



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

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Honduras

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP played a critical role in responding to immediate food and nutrition needs in Honduras while advancing long-term solutions to strengthen national systems and address the structural drivers of hunger, poverty, and climate vulnerability.
- Through its integrated approach, WFP supported the Government's progress toward SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), while also contributing to SDG 5 (Gender Equality). In 2025, WFP directly reached more than 1.3 million people and indirectly benefited an additional 2.8 million through strengthened social protection, school feeding, nutrition services, and climate-resilient livelihoods.

Delivering Food Security While Building Resilience

Honduras faced a complex and persistent food security and nutrition challenge in 2025, shaped by deep-rooted poverty, structural inequalities, limited economic opportunities and recurrent climate-related shocks. Although national poverty declined from 74 percent in 2021 to 60 percent in 2025 [1], extreme poverty still affected over 38 percent of households, with the highest concentrations in rural areas and among Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations. [2] highlighting persistent inequalities across regions and social groups. Approximately six in ten Hondurans still lived below the national poverty line [3], reflecting ongoing challenges in income, employment, and access to essential services. Honduras' economy grew modestly, with a projected growth rate of 3.5 percent in 2025[4], yet it remained highly vulnerable to external shocks, characterized by high levels of informal employment and limited productivity gains, which constrained overall improvements in well-being.

Food insecurity and malnutrition remained widespread, including micronutrient deficiencies, stunting, and a rising incidence of overweight and obesity, particularly affecting women, children, Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, and rural households [5]. These challenges were compounded by recurring climate shocks, the lingering effects of Tropical Storm Sara, and seasonal variability in agricultural production. The general elections held in November formed part of the broader context in which humanitarian and development activities took place.

In this environment, WFP played a central role at the nexus of humanitarian response and long-term systems strengthening. Leveraging its operational capacity and technical expertise, WFP delivered timely life-saving assistance while supporting the development of national systems addressing the structural drivers of hunger and malnutrition. WFP's work in cash-based transfers (CBT), logistics, school feeding, resilience, nutrition, and shock-responsive social protection enabled rapid crisis response while reinforcing national mechanisms to protect vulnerable populations.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) remained highly relevant, providing a coherent framework to align humanitarian action with national development, climate adaptation, and social protection priorities. Through this approach, WFP supported the Government in building more inclusive, climate-resilient, and nutrition-sensitive systems, contributing to improved food security and nutrition outcomes for food-insecure women, men, boys and girls, including persons with disabilities and marginalized rural and Indigenous communities.

Through its interventions, WFP reached over **1.3 million people directly** (51 percent women), including children under five, school-aged children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, smallholder farmers, and households at heightened risk of food insecurity (including approximately 1,030 persons with disabilities). An additional **2.8 million people** benefited indirectly through strengthened social protection systems, improved local food value chains, and community resilience initiatives.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP addressed acute food insecurity resulting from both slow- and sudden-onset shocks. During the peak of the 2025 hurricane season, heavy rains triggered severe flooding across multiple departments, damaging homes, disrupting markets, and limiting access to food and essential services. WFP provided emergency assistance to over **93,000 people** through CBT and commodity vouchers. Assistance targeted households affected by crop losses, displacement, and infrastructure damage, prioritizing families with young children, pregnant and

breastfeeding women, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Post-distribution monitoring showed improved food consumption scores and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies among assisted households. CBT were delivered through digital payment systems and local financial service providers, contributing to faster assistance delivery and supporting the recovery of local markets where functionality allowed.

Beyond direct assistance, WFP strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities. In partnership with the Ministry for Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO), WFP supported contingency planning processes, early warning coordination, and response simulation exercises. Collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) advanced the shock-responsive social protection framework, improving beneficiary data management, targeting protocols, and coordination between humanitarian and social protection actors. These efforts contributed to progressively institutionalizing emergency food security responses within national systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP significantly expanded resilience and livelihoods programming, reaching over **24,000 people** across climate-vulnerable rural areas. Participants included smallholder farmers, women-headed households, and communities exposed to recurrent droughts and floods. Households engaged in integrated resilience packages combining conditional CBT with the creation of community and productive assets. Key activities included the rehabilitation of 10 water systems and the establishment of 250 hectares of soil and water conservation measures, helping protect local ecosystems while improving food availability and natural resource management. Farmers adopted climate-adaptive agroecological practices, diversified crops, and improved post-harvest management, contributing to more stable production and income sources. These interventions led to improved household food consumption and reduced seasonal food gaps, while strengthening communities' capacity to anticipate and absorb climate shocks. Women's participation in farmer organizations and asset-creation activities increased their access to productive resources and decision-making roles.

A key milestone was the implementation of **AGROSEGURO**, a crop insurance mechanism protecting smallholder farmers against extreme weather-related losses. In 2025, **1,910 farmers**, approximately 9,550 people, were enrolled, reducing their exposure to climate risks and enabling greater investment in agricultural production, thereby supporting more resilient livelihoods and local food systems.

Aligned with national priorities, WFP continued supporting the Government, through SEDESOL and the Ministry of Education, in strengthening and institutionalizing the National School Feeding Programme. The programme reached approximately **1.2 million children** across more than **20,000 schools**, providing nutritious meals over **160 school days**. This support contributed to improved dietary diversity, enhanced concentration in class, and more regular school attendance, particularly in food-insecure and climate-vulnerable communities.

WFP's support emphasized systems strengthening and sustainability. Technical assistance enhanced supply chain management, food storage and handling practices, menu planning, and monitoring systems. WFP also supported the structured inclusion of smallholder farmers in school food procurement, linking **223 smallholder farmers** to school markets and generating stable demand for locally produced food, thereby strengthening local food systems.

Honduras' progress in school feeding was further highlighted by hosting the **XI Regional School Meals Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean**, which facilitated regional knowledge exchange and underscored the country's leadership in advancing sustainable, home-grown school feeding models.

Complementing school feeding, WFP reached approximately **25,520 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** through nutrition-specific interventions. Activities included the distribution of micronutrient-fortified foods, community-based nutrition education sessions, and capacity strengthening for **576 health workers** in infant and young child feeding practices. These interventions improved caregivers' knowledge and practices, contributing to better dietary diversity and supporting the prevention of stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies.

Across all strategic outcomes, WFP worked in close partnership with national institutions including SEDESOL, COPECO, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Health. WFP supported the development of technical guidelines, digital tools, monitoring systems, and operational protocols, and trained **203 government and partner staff** in areas such as emergency preparedness, school feeding management, nutrition service delivery, and shock-responsive social protection.

WFP collaborated with UN agencies, international financial institutions, NGOs, community-based organizations, and the private sector to promote coordinated, multi-sectoral responses to food insecurity and malnutrition. Partnerships with local organizations strengthened community-level implementation and accountability. Through its combined humanitarian response and systems-strengthening support, WFP contributed to Honduras' progress toward **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)** by improving access to food, nutrition services, and resilient livelihoods, and toward **SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)** by strengthening institutional capacities, fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration, and supporting nationally led, sustainable solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition.

1,385,711

Total beneficiaries in 2025



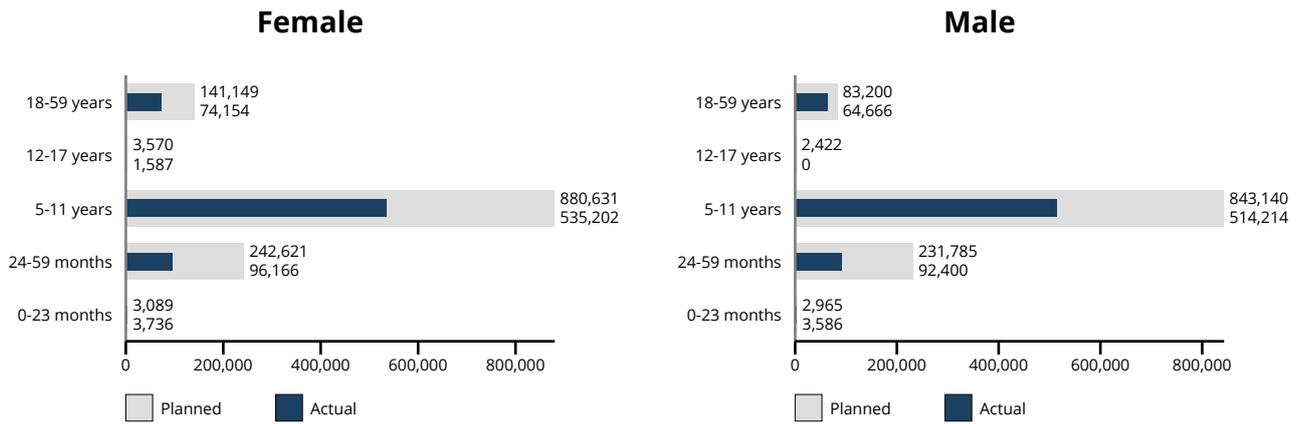
51% female



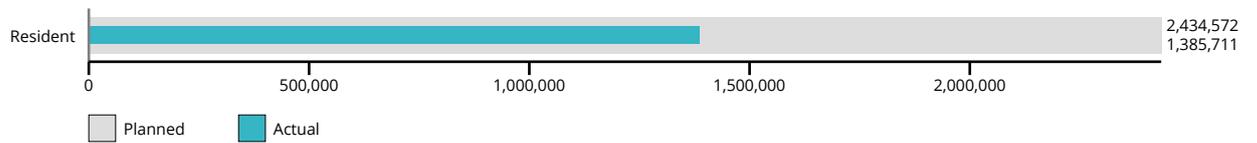
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,030 (51% Female, 49% Male)

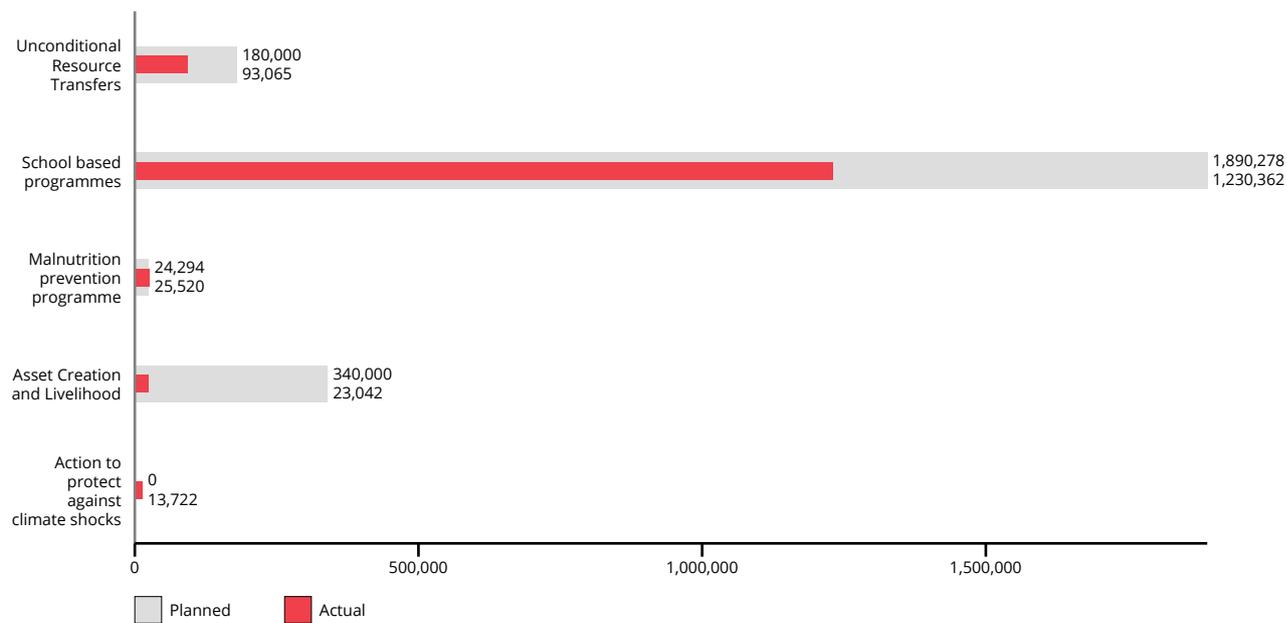
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



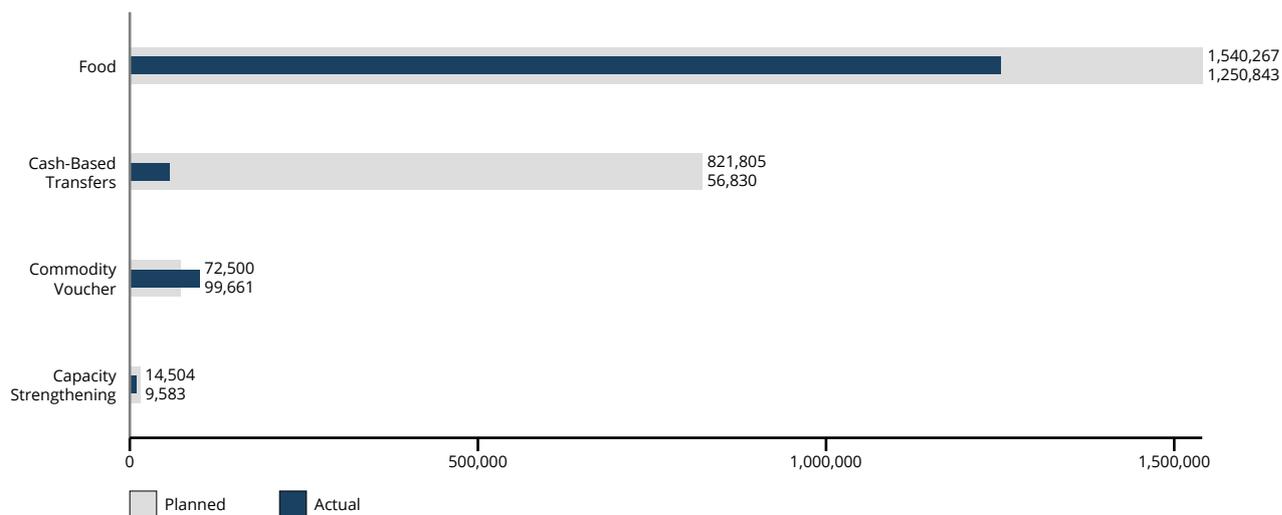
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



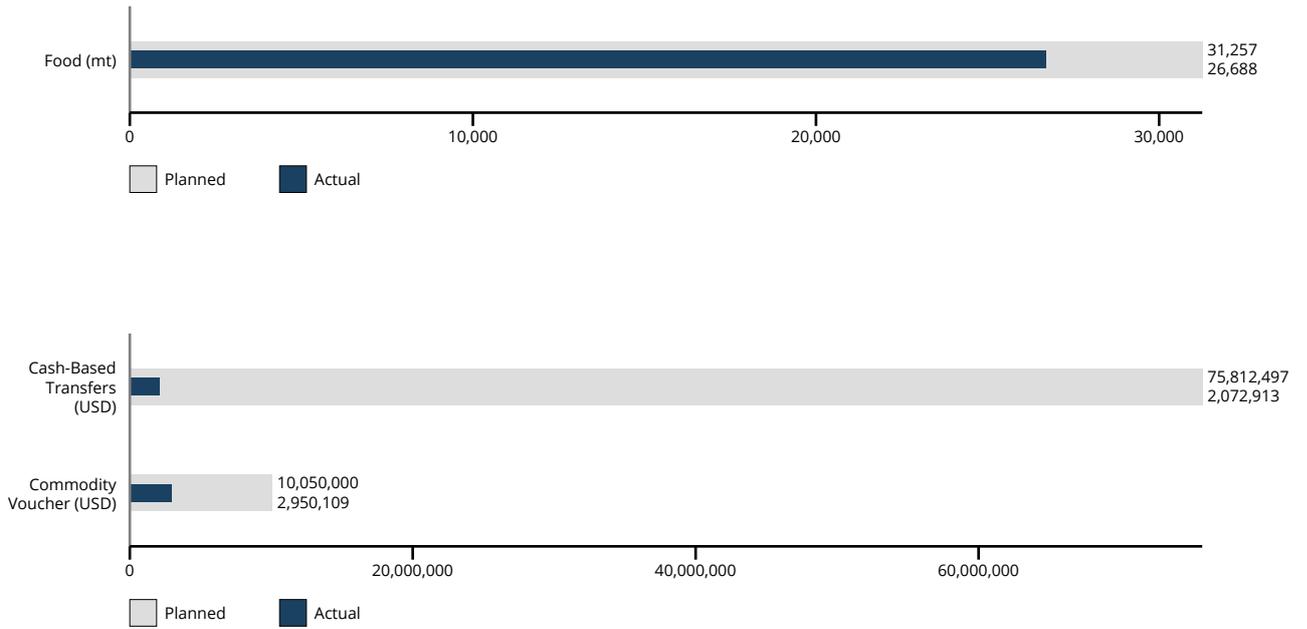
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



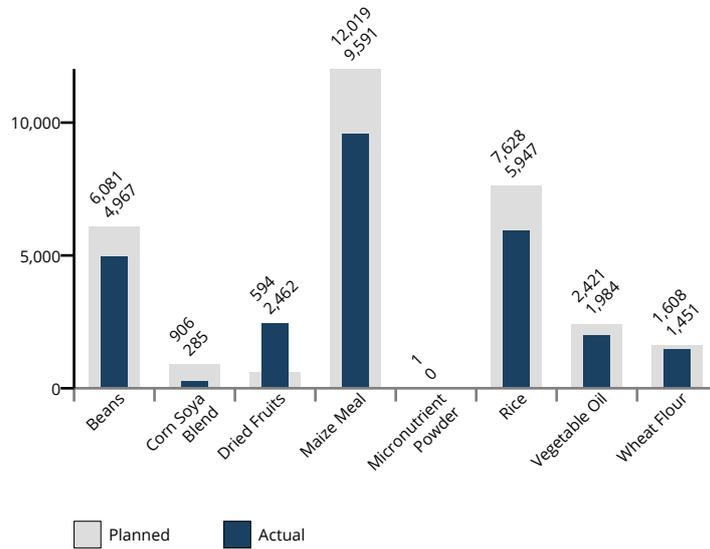
Beneficiaries by Modality



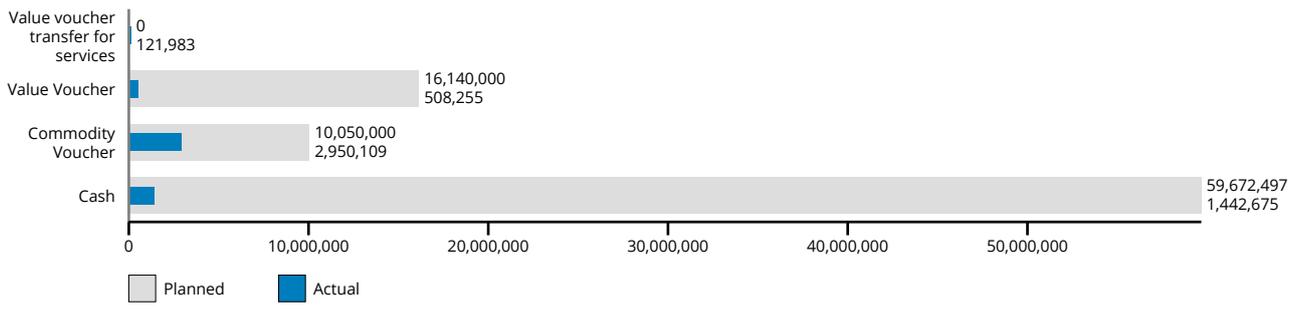
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Honduras is a lower-middle-income country in Central America, facing persistent challenges of poverty, food insecurity, and inequality. In 2025, the country continued to recover gradually from recent economic and environmental pressures, including volatile food and energy prices that have affected household budgets across urban and rural areas. While the economy grew modestly, with a GDP of approximately USD 38.2 billion and per capita income of around USD 3,470, a significant portion of the population still struggles to meet basic needs. About 60 percent of Hondurans lived in poverty in 2025, with extreme poverty affecting over 38 percent of households [1]. Income inequality remains high, with a Gini index of 45.7, reflecting substantial disparities between regions and social groups [2].

Gender inequality continues to shape economic and social outcomes. In 2025, Honduras recorded a gender gap index of 0.73, showing that women face persistent barriers to equal opportunities in education, health, and economic participation [3]. These inequities disproportionately affect women, children, Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, and households in rural areas, limiting their ability to absorb shocks and access essential services.

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain major concerns. Approximately 1.6 million people, 18 percent of the population, faced crisis or emergency levels of acute food insecurity between December 2024 and March 2025, including roughly 116,000 people in Emergency [4]. Honduras also faces the double burden of malnutrition, with persistent undernutrition, including stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, coexisting alongside a rising prevalence of overweight and obesity. Women and children are particularly affected, especially in Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and rural communities, where diets are often limited in diversity and essential nutrients[5]. Projections for April-July 2025 showed only marginal improvement, with an estimated 1.7 million people (17 percent) continuing to face high levels of food insecurity, largely due to high food prices, rising costs of agricultural inputs, and depleted household food stocks during the lean season

Climate-related shocks exacerbate these vulnerabilities. This year, Honduras faced one of its most disruptive rainy periods during the peak of the Atlantic hurricane season. Although no major hurricanes made landfall in the country, a combination of tropical disturbances, surface troughs, and persistent atmospheric instability generated intense and prolonged rains that caused widespread flooding, landslides, and river overflows. These heavy rains affected more than 43,000 people [6], damaged or destroyed thousands of homes, and left many communities temporarily cut off due to collapsed roads and bridges. The impact was most severe in central, northern, and western departments, where

evacuations and losses were significant.

The November 2025 general elections took place within a context of socioeconomic and climatic pressures, underscoring the importance of resilient governance and institutional capacity to address ongoing humanitarian and development needs. Poverty, inequality, and exposure to climate shocks highlight the need for coordinated investments in food security, nutrition, social protection, and inclusive economic opportunities to ensure vulnerable populations can build resilience and thrive over the long term.

WFP's operations focused on saving lives and changing lives by supporting the most vulnerable households with timely humanitarian assistance, while simultaneously strengthening national systems and advancing the Government's long-term food security and nutrition agenda through integrated, resilience-building and development-oriented interventions. The strategy remained firmly aligned with the Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027, national priorities such as the National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy, the State Policy for Agri-Food sector of Honduras and global commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals).

Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP provided emergency food and cash assistance to communities affected by climatic shocks and seasonal food insecurity. Working closely with the Ministry for Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO), WFP strengthened national preparedness and response systems, including early warning, emergency logistics, and anticipatory action protocols.

WFP and COPECO coordinated the implementation of a macro-level insurance top-up that provides rapid financing to the Government of Honduras when severe climate events occur. Together, the institutions developed response plans detailing how an insurance payout would be used to quickly scale up emergency assistance at national and local levels. This work is part of a broader risk-layering approach that integrates anticipatory actions, contingency planning, and financial risk-transfer tools to reinforce national readiness and accelerate response.

With SO2, WFP supported smallholder farmers in adopting climate-smart agricultural practices to improve yields, diversify production, and strengthen resilience. This included training on water-efficient irrigation, sustainable land management, and post-harvest handling. WFP continued advancing the country's first parametric microinsurance tool for climate risk, which provided financial protection to farmers facing extreme weather events. Investments in value chains and market linkages helped integrate smallholders into more predictable market systems.

Through SO3, WFP supported the Government in strengthening national social protection systems, with a particular focus on the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), the largest social protection programme in the country, which benefits approximately 1.3 million schoolchildren. WFP supported the provision of daily school meals and strengthened the capacities of teachers, parents, caregivers and students on healthy diets, and improved health and hygiene practices. In parallel, WFP linked smallholder farmers to the PNAE through the home-grown school feeding model, enabling the supply of fresh, locally produced food to schools, improving dietary diversity, and stimulating local economies. By integrating smallholders into the school feeding programme, WFP contributed to enhanced food security and more resilient livelihoods for both farmers and schoolchildren.

To address persistent nutrition challenges, particularly during the first 1,000 days of life, WFP supported the Government through its Nutritional Attention for Vulnerable Groups programme, focusing on children under five years and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Interventions included targeted nutrition assistance and nutrition education for caregivers, contributing to the prevention of malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and poor maternal and child nutrition outcomes.

Working towards SDG 17, SO4 strengthened national social protection systems by supporting the development of coordinated and shock-responsive mechanisms. This included operationalizing the first inter-institutional Standard Operating Procedures to better protect vulnerable households during emergencies.

SO5 reinforced national and regional response capacities by providing on-demand supply chain, procurement, and cash-based transfer services to government counterparts and humanitarian partners.

Risk management

Throughout 2025, WFP operated in a complex environment shaped by institutional constraints, social unrest, and heightened political tensions surrounding the general elections. Key operational risks included high turnover in government institutions and cooperating partners, limited capacity for humanitarian response, potential politicization of assistance, and disruptions to programme implementation due to protests or electoral unrest. These risks threatened the continuity, timeliness, and integrity of operations, particularly in vulnerable rural, urban, and Indigenous communities.

To mitigate these risks, WFP embedded risk-informed decision-making across programme design and implementation, reviewing its risk register twice during the year to ensure mitigation measures remained relevant and effective. In anticipation of potential unrest during the electoral period, WFP strategically scheduled operations to complete all planned distributions and interventions prior to the elections, minimizing disruption and ensuring continuity of assistance. Institutional resilience was strengthened through capacity strengthening at decentralized levels and sustained engagement with technical counterparts. Multi-year frameworks, continuous policy dialogue, and reinforced coordination mechanisms helped preserve institutional memory and maintain consistent delivery of food security and nutrition interventions.

The implementation of SCOPE strengthened beneficiary data management, enabling secure data storage, real-time monitoring of assistance trends, rapid identification of emerging needs, and timely programme adjustments. Fraud risks were further mitigated through strengthened internal controls, transaction monitoring, and targeted training for staff and cooperating partners.

Protection risks, including sexual exploitation and abuse, discrimination, and barriers to access for persons with disabilities, were systematically addressed through the integration of protection principles into targeting, delivery, and site selection. Accountability to Affected People was reinforced through multiple community feedback mechanisms and consultations, with community input informing operational adjustments and strengthening trust and participation.

Through these measures, WFP safeguarded operational resilience, upheld humanitarian principles, and ensured timely, equitable assistance despite a challenging political and operational context.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP initiated a mid-term review (MTR) of its CSP 2023-2027 to assess progress and ensure continued relevance in a changing national context. The review, still in process, confirmed that the CSP remains well aligned with the needs of women, men, girls and boys and that WFP is effectively reaching the most vulnerable populations despite significant funding constraints. It highlighted the efficient use of resources, including flexible financing mechanisms [7], and identified opportunities to further improve coordination and integration across programmes to maximize impact.

The review also found that WFP is largely on track to deliver its planned results[DR4] under most Strategic Outcomes supported by an adapted organizational structure and evidence-based decision-making. However, progress under certain areas, (urban resilience and social protection) has been limited due to the absence of dedicated funding, preventing their full implementation. Despite these constraints, WFP has demonstrated strong capacity to adjust its programmes in response to political, economic, climate-related, and post-pandemic challenges while maintaining its role as a trusted partner to the Government. Key lessons from the review emphasized the importance of strengthening community engagement, and continuing to adapt interventions to emerging needs, ensuring effective and accountable delivery of the CSP through 2027.

Growing Futures

How Local Farmers Are Powering School Meals in Honduras



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Carmen Julia's family shares a meal from their own harvest, supporting local food systems strengthened through WFP's home-grown school feeding model.

For Carmen Julia, beans are more than a crop, they are dignity, resilience, and a pathway to a better future. A smallholder farmer from the rural community of Jamasquire, in Olancho, Carmen grew up without the opportunity to attend school. That limitation shaped her determination to ensure her children would have the opportunities she never did. Years later, all four of her children completed their studies and became professionals, a remarkable achievement rooted in perseverance and sacrifice.

This success came despite years of hardship. Living in Honduras' Dry Corridor, one of the most climate-vulnerable regions in the country, Carmen and her husband, Edgar, depended on rain-fed agriculture in a place plagued by droughts and unpredictable weather. For years, they lived on just **USD 1.15 a day** and whatever they could grow. Daily life meant making painful choices: paying for school fees, buying medicine, investing in their crops, or simply putting a plate of food on the table. Most days, they ate their own beans. Meanwhile, income was controlled by middlemen who dictated prices, leaving financial stability always out of reach.

Change began when Carmen and Edgar joined their local farmers' cooperative—a producers' association supported by WFP and partners through Honduras' National School Feeding Programme (PNAE). Through this **home-grown school feeding** model, WFP connects smallholder farmers directly to schools, allowing them to sell their produce at **fair, fixed prices** while improving the nutritional quality of school meals.

Joining the cooperative marked a turning point. With the support of the Government and WFP, farmers gained access to training, machinery, and, most transformational of all, a complete **drip irrigation system**. "Now that we have the irrigation system, we're not afraid anymore", Carmen explains. "If the rain fails, we still have water to plant and harvest."

These tools helped her strengthen production and shield her crops from climate shocks. Instead of selling to intermediaries at fluctuating prices, Carmen now supplies beans directly to the school feeding programme at a fixed rate, **more than double** what she previously earned. *"Before, the middleman paid what they wanted", she says. "With WFP, the payment is secure. When we look at where we started and where we are now, we know we are doing better."*

The economic impact has been matched by a deeper sense of pride. Carmen's beans now contribute to daily school meals for children in her region, often the most nutritious meal many receive each day. This direct link between local farms and school meals shows how WFP both **saves lives and changes lives**: improving children's nutrition while strengthening rural economies and advancing family livelihoods.

The programme also addresses **hidden hunger**, a quiet but widespread challenge in rural Honduras. Carmen's cooperative was selected to pilot a new biofortified bean variety, **Honduras-Nutritiva**, containing **50 percent more iron and zinc** than conventional beans. Developed under the Government's national nutrition plan, this bean variety is being introduced into the school feeding ration to help tackle micronutrient deficiencies. For Carmen, this is one of the most meaningful parts of her work. *"I tell my children that the beans they grow will be eaten by other children in schools", she says. "That's something beautiful"*.

The impact of the programme has reached the next generation in unexpected ways. Carmen's youngest son, **José Daniel**, who holds a degree in Business Administration, now supports the same producers' association that helped his family escape poverty. He guides farmers in managing their businesses, negotiating fair prices, and reducing reliance on intermediaries. *"We always try to give producers a fair price, because they are the foundation of everything", he explains.*

Carmen's story mirrors WFP's broader support to the Government of Honduras in implementing the National School Feeding Programme, which reaches **1.2 million children** nationwide. By linking farmers with schools, the programme improves dietary diversity, strengthens national food systems, and raises smallholder incomes by **20-30 percent**. Local procurement is also revitalizing rural economies, creating demand for beans, maize, vegetables, and dairy across the country. This resilience is essential in Honduras, where **60 percent of the population lives in poverty** and climate shocks continue to threaten food security.

Today, after decades without a stable home, Carmen is proud of what her family has built. Steadier income has allowed her to dream again, of expanding bean production, starting a small poultry business, and turning her farm into a sustainable family enterprise rooted in her community. *"This is my dream", she says. "To build my home here, forever"*.

From the field to the classroom, thriving local food systems nourish children, empower farmers, and build lasting food security. Through stories like Carmen's, WFP shows that home-grown school feeding is more than a programme, it is a **people-centered investment** that connects education, nutrition, resilience, and rural development, helping communities move from vulnerability to opportunity.

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



93,000 people affected by floods, drought and sudden-onset shocks received lifesaving food assistance



USD 2.2 million transferred to beneficiaries



8 workshops delivered to Municipal Emergency Committees across **48 municipalities** in **11 departments**

Honduras remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its reliance on rainfed agriculture, high exposure to hydro meteorological hazards, and limited adaptive capacities in the most affected communities. In 2025, compounded shocks, prolonged drought in the Dry Corridor and severe flooding in northern and southern regions, significantly disrupted livelihoods, reduced harvests, displaced households, and increased food prices. These shocks heightened food insecurity among vulnerable households, creating life-threatening gaps in access to food and essential services, with 1.6million people classified in IPC Phase 3 or above[1]. Structural inequalities exacerbated impacts on Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, women-headed households, children and persons with disabilities, limiting their ability to cope and recover.

Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP provided immediate emergency food assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthened national and local capacities to manage, prepare for, and mitigate the effects of climate-related shocks. WFP's response combined cash-based transfers (CBT), commodity vouchers, and technical support to government institutions to reinforce emergency preparedness, early warning systems and anticipatory action mechanisms.

In 2025, SO1 received 23 percent of its total funding requirements, with contributions from the Government of Honduras, Canada, the Central Emergency Response Fund, Ireland, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations and internal WFP allocations. The limited funding required significant adjustments to the annual implementation plan, including a reduction in planned assistance duration from 90 to an average of 30 days and a narrowed geographic focus on the most affected departments. Despite resource constraints, WFP was able to implement most core activities, prioritizing quality, timeliness, and the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

Through Activity 1, WFP provided lifesaving emergency food assistance to 93,000 people affected by floods, drought and sudden-onset shocks. Assistance was delivered primarily through CBT and commodity vouchers, ensuring families could secure essential food during the most critical days following the shock, transferring USD2.2 million in support. Each household received a one-time transfer of USD 150, designed to cover a portion of essential food needs while supporting dietary diversity. Women represented 59 percent of beneficiaries, reflecting WFP's prioritization of those whose survival and well-being were most at risk.

Funding constraints resulted in lower overall coverage compared to 2024, with a 56 percent reduction in beneficiary numbers. WFP therefore concentrated assistance in heavily affected areas such as Colón, Atlántida and Cortés. Through targeted sensitization efforts on nutrition, gender and protection, WFP supported households in making informed decisions about food purchases, improving both dietary practices and protection outcomes.

A major programmatic achievement in 2025 was the expansion of prepaid electronic cash cards, reaching 17,000 people. This modality improved delivery speed, expanded access to retailers, reduced transaction costs, and increased digital inclusion. It enabled beneficiaries to purchase food with greater flexibility, particularly in areas with functioning markets, and proved effective during rapid-onset emergencies.

In parallel, through activity 2, WFP strengthened national and subnational emergency systems. WFP supported more than 517,000 indirect beneficiaries through emergency preparedness and anticipatory action activities designed to protect lives before shocks escalate into full emergencies. Eight workshops were delivered to Municipal Emergency

Committees across 48 municipalities in 11 departments, covering emergency planning, early warning system activation, anticipatory actions, gender and protection inclusion, and shock-responsive social protection integration. WFP also contributed to the development and refinement of national anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection protocols in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) and COPECO.

Two national simulation exercises and three local orientation workshops were conducted to test operational procedures and improve coordination across institutions. A total of 203 government staff (59 percent women) participated in these exercises. WFP also delivered specialized training on early warning systems and anticipatory action to 55 officials in Colón, one of the country's most climate-vulnerable regions.

Post-distribution monitoring indicated improvements in household food security despite the reduced assistance duration. Among households assisted through emergency transfers, 96 percent reported acceptable food consumption, compared to a pre-assistance baseline of 91 percent. Households also reported a reduction in negative food-based coping strategies, including meal skipping and the sale of productive assets.

Women's decision-making power showed notable improvement, with 59 percent of households reporting that women made primary food-purchase decisions, and 30 percent reporting shared decision-making between women and men. Persons with disabilities and elderly individuals were intentionally prioritized through strengthened targeting methods, improving their safe and inclusive access to assistance.

At the systems level, WFP's capacity strengthening efforts resulted in improved emergency readiness among municipal authorities, with more timely activation of early warning protocols and enhanced coordination during floods and droughts. National partners strengthened their understanding of anticipatory action mechanisms, risk information and social protection linkages, supporting progress toward a more coherent and proactive national emergency management system.

WFP worked closely with COPECO as its main government counterpart for emergency preparedness and response. Through an operational Memorandum of Understanding, COPECO identified WFP as a preferred partner during the hurricane season, resulting in joint assistance to 24,000 people affected by floods. WFP also collaborated with SEDESOL to strengthen anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection protocols.

At the interagency level, WFP co-led the Technical Advisory Group on Anticipatory Action alongside FAO and the Honduran Red Cross, supporting national authorities in advancing toward a national anticipatory action framework. WFP partnered with NGOs including World Vision, Sur en Acción and GOAL for community engagement, local capacity strengthening and operational delivery.

While WFP's lifesaving assistance remained a critical lifeline for the most isolated and food insecure households throughout the response. Limited and unpredictable funding was the primary constraint affecting the scale and duration of emergency assistance. To mitigate these impacts, WFP adapted targeting, prioritized the most vulnerable households and introduced more efficient delivery modalities. Going forward, WFP will continue advocating for timely and predictable funding, especially ahead of peak risk periods, and will promote the integration of anticipatory action and adaptive social protection within national systems.

The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 3 for activities 1 and 2 reflects WFP's consistent efforts to integrate gender and age considerations across emergency assistance, preparedness, and anticipatory action interventions. For activity 1, WFP applied gender- and nutrition-sensitive analyses to guide targeting and delivery of assistance, prioritizing households facing heightened vulnerabilities and advancing the systematic disaggregation of data by gender and age. For activity 2, WFP promoted the meaningful participation and leadership of women in community structures where capacities for emergency preparedness, climate-informed planning, and anticipatory action were strengthened. Further efforts will focus on strengthening age and disability disaggregated data to enhance inclusivity and accountability. WFP will continue working with implementing partners to improve the documentation and reporting of the impacts of actions that support women's engagement in decision-making processes related to disaster risk management, anticipatory measures, and recovery efforts.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



27,000 people assisted across **236 communities** in **72 municipalities**



Microinsurance provided protection against extreme rainfall and drought events for **9,550 people**



800 smallholder farmers enhanced climate resilience through agroecological training, water harvesting, infrastructure rehabilitation and WASH

Honduras continues to face increasing climate variability, recurrent droughts, localized flooding and persistent socioeconomic pressures that directly affect the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households. Rising food prices, reduced purchasing power and limited adaptive capacity have further exposed rural, peri-urban and urban communities to heightened risks, often resulting in greater reliance on negative coping strategies and erosion of productive assets.

Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 2, WFP strengthened household and community resilience through an integrated approach that combined food assistance with longer-term investments in climate-adaptive livelihoods, productive infrastructure, financial inclusion and climate risk management mechanisms. WFP supported vulnerable communities in building sustainable productive systems, safeguarding livelihoods and improving access to essential services, while contributing to national efforts to enhance disaster preparedness and climate adaptation in line with Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 13 (Climate Action).

In 2025, SO2 received 21 percent of required funding. Activity 3, focused on rural resilience, was primarily supported through multi-year contributions from the Adaptation Fund, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, the European Union, Japan, Canada and the United States. Activity 4 on urban resilience advanced research and evidence generation through a partnership with the Foundation of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, supported by internal WFP allocations. The resulting urban food security and nutrition study, launched in late 2023 and finalized in 2025, provided critical insights into the vulnerabilities of urban and peri-urban households and is now informing future programming and resource mobilization efforts for the 2026-2028 period.

Despite constrained funding, WFP expanded its resilience programmes substantially in 2025, reaching over 27,000 people across 236 communities in 72 municipalities, representing a substantial increase compared to 2024. As part of this effort, the programme also contributed to reducing the pressures that drive human mobility by strengthening livelihoods and improving household stability in areas with high migration outflows.

This scale-up was guided by strengthened targeting methodologies, informed by an intersectional gender and age analysis applied across planning, implementation and monitoring. Through participatory community consultations and localized planning processes, WFP identified the differentiated priorities of women, men, youth and female-headed households, enabling tailored, demand-driven interventions aligned with national gender equality frameworks and local government structures.

As a result of this improved targeting, WFP effectively prioritized groups facing structural exclusion, including women (56 percent of participants), women-headed households, Afro-descendant and Indigenous Lenca communities and smallholder farmers in Lempira, Choluteca, Santa Bárbara, La Paz, Valle, Atlántida, Colón, Gracias a Dios, Olancho, Ocotepeque and Comayagua. Core assistance centered on the provision of USD 1.5 million in conditional CBT and commodity vouchers to 20,760 people across 88 communities, stabilizing food consumption during periods of scarcity and supporting household engagement in longer-term capacity-strengthening activities.

WFP complemented assistance with climate-adaptive livelihood investments. Through agroecological production systems, communities established key productive assets such as water reservoirs, micro-irrigation systems and soil and water conservation structures. These assets improved water availability for irrigation, reduced climate-related losses and increased the productivity of smallholder plots. In partnership with FUNDER, WFP strengthened 23 producer

organizations representing more than 300 farmers and entrepreneurs (61 percent women) through a USD 200,000 revolving credit fund, enabling diversification of value chains including grains, coffee, livestock, aquaculture, honey and cashew. These investments help communities build self-sufficiency and reduce structural dependencies, aligning with global shifts toward more robust, nationally rooted resilience models. Rural savings groups also expanded their engagement in the National School Feeding Programme, supplying fish and eggs through local procurement contracts that stimulated local economic activity and strengthened market integration.

A major achievement under Strategic Outcome 2 was the launch of AGROSEGURO, the first parametric microinsurance product ever approved in Honduras, authorized in January 2025. Developed in partnership with Aseguradora Rural, Microrisk and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, AGROSEGURO provided protection against extreme rainfall and drought events for 1,910 staple grain producers, translating into approximately 9,550 people covered across seven departments. Of the insured producers, 39 percent were women. All participating farmers received training on climate risks and were supported in accessing formal financial services through savings accounts, improving financial inclusion and preparedness for future shocks. During its first year of implementation, the programme disbursed USD 13,758 in compensation to 276 producers, benefiting an estimated 1,380 people whose livelihoods were directly affected by climatic anomalies. Building on the success of this first cycle, WFP plans to expand AGROSEGURO to 8,000 farmers by 2026, with support from the Governments of Japan and Canada, and the Adaptation Fund. These nationally anchored risk-management tools strengthen Honduras' capacity to respond to shocks independently, reducing reliance on external assistance and reinforcing long-term economic sovereignty at the community level

Complementing these efforts, WFP enhanced climate resilience through agroecological training, water harvesting, infrastructure rehabilitation and WASH interventions. In Lempira, 800 smallholder farmers (58 percent women) adopted climate-adapted agricultural techniques across 250 hectares of soil and water conservation systems. WFP also rehabilitated 10 community water systems, improving access to safe water for more than 12,000 people (51 percent women) and training water committees to ensure long-term system maintenance. Over 2,000 participants (76 percent women) benefited from training in nutrition, food security and WASH, strengthening household knowledge and practices that support climate-resilient livelihoods.

At the national level, WFP supported the Government in advancing public financial protection measures. Working with the Ministry of Finance (SEFIN), WFP facilitated an increase of USD 100,000 to the sovereign excess rainfall insurance policy purchased from CCRIF SPC. If triggered, funds will be allocated to COPECO to support rapid emergency response, including food assistance to vulnerable households. WFP also provided around USD 40,000 in technical equipment and capacity strengthening to SEFIN, enhancing institutional capabilities for climate risk financing and emergency preparedness.

In 2025, WFP's comprehensive resilience programming contributed to the establishment of a multi-layered climate risk management system that operates at household, community and national levels. The rollout of AGROSEGURO strengthened household recovery capacity; the revolving credit fund expanded access to financial services and markets; rural savings groups integrated into school feeding procurement systems; and sovereign insurance mechanisms improved national fiscal readiness. Together, these complementary tools reduced vulnerability to climate shocks and enhanced long-term resilience.

Outcome monitoring showed positive improvements: 88 percent of participating households reported acceptable and diverse food consumption, compared to 72 percent at baseline, while 67 percent of community members indicated stronger livelihood assets and improved environmental conditions. Gender-transformative results were also evident. Women represented 61 percent of rural savings group members, 39 percent of AGROSEGURO policyholders and the majority of WASH and nutrition training participants. Improved water access reduced unpaid care burdens for women and expanded their capacity to engage in productive and community leadership roles.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will scale up AGROSEGURO coverage, strengthen revolving credit mechanisms, expand agroecological training and continue rehabilitating climate-resilient productive assets. These investments will deepen WFP's support to national climate adaptation priorities, strengthen food security and reinforce sustainable rural development, aligning closely with Honduras' Nationally Determined Contributions and the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan.

Strategic Outcome 2 fully integrated gender and received a GAM score of 3, reflecting the systematic incorporation of gender and age analysis into programme design and delivery. Throughout the year, community consultations demonstrated an increase in women's leadership and participation, particularly in water management and local governance spaces. Stories collected from communities highlight transformative changes in the lives of rural women who, through improved access to water and productive resources, have strengthened their voice and agency within household and community structures.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	3 - Fully integrates gender
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	N/A

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



WFP provided school feeding to **1.2 million schoolchildren** through the National School Feeding Programme



26,403 MT of food distributed through government-led mechanisms



WFP reached approximately **25,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women** and **children aged 6-59 months**

Honduras continues to face persistent food and nutrition insecurity, particularly among children, women and Indigenous populations, due to a combination of climate shocks, socioeconomic inequalities and limited access to essential services. Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 3, WFP worked alongside national institutions to improve food security and nutrition outcomes while strengthening the systems required to sustain human capital gains. Efforts focused on school feeding and maternal and child nutrition, with WFP acting as a trusted technical partner to strengthen public systems, expand equitable access to services and promote long-term resilience. In 2025, progress under SO3 was largely enabled by strong national ownership.

The Government provided the primary funding for these activities, demonstrating a sustained commitment to reaching the most vulnerable and maintaining national social protection and nutrition systems. Complementary support from private sector partners such as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Rockefeller Foundation and international donors like the World Bank, France and Saudi Arabia, further reinforced the coverage, quality and sustainability of school feeding and nutrition interventions.

Through school feeding activities (Activity 5), WFP continued supporting the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) and the Ministry of Education (SEDUC) in implementing the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE). In 2025, the programme reached more than 1.2 million schoolchildren with 161 school days of nutritious onsite meals, meeting planned targets. A total of 26,403 metric tons of food were distributed through government-led mechanisms, ensuring consistent access to meals, including in remote and hard-to-reach areas where school feeding serves as a key social protection instrument.

WFP continued strengthening the Home-Grown School Feeding model (locally known as Ración Fresca) by linking local production with school nutrition. WFP supported the procurement of 4,200 MT of fresh foods from 223 smallholder farmers, including many women-led farms, benefiting 31,130 children in 694 schools. Dietary diversity was further improved through the distribution of 11 MT of biofortified beans and 266,000 liters of fortified milk, contributing to reductions in micronutrient deficiencies. These efforts injected approximately USD1.2 million into local economies, creating predictable market opportunities for smallholder farmers and encouraging climate-adaptive agricultural practices.

Beyond food delivery, WFP advanced national systems strengthening. Together with the Government, WFP supported the development of a Public School Feeding Policy accompanied by an action plan and fiscal impact analysis. Once approved, the policy will enhance coherence in programme implementation, guide investments, and enable standardized monitoring across the education system, ultimately benefiting the 1.2 million children who receive daily meals through the programme.

Capacity strengthening was central to sustaining these results. WFP trained 53 government staff and implementing partners in programme management, monitoring and accountability, and supported more than 3,900 school administrators and School Feeding Committees in nutrition planning and food handling. To support local production, 223 smallholder farmers received technical assistance, and 2,000 learning materials on climate adapted production, postharvest management and food safety were distributed. School directors received manuals on quality standards for fresh product handling, contributing to safer procurement and storage practices. WFP also reached 30,000 community members through social and behaviour change activities promoting the consumption of biofortified beans and the safe handling of fortified milk. To improve children's health, WFP supported two national deworming campaigns, reaching 1.8 million children in public and private schools.

To enhance programme quality and safety, WFP invested in school infrastructure and equipment. Kitchens, dining areas, storage facilities, water systems and sanitation structures were constructed or rehabilitated in nine schools, ensuring dignified and hygienic food preparation environments. WFP distributed 1.2 million school feeding kits to 20,400 schools and provided 55 energy-efficient items including stoves and coolers, reducing fuel use, improving ventilation and supporting the consistent delivery of school meals.

At the regional level, WFP and the Government co-hosted the XI Regional School Feeding Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean, convening more than 200 participants from 18 countries including the President of Honduras. The forum reinforced political commitment and facilitated peer learning, positioning Honduras as a regional reference for inclusive and resilient school feeding systems.

Through Activity 6, WFP supported the Ministry of Health (SESAL) to prevent maternal and child malnutrition by combining specialized nutritious food assistance with capacity strengthening and behaviour change interventions. Using government and donor resources mobilized in 2024, WFP reached approximately 25,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-59 months with around 285 MT of specialized nutritious foods across 202 health centers in 11 priority departments. The programme also fell short of expected reach because the cooperation agreement required to activate the intervention was not concluded by the Government, even though WFP had completed all technical preparations. This prevented the activity from achieving the planned scale.

Capacity strengthening remained a cornerstone of the intervention. WFP trained 880 health professionals and community volunteers, enhancing competencies in nutrition counselling, child growth monitoring, community based care practices and essential maternal and neonatal care. To complement these efforts, WFP provided approximately USD 248,000 in anthropometric equipment, including infant scales, height/length boards, stadiometers, as well as critical medical equipment and office furniture to primary health centers across the 11 prioritized departments. These investments substantially improved the ability of health facilities to conduct accurate growth assessments, monitor nutrition trends, identify malnutrition early and ensure consistent follow-up.

As a result, health personnel strengthened their capacity to prevent, detect and manage malnutrition, leading to higher quality primary health services, more efficient patient flow and more reliable care for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children under five. The combined improvements in equipment, workspace functionality and clinical skills contributed to more consistent service delivery and enhanced the overall readiness of health centers to address maternal and child nutrition needs.

Outcome monitoring showed encouraging results despite funding interruptions. Eighty percent of assisted children achieved a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), while 81 percent of assisted women achieved minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W). These outcomes reflect the effectiveness of combining specialized nutritious foods with behaviour change strategies and support households in maintaining positive feeding practices even during programme interruptions. Despite structural challenges, including seasonal food insecurity, climate shocks and limited income opportunities, targeted households preserved or improved nutritional status because of enhanced nutrition knowledge and strengthened health service delivery.

Looking ahead, WFP finalized a nutrition-specific social behaviour change strategy to be implemented in 2026, supported by private-sector donors. The strategy will expand coverage in areas with high chronic malnutrition, especially Copán and Ocotepeque, and prioritize the integration of cash-based transfers to promote dietary diversity, stimulate local markets and empower households to make healthier food choices.

Throughout the year, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government's Technical Unit for Food and Nutrition Security (UTSAN), supporting national processes including the preparation of commitments for the 2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit, updating the National Nutrition Action Plan and reviewing the country's Healthy and Sustainable Food-Based Dietary Guidelines. These contributions strengthened Honduras' policy environment, aligned national frameworks with global best practices and enhanced the sustainability of WFP-supported interventions.

Despite strong progress, funding limitations remained a major constraint for nutrition-related activities. These gaps resulted in the suspension of specialized nutritious food distributions and reduced capacity strengthening for more than 30,000 nutritionally vulnerable people, slowing progress toward addressing chronic malnutrition, which remains at 23 percent nationally and up to 38 percent in the most affected areas. WFP continues to advocate for diversified, predictable and multiyear funding to sustain essential nutrition services, complementing this with stronger integration across CSP activities to deliver more holistic, multisectoral support to the most vulnerable households.

Activities 5 and 6 received a GAM score of 4, reflecting WFP's gender transformative approach across school feeding and nutrition interventions. School feeding promoted equitable access to meals for girls and boys, supported shared caregiving roles and strengthened inclusive participation through School Feeding Committees. Nutrition interventions prioritized women and children, promoted shared household decision-making and improved the agency of mothers, fathers and caregivers. Consistent data disaggregation, evidence-informed targeting and behaviour change approaches fostered equitable access, contributed to shifts in social and gender norms and advanced child wellbeing and women's

empowerment across households and communities.

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
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 roles transformation	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



WFP's indirectly benefited **728,000 households** participating in the Solidarity Network Programme



Adaptive Social Protection Roundtable activated in 2025

In 2025, strengthening Honduras' national social protection system became essential to ensure timely, coordinated and shock responsive support to households facing recurrent crises. While the country continues to experience high poverty, inequality and climate vulnerability, the main challenges for social protection lie in limited institutional interoperability, insufficient prepositioned financing and the need for clearer operational protocols during emergencies.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported the Government of Honduras in strengthening the national social protection system and enhancing institutional capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate inclusive food security and nutrition related social protection policies and programmes by 2027. These efforts aim to improve system performance, reinforce trust in public institutions and ensure that assistance reaches those most at risk during shocks.

In 2025, WFP consolidated its role as a strategic partner to the Government by supporting the development and operationalization of nationally led, adaptive and nutrition sensitive social protection mechanisms. WFP's technical assistance focused on enhancing institutional coordination, improving programme quality and strengthening government capacity to deliver timely, equitable and shock responsive social protection services. The approach emphasized national ownership, evidence based design and the gradual transfer of technical expertise to ensure long term sustainability.

Working closely with the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) and the Ministry for Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO), WFP supported the implementation of the Solidarity Network Programme and the Solidarity Action Programme (PROASOL). Through these platforms, the Government reached more than 663,800 households in 2,007 vulnerable rural villages, and more than 64,000 households in 436 vulnerable urban neighborhoods, positioning social protection as a central delivery mechanism for shock responsive assistance.

WFP coordinated implementation across Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4 to ensure coherence between emergency response and long-term systems strengthening. Achievements in this outcome reflect the interconnected nature of WFP's technical assistance to social protection, risk management, and food security systems.

Throughout 2025, WFP significantly strengthened the adaptability of Honduras' national social protection system by aligning adaptive social protection (ASP) mechanisms with anticipatory action approaches. Through an extension of the tripartite agreement with SEDESOL and COPECO, WFP supported the continued application of the ASP operational methodological guide. This guide formalized roles, strengthened data management and established a more evidence based framework that allows social protection programmes to respond more effectively to shocks while pursuing long-term development objectives.

WFP also advanced institutional coordination for emergency preparedness and response through a multiyear collaboration launched after Tropical Storm Sara in 2024, building directly on the adaptive social protection pilot implemented that same year. In partnership with COPECO, the Solidarity Network and SEDESOL, WFP supported the establishment and formal swearing-in of Local Emergency Committees (CODEL) in seven communities in Santa Elena, La Paz. This follow-up phase strengthened community level governance structures, empowered local actors, particularly women, to lead emergency preparedness and social protection efforts and improved the integration of social protection and disaster management functions. The adoption of a unified ASP standard operating procedure (SOP), which SEDESOL incorporated into its Protocol for Response and Operations of Adaptive Social Transfers, marked a significant milestone in institutionalizing adaptive social protection within national systems.

In 2025, WFP's systems-strengthening efforts indirectly benefited approximately 728,000 vulnerable households participating in the Solidarity Network Programme by enhancing emergency responsiveness and targeting

mechanisms. WFP supported SEDESOL in redefining the role of social protection programmes within emergency response, placing emphasis on reinforcing Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM), Local Emergency Committees (CODELS) and community based solidarity tables as core structures of the national risk management system.

Building on lessons from the 2024 ASP pilot, which identified limited interoperability between social protection and emergency response databases as a major operational constraint, WFP supported the formal integration of the solidarity tables into the National Risk Management System (SINAGER's) institutional structures, specifically CODEM and CODEL. This integration strengthened coordination, data sharing and institutional linkages between national and local response systems. WFP also identified additional systemic challenges, including the absence of prepositioned emergency financing for ASP and the weak alignment between disaster risk management and social protection mechanisms. In response, WFP supported the design of a sustainable, government led ASP model that better connects emergency assistance with long-term resilience and food security objectives.

These efforts strengthened Honduras' positioning within regional discussions on adaptive social protection. The country increased flexibility in implementing integrated ASP protocols from the national to the community level within a relatively short timeframe. This experience demonstrated the importance of integrating climate indicators into social protection planning, strengthening community governance structures and ensuring inclusive participation, especially among women and Indigenous communities.

Throughout the year, WFP collaborated with a broad set of government institutions, development partners and civil society organizations to advance social protection reform. This multistakeholder engagement ensured that ASP remained government led while benefiting from diverse technical expertise. WFP supported the drafting of the national Social Protection Policy and the Adaptive Social Protection Policy, both designed to extend beyond the current administration and enhance institutional sustainability. These efforts culminated in the reactivation of the Adaptive Social Protection Roundtable in December 2025, reestablishing a formal platform for policy dialogue, coordination and innovation.

Overall, WFP bridged humanitarian response and long-term development by embedding adaptive social protection into national protocols, strengthening institutional and community capacities, and generating evidence to inform policy adjustments. These actions improved the Government's ability to respond to crises swiftly and equitably while promoting social equity and resilience for vulnerable populations.

WFP will mainstream a nutrition sensitive ASP approach, expanding food security and nutrition outcomes. Building on lessons learned, WFP will support the scaleup of the ASP model to additional municipalities, adapt it to diverse local contexts and continue generating evidence for replication. WFP will also strengthen the leadership of women and local actors within social protection systems, contributing to the consolidation of a nationally owned model that positions Honduras as a global reference for adaptive and shock responsive social protection.

The activity received a GAM score of 1, reflecting that gender and age considerations were not yet systematically integrated into the design and implementation of social protection system strengthening interventions in 2025. While the activity contributed to policy dialogue and institutional capacity strengthening, explicit gender, age and disability analyses and actions remained limited. Moving forward, WFP will strengthen sex, age and disability disaggregated data, enhance partner capacities on inclusive social protection and embed gender and protection responsive measures to address differentiated vulnerabilities and inequalities.

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



A specialized training programme was delivered to **15 local NGOs** for humanitarian shipments



WFP managed the storage, handling and transportation of **4 MT critical medical equipment**

In alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP strengthened national and humanitarian supply chain systems in 2025 by providing on-demand operational services and targeted capacity strengthening to government and humanitarian partners. Drawing on its comparative advantage in logistics, WFP served as an enabler of national and partner operations, ensuring that essential goods and services could reach vulnerable populations efficiently and reliably.

As part of its on-demand service provision, WFP managed the storage, handling and transportation of 4 MT critical medical equipment on behalf of UNOPS. This support helped reduce logistical bottlenecks, minimized delays and ensured continuity of essential health services by enabling the timely delivery of medical supplies to health facilities. In addition, WFP procured USD 115,732 worth of essential goods for the Government of Honduras through bilateral service provision. By leveraging WFP's global sourcing capacity and supply chain expertise, the Government benefited from cost-efficient procurement, improved quality assurance and transparent delivery processes under a direct cost-recovery model. These services continued to uphold WFP's high operational standards, reflected in a 100 percent satisfaction rate reported by partner institutions that used WFP's supply chain services during the year.

To reinforce national emergency preparedness and operational autonomy, WFP invested in strengthening the institutional capacities of local actors. A specialized training programme was delivered to 15 local NGOs on customs procedures for humanitarian shipments, addressing one of the most persistent regulatory barriers affecting the timely clearance of humanitarian cargo. This training enhanced partners' understanding of customs protocols, documentation requirements and compliance standards, resulting in faster clearance times, reduced operational risks and improved readiness to handle emergency supplies independently. These efforts contributed to a more resilient and responsive national humanitarian ecosystem.

Collectively, WFP's supply chain activities enhanced operational efficiency and reduced transaction costs across the humanitarian community in Honduras. By streamlining logistics services, fostering strategic partnerships and reinforcing national operational capacity, WFP contributed to the broader UN reform agenda on Common Business Operations, promoting cost-efficiency, interoperability and sustainability across agencies. These investments ensured that the supply chain remained a driving force behind both immediate crisis response and long-term institutional strengthening.

For this activity, gender and age marker scores were not applicable, as the work consisted primarily of logistics, supply chain and emergency communications services rather than direct beneficiary-facing interventions.

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

Honduras continues to experience persistent gender inequalities shaped by structural and systemic barriers, including entrenched patriarchal norms, limited economic opportunities for women, political underrepresentation and high levels of gender based violence. These inequalities directly impact food security, nutrition and livelihoods, as they restrict women's access to income, productive assets, financial services and social protection, particularly in rural areas and climate vulnerable contexts. According to the *Global Gender Gap Report 2025*, Honduras ranks 67th out of 148 countries (score: 0.73), with notable disparities in women's economic participation, wage equality, earned income and representation in decision-making spaces. While important gains have been made in education, pervasive violence, insecurity and economic precarity continue to widen gender disparities and undermine household food security and resilience.

In 2025, gender based violence intensified, particularly during the pre-electoral period. Authorities and civil society recorded at least 25 cases of gender based political violence between January and July. By September, institutions had registered 31,188 cases of domestic violence and 33,999 reports of family abuse, along with 225 violent deaths and femicides by October. These trends disproportionately affected women and girls, especially Indigenous and Afrodescendant women and those living in rural areas, limiting their access to essential services, productive resources, public spaces and decision-making. In a context marked by recurrent climate shocks, inflation and growing socioeconomic stressors, these risks further constrained women's mobility, economic participation and autonomy, heightening food insecurity among women headed households and other marginalized groups.

Within this context, WFP implemented gender responsive and gender transformative actions across its operations to reduce structural inequalities that undermine equitable access to food, livelihoods and essential services. By prioritizing women and girls, Indigenous and Afrodescendant communities, rural populations, women-headed households, and groups facing intersecting vulnerabilities. WFP contributed to narrowing gender gaps in access to livelihood opportunities, strengthening women's control over productive resources and promoting more inclusive household and community decision-making. These changes positively influenced food security and nutrition outcomes.

In emergency and shock responsive settings, WFP conducted rapid gender analyses to identify differentiated needs, roles, risks and coping strategies among women, men, girls and boys. These analyses informed the design of more accessible and safer cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities that reduced women's exposure to protection risks associated with mobility, documentation requirements or receipt of assistance. As a result, women exercised greater autonomy in managing household resources, increased their decision-making power regarding the use of assistance and played a more active role in prioritizing food consumption and essential expenditures during crises.

Through resilience and livelihoods interventions, WFP strengthened women's economic empowerment by expanding access to entrepreneurship opportunities, leadership training and parametric microfinance, tailored, when relevant, to Indigenous women. By improving women's access to credit, productive inputs and market linkages, WFP increased their control over assets and income, reduced economic dependency and contributed to more equitable roles in agricultural and income-generating activities. These gains reduced the adoption of negative coping strategies and enhanced households' overall resilience to climate-related shocks.

WFP also worked to promote more equitable gender roles through the School Feeding Programme. By encouraging the participation of both mothers and fathers in School Feeding Committees and integrating positive masculinity approaches into community engagement and food preparation workshops, WFP increased men's involvement in nutrition related and caregiving responsibilities. In several schools, this inclusive approach resulted in practical changes, such as fathers taking an active role in organizing food deliveries, assisting with meal preparation on rotation days and participating in decisions on menu planning and the safe storage of perishable foods. These shifts strengthened shared caregiving practices and also reduced the burden traditionally placed on women, improved coordination among committee members and enhanced community ownership of school feeding initiatives.

In southern Honduras, WFP expanded women's participation in inclusive value chains, particularly in the production and commercialization of beans and fortified milk. Women's enhanced roles in production, quality control, marketing and sales strengthened their influence over household economic decisions, including income management and investment planning. Their increased visibility and bargaining power within producer groups and community organizations further elevated their leadership and contributed to sustainable improvements in household income and food security.

Through nutrition programming, WFP actively engaged men in maternal and child health by promoting prenatal care attendance, supporting community based nutrition surveillance and encouraging the correct use of specialized nutritious foods. By fostering men's participation in roles traditionally carried out by women, these actions contributed to challenging restrictive gender norms, promoting a more balanced distribution of caring responsibilities and improving timely access to health and nutrition services. This shift positively influenced intrahousehold decision-making and helped reduce malnutrition risks among pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two.

WFP strengthened the humanitarian-development-peace nexus through strategic partnerships that advanced gender equality. WFP reinforced cooperating partners' capacities to integrate gender and protection standards within people centered programming. Through partnerships with government institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector, WFP promoted rural women's economic empowerment, including increased access to parametric microcredit for both women and men smallholder farmers, while mitigating gender based violence risks. Engagement with local actors in the Dry Corridor, La Mosquitia and Intibucá expanded equitable access to productive resources and strengthened women's, Indigenous Peoples' and Afro-descendant communities' participation in decision-making spaces.

Despite these advances, structural barriers, insecurity and entrenched social norms continued to constrain progress toward gender equality in Honduras. Funding limitations and access challenges in high-risk areas also affected the scale and continuity of gender transformative efforts. Nevertheless, WFP's intersectional and integrated approach delivered measurable improvements in women's economic autonomy, shared household decision-making and community participation, reinforcing women's roles as key agents of change for food security, nutrition and resilience.

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

In 2025, WFP Honduras advanced a comprehensive and people-centred approach to Protection and Accountability to Affected People, fully aligned with the WFP Corporate Protection Policy (2020). The operating environment remained highly challenging: widespread violence, pre-electoral tensions and climate-related shocks constrained mobility and access to essential services. These dynamics heightened risks of exclusion, exploitation, stigmatization and violence for crisis-affected populations, particularly women, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, persons with disabilities and households in remote areas, directly impacting their safety, dignity and equitable access to assistance.

In response, WFP prioritized protection mainstreaming across all operations to ensure that assistance was delivered safely, respectfully and without causing harm. Protection-informed adjustments were systematically integrated into targeting criteria, transfer modalities, communication systems and distribution arrangements to mitigate critical risks and enhance meaningful access.

To identify and address protection concerns, WFP conducted rapid protection assessments in three field offices. These people-centred analyses leveraged community knowledge and engagement to examine safety risks, barriers to access, exposure to violence or discrimination, and differentiated vulnerabilities by sex, age, disability, ethnicity and geography. The findings directly informed programme adaptations, including reorganizing distribution flows to reduce crowding and waiting times, establishing dedicated access routes and priority spaces for older persons and persons with disabilities and adjusting targeting to better capture those at risk of exclusion. These measures reduced social tensions at delivery points, improved perceptions of safety and contributed to more equitable access across population groups.

Compared to 2024, WFP recorded measurable improvements in key protection outcomes. Affected populations reported fewer safety concerns, reduced barriers to accessing food and CBT assistance and greater confidence in the respectful treatment provided by staff and Cooperating Partners. Reinforced partner oversight and expanded protection training further strengthened perceptions of fairness, dignity and inclusion in programme delivery.

Partner capacity strengthening remained central to WFP's protection efforts. In 2025, WFP trained 112 participants (63 men, 49 women) from 54 Cooperating Partners on protection principles, people-centred programming and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). WFP also carried out structured PSEA capacity assessments to ensure partners met minimum standards for prevention, reporting and response. These investments led to tangible improvements: Cooperating Partners reported an increased ability to identify protection risks during distributions, activate timely referral pathways for cases of violence or protection concerns and implement site-level adjustments that reduced exposure to risks—particularly for older persons and persons with disabilities. As a result, programme delivery became safer, more inclusive and more aligned with protection standards.

Ensuring meaningful access remained a core objective. Through adapted targeting and strengthened referral pathways, WFP increased the number of persons with disabilities receiving food assistance, CBT and capacity-strengthening support. In 2025, 1,030 persons with disabilities were reached. Barriers such as limited mobility at distribution sites, inaccessible information and stigma were addressed through differentiated schedules, inclusive signage, priority spaces and multiple accessible communication formats. These adjustments reduced reliance on caregivers, mitigated exclusion risks and facilitated safer, more autonomous and dignified access.

WFP also deepened participation and empowerment through sustained community engagement. A structured dialogue process with Indigenous Lenca women created space to identify protection and self-protection strategies linked to their roles as community health volunteers and local leaders. These consultations strengthened women's agency, informed local risk-mitigation measures and increased programme relevance in predominantly rural and Indigenous contexts. They also revealed important lessons: while participation improved coordination between community structures and women leaders, constraints related to women's caregiving responsibilities required adjustments in session timing and facilitation methods. WFP complemented these efforts by sensitizing local coordination bodies on their role in upholding Protection and AAP principles.

At both community and institutional levels, WFP strengthened collaboration to prevent violence and exploitation. In coordination with CICESCT and inter-agency partners, WFP supported awareness-raising on human trafficking and

exploitation risks. In northern Honduras, WFP partnered with Garífuna women's organizations, such as *Mariposas Libres*, to deliver culturally appropriate messages on preventing violence against women and girls in emergency-affected Garífuna communities in Tela, Atlántida. These initiatives strengthened community-led early-warning mechanisms, improved identification and referral of at-risk individuals and reduced stigma toward survivors through safe spaces and structured community dialogues. Collectively, these actions reinforced community-based protection systems and enhanced culturally relevant prevention efforts.

In La Mosquitia, a multicultural region inhabited by Miskito, Pech, Tawahka and Garífuna Peoples, WFP implemented a Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) process with territorial councils as part of World Bank-funded school feeding interventions. The FPIC ensured Indigenous governance structures shaped programme design and implementation, reduced risks of exclusion and conflict and strengthened trust and accountability between communities and humanitarian actors.

WFP also fully implemented its Country Office PSEA Strategy from January 2025, supported by dedicated Gender and Protection technical staff. WFP co-led the Inter-Agency PSEA Network and presented the inter-institutional PSEA protocol to the UN Country Team, establishing survivor- and victim-centred procedures for managing SEA reports. Staff, Cooperating Partners and communities received clear information on confidential reporting channels and their right to report SEA, reinforcing trust and understanding of protective measures. Increased awareness led to greater use of the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), particularly in pre-electoral and conflict-affected areas.

WFP significantly strengthened the CFM in 2025, achieving 98 percent case resolution. The Country Office established standardized governance structures, risk-based referral pathways, a unified monitoring system and a monthly follow-up committee. Standard Operating Procedures were finalized in January 2025, and communication campaigns expanded to promote hotline usage and other reporting channels. These improvements enhanced accessibility, strengthened feedback-loop closure and enabled timely programme adjustments informed directly by community input. At the inter-agency level, WFP contributed to the Collective Accountability Framework led by the Humanitarian Network, linking a unified feedback mechanism to the inter-agency PSEA protocol.

Through these combined efforts, WFP strengthened safety, dignity, meaningful access and accountability across its operations in Honduras. Key lessons from 2025 included the effectiveness of robust feedback mechanisms in anticipating and mitigating risks, and the value of adapting distribution sites and transfer modalities to reduce mobility barriers, stigma and social tensions. While insecurity, access constraints and funding limitations continued to affect coverage in certain areas, WFP's people-centred approach delivered measurable improvements in protection and AAP outcomes compared to 2024. In 2026, WFP will further strengthen protection risk analysis, expand inclusive delivery mechanisms and enhance monitoring of protection and AAP indicators to sustain and scale these results.

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 is highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather, which profoundly shapes its environmental and food security context. Its location in Central America exposes the country to recurring hurricanes, tropical storms, floods, droughts, and landslides, which regularly disrupt agriculture, damage infrastructure, and undermine livelihoods. Between 1995 and 2024, Honduras ranked among the top three countries most affected by extreme weather globally, according to Germanwatch's Climate Risk Index, reflecting decades of cumulative human and economic losses. Smallholder farmers, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, and households with limited coping capacity are disproportionately affected, exacerbating food insecurity and reliance on negative coping strategies.

In 2025, compounded climate risks, rising food prices, and declining purchasing power intensified social vulnerabilities, putting additional pressure on livelihoods and natural resources. In response, WFP continued supporting national and local efforts to strengthen sustainable and inclusive food systems, ensuring that interventions adhered to environmental and social safeguards and avoided unintended harm to people and ecosystems.

Guided by its do-no-harm commitment, WFP systematically integrated environmental and social risk considerations into resilience and livelihoods activities. Environmental and social risk screening for activities implemented through Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) enabled early identification of potential risks related to land use, water resources, environmental degradation, social exclusion, and gender inequality, guiding the integration of mitigation measures into programme design.

As part of its contribution to environmentally responsible programming, WFP supported the national school feeding programme with 55 energy-efficient items, including improved cooking stoves and coolers. These investments enhanced food storage, preparation, and serving practices, reduced fuel consumption, improved kitchen safety and ventilation, and ensured the consistent delivery of nutritious school meals.

WFP adopted a multi-sectoral, risk-informed approach to resilience programming, ensuring that interventions interacting with natural resources, such as water system rehabilitation, construction of productive assets, and promotion of agroecological practices, aligned with environmental best practices and national standards. Safeguards emphasized sustainable water use, soil and ecosystem conservation, and community ownership. In 2025, WFP supported the establishment of 250 hectares under soil and water conservation systems and constructed water reservoirs and micro-irrigation systems, strengthening household productive assets, improving water-use efficiency, increasing agricultural productivity, and extending productive cycles under variable climate conditions.

Social safeguards were central to implementation. WFP promoted inclusive participation and equity by engaging women, youth, Indigenous Lenca and Afro-descendant communities, and smallholder farmers in consultations, local planning, and decision-making. Programme design addressed risks related to unequal access to resources, decision-making, and benefits, particularly where environmental stress compounds existing inequalities. Interventions generated multiple environmental and social co-benefits, including improved soil and water conservation, enhanced access to potable water, strengthened climate risk transfer mechanisms, expanded financial inclusion, and reduced unpaid care burdens for women, contributing to more equitable and resilient livelihoods.

At the national level, WFP complemented community-based safeguards by supporting sovereign climate risk financing mechanisms, strengthening institutional preparedness, and ensuring that shock-responsive resources can reach vulnerable populations rapidly and equitably during extreme climate events.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Honduras continued strengthening environmental sustainability in its support operations while working toward the future implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS), which has not yet been formally launched at country office level. In the interim, the country office implemented a range of practical, EMS-aligned actions to reduce its environmental footprint, promote responsible resource management, and build staff awareness of environmental sustainability across facilities and operational processes.

Waste reduction and responsible waste management remained key operational priorities. In partnership with the local organization *Arca de Esperanza*, WFP recycled approximately 1.1 metric tons of paper, diverting waste from landfills and supporting circular economy practices. The country office also strengthened hazardous waste management by ensuring the safe disposal of approximately 88 pounds of alkaline batteries through an authorized recycling facility, reducing potential environmental and health risks associated with improper disposal.

WFP promoted reuse and material recovery by donating 80 tyres to municipal and educational institutions, where they were repurposed for school gardens and educational activities. This initiative extended the life cycle of materials while generating environmental and social co-benefits. In addition, WFP donated six air-conditioning units to a technical institute for repair and reuse in refrigeration workshop training, contributing to waste reduction and skills development.

Plastic reduction measures were expanded across operations. WFP implemented the use of 19-litre refillable water containers in all offices nationwide, significantly reducing reliance on single-use plastic bottles. Complementing this effort, WFP promoted the use of reusable jute bags through beneficiary distributions, reducing plastic bag consumption associated with programme activities and reinforcing environmentally responsible practices at community level.

To strengthen internal waste management systems, WFP installed six waste segregation points across office facilities, enabling improved separation and disposal of waste streams. These efforts were reinforced through staff engagement and awareness-raising activities. In June 2025, refresher training on waste segregation was delivered by the Headquarters Environmental Sustainability team during the "We Are the Change for a More Sustainable World" event, enhancing staff capacity and compliance with environmental good practices.

Although the EMS has not yet been launched, these initiatives reflect progressive alignment with WFP's Environmental Policy and lay the groundwork for future EMS implementation. Environmental considerations were increasingly integrated into day-to-day operational decision-making, procurement practices, and facilities management, despite funding constraints that limited large-scale investments in energy efficiency or low-emission technologies.

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

Recognizing nutrition as a critical cross-cutting priority, WFP strengthened its commitment to saving and transforming lives in 2025 by systematically integrating a nutrition-sensitive approach across all humanitarian and development interventions. This integration was evident across all strategic outcomes: ensuring immediate access to nutritious foods for crisis-affected populations, promoting resilient livelihoods that support healthy diets, and reinforcing social protection and health systems to secure long-term access to adequate nutrition.

This approach reflected a clear understanding of the interconnections between food security, health, resilience and social protection. WFP worked closely with government institutions, cooperating partners, local organizations and communities to ensure that the most vulnerable households not only had access to food, but also consumed and utilized nutritious and diverse diets that support well-being, resilience to shocks and healthy development, particularly for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Honduras continues to face severe food security and nutrition challenges. As of March 2025, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) estimated 1.8 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 116,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). While projections for August to November 2025 indicated a modest improvement, with an estimated 1.6 million people expected to remain in Crisis, food insecurity continued to affect a large share of the population. [1]The burden remains disproportionately high for low-income households, rural communities, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant populations and families exposed to recurrent climate shocks. Structural nutrition challenges persist as well: 19 percent of children under five experience chronic malnutrition, with rates rising further in western departments. At the same time, emerging forms of malnutrition are increasing; a WFP gender and nutrition study among Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities found rising overweight and obesity among women of reproductive age, driven by dietary transitions toward ultra-processed foods and reduced physical activity. [2]

Against this context, WFP strengthened nutrition integration across all strategic outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP delivered emergency food assistance using nutritionally balanced food baskets designed to meet 100 percent of daily energy needs, providing adequate amounts of protein, fat and essential micronutrients. Cash-based transfers and value vouchers were complemented with practical counselling on healthy food choices, enabling families to prioritize nutrient-rich foods such as fruits, vegetables, legumes and animal-source products despite volatile market conditions. As a result, crisis-affected households reported measurable improvements in dietary quality. Post-distribution monitoring showed an increase in household dietary diversity scores, higher consumption of iron- and vitamin-rich foods and a reduced reliance on nutritionally poor staples and ultra-processed items. These gains translated into improved nutrition outcomes for children, adolescents and women of reproductive age, including greater intake of protein-rich foods, better meal frequency and more consistent access to diverse diets during the most acute phase of food insecurity. In several drought-affected communities, families also reported fewer negative coping strategies linked to food shortages, indicating that the integration of nutrition into emergency responses helped stabilize consumption patterns during climatic shocks.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP enhanced access to nutritious food for households affected by economic or climate shocks. Cash-based transfers supported increased consumption across up to 12 food groups, demonstrating significant improvements in dietary diversity. These gains were complemented by climate-resilient livelihoods interventions and capacity strengthening on maternal and child nutrition, including training for health workers, community volunteers and families on infant and young child feeding, exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate feeding practices during childhood illnesses.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued strengthening national social protection systems with a strong focus on nutrition. Through sustained support to the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), WFP and partners delivered comprehensive training on nutrition, hygiene and food handling to teachers, School Feeding Committees and students. These efforts contributed to more diverse and safer school menus, improved adherence to food safety standards and strengthened community ownership of the programme. In priority areas in southern and western Honduras, WFP complemented school meals with fresh foods sourced from local producers, increasing children's access to fruits, vegetables, dairy and protein-rich foods. Initial evidence showed improvements in meal quality and dietary diversity, as well as positive effects on classroom attendance and concentration. The integration of fresh foods also stimulated local

economies by creating predictable markets for smallholder farmers. This evidence is now guiding the development of national technical guidelines and informing the scale-up of improved menus and operational practices within PNAE.

WFP further expanded nutrition services for vulnerable groups, prioritizing children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Specialized nutritious foods were distributed through health centres as part of efforts to prevent malnutrition during the first 1,000 days, a window critical for cognitive and physical development. Families received practical guidance on food preparation using local ingredients, breastfeeding support, regular nutrition monitoring and counselling. Monitoring results showed increases in minimum dietary diversity for both children and women, including higher intake of foods rich in iron, protein and essential vitamins. Caregivers reported improved feeding practices, greater confidence in recognizing early signs of malnutrition and more consistent attendance at health and nutrition consultations. These improvements contributed to better nutritional status, stronger care practices and more resilient households, even in communities affected by recurrent climate shocks and limited access to nutritious foods.

As a trusted government partner, WFP continued to play a central role as a technical adviser and expert in food security and nutrition within national governance platforms. In 2025, WFP collaborated closely with the Government in updating the Healthy and Sustainable Diets Guide, bringing its global and regional expertise to ensure the guidelines reflected evidence-based recommendations, culturally appropriate dietary patterns and the nutritional needs of diverse population groups, including Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. WFP's technical inputs strengthened the guide's alignment with international standards on dietary diversity and malnutrition prevention, improving its applicability for school feeding, health programmes and community-level nutrition education.

WFP also provided specialized technical support for the review and validation of the National Nutrition Action Plan, ensuring that nutrition priorities were grounded in the latest evidence on food security, maternal and child health and the growing burden of overweight and obesity. WFP supported the integration of nutrition-sensitive and food systems approaches, strengthening linkages between agriculture, education, health and social protection sectors. This contribution helped advance a more coherent, multisectoral national framework capable of addressing the full spectrum of malnutrition, from chronic undernutrition affecting young children to rising overweight and obesity among women.

Through these policy-level engagements, WFP helped embed practical, actionable recommendations into national strategies, including improvements to menu standards, behaviour change communication, procurement models, micronutrient-rich food integration and monitoring indicators for nutritional outcomes. By reinforcing government capacity in nutrition governance, WFP contributed to the long-term sustainability of public systems and supported national efforts to move toward nutrition-sensitive food systems capable of reducing all forms of malnutrition and improving the health and well-being of the Honduran population.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP remained one of the Government of Honduras' primary partners, enabling the humanitarian response and providing strategic support to advance national priorities on food security and nutrition. WFP's collaboration spanned in critical areas such as the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), nutritional attention to vulnerable populations, climate resilience, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.

Despite a challenging global funding environment, Honduras continued to demonstrate strong national ownership and commitment to ending hunger, positioning itself as one of WFP's largest host-government donors in the region. In 2025, WFP mobilized over USD 52 million, with 86 percent of contributions provided by the Government. This sustained support enabled continuity of essential services, particularly school feeding and nutrition interventions, despite significant reductions in humanitarian funding from traditional donors.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with multiple government institutions to ensure the effective delivery of food security, nutrition, and resilience interventions across Honduras. By working closely with line ministries and decentralized entities, WFP supported national programmes while enhancing institutional capacities, promoting efficiency, and fostering synergies across sectors. These partnerships enabled WFP to link humanitarian assistance with long-term development objectives, improve service delivery, and respond rapidly to climate and other shocks, ensuring that vulnerable populations received timely and sustainable support.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Development to implement the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), achieving full coverage throughout the school year. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Education contributed to reducing supply chain costs for food distribution, increasing operational efficiency. Moreover, WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Finance on micro- and macroinsurance initiatives, linking social protection and climate resilience efforts.

Additionally, WFP further developed its collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment through the Adaptation Fund project in the Goascorán Basin, strengthening community resilience. Despite the country not experiencing major tropical cyclones in 2025, WFP worked closely with the Ministry for Contingency and Risk Management to respond swiftly to heavy rainfall during the last quarter. This rapid response was supported by timely contributions from traditional donors, enabling immediate assistance in the most affected areas and demonstrating the effectiveness of sustained government-WFP partnerships in building resilience and ensuring operational continuity.

WFP successfully diversified its funding base in 2025, through proactive advocacy and donor engagement at global, regional, and national levels. This included sustained partnerships with traditional donors such as Canada, the European Union, France, Japan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Rockefeller Foundation and national private sector partners such as *Fundación Ficohsa* and *Grupo Terra*. WFP also leveraged funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Adaptation Fund, and the Peacebuilding Fund, ensuring timely responses to emerging needs and strengthening resilience programming.

Moreover, WFP expanded its engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), formalizing partnerships with the World Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI). Through a newly signed Memorandum of Understanding, WFP and CABEI committed to jointly advancing programmes on food security, food systems, and agricultural innovation. WFP also provided technical assistance under the GAFSP-funded ComRural III project^[1], strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers, students, teachers, and parents through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model. Additionally, WFP partnered with IOM and the World Bank through a joint SDG Fund initiative to support shock-responsive social protection and the socio-economic integration of returnees in Honduras and Guatemala.

WFP's engagement across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus elevated Honduras' visibility in key global discussions and reinforced its role as a regional leader in school nutrition. In 2025, Honduras hosted the 11th School Feeding Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean in San Pedro Sula, bringing together donors and key school feeding partners across the region. The forum facilitated knowledge exchange and highlighted innovative practices and showcased the PNAE as a model of excellence in the continent. Complementing this, the Minister of Education represented Honduras at the 3rd Ministerial Meeting of School Meals Coalition Task Force in Fortaleza, Brazil. Through these engagements, WFP strengthened the Government's capacity to contribute to international dialogues on school nutrition, share lessons learned, and promote innovative approaches to improving child nutrition and food security at both regional and global levels.

WFP strengthened its long-standing partnerships with key national private-sector donors, including *Grupo Terra* and *Fundación Ficohsa*, which co-financed critical components of the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE). These contributions supported WFP's mission to fight food insecurity and improve nutrition for women and children,

demonstrating over 20 years of sustained private-sector engagement in advancing SDG 2: Zero Hunger. In addition, WFP, in partnership with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Rockefeller Foundation, continued to restore and expand the HGSF model, a central mechanism for delivering high-quality, nutritionally balanced meals to schoolchildren that had not fully recovered since COVID-19.

Focus on localization

WFP collaborated closely with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Indigenous organizations to implement its programmes, consistently applying WFP's gender and protection standards. WFP partnered with 12 NGOs, of which 84 percent were local, underscoring its commitment to localization, community ownership, and sustainable development. Through targeted capacity-strengthening initiatives, WFP trained partner staff on targeting, risk management, budgeting, data management, and accountability to affected populations, while also raising awareness of WFP's corporate commitments and introducing digital tools and standardized processes to enhance operational assurance and transparency.

All NGO recruitment in 2025 was conducted through the United Nations Partner Portal, with WFP training 112 cooperating partner staff, 44 percent of whom were women, ensuring secure data management, transparency, and efficient programmatic implementation.

Indigenous organizations played a pivotal role in delivering high-impact interventions, particularly in the Adaptation Fund project in the Guascorán basin, the Peacebuilding Fund resilience project, and Home-Grown School Feeding in La Moskitia. These partnerships enabled critical activities, including school meals, infrastructure improvements in remote areas such as Gracias a Dios, and evidence generation for innovative resilience approaches, while fostering long-term development, local leadership, and strengthened community capacities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP strategically strengthened collaborations with United Nations agencies to maximize the reach and impact of its interventions. Notably, WFP worked closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on multifaceted initiatives, co-leading food security and nutrition efforts to address key regional challenges and ensure coordinated country-level activities. For example, WFP and FAO successfully executed 135 days of Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) in Copán, benefiting both smallholder farmers and schoolchildren.

With support from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), WFP and FAO joined forces with the Red Cross in Honduras and Guatemala to enhance Emergency Preparedness and Shock-Responsive Social Protection systems. These joint efforts strengthened resilience, improved preparedness, and fostered sustainable solutions to complex food insecurity challenges.

In response to escalating food insecurity, violence, and displacement in Bajo Aguán, Colón, the United Nations CERF provided crucial funding. This enabled WFP, UNHCR, IOM, WHO, and UNICEF to collaborate on integrated interventions addressing child protection, education, food security, health, and site coordination, supporting populations already affected by Tropical Storm Sara and ongoing agrarian conflict.

Additionally, WFP provided technical and operational support to UNOPS and UNDP. For UNOPS, WFP facilitated procurement services for operational acquisitions, while supporting UNDP's relief programmes, further demonstrating WFP's value as a coordinating and enabling partner within the UN system in Honduras.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Honduras continued implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027, entering the third year of the five-year period. The CSP has a total Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) of approximately USD 635 million, with 2025 requirements totaling about USD 164 million. WFP mobilized approximately USD 101 million, representing 61 percent of annual needs. While resources enabled implementation across all strategic outcomes, funding remained uneven and limited in flexibility.

Total expenditures in 2025 reached approximately USD 46 million, reflecting prioritization based on available and largely earmarked resources. Strong government ownership supported school feeding, while persistent funding gaps constrained crisis response, resilience building, nutrition for vulnerable groups, and social protection system strengthening.

The CSP is structured around five strategic outcomes. **Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1)**, focusing on emergency assistance, preparedness, and anticipatory action, required approximately USD 20 million. WFP received USD 4.7 million (23 percent) and expended USD 3.0 million. Activity 1 (emergency assistance) received USD 4.0 million, and Activity 2 (preparedness and anticipatory action) USD 0.8 million. With limited resources, WFP prioritized quality and continuity over geographic expansion, delivering assistance primarily through cash-based transfers and context-adapted modalities while maintaining nutritional standards. Despite funding constraints, WFP supported government-led emergency responses, including food and essential item delivery to remote areas, and strengthened early recovery and preparedness capacities.

Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) focused on resilience and livelihoods in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas, with a 2025 CPN of USD 56 million. WFP mobilized USD 12 million (22 percent) and expended USD 3.1 million. Activity 3 (rural resilience) absorbed most available resources, financed largely through multi-year contributions, supporting climate-resilient livelihoods, rehabilitation of productive assets, and community-level capacity strengthening. However, earmarked and multi-year funds limited cash-based transfers and implementation flexibility. Activity 4 (urban resilience) remained critically underfunded, restricting the expansion of income-generation and livelihood opportunities in urban and peri-urban areas and constraining innovation.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) addressed the root causes of food insecurity through school feeding and nutrition for vulnerable groups. SO3 remained the best-funded outcome, receiving USD 76 million against a CPN of USD 72 million and expending USD 36.6 million. Activity 5 (school feeding) received USD 75.8 million and expended USD 36.1 million, providing daily rations to preschool and primary school children nationwide. Increased in-kind contributions from local partners strengthened the sustainability of the national school feeding programme and expanded the home-grown model. Government disbursements confirmed at the end of 2024 enabled early procurement and operational readiness for the 2025 school year. Activity 6 (nutrition for vulnerable groups) remained underfunded, receiving USD 0.5 million against a CPN of USD 2.4 million and expending USD 0.4 million. Contributions confirmed late in 2024 allowed timely distribution of specialized nutritious foods to children under two and pregnant and breastfeeding women, complemented by capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication.

Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) focused on strengthening national social protection systems, with a 2025 CPN of USD 0.7 million. WFP expended less than USD 1,000, financed through internal allocations, yet advanced advocacy, policy dialogue, and technical engagement. Investments under other outcomes partially mitigated funding gaps by indirectly reinforcing national systems through programme delivery and institutional collaboration.

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) provided on-demand services, with a 2025 CPN of USD 2.3 million. WFP received USD 0.1 million (5 percent) and expended a similar amount. Activity 9, supporting logistics and service provision to UN partners and government institutions, accounted for nearly all expenditures. WFP continued exploring cost-recovery opportunities with government entities and UN agencies to sustain implementation.

In 2025, WFP Honduras maintained critical assistance and strengthened national systems despite uneven funding and limited flexible resources. Persistent underfunding in crisis response, resilience, nutrition, and social protection constrained WFP's ability to respond at scale to rising needs and recurrent shocks. To sustain progress under the CSP and achieve long-term impact, predictable, multi-year, and unearmarked funding remains essential. Strengthening these funding streams is critical to expanding resilience interventions, reinforcing national safety nets, and maintaining preparedness for future emergencies.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	20,283,675	5,778,418	4,812,415	3,524,792
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	20,283,675	5,778,418	4,812,415	3,524,792
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	19,555,955	5,691,455	3,951,181	3,195,433
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	727,720	86,963	850,437	329,359
Non-activity specific	0	0	10,798	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	71,674,876	50,549,514	76,305,223	39,943,077
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	71,674,876	50,549,514	76,305,223	39,943,077

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	 69,291,041	 47,951,286	 75,810,132	 39,497,609
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	 2,383,835	 2,598,229	 495,091	 445,467
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 55,942,487	 12,687,650	 12,104,019	 3,140,723
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	 55,942,487	 12,687,650	 12,104,019	 3,140,723
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.	 40,532,474	 11,810,130	 12,100,702	 3,137,406
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	 15,410,013	 877,520	 3,316	 3,316

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	741,198	61,654	891	891
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	741,198	61,654	891	891
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	741,198	61,654	891	891
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,335,145	0	124,376	117,573
SO05: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round	2,335,145	0	124,376	117,573
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations, and other humanitarian network partners	776,528	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	1,558,617	0	124,376	117,573
Non-SDG Target	0	0	165,290	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 150,977,381	 69,077,236	 93,512,214	 46,727,054
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,069,490	 3,111,016	 5,075,697	 3,701,461
Total Direct Costs	 154,046,871	 72,188,252	 98,587,911	 50,428,516
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 9,858,176	 4,692,236	 2,201,420	 2,201,420
Grand Total	 163,905,047	 76,880,489	 100,789,331	 52,629,935

Data Notes

Overview

[1] [2] National Institute of Statistics – Poverty 2025 figures

[3] [4] World Bank Data

[5] Study of Food Security, Nutrition, and Gender in Indigenous and Afro-Descendant populations | WFP and World Vision

Operational context

[1] National Institute of Statistics – Poverty 2025 figures

[2] World Bank Data | Gini Index – Honduras

[3] The Global Gender Gap Index 2025

[4] Honduras: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for December 2024 - March 2025 and Projections for April - July 2025 and August - November 2025

[5] Study of Food Security, Nutrition, and Gender in Indigenous and Afro-Descendant populations | WFP and World Vision

[6] National Impact Report 2025 from 09-11-2025 to 13-11-2025, COPECO

[7] Flexible funding refers to contributions that are not tied to a specific programme, activity, or location.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] For unachieved output indicators A.2.7 and B.1.1: In 2025 no food transfer were implemented because of lack of funding. Other modalities were used.

[2] For unachieved output indicator G8 and G9: this was not implemented due to lack of funding.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] 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.

[2] G.12 indicator: Macro Insurance was not activated because the triggers were not reached

Strategic outcome 03

[1] For Activity 5, the amount of USD 1,141,634 corresponds specifically to CBT utilized under the HGSF model. As this funding is dedicated to supporting CBT within the HGSF approach, it is not reflected in the Activity 5 indicator, which does not capture this transfer modality.

[2] Activity 5, A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes: the indicator has no actual values because WFP did not implement cash transfers under school feeding activities.

[3] 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 nutrition activities.

[4] 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.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] All activities implemented under SO4 were primarily carried out and coordinated with SO1, Activity 2. Since CCS interventions are already included and reported under SO1, they are not repeated here to avoid overlap. Consequently, the indicators associated with these efforts are reported under the activity tag Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS).

Strategic outcome 05

Outcome indicators are not reported because they are sourced from the Government system

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Data for progress towards Gender Equality indicators is not available. WFP used previously outdated indicators that have been discontinued. Measurement of the new corporate indicators will commence in 2026.

Nutrition integration

[1] Honduras: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for December 2024 - March 2025 and Projections for April - July 2025 and August - November 2025

[2] Study of Food Security, Nutrition, and Gender in Indigenous and Afro-Descendant populations | WFP and World Vision

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	1,163,512	674,866	58%
	female	1,271,060	710,845	56%
	total	2,434,572	1,385,711	57%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,965	3,586	121%
	female	3,089	3,736	121%
	total	6,054	7,322	121%
24-59 months	male	231,785	92,400	40%
	female	242,621	96,166	40%
	total	474,406	188,566	40%
5-11 years	male	843,140	514,214	61%
	female	880,631	535,202	61%
	total	1,723,771	1,049,416	61%
12-17 years	male	2,422	0	-
	female	3,570	1,587	44%
	total	5,992	1,587	26%
18-59 years	male	83,200	64,666	78%
	female	141,149	74,154	53%
	total	224,349	138,820	62%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,434,572	1,385,711	57%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	13,722	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	340,000	23,042	6%
Malnutrition prevention programme	24,294	25,520	105%
School based programmes	1,890,278	1,230,362	65%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	180,000	93,065	51%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	176	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	162	0	0%
Maize Meal	540	0	0%
Rice	540	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	68	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	5,906	4,967	84%
Corn Soya Blend	744	285	38%
Dried Fruits	594	2,462	415%
Maize Meal	11,479	9,591	84%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Rice	7,088	5,947	84%
Vegetable Oil	2,354	1,984	84%
Wheat Flour	1,608	1,451	90%

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	8,550,000	549,296	6%
Commodity Voucher	6,750,000	1,174,964	17%
Value Voucher	540,000	508,255	94%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	0	1,141,635	-
Cash	29,222,497	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	21,900,000	893,379	4%
Commodity Voucher	3,300,000	633,510	19%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	121,983	-
Value Voucher	15,600,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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					Crisis Response
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	100,800	47,463
			Male	79,200	45,602
			Total	180,000	93,065
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,485	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,550,000	549,296
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	7,290,000	1,683,219
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	68	

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	333	55
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	114	148

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	8	8
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	%	100	33.33
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	5,000	0
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	10,500	0

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33.7	≥45	≥45	35.07	55.31	WFP survey
	Male	57.39	≥45	≥45	60.74	41.08	WFP survey
	Overall	91.1	≥90	≥90	95.81	96.39	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	1.74	≤3	≤3	0.84	1.33	WFP survey
	Male	2.94	≤3	≤3	1.34	1.23	WFP survey
	Overall	4.68	≤6	≤6	2.18	2.56	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.57	≤2	≤2	0.17	0.57	WFP survey
	Male	2.65	≤2	≤2	1.85	0.47	WFP survey
	Overall	4.22	≤4	≤4	2.01	1.04	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.2	≥5	≥11	20.47	9.01	WFP survey
	Male	18	≥5	≥10	23.1	6.74	WFP survey
	Overall	21.78	≥10	≥21	21.79	15.75	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.9	≥35	≥35	66.98	39.28	WFP survey
	Male	72.9	≥35	≥35	68.24	29.41	WFP survey
	Overall	68.15	≥70	≥70	67.71	68.69	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.9	≤10	≤5	12.56	8.92	WFP survey
	Male	9.1	≤10	≤4	8.66	6.64	WFP survey
	Overall	10.07	≤20	≤9	10.61	15.56	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	≥42.5	≥45	93.95	53.61	WFP survey
	Male	90.4	≥42.5	≥45	96.59	40.04	WFP survey
	Overall	92.27	≥85	≥90	95.27	93.65	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.2	≥4	≥2	0.93	0.19	WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≥4	≥2	0.52	0.38	WFP survey
	Overall	1.41	≥8	≥4	0.73	0.57	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.8	≤3	≤3	5.12	3.42	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤4	≤3	2.89	2.37	WFP survey
	Overall	6.32	≤7	≤6	4	5.79	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.1	≥35	≥35	74.88	37.48	WFP survey
	Male	84.1	≥35	≥35	76.12	26	WFP survey
	Overall	70.73	≥70	≥70	75.5	63.48	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.5	≥10	≥1	2.79	0.38	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥10	≥1	1.05	1.14	WFP survey
	Overall	2.11	≥20	≥2	1.92	1.52	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.4	≤5	≤15	22.33	19.35	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	≤5	≤13	22.83	15.65	WFP survey
	Overall	27.17	≤10	≤28	22.58	35	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	≤4	≤13	12.82	8	WFP survey
	Male	10	≤4	≤10	12.32	5	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤11	12.5	8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤25	≤3	1.4	15.65	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤30	≤2	1.31	10.44	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤28	≤2	1.34	26.09	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	72	≤4	≤72	76.74	7.87	WFP survey
	Male	61	≤4	≤61	74.54	9.39	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≤4	≤65	75.34	17.26	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5	≤17	≥5	6.05	10.15	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤18	≥7	7.61	9.01	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤18	≥6	7.05	19.16	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	≥43	≥21	15.81	23.53	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥42	≥30	16.54	13.95	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥44	≥27	16.28	37.48	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤11.4	≤3	1.4	16	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤7.6	≤2	1.31	10	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤19	≤2	1.34	26	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	72	≤18	≤72	76.74	8	WFP survey
	Male	61	≤12	≤61	74.54	9	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≤30	≤65	75.34	17	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5	≤15.6	≥5	6.05	10	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤10.4	≥7	7.61	9	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤26	≥6	7.05	19	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	≥15	≥21	15.81	24	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥10	≥30	15.54	14	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥25	≥27	16.28	38	WFP survey

1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	15.46	≥20.3	≥15.3	21.14	42.79	WFP survey
	Male	24.12	≥14.7	≥14.7	43.29	28.84	WFP survey
	Overall	39.58	≥35	≥35	64.43	71.63	WFP survey

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	Resilience Building
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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	134,400	11,752
			Male	105,600	11,290
			Total	240,000	23,042
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	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female		3,820
			Male		5,730
			Total		9,550
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female		2,128
			Male		2,044
			Total		4,172
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	9,900,000	893,378
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	18,900,000	755,493
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	18,900,000	633,510

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	56,000	
			Male	44,000	
			Total	100,000	

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	12,000,000	
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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
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	26	26
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	0	1
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	8	20
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	40	58
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	1	3
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	5
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	4	4
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	7
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	90	95

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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	600	613
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	US\$	39,400.47	39,400.47
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	13	13
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	35	30
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	80	80
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
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	Food assistance for asset	Ha	530	284
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	4	25
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.g.1: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	900	864
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	84	133
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,000	4,000
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	100	100

G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	1,910	9,550
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.7: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	15,265	15,265
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	276	1,380
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	100,000	0
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	124,150	13,758
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.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	124,150	123,959
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.7: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	100,000	100,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	1,885,345	1,949,135.9

G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.7: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	641,128	641,128
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	300	352
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\$	50,000	246,192
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	30,000	32,491
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	0	221
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	2,710	276
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	700	797
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	2,710	1,910
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
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	400	492

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)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	3,000	3,099
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	761	923
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	1,277	1,296
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	64	16
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	61
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	15	18
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	8

F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	20
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.5: Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Resiliencia2023 - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥40	≥30		31.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥35	≥30		14.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥40	≥30	67.2	46.25	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Resiliencia2023 - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33.42	≥82	≥35	48	32.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.24	≥70	≥35	40	62.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71.66	≥80	≥70	88	95.06	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.22	≤12	≤10	4	0.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.16	≤15	≤10	2	0.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.38	≤10	≤20	6	0.41	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.01	≤12	≤5	3	3.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.95	≤15	≤5	3	1.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.96	≤9	≤10	6	4.53	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥30	≥60	80	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥30	≥60	81	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	80.6	64	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.6	≥4	≥8	4	58.44	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	37.97	≥45	≥42	43	39.71	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	60.43	≤60	≤50	53	1.85	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54.55	≥80	≥58	58	99.59	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5.61	≥10	≥12	3	0.41	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39.84	≤4	≤30	39	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	17.91	≥36	≥60	34	97.12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	8.29	≥41	≥20	5	2.88	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	73.8	≤60	≤20	61	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.27	≤4.08	<12.27	10.98	4.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.98	≤3.92	<10.98	9.1	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.56	≤8	<11.56	10.04	8.79	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	0.53	≤35	≤10	2	25.62	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	60.16	≤15	≤10	8	12.81	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	4.81	≤15	≤60	69	19.42	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	34.49	≥30	≥20	21	42.15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	1	≤30	≤2	2	25.62	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	60	≤15	≤8	8	12.81	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	5	≤18	≥69	69	19.42	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	34	≥30	≥21	21	42.15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	2.21	≥13	≤50	64	22.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.13	≥12	≤50	63	37.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82.89	≥12	≤50	63	59.88	WFP programme monitoring

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						
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female		15,910	
			Male		15,286	
			Total		31,196	
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	140,611	92,282	
			Male	135,096	88,664	
			Total	275,707	180,946	
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	823,431	535,202	
			Male	791,140	514,214	
			Total	1,614,571	1,049,416	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	28,838	26,402.93	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	28,933,780		
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	28,933,780		
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		1,141,634	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	2,342	13,026.35	
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 2.2: 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	7,620	
			Male	8,476	7,322	
			Total	17,295	14,942	

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 Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	6,999 6,999	10,578 10,578
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	934	284.64
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	284.64

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.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	2,000	3,015
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	55	54
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,200,000	1,217,150
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	90
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	924,899	924,899
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	909,020	905,733
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.1: Number of schools constructed / rehabilitated with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	school	10	9

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	223
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
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	30,000
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	110	180
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	50	43
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	31
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	38	62
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	3,947
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	450	576

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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	300	304
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	20	36
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	US\$	247,825	247,825

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	179	202
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)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	160	160

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	80	88

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Honduras - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	81.9	≥60	≥82	100	81.9	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	84.9	≥60	≥85	84	84.9	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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)	Overall	10	≥65	≥10	80	10	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	Overall	71.4	≥60	≥71	80	71.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBWG - Location: Honduras - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	74	≥80	≥74	81	74	WFP programme monitoring

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	Root Causes
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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 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.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	4	1

Strategic Outcome 05: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
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					
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	4	4

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	261	≥50	≥50	61		WFP survey
	Male	60	≥50	≥50	33		WFP survey
	Overall	321	≥50	≥50	69		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	150	≥2,500	≥150	12,960	26,099.76	WFP survey
	Male	150	≥2,500	≥150	8,640	25,076.24	WFP survey
	Overall	300	≥5,000	≥300	21,600	51,176	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥92.28	≥95	100	92.28	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥97.16	≥95	100	97.16	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	94.37	WFP survey
Target Group: EMERGENCY - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥95	≥90	95.65	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥95	≥90	97.69	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥95	≥90	96.55	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥95	95.65	69.35	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥95	97.69	238.89	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥95	96.23	99.67	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RESILIENCE - Location: Honduras - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	≥100	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	90	≥100	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥100	≥90	100		WFP survey
Target Group: RESILIENCE2023 - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	73		≥80	99.08		WFP survey
	Male	77		≥80	97.18		WFP survey
	Overall	75		≥80	98.62		WFP survey
Target Group: Resilience - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	73		≥80	99.08		WFP survey
	Male	77		≥80	97.18		WFP survey
	Overall	75		≥80	98.62		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	45	≥90	≥90	70.71		WFP survey
	Male	52	≥90	≥90	71.68		WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥90	≥90	70.98		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Honduras - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	17	≥51	≥60	69.27	100	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥49	≥60	68.31	98.04	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥100	≥60	69.03	99.04	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: EMERGENCIA - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥30	0	0	Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RESILIENCIA - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥50	16.67	0	Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥30	0	Not collected	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	≥10	≥6	7	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: EMERGENCIA - Location: Honduras - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51	≥90	≥51	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥90	≥49	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RESILIENCIA - Location: Honduras - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51	≥90	≥51	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥90	≥49	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Honduras - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51	≥90	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥90	≥80	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥80	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: NUTRICION - **Location:** Honduras - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	≥90	≥69	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥31	97.94	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Students in Pespire share a hot meal made with local produce through WFP's home-grown school feeding model to strengthen nutrition.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

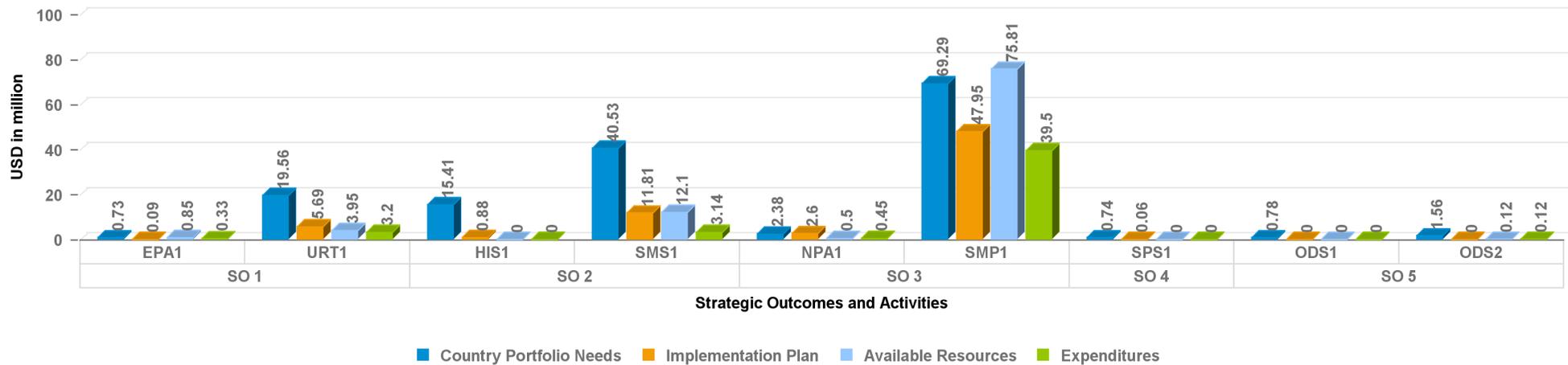
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual 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	ODS1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations, and other humanitarian network partners
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

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Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,798	0
		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	727,720	86,963	850,437	329,359
		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	19,555,955	5,691,455	3,951,181	3,195,433
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			20,283,675	5,778,418	4,812,415	3,524,792

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Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	2,383,835	2,598,229	495,091	445,467
		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	69,291,041	47,951,286	75,810,132	39,497,609
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			71,674,876	50,549,514	76,305,223	39,943,077

Annual Country Report

Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	15,410,013	877,520	3,316	3,316
		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.	40,532,474	11,810,130	12,100,702	3,137,406
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target		55,942,487	12,687,650	12,104,019	3,140,723

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Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	741,198	61,654	891	891
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			741,198	61,654	891	891
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	776,528	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	1,558,617	0	124,376	117,573
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,335,145	0	124,376	117,573
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	165,290	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	165,290	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			150,977,381	69,077,236	93,512,214	46,727,054
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,069,490	3,111,016	5,075,697	3,701,461
Total Direct Costs			154,046,871	72,188,252	98,587,911	50,428,516
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,858,176	4,692,236	2,201,420	2,201,420
Grand Total			163,905,047	76,880,489	100,789,331	52,629,935


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

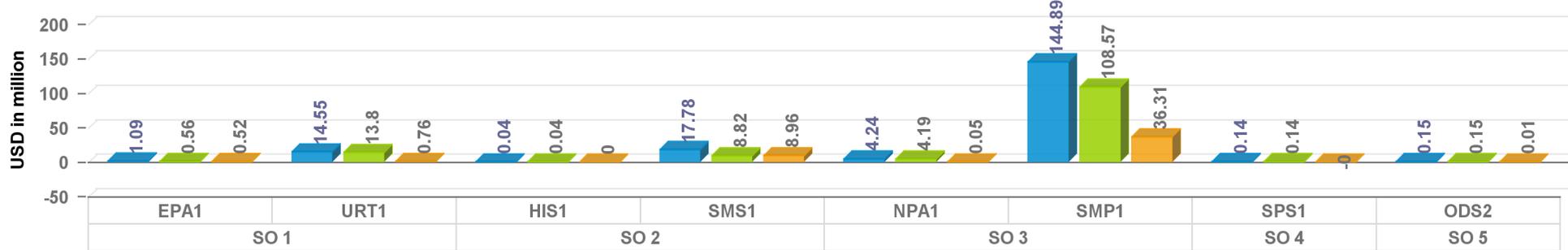
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

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Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	70,173,270	14,554,102	0	14,554,102	13,798,355	755,748
		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	2,400,543	1,085,744	0	1,085,744	564,666	521,078
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,798	0	10,798	0	10,798

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Annual Country Report

Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			72,573,813	15,650,645	0	15,650,645	14,363,021	1,287,624
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	7,124,760	4,243,806	0	4,243,806	4,194,183	49,623
		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	172,907,351	144,887,199	0	144,887,199	108,574,676	36,312,523
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			180,032,111	149,131,005	0	149,131,005	112,768,859	36,362,146

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Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	85,887,884	17,779,477	0	17,779,477	8,816,180	8,963,296
		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	34,913,944	44,630	0	44,630	44,630	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			120,801,828	17,824,107	0	17,824,107	8,860,810	8,963,296

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Annual Country Report

Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	2,518,786	138,971	0	138,971	138,971	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,518,786	138,971	0	138,971	138,971	0
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	2,319,320	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	4,661,051	152,158	0	152,158	145,354	6,804
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,980,371	152,158	0	152,158	145,354	6,804
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	165,290	0	165,290	0	165,290
Subtotal SDG Target			0	165,290	0	165,290	0	165,290

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Annual Country Report

Honduras Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	382,906,908	183,062,175	0	183,062,175	136,277,016	46,785,160
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	9,283,479	10,268,159	0	10,268,159	8,893,923	1,374,236
		Total Direct Costs	392,190,387	193,330,334	0	193,330,334	145,170,939	48,159,395
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	25,027,420	8,867,361		8,867,361	8,867,361	0
		Grand Total	417,217,807	202,197,696	0	202,197,696	154,038,300	48,159,395

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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