcare access. As a consequence, these women are at high risk of developing cardiovascular diseases and diabetes while having very low access to healthcare. Similarly, the study calls for action to promote healthy lifestyles and nutritional vigilance within the healthcare system [4]. In response, WFP expanded its Nutritional Attention to Vulnerable Groups programme. This expansion included providing food assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as children under five, in Gracias a Dios. The programme focused on promoting healthy eating habits, enhancing nutritional surveillance, and ensuring healthcare systems could support the nutritional needs of Indigenous and Afro-descendent women. These activities made a significant difference by addressing the unique challenges faced by these women, such as higher rates of malnutrition and limited access to healthcare.

In 2024, WFP aimed to ensure that crisis-affected populations met their basic food security and nutritional needs before, during, and after emergencies, enhancing their resilience and reducing vulnerability to future climate shocks. Assistance was provided through commodity vouchers covering household food and nutrition needs for 15 days (USD 75) or 30 days (USD 150), meeting 100 percent of caloric requirements, with 12 percent from protein-rich foods and 17 percent from fats.

Through Strategic Outcome (SO) 2, WFP aimed to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas, particularly those affected by recent emergencies. Programmes focused on increasing income to enhance food security and nutrition while promoting sustainable, climate-resilient food systems. Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) encouraged smallholder farmers to adopt better hygiene and nutritional practices, fostering greater social cohesion.

Moreover, WFP implemented water, sanitation, and hygiene systems to improve access to safe water and prevent diseases. A behaviour change campaign used interactive methods, such as theater, to illustrate a rural family's daily adoption of better nutritional practices. The play depicted subsistence farming, the market economy, and human development, encouraging reflection and social behavioral adaptation, particularly in nutrition and shared household decision-making.

Through SO3, WFP aimed to ensure that by 2027, vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas have access to stable and sufficient social protection services, strengthening food and nutrition security and supporting human capital development. With support from the Rockefeller Foundation, WFP implemented nutritional education programs to enhance knowledge on healthy eating, hygiene, and food selection, preparation, and storage, targeting school committees, teachers, and students.



Moreover, WFP, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of Education played a vital role by providing in-kind rations to preschool and primary school children covering 25 percent of their daily caloric intake during half-day school care. Additionally, with support from the Ministry of Health, Fundación Kielsa, and The Church of Latter-Day Saints, WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods to children under five years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescents in healthcare facilities. Along with this distribution, WFP held capacity-strengthening sessions for health personnel, focused on proper nutrition practices, surveillance, and exclusive breastfeeding techniques. WFP also facilitated workshops on Comprehensive Attention to Children in the Community (AIN-C), Outpatient Care (CONE), and Prioritized Obstetric Complications at Primary Care Level.

Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to support the Government in strengthening national social protection systems by 2027, enhancing their design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This will lead to more accessible, shock-responsive systems, increasing public trust in institutions.

In 2024, WFP remained actively engaged in the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, reviewing Honduras' commitments under Nutrition 4 Growth to advance the Action Plan for Nutrition, which targets childhood overweight reduction and obesity prevention in women. WFP also co-led the Food and Nutrition Security Cluster and led the Infant and Young Child Feeding Thematic Group within the Nutrition Working Group.

# Partnerships

In 2024 WFP solidified its position as key partner to the Government of Honduras, providing strategic support to advance the country's national priorities in food security, nutrition, and climate resilience. WFP's collaboration spanned critical areas such as the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), anticipatory action plans (AA), and shock-responsive social protection (SRSP).

As a middle-income country, the government of Honduras demonstrated high commitment to aligning its objectives with the global goal of ending hunger by 2030. Despite the challenging donor landscape, in 2024 WFP mobilized over USD 63 million, with 75.6 percent of the contributions received from the host Government, a testament to the strong collaboration between WFP and national authorities.

The substantial reduction in funding from traditional donors for humanitarian operations in the country significantly impacted WFP's programmes related to emergencies, nutrition, emergency preparedness, and social protection. Despite this, WFP maintained robust partnerships with key donors, including Japan, United States, Sweden, Canada, France, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and also received funds from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and Peace building Fund, ensuring continued support for vulnerable populations.

WFP's engagement across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus positioned Honduras in key global discussions, advocating in international forums. This included facilitating the participation of the Minister of Social Development (SEDESOL) in the 10<sup>th</sup> Edition of the School Feeding Forum in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) that took place in Mexico and the 2nd Ministerial Meeting of the School Meals Coalition Task Force in Nairobi. Through these efforts, WFP enabled the Government to contribute to global dialogues on school nutrition and innovative regional practices.

WFP worked with SEDESOL to implement the PNAE, ensuring full coverage throughout the school year. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education actively contributed to reducing supply chain costs of transporting the PNAE's food distribution.

WFP played a key role in strengthening Honduras' social protection systems for disaster preparedness and response. With support from ECHO, WFP, SEDESOL, and COPECO conducted a trial assessment of SRPS in La Paz. In September, an MoU with COPECO was finalized to expand capacity strengthening and local AA. A subsequent tripartite MoU between COPECO, SEDESOL, and WFP enhanced inter-governmental coordination in response to Tropical Storm Sara.

WFP's swift response to Tropical Storm Sara was made possible by strong collaboration with the Government of Honduras and support from traditional donors. Flexible funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) enabled prepositioning and rapid assistance, while USAID-BHA and Canada reinforced efforts in the hardest-hit areas. These partnerships remained vital for effective emergency response and resilience building.

WFP's partnerships with local actors, like Supermarkets La Colonia, complemented national efforts to ensure timely assistance, strengthening a more strategic and resilient disaster response approach.

WFP fostered enduring partnerships with key national donors within the local private sector, including *Fundación Kielsa*, *Fundación Terra*, and *Fundación Ficohsa*. These entities financed components of school feeding and nutrition programmes, supporting WFP's mission to combat food insecurity and promoting the nutrition of women and children. This collaboration underscores WFP's long-standing engagement with the national and international private sector partners.

WFP, in partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation, is working to revive the PNAE's "Ración Fresca" model, which has not been fully restored since COVID-19. The model promotes improved nutrition and strengthens local value chains, enhancing agricultural sustainability and supporting vulnerable groups.

In 2024, WFP Honduras strengthened collaboration with the Central American Integration System (SICA), supporting the Regional Action Plan for the Central American Policy for Food and Nutrition Security (POLSAN) 2024-2028. WFP provided technical expertise during national consultations, ensuring alignment with local priorities while fostering high-level dialogue and enhancing coordinated food security efforts. Additionally, WFP supported Honduras' Pro Tempore Presidency of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), assisting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organizing key meetings for 2025. WFP ensured that food security, resilience, and climate adaptation remained priorities on the regional agenda. These efforts reinforce WFP's commitment to strengthening governance, regional coordination, and long-term food and nutrition security strategies across LAC.

WFP has advanced negotiations with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the German Embassy to implement a debt swap programme that promotes climate resilience in Honduras. Pursuing innovative financing mechanisms remains a strategic priority for WFP to enhance resource mobilization.

In 2024, WFP strengthened its engagement with key Intermediary Financial Institutions at an executive level, particularly with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the World Bank, emphasizing food security as a critical driver of migration in the region.

In partnership with the World Bank, WFP supports capacity-strengthening in Moskitia through the Rural Competitiveness Project (COMRURAL), establishing Home-Grown School Feeding to strengthen local food systems and resilience. Simultaneously, WFP collaborates on social protection initiatives, promoting accessible and adaptive mechanisms.

These efforts reflect WFP's commitment to fostering innovative partnerships for sustainable food security in Honduras.

## Focus on localization

WFP collaborated with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGO) and Indigenous organizations to execute its programmes, adhering to WFP's established gender and protection standards throughout the implementation process. In 2024, WFP implemented its activities in partnership with 28 NGOs. Of these partners, 75 percent were local, demonstrating WFP's commitment to localization and community ownership. WFP strengthened local NGOs through training covering targeting, risk management, budgeting, data management, and accountability to affected populations. Additionally, it fostered awareness of WFP's corporate commitments and introduced digital and corporate tools to enhance assurance of processes.

The NGO recruitment process for all of 2024 was done through the United Nations Partner Portal, in which WFP trained its cooperating partners (CPs), ensuring secure information management and transparency and minimizing errors and redundant processes.

Indigenous organizations played a key role, particularly in the Adaptation Fund project in the Guascorán basin, the Peace Building Fund resilience project, and emergency operations in the Moskitia. These partnerships enabled high-impact activities, including emergency response and school infrastructure work in remote areas like Gracias a Dios, and supported evidence generation and innovative resilience activities. This collaboration allowed WFP to respond effectively to emergencies and foster long-term development and localization.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP strategically cultivated collaborations with various United Nations agencies, notably working closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on multifaceted initiatives. WFP and FAO co-led food security and nutrition efforts, addressing key challenges to enhancing food security in the region and coordinating activities in the country. For instance, WFP and the Government of France contributed to 135 days of Home-Grown School Feeding that benefitted smallholder farmers and schoolchildren. WFP and FAO also collaborated with the Honduran Red Cross to develop anticipatory action workshops.

This joint effort highlights WFP and FAO's commitment to comprehensively assess and address the complex food insecurity situation. Both organizations contributed to enhancing food security and water and sanitation infrastructure, ensuring communities can access sufficient food and foster their resilience and sustainability.

The coordination between WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on social protection issues was constant throughout the year, including joint workshops and a collaborative visit to Colombia.

WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) strengthened their partnership in 2024 in the Education Donors' Roundtable, collaborating on implementing funds from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support populations in transit, maximizing impact through shared expertise and resources.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP completed the second year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which runs until December 2027. The approved CSP (2023 -2027) totals of USD 635 million, with USD 140 million required for 2024. WFP needs were funded at 72 percent. It's important to note that while the country office received funding for key initiatives, the allocation of resources was uneven, and some strategic objectives received more support than others, impacting the pace and scale of implementation in some areas.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 was funded at 30 percent, compared to 20 percent funding in 2023. Nevertheless, WFP was able to implement 78 percent of the available resources. Due to limited funding, WFP prioritized the quality of assistance over the expansion of its reach and ensured the aid maintained nutritional value and effectiveness. Assistance was provided through capacity-strengthening modality and cash-based transfer (CBT), chosen based on the targeted population's preferences and contexts. Thanks to operational capacity and flexibility, WFP was able to timely attend the Government's request when Tropical Storm Sara occurred, distributing a 15-day food basket and non-food value vouchers redeemed at local stores, reaching the country's most remote areas. The implementation of emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, and recovery activities under activity 2 reflected significant progress made in 2024, and key partnerships were established despite financial challenges.

Activities under SO 2 were funded at 35 percent, with 46 percent allocated to activity 3 and 8 percent to activity 4. WFP utilized 20 percent of the available resources, as most of the funding consists of multiyear contributions. Livelihood support under activity 3 continued operations using multi-year funding granted in previous years. In 2024, activity 3 received new funding. Most interventions during 2024 focused on capacity-strengthening while CBT represented a small portion of implemented funds. Activity 4, which supports income generation in urban settings, was mostly funded with internal resources for capacity-strengthening.

The two activities under SO 3 were primarily funded by the Government, WFP's most significant donor over the past two years, contributing over USD 91 million. These funds were crucial for reinforcing year-long programmes and highlight the strategic partnership and trust between the Government and WFP.

Activity 5 (school feeding) secured 100 percent of the planned funds for 2024, providing daily dry food rations to preschool and primary school-aged children. Support from traditional local donors further strengthened the programme's sustainability. WFP appreciates the increase in in-kind food contributions, which have greatly supported the national school feeding programme. Contributions from private partners enabled the execution of WFP's homegrown school feeding model. The funds were also used for capacity-strengthening activities that promote sustainability, support local agriculture, and maximize schoolchildren's access to nutritious meals. WFP acknowledges the timely disbursement from the Government of Honduras in late 2024, which allowed for prompt action for the 2025 school year.





















SO3, Activity 6 (nutritional attention for vulnerable groups) was funded at 84 percent of the total requirements for 2024. However, it was with the last disbursement made by the Government in late 2023 that WFP promptly secured the resources to begin assistance in 2024. Additional funds ensured the continued support for malnutrition prevention. The programme distributed specialized nutritious foods to children under two years of age, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, complemented with capacity-strengthening initiatives and social behavioural campaigns. Finally, WFP received the Government's contribution during the second half of 2024, which will be utilized to prepare for implementation during 2025, as specialized nutritious foods are purchased internationally.

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on capacity strengthening of national authorities. It was funded with internal allocations, totalling 15 percent of 2024 requirements, which allowed strategic exchanges, events, and advocacy pivotal to consolidate partnerships and to build achievements under SO1, SO2 and SO3.





















Service provision activities under SO 5 were funded at less than 1 percent. SO 5 provides on-demand service provision to the Government, humanitarian actors and partners. In 2024, WFP provided logistics services to UNOPS. Other opportunities with Government and other UN agencies are being sought.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	24,789,050	4,397,797	7,552,368	5,872,059
SO01: Crisis-affected populations meet their basic food security and nutrition needs before, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, and strengthen their resilience and capacity to respond to future climate shocks and other crises, reducing their vulnerability	24,789,050	4,397,797	7,552,368	5,872,059
Activity 01: Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery	24,088,862	4,397,797	7,264,981	5,817,588
Activity 02: Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building	700,188	0	287,387	54,471
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	60,180,624	46,729,056	70,148,145	38,298,290
SO03: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programs that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras	60,180,624	46,729,056	70,148,145	38,298,290

Activity 05: Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs	 57,736,557	 42,825,875	 68,091,902	 36,682,303
Activity 06: Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation	 2,444,066	 3,903,181	 2,056,243	 1,615,988
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 40,128,008	 10,542,400	 14,227,233	 2,846,184
SO02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas, including those recently affected by emergencies, build and strengthen their livelihoods, and generate higher, more reliable, and steadier incomes, contributing to better food security and nutrition outcomes and sustainable climate-resilient food systems all year round	 40,128,008	 10,542,400	 14,227,233	 2,846,184
Activity 03: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.	 28,587,856	 10,542,400	 13,265,893	 2,804,870
Activity 04: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable urban populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to promote employment generation schemes and increase the incomes of vulnerable urban populations, contributing to their food security and resilience to external shocks	 11,540,153	 0	 961,340	 41,314

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	809,515	0	121,061	120,170
SO04: The Government of Honduras further builds and strengthens its national social protection systems and its capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate inclusive, nutrition- and gender-sensitive shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes, boosting people's trust in public institutions by 2027	809,515	0	121,061	120,170
Activity 07: Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequality to boost the human capital of Honduras	809,515	0	121,061	120,170
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,322,100	0	13,919	11,390
SO05: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round	2,322,100	0	13,919	11,390
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations, and other humanitarian network partners	771,691	0	0	0
Activity 09: Provide on-demand supply chain services to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity	1,550,409	0	13,919	11,390
Non-SDG Target	0	0	90,432	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 128,229,297	 61,669,254	 92,153,159	 47,148,093
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,236,879	 4,499,063	 6,066,218	 2,947,878
Total Direct Costs	 131,466,175	 66,168,317	 98,219,377	 50,095,972
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 8,390,555	 4,300,941	 2,942,509	 2,942,509
Grand Total	 139,856,730	 70,469,258	 101,161,886	 53,038,481



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] World Bank, 2023.

[2] The triple nexus is a strategy that connects humanitarian aid, development, and peace building to address global challenges more effectively. By integrating immediate relief efforts, long-term development projects, and initiatives to promote peace, the triple nexus aims to create a coordinated approach that meets urgent needs, tackles the root causes of crises, and fosters sustainable peace and development.

## Operational context

[1] Women are the early warning: Gender & food insecurity in the Dry Corridor of Honduras - <https://care.org/hn/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Women-Are-the-Early-Warning.pdf>

[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 2024.

[3] Food and Nutrition Insecurity Observatory, Autonomous Honduran University, 2024.

[4] United Nations Honduras: Tormenta Tropical Sara – Flash Update N. 02

[5] National Demographic and Health Survey, 2019.

## A beacon of hope

[1] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform. mPOS is an app used to record the redemption or delivery of the benefit. NEST is a file management/secure file transfer solution. SharePoint is a platform developed by Microsoft that allows organizations to create websites for storing, organizing, sharing, and accessing information from any device.

## Strategic outcome 01

[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.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Output Indicators (A.2.7 and B.1.1): actual values are not available as food distribution did not take place.

Outcome Indicators data for Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (DROUGHT 2023) is unavailable. In 2024, no interventions were carried out in the context of drought. As a result, follow-up data is not available for the same areas. For this year, a general list is maintained.

The 2023 follow-up values for outcome indicators are not included in the data tables due to technical issues. However, this data is available in the ACR 2023.

## Strategic outcome 02

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Due to technical issues, the 2023 follow-up values for outcome indicators are not included in the data tables. However, this data is available in the ACR 2023.

Indicator A.3.4: In 2024, Activity 3 interventions focused on capacity strengthening and the commodity voucher modality, with no cash transfers implemented.

Activity 4, indicator A.1.6 "Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets", and A.3.4 "Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities" have no actual values because the country office did not receive funding to support income generation initiatives in urban settings, therefore no cash transfers were implemented.

## Strategic outcome 03

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

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 2025.

Activity 6, Indicator B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition: WFP prioritized the delivery of specialized nutritious food, resulting in no reported data on fortified food.

Activity 6, Indicator A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people: the indicator has no actual values because WFP did not implement cash transfers under school feeding activities.

Activity 6 Indicators A.1.2, A.2.2, B.1.2 under CSP Output 13 were not planned; however, through complementary actions within the nutrition programme, 3,250 people received support.

Due to technical issues, the 2023 follow-up values for outcome indicators are not included in the data tables. However, this data is available in the ACR 2023.

## Strategic outcome 04

TABLE-RELATED DATE NOTES:

The 2023 follow-up values for outcome indicators are not included in the data tables due to technical issues. However, this data is available in the ACR 2023.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] World Economic Forum. (2024). Global Gender Gap Report 2024. <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2024>
- [2] UN Women Data Hub. (2024). Honduras: Women in Leadership and Decision-Making Positions. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/honduras>
- [3] Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). (2024). Women in National Parliaments: February 2024. <https://www.ipu.org/women-in-parliament>
- [4] UN Women. (2024). Gender Equality Legal Frameworks in Latin America and the Caribbean. <https://data.unwomen.org>

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Data for progress towards Gender Equality indicators is not available. WFP previously used outdated indicators that have since been discontinued. Measurement of the new corporate indicators will commence in 2025.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC, 2024

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

The 2023 follow-up values for outcome indicators are not included in the data tables due to technical issues. However, this data is available in the ACR 2023.

## Environmental sustainability

- [1] Global Climate Risk Index, 2019
- [2] Ministry for Contingency and Risk Management, 2024
- [3] Data not available for environmental sustainability indicators

## Nutrition integration

- [1] Honduras: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot (December 2023 – August 2024).
- [2] National Demographic and Health Survey, 2019. (ENDESA, for its Spanish Acronym)
- [3] Nutritional Evaluation and Food Security Diagnosis in 4 Prioritized Honduran Regions, 2022.
- [4] Study on food security, nutrition, and gender in Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, 2023.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

One or more mandatory fields for outcome indicators are not included in the data tables due to technical issues. However, this data is available in the ACR 2023.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,064,379	674,520	63%
	female	1,162,779	714,620	61%
	total	2,227,158	1,389,140	62%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	2,965	5,003	169%
	female	3,089	5,212	169%
	total	6,054	10,215	169%
24-59 months	male	211,958	86,532	41%
	female	221,851	90,058	41%
	total	433,809	176,590	41%
5-11 years	male	771,834	498,488	65%
	female	806,120	518,834	64%
	total	1,577,954	1,017,322	64%
12-17 years	male	2,422	14	1%
	female	3,570	1,899	53%
	total	5,992	1,913	32%
18-59 years	male	75,200	84,474	112%
	female	128,149	98,605	77%
	total	203,349	183,079	90%
60+ years	male	0	9	-
	female	0	12	-
	total	0	21	-

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,227,158	1,389,140	62%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	231	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	245,000	6,516	2%
Malnutrition prevention programme	24,294	33,389	137%
School based programmes	1,732,864	1,183,244	68%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	225,000	165,760	73%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	219	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	202	0	0%
Maize Meal	675	0	0%
Rice	675	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	84	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	5,906	5,380	91%
Corn Soya Blend	744	789	106%
Dried Fruits	594	2,405	405%
Maize Meal	11,479	10,407	91%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Rice	7,088	6,462	91%
Vegetable Oil	2,354	2,221	94%
Wheat Flour	1,608	1,514	94%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	10,687,500	660,000	6%
Commodity Voucher	8,437,500	3,321,207	39%
Value Voucher	675,000	548,536	81%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	0	412,951	-
Cash	19,384,964	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	2,400,000	127,196	5%
Value Voucher	10,800,000	0	0%
Cash	16,200,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations meet their basic food security and nutrition needs before, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, and strengthen their resilience and capacity to respond to future climate shocks and other crises, reducing their vulnerability</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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### Output Results

#### Activity 01: Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Vulnerable and risk-prone populations, and populations affected by shocks, disasters, and other crises receive food and social assistance to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs, according to vulnerability and to gender and age characteristics, in anticipation, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	126,000	84,538
			Male	99,000	81,222
			<b>Total</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>165,760</b>
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,856	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,687,500	660,000
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	9,112,500	3,869,743
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	84	

#### Activity 02: Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: Local actors have strengthened emergency planning, preparedness, and response capacity, including in anticipatory action and gender-sensitive risk reduction and management protocols.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		120
			Male		111
			<b>Total</b>		<b>231</b>

### Other Output

#### Activity 02: Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Local actors have strengthened emergency planning, preparedness, and response capacity, including in anticipatory action and gender-sensitive risk reduction and management protocols

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	836	826
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	339	329
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	20	68
CSP Output 03: Local actors have strengthened emergency planning, preparedness, and response capacity, including in anticipatory action and gender-sensitive risk reduction and management protocols					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	150	220
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	650	5,432

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.4	≤4	≤6.84	8		WFP survey
	Male	4.6	≤4	≤4.36	5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7	≤8	≤7	8		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	17.4	≥20.3	≥18.56	42.79		WFP survey
	Male	12.6	≥14.7	≥13.44	28.84		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥35	≥32	71.63		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	91	≥85	≥85	55.31		WFP survey
	Male	87	≥80	≥80	41.08		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	89.1	≥90	≥90	96.39		WFP survey



Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤11	≤11	1.33	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤11	≤11	1.23	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.7	≤6	≤6	2.56	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4	≤4	0.57	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤9	≤9	0.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.2	≤4	≤4	1.04	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.2	≥2	≥24	9.01	WFP survey
	Male	18	≥1	≥18	6.74	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.9	≥10	≥21	15.75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.9	≥2	≥68	39.28	WFP survey
	Male	72.9	≥2	≥72.9	29.41	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70	≥70	≥70	68.69	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.9	≤3	≤8	8.92	WFP survey
	Male	9.1	≤3	≤9.1	6.64	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.1	≤20	≤9	15.56	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	≥2	≥96	53.61	WFP survey
	Male	90.4	≥3	≥94.4	40.04	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94.8	≥85	≥94.8	93.65	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.2	≥4	≥3.2	0.19	WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≥4	≥3.7	0.38	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.4	≥8	≥3.4	0.57	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.8	≤3	≤1	3.42	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤4	≤2	2.37	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.8	≤7	≤1.8	5.79	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.1	≥3	≥85.1	37.48	WFP survey
	Male	84.1	≥3	≥84.9	26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84.7	≥70	≥84.7	63.48	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.5	≥5	≥12.9	0.38	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥3	≥13	1.14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	≥20	≥12.7	1.52	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.4	≤55	≤2	19.35	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	≤33	≤2	15.65	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.6	≤10	≤2.6	35	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	≤18	≤18	8	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤12	≤12	9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≤30	≤30	17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15.6	≤11.4	≤15.6	16	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	≤7.6	≤10.4	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	≤19	≤26	26	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.4	≤15.6	=11.4	10	WFP survey
	Male	7.6	≤10.4	=7.6	9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19	≤26	=19	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥15	≥15	24	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥10	≥10	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25	≥25	≥25	38	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17.4	≤4	≤15	7.87	WFP survey
	Male	12.6	≤4	≤10	9.39	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≤4	≤25	17.26	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤25	≤12	15.65	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤30	≤8	10.44	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	≤28	≤20	26.09	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11	≤17	≤15	10.15	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤18	≤10	9.01	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19	≤18	≤25	19.16	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14.5	≥43	≥18	23.53	WFP survey
	Male	10.5	≥42	≥12	13.95	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25	≥44	≥30	37.48	WFP survey

**Target Group:** DROUGHT 2023 - **Location:** Honduras - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	30		≤25		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	26		≤20		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	19		≤25		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	25		≥30		WFP survey

**Target Group:** DROUGHT2023 - **Location:** Honduras - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	30.8		≥30.8		WFP survey
	Male	31		≥31		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.9		≥30.9		WFP survey

**Activity 02: Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Honduras - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	>0	0		Secondary data
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<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas, including those recently affected by emergencies, build and strengthen their livelihoods, and generate higher, more reliable, and steadier incomes, contributing to better food security and nutrition outcomes and sustainable climate-resilient food systems all year round</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### Output Results

**Activity 03: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.**

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 03: Rural populations have sustainable, equitable, and diverse livelihoods, and benefit from access to early recovery mechanisms, social protection, climate-resilient assets, restored and protected ecosystems, equitable access to land, and inclusive financial and climate services and products for improved climate-risk management and adaptation

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	95,200	3,324
			Male	74,800	3,192
			<b>Total</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>6,516</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	7,200,000	
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	13,200,000	127,196

**Activity 04: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable urban populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to promote employment generation schemes and increase the incomes of vulnerable urban populations, contributing to their food security and resilience to external shocks**

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 06: Urban populations improve their entrepreneurship and vocational skills and benefit from decent employment generation schemes

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	42,000	
			Male	33,000	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>75,000</b>	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	9,000,000	

### Other Output

**Activity 03: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.**

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: Local actors strengthen their capacity to boost food system resilience and sustainability, incorporating gender- and nutrition-sensitive approaches

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	3
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 03: Rural populations have sustainable, equitable, and diverse livelihoods, and benefit from access to early recovery mechanisms, social protection, climate-resilient assets, restored and protected ecosystems, equitable access to land, and inclusive financial and climate services and products for improved climate-risk management and adaptation					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	24	35
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	63	64.26
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.5: Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	79	77.19
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
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 (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	50	71
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	15,000	34,000
CSP Output 04: Rural populations, especially women and young people, have increased capacity to produce nutritious food, competitive farmer associations and better market access through inclusive and sustainable value chains, and benefit from social and behaviour change communication for more nutritious diets and equitable gender roles					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	300	455
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	197

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	200	251
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	20
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	4
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	6
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	7

### Outcome Results

**Activity 03: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities</b>							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	200	≥200	≥200	251		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥150	≥100	197		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	300	≥350	≥300	448		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Resiliencia2023 - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	20	≥40	≥20	31.71	27.5	WFP survey
	Male	20	≥35	≥20	14.55	17.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥40	≥40	46.25	45	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Resiliencia2023 - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.3	≤4.08	≤4.43	4.48	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.33	≤3.92	≤4.2	4.3	10.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.7	≤8	≤8.7	8.79	10.1	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	2.21	≥13	≥3	22.02	15	WFP survey
	Male	36.13	≥12	≥37	37.86	13.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57.34	≥12	≥58	59.88	14.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	72.3	≥82	≥80	32.3	82	WFP survey
	Male	13.2	≥70	≥79	62.76	82	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	85.5	≥80	≥81	95.06	82	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	≤12	≤13	0.21	11	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤15	≤14	0.21	9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≤10	≤10	0.41	10	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.9	≤12	≤12	3.09	7	WFP survey
	Male	0.9	≤15	≤15	1.44	9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.8	≤9	≤9	4.53	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.97	≥3.9	≥37.97	20.07	3.4	WFP survey
	Male	7.23	≥5.4	≥7.23	38.07	3.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45.2	≥4	≥45.2	58.44	3.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.61	≥50	≥34.61	14.61	44.7	WFP survey
	Male	6.59	≥50	≥6.59	25.1	34.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.2	≥45	≥41.2	39.71	41.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.42	≤50	<11.42	0.62	51.9	WFP survey
	Male	2.18	≤60	<2.18	1.23	61.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.6	≤60	<13.6	1.85	54.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.69	≥80	≥76.69	35.19	86	WFP survey
	Male	14.61	≥84	≥14.61	64.4	85.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94.3	≥80	≥94.3	99.59	85.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.04	≥10	≥5.04	0.41	10.9	WFP survey
	Male	0.96	≥13.9	≥0.96	0	9.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	≥10	≥6	0.41	10.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.27	≤3	<2.27	0	3.2	WFP survey
	Male	0.43	≤2	<0.43	0	4.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.7	≤4	<2.7	0	3.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.27	≥42	≥65.27	35.19	40.2	WFP survey
	Male	12.43	≥40	≥12.43	61.93	37.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	77.7	≥36	≥77.7	97.12	3.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.28	≥40	≥14.28	0.41	40.9	WFP survey
	Male	2.72	≥37	≥2.72	2.47	37.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17	≥41	≥17	2.88	41.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.54	≤25	<4.54	0	18.9	WFP survey
	Male	0.86	≤25	<0.86	0	25	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≤60	<5.3	0	54.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	29	≤14	≤33.89	5.99	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	32.9	≤15	≤41.03	6.82	21.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.3	≤15	≤35	12.81	19.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.1	≤30	≤20.28	10.33	31.5	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤35	≤24.57	15.29	28.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.9	≤30	≤21	25.62	30.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33.3	≤17	≤15.49	7.02	16.8	WFP survey
	Male	27.5	≤14	≤14.36	12.4	17.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.4	≤18	≤16	19.42	17.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27.5	≥35	≥32.9	12.4	33.2	WFP survey
	Male	22.6	≥32	≥27	29.75	31.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.4	≥30	≥28	42.15	32.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.9	≤15	≤32.9	5.99	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤12	≤29	6.82	21.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.3	≤15	≤32.3	12.81	19.4	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	≤30	≤17	10.33	31.5	WFP survey
	Male	10.1	≤38	≤10.1	15.29	28.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.9	≤35	≤15.9	25.62	30.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.5	≤15	=27.5	7.02	16.8	WFP survey
	Male	33.3	≤13	=33.3	12.4	17.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.4	≤15	=28.4	19.42	17.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22.6	≥35	≥22.6	12.4	33.2	WFP survey
	Male	27.5	≥38	≥27.5	29.75	31.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.4	≥30	≥23.4	42.15	32.8	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	33	≥30	≥33	33		WFP survey
	Male	31	≥30	≥31	31		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	64	≥60	≥69	64	62	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programs that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras					Root Causes	
Output Results						
<b>Activity 05: Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs</b>						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 09: Pre-school and school-age girls and boys benefit from social protection through more diverse school meals throughout the school year that meet their basic food needs and increase access to and quality of education						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD		412,950	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	129,341	84,636	
			Male	124,269	81,318	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>253,610</b>	<b>165,954</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	754,420	518,818	
			Male	724,834	498,472	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,479,254</b>	<b>1,017,290</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	28,838	28,342.03	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	19,096,247		
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	2,342	14,139.85	
<b>Activity 06: Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation</b>						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 12: Pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 receive specialized nutritious foods and participate in food and nutrition social and behaviour change communication initiatives, accompanied by fathers						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	8,819	10,622	
			Male	8,476	10,205	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,295</b>	<b>20,827</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	6,999	9,312	
			Total	6,999	9,312	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	934	789.45	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	288,718		



B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	12	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	744	789.45
CSP Output 13: Adolescents and young people exposed to protection risks and food insecurity receive food assistance and benefit from gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication initiatives that improve their health, hygiene, and nutrition practices					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Total		3,250 3,250
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		47.14
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		2.94

#### Other Output

#### Activity 05: Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 09: Pre-school and school-age girls and boys benefit from social protection through more diverse school meals throughout the school year that meet their basic food needs and increase access to and quality of education

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	45	45
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	890,265	890,265
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	854,173	854,173
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	150	238

CSP Output 10: Pre-school and school-age girls and boys benefit from improved school-based services and infrastructure that contribute to better nutrition and health by incorporating home-grown school feeding and social and behaviour change communication initiatives

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	200	652
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	7,000	7,000
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	181
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	57

CSP Output 11: Parents, teachers, and school authorities benefit from capacity strengthening activities that promote nutrition, gender equality, healthy masculinities, and protection standards for children in school

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	30	408
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	18	18
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	500	2,375

**Activity 06: Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation**

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 14: Local actors strengthen their capacity to promote well-functioning social protection systems, including with regard to access to nutritious foods, risk prevention and protection, the promotion of gender equality and healthy masculinities, and the integration of young people into society

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1,241	1,241
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	38	38

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 12: Pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 receive specialized nutritious foods and participate in food and nutrition social and behaviour change communication initiatives, accompanied by fathers

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	291	291

### Outcome Results

**Activity 06: Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All STUN - Location: Honduras - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	100	=100	=70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=50	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=70	=70	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: CH - Location: Honduras - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	<b>Overall</b>	79.2	≥60	≥80	81.9	79.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	<b>Overall</b>	92.3	≥60	≥92.3	84.9	92.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	<b>Overall</b>	95.2	≥65	≥95.2	10	95.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	<b>Overall</b>	73.3	≥60	≥73.3	71.4	73.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: MEL y NNAs - Location: Honduras - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	45.2	≥45	≥45.2	58.44		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	41.2	≥42	≥41.2	39.71		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	13.6	≤13	<13.6	1.85		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	94.3	≥7	≥94.3	99.59		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	6	≥6	≥6	0.41		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	2.7	≤5	<2.7	0		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	77.7	≥80	≥77.7	97.12		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	17	≥20	≥17	2.88		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≤10	<5.3	0		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PBWG - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	71	≥80	≥62	74	71	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: The Government of Honduras further builds and strengthens its national social protection systems and its capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate inclusive, nutrition- and gender-sensitive shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes, boosting people's trust in public institutions by 2027</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 07: Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequality to boost the human capital of Honduras**

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 15: National- and local-level institutions strengthen their capacity to provide vulnerable populations facing various socio-economic, geographic, and intersecting inequalities with enhanced coverage, adequacy, and quality of national social protection systems, that enhance people's ability to meet their food security and nutrition and related essential needs, and address the risks, shocks and stressors people face throughout their lives

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	65	65

CSP Output 16: The Government of Honduras is increasingly involved in food and nutrition security cooperation initiatives to achieve SDGs 2 and 17, including South-South and triangular cooperation, involving the United Nations system, the private sector, and civil society organizations

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	15
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	4

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 07: Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequality to boost the human capital of Honduras**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Honduras - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥5	6		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥5	6		WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 09: Provide on demand supply chain services and common premises to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity</b>					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 18: Partners in Honduras benefit from efficient supply chain services					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	1,392	1,392

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 09: Provide on demand supply chain services and common premises to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> partners - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> SC/Logistics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	400	≥2,500	≥250	26,099.76	195	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥2,500	≥250	25,076.24	46	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	450	≥5,000	≥500	51,176	241	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93	≥92.28	≥95	92.28		WFP survey
	Male	92	≥97.16	≥95	97.16		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	92.6	≥95	≥95	94.37		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> EMERGENCY - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.73	≥95	≥50	0		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥95	≥49	0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.78	≥95	≥99	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	86.42	≥90	≥98	69.35		WFP survey
	Male	87.65	≥90	≥98	238.89		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	75.61	≥90	≥98	99.67		WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	65	≥90	≥50	53.09		WFP survey
	Male	60	≥90	≥50	53.87		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	63	≥90	≥50	53.42		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	70	≥51	≥51	100		WFP survey
	Male	30	≥49	≥49	98.04		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100	≥100	99.04		WFP survey



## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥3	6		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> EMERGENCIA - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51		≥51			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49		≥49			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		≥100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> EMERGENCIA - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female				100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				100		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> RESILIENCIA - <b>Location:</b> Honduras - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51		≥51	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49		≥49	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 05: Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49					WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100					WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Honduras - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90		100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90		100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90		100	100	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 06: Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: NUTRICION - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51			100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49			100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100			100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Esteban Barrera

Maria, a WFP resilience programme beneficiary, works diligently on her plot. Her hard work has greatly improved her livelihood and brought new hope.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

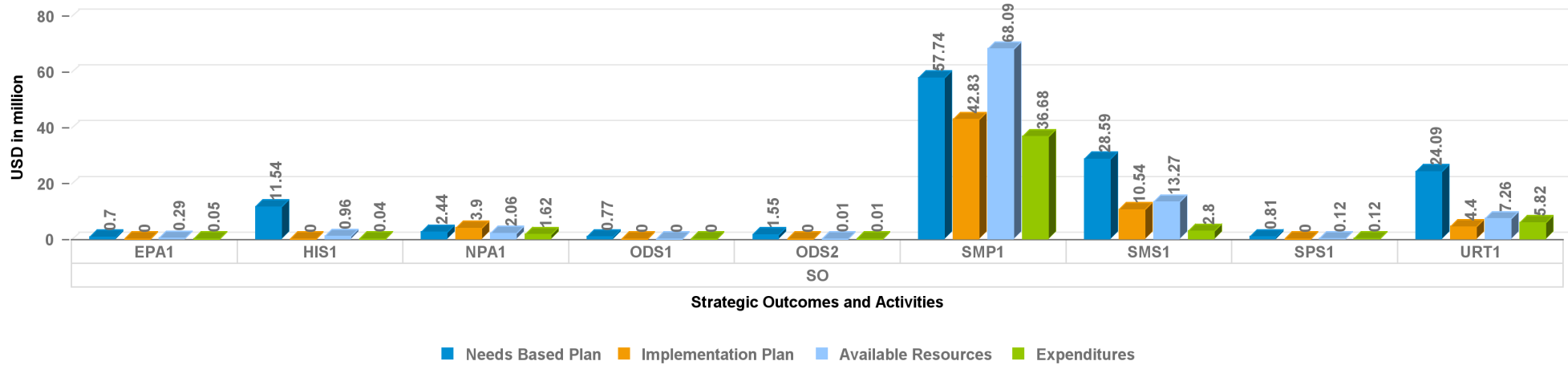
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	EPA1	Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building
SO	HIS1	Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable urban populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to promote employment generation schemes and increase the incomes of vulnerable urban populations, contributing to their food security and resilience to external shocks
SO	NPA1	Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation
SO	ODS1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations, and other humanitarian network partners
SO	ODS2	Provide on demand supply chain services and common premises to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity
SO	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs
SO	SMS1	Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.
SO	SPS1	Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequality to boost the human capital of Honduras
SO	URT1	Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations meet their basic food security and nutrition needs before, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, and strengthen their resilience and capacity to respond to future climate shocks and other crises, reducing their vulnerability	Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building	700,188	0	287,387	54,471
		Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery	24,088,862	4,397,797	7,264,981	5,817,588
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>24,789,050</b>	<b>4,397,797</b>	<b>7,552,368</b>	<b>5,872,059</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programs that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras	Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation	2,444,066	3,903,181	2,056,243	1,615,988
		Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs	57,736,557	42,825,875	68,091,902	36,682,308
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>60,180,624</b>	<b>46,729,056</b>	<b>70,148,145</b>	<b>38,298,290</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas, including those recently affected by emergencies, build and strengthen their livelihoods, and generate higher, more reliable, and steadier incomes, contributing to better food security and nutrition outcomes and sustainable climate-resilient food systems all year round	Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable urban populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to promote employment generation schemes and increase the incomes of vulnerable urban populations, contributing to their food security and resilience to external shocks	11,540,153	0	961,340	41,314
		Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.	28,587,856	10,542,400	13,265,893	2,804,870
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>40,128,008</b>	<b>10,542,400</b>	<b>14,227,233</b>	<b>2,846,184</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	The Government of Honduras further builds and strengthens its national social protection systems and its capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate inclusive, nutrition- and gender-sensitive shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes, boosting people's trust in public institutions by 2027	Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequality to boost the human capital of Honduras	809,515	0	121,061	120,170
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>809,515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,061</b>	<b>120,170</b>
17.16	Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations, and other humanitarian network partners	771,691	0	0	0
		Provide on demand supply chain services and common premises to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity	1,550,409	0	13,919	11,390
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,322,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,919</b>	<b>11,390</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	90,433	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90,433</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>128,229,297</b>	<b>61,669,254</b>	<b>92,153,159</b>	<b>47,148,093</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,236,879</b>	<b>4,499,063</b>	<b>6,066,218</b>	<b>2,947,878</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>131,466,175</b>	<b>66,168,317</b>	<b>98,219,377</b>	<b>50,095,972</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>8,390,555</b>	<b>4,300,941</b>	<b>2,942,509</b>	<b>2,942,509</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>139,856,730</b>	<b>70,469,258</b>	<b>101,161,886</b>	<b>53,038,481</b>



Michael Hemling  
CHIEF, CFORC

Michael Hemling  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

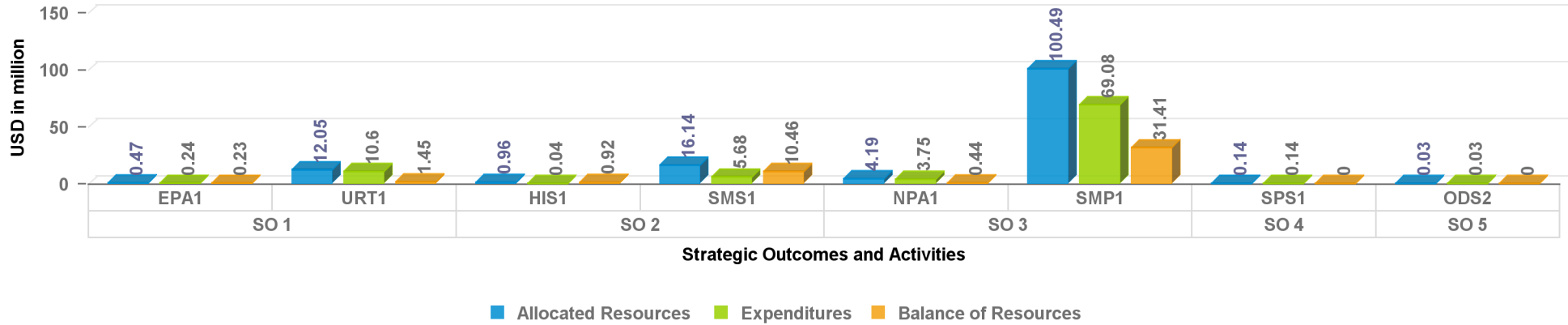
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations meet their basic food security and nutrition needs before, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, and strengthen their resilience and capacity to respond to future climate shocks and other crises, reducing their vulnerability
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas, including those recently affected by emergencies, build and strengthen their livelihoods, and generate higher, more reliable, and steadier incomes, contributing to better food security and nutrition outcomes and sustainable climate-resilient food systems all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programs that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras
SO 4	The Government of Honduras further builds and strengthens its national social protection systems and its capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate inclusive, nutrition- and gender-sensitive shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes, boosting people's trust in public institutions by 2027
SO 5	Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building
SO 1	URT1	Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery
SO 2	HIS1	Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable urban populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to promote employment generation schemes and increase the incomes of vulnerable urban populations, contributing to their food security and resilience to external shocks
SO 2	SMS1	Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.
SO 3	NPA1	Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation
SO 3	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs
SO 4	SPS1	Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequality to boost the human capital of Honduras
SO 5	ODS2	Provide on demand supply chain services and common premises to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity

# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations meet their basic food security and nutrition needs before, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, and strengthen their resilience and capacity to respond to future climate shocks and other crises, reducing their vulnerability	Provide shock-responsive gender- and nutrition-sensitive emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by crises to meet their food, nutrition, and related essential needs and facilitate early recovery	50,617,315	12,050,315	0	12,050,315	10,602,922	1,447,393
		Strengthen the climate-smart emergency preparedness, planning, and response capacity, including capacity for anticipatory action and recovery, of vulnerable and risk-prone communities and local actors, through a gender-sensitive approach, laying the foundations for resilience building	1,672,823	468,223	0	468,223	235,308	232,915
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>52,290,137</b>	<b>12,518,538</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,518,538</b>	<b>10,838,229</b>	<b>1,680,308</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programs that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras	Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behavior change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks, and positive gender role transformation	4,740,925	4,188,971	0	4,188,971	3,748,716	440,255
		Provide nutritious school meals to pre-school and school-age girls and boys, ensuring their access to social protection, and strengthen the role of the school as a hub for addressing children's health, nutrition, and socialization needs	103,616,310	100,486,666	0	100,486,666	69,077,067	31,409,599
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>108,357,235</b>	<b>104,675,637</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,675,637</b>	<b>72,825,783</b>	<b>31,849,855</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas, including those recently affected by emergencies, build and strengthen their livelihoods, and generate higher, more reliable, and steadier incomes, contributing to better food security and nutrition outcomes and sustainable climate-resilient food systems all year round	Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable rural populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to build and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable rural populations and make their food systems more sustainable, diverse, and resilient to climate change and multi-pronged crises.	45,355,410	16,139,797	0	16,139,797	5,678,774	10,461,023
		Provide food and technical assistance to vulnerable urban populations and support to social protection systems and local actors to promote employment generation schemes and increase the incomes of vulnerable urban populations, contributing to their food security and resilience to external shocks	19,503,931	961,340	0	961,340	41,314	920,027
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>64,859,341</b>	<b>17,101,137</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,101,137</b>	<b>5,720,088</b>	<b>11,381,049</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	The Government of Honduras further builds and strengthens its national social protection systems and its capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate inclusive, nutrition- and gender-sensitive shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes, boosting people's trust in public institutions by 2027	Strengthen the capacity of social protection systems, policies, and programmes to enhance food and nutrition security, and tackle vulnerability and inequality to boost the human capital of Honduras	1,777,588	138,971	0	138,971	138,080	891
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,777,588</b>	<b>138,971</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>138,971</b>	<b>138,080</b>	<b>891</b>
17.16	Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations, and other humanitarian network partners	1,542,792	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on demand supply chain services and common premises to national institutions, organizations, and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity	3,102,434	30,311	0	30,311	27,782	2,529
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>4,645,226</b>	<b>30,311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,311</b>	<b>27,782</b>	<b>2,529</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	90,433	0	90,433	0	90,433
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>90,433</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90,433</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90,433</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>231,929,528</b>	<b>134,555,027</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,555,027</b>	<b>89,549,961</b>	<b>45,005,065</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	6,213,989	8,310,802	0	8,310,802	5,192,462	3,118,340
		Total Direct Costs	238,143,517	142,865,828	0	142,865,828	94,742,423	48,123,405
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	15,169,244	6,665,941		6,665,941	6,665,941	0
		Grand Total	253,312,760	149,531,770	0	149,531,770	101,408,365	48,123,405

This donor financial report is interim

*Michael Hemling*  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures