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**Executive Board
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COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

For approval

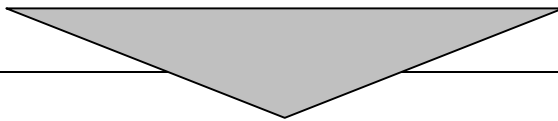
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COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HONDURAS (2002–2006)

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Director, Latin America and Caribbean Region (ODM): Mr F. Roque Castro

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Executive Summary

Honduras is a low-income food-deficit country (LIFDC), and the third poorest country in Latin America, with a population of 6 million. The 2000 UNDP Human Development Report ranks Honduras 113th out of 174 countries on its Human Development Index (0.653). The Gender Development Index (GDI) for 1998 is 0.644.

This WFP Country Programme (CP) is the first for Honduras. The CP has been designed in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the harmonized programme cycles. The main focus of the UNDAF is the reduction of vulnerability and the improvement of democratic governance and decentralization. The CP aims to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and to enhance transparent resource management at the local level.

This CP has been jointly prepared by the Government and is fully integrated with the government strategy for poverty reduction and national reconstruction and transformation. An important feature of the strategy is the long-term commitment (2001–2015) to reduce poverty and to consult with civil society in defining priorities. The CP consultation process has involved not only the central ministries but also local development associations, municipalities, the main political parties and beneficiaries, over a period of two years.

The goal of the CP is to bring about sustainable improvements in food security for the most disadvantaged rural population, through: activities leading to improvements in health and education; sustainable forest development to improve peoples' livelihoods; and natural-disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation. Gender equality, targeting, community participation, coordination with donors and partners, and adequate monitoring and evaluation of activities are all key issues in the CP's implementation.

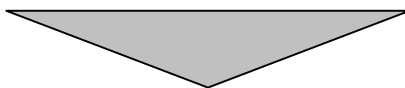
In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five priority areas. The Honduras CP is focused on Enabling Development policy priorities 1, 2, 4 and 5, as follows:

- Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs;
- Enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training;
- Mitigate the effects of natural disasters in areas vulnerable to recurring crisis of this kind;
- Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.

For the proposed Country Programme for Honduras, covering the period 2002–2006, the Executive Director requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$10.5 million representing all basic direct operational costs and to endorse US\$2.0 million for the supplementary activities.



Draft Decision



The Board approves the Country Programme for Honduras (2002–2006)
(WFP/EB.3/2001/8/9).



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. The 2000 UNDP Human Development Report ranks Honduras 113th out of 174 countries in its Human Development Index (0.653). In 1998 its Gender Development Index (GDI) was 0.644, or 94th in the world. A low per capita gross domestic product (GDP)—US\$740 in 1998—and an uneven distribution of wealth (the poorest 30 percent of households share less than 4.5 percent of the national income) determine the wide incidence of extreme poverty, aggravated by high vulnerability to natural disasters.
2. The majority of the Honduran population is affected by chronic food insecurity and poverty, which hinders the population's access to adequate diets. In 1999, the percentage of households living below the poverty line in the rural areas was estimated at 74.6 percent, and 60.9 percent were living in indigence. Most affected by food insecurity are the families of small farmers, women heads of households, and expectant and nursing mothers and their young children.
3. Beans and basic grains such as maize are the main food staples of the medium- and low-income population. Recent reforms, aiming at an open-market policy, encourage food imports, from the Central American region free trade area, so that food is available in national and regional markets. However, the extremely low purchasing power of the poorer population makes it virtually impossible for them to have access to that food.
4. Families living in extreme poverty and at a higher risk of food insecurity are found in rural communities in Honduras, within municipalities of the southwestern departments. People are often settled in mountainous regions with deficient infrastructure, isolated from the rest of the country and with limited access to basic services and markets. The groups with the highest food insecurity are families with small farms of less than 3.5 ha, and ethnic groups. Family members seen as “productive”—that is, men—have priority for food consumption. This increases malnutrition risks for women and younger children. In 1996, iron deficiency in boys and girls between 1 and 3 years of age was estimated at 30 percent.
5. WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit undertook geographical targeting of the most food insecure. The following criteria were taken into consideration: high malnutrition rates, low availability of basic food commodities, hilly soils, scarce land availability associated with adverse climatic conditions (such as absence of rains, and long dry, hot periods at the beginning of the agricultural cycle). The VAM unit gathered available data from various surveys and sources, classifying municipalities into three groups by level of malnutrition, characterized by: “stunting”, “underweight” and “wasting”. VAM analysis showed that the areas hit by Hurricane Mitch did not show the highest combined poverty and food insecurity.
6. Since there was a lack of reliable, relevant statistical information disaggregated by gender, the VAM unit researched vulnerability with a gender perspective and found that the few data available reflected a serious gender gap in most areas and showed a clear disadvantage for rural versus urban women. The GDI for 1999 was 0.714 for Tegucigalpa and 0.575 for rural areas. The percentage of land allocated to women beneficiaries under agrarian reform was only 3.8 percent, while the proportion of women-headed households in marginal areas rose from 20.6 percent in 1989 to 24.5 percent in 1999.
7. The overall goal of the CP is to bring about sustainable improvements in food security for the 273,000 beneficiaries in some of the most disadvantaged rural communities, with particular emphasis on children under 2 and women. Building upon its protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) experience, WFP is well placed to assist in improving the food



and livelihood security of the poorest people living in marginal areas through enabling poor women and men to secure and diversify their livelihood systems, and by creating linkages among education, health, disaster mitigation and sustainable natural resource management activities.

8. The geographic focus of the CP is on rural areas. Careful targeting and, above all, a participatory, gender-sensitive approach in which women are seen as key agents of change are essential to achieving sustainable results. Women's education level, nutritional status and control over food resources and assets are interlinked determinants of household food security. Therefore, the operational components of this CP were designed to be mutually supportive in providing access to food and enabling women and children to take advantage of development opportunities. This Country Programme falls well within the government sectorial policies on food security, access to health services and decentralization.
9. The Country Programme has been designed taking into account WFP's Enabling Development policy, the vulnerability analysis focusing on food-insecure areas, the Government's poverty-reduction strategies, the UNDAF process and assistance provided by other donors. Preparation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) was interrupted during the Hurricane Mitch operation, and the UNDAF process also suffered some delays, but that framework is now being finalized. The United Nations agencies have adjusted their programme cycles to 2002–2006. WFP participated fully in the CCA/UNDAF preparation process.
10. Several main thematic and sectorial areas were identified for the UNDAF Food Security Working Group led by WFP, in rotation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Other working groups include those on: gender equity, which WFP presently chairs; environmental and natural resources sustainability; prevention, risk management and disaster mitigation; health and nutrition; education; sustainable rural development; and productive employment and income. WFP will be the only United Nations agency with field presence in four sub-offices, thus coordinating food aid activities at the local level and dealing with local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
11. WFP will concentrate its assistance in 96 municipalities in a relatively contiguous area in the West and South of the country, in the departments of Intibucá, Lempira, La Paz, Copán, Santa Barbara, Ocotepeque, Choluteca, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazán and Valle. These municipalities have a total of 1,134,116 inhabitants, or 18.6 percent of the national population, and include a high percentage of indigenous peoples, in particular the Lenca, Xicaques and Maya-Chortis, who have long lived under conditions of marginalization and isolation.
12. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. This programme addresses Enabling Development policy objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5:
 - Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs;
 - Enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training;
 - Mitigate the effects of natural disasters in areas vulnerable to recurring crisis of this kind;
 - Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods
13. Three basic activities will support those strategic objectives. The present successful partnership process will be expanded, with more local groups providing resources where



and when such resources are most needed. The concentration of efforts in the poorest areas will contribute to attracting additional resources and investment from the Government.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

14. This CP builds on the partnership strengths of the previous PRRO Central America 6089.00, "Assistance for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation to Families in Central America Affected by Hurricane Mitch", and of the ongoing Participatory Forest Management and Health and Community Development Projects. At the same time, some of the activities and strategies have been revised to create more synergies, making the CP as a whole more effective, more coherent at the local level, and simpler to monitor and evaluate.
15. This CP will translate WFP's Commitments to Women into concrete actions in each of the basic activities. As early as PRRO Central America 6089.00, the WFP Commitments to Women were discussed with counterparts and translated into concrete action plans for each project. Priority was given to the establishment of food distribution committees in which women's participation reached 80 percent.
16. The present CP will build upon the alliances and experience of PRRO 6089.00, which aimed at providing integrated assistance, and will further strengthen the numerous women's groups, which now have a membership of more than 16,500 women. More than 60 strategic alliances were formed among women's groups and with NGOs; United Nations agencies; and government, religious and civil-society institutions to increase the capacity to support women's initiatives through training and small credit facilities. Opportunities for exchanges between women's groups on lessons learned, health education, and training were provided by radio and other means. Nearly 250 women leaders in seven departments were trained in nutrition, hygiene and food preparation.

Country Programme Resources and Preparation Process

17. WFP's total direct operational costs for basic activities under the proposed five-year Country Programme (2002–2006) amounts to about US\$10.5 million, for a contribution of 28,990 mt of food commodities. Direct operational costs for supplementary activities amounts to US\$2.0 million, with 4,773 mt of food commodities (see Annex III).
18. The Government's estimated contribution to the implementation of this CP amounts to about US\$6.7 million (basic and supplementary activities), mainly in staff, internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs and the local purchase of non-food items. The Government of Honduras covers all transport, storage, and handling costs of the WFP-donated commodities up to the municipal warehouses.
19. The CCA and UNDAF, the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy and previous WFP experience in the country were taken into account in preparation of this CP. During preparation of the Country Strategy Outline (CSO), and to ensure ownership of the CP by the next Government, consultation was extended to the two major political parties then running for election. Government contributions should be seen as part of the financial budget of the Government. Therefore, continuous advocacy to this end with the Ministry of Finance will be necessary.



THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Basic Activity 1: Integrated Assistance for Vulnerable Women and Children

Î *Strategic Focus*

20. The strategic focus of this activity is to enable children under 2 and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs (Enabling Development policy priority 1). The activity will focus on the quality of the basic health services provided, and on family and community education. The longer-term, production aspects of food security are also addressed.

Î *Problem Analysis*

21. Insufficient coverage of health services, food and nutritional insecurity and poor sanitary conditions are obstacles to the development of a healthy life. Growth retardation (e.g. stunting) among young children is frequently associated with a lack of basic micronutrients. Complementary food and the appropriate training of mothers is necessary to fill the gap in intake and prevent irreversible damage during foetal life and infancy.
22. In 1998¹ infant mortality rates were 39 per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality rates (182 per 100,000 in 1998²) remain extremely high and steady, especially in rural areas. The 1996 national health survey on micronutrients found that 13 percent of the mothers surveyed had very high to high obstetrical risks. Rural women of the western departments weighed less on average than other rural women, and weighed far less than urban women. Also, the study found that only 16 percent of all women who had given birth in the previous five years had received at least one prenatal visit, and that this control was more frequent in urban areas, for women with higher education.

Î *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

23. The objectives of this activity are: (i) to increase health service attendance by expectant and nursing mothers and their under-2 children; (ii) to improve the health condition and nutritional status of children under 2 and expectant and nursing mothers; and (iii) to increase vulnerable women's knowledge of basic health, nutrition and sanitation.
24. Outcomes of the activity expected by the end of the CP include, in selected areas: health centre attendance by rural women and their infants increased by 10 percent per year; women's health and prenatal controls increased by 25 percent; the number of children under 2 showing normal growth pattern increased by 90 percent; and women attending health centres who have adopted better nutritional and sanitary practices at home increased by 10 percent after the first year.

Î *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

25. Food aid provided under this activity will serve as a nutritional complement for rural families with expectant and nursing mothers and children under 2 at risk for malnutrition. Food aid will also be an incentive for mothers to attend rural health centres regularly for

¹ Technical Analysis Unit of the Ministry of the Presidency (UNAT), 1999.

² Ministry of Health.



pre- and post-natal health care and to have their children's growth and development monitored by trained health care staff.

Î Implementation Strategy

26. The activity's implementation strategy is based on effective targeting of the most vulnerable and a participatory approach, incorporating gender perspectives and supported by training and partnerships. The training encompasses three levels: institutional, voluntary workers and women's groups.
27. Strategic alliances will be reinforced, and the other CP activities will provide opportunities for beneficiaries to attend literacy classes and participate in food for work (FFW) and initiatives to create assets.
28. The Ministry of Health will be responsible for the implementation of this basic activity through the Strategic Management Committee, in which WFP and other implementing partners will be represented. At the local level, the Management Unit has dedicated staff with technical and logistics expertise and will implement this activity with support from a network of health volunteers and monitors. Implementation will be undertaken in close partnership and coordination with municipal councils.

Î Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits

29. Of the 18,000 total beneficiaries, an annual average of 3,600 expectant and nursing mothers and their under-2 children will be assisted with family rations for a period of 180 days. Beneficiaries will come from 33 municipalities in 4 departments of the selected areas. Improvement in the nutritional status of women and their children will constitute the main benefit of this activity. Women will benefit from the provision, in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), of family rations and iron tablets to reduce anaemia rates. Health staff, mothers and young women, organized in community groups, will benefit from training in health, nutrition and sanitation. This training will allow these women to acquire new, improved practices in nutrition, sanitation and health—including sexual and reproductive health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

Î Support and Coordination, and Monitoring Arrangements

30. A baseline survey to assess the proportion of underweight children, the prevalence of anaemia among expectant mothers, and household dietary patterns, in particular the feeding practices of pre-school children, is being carried out by the Ministry of Health, with assistance from WHO. The results of this study will be used as the starting point for this activity.
31. Weight changes and iron supplement consumption will be monitored by community health monitors and volunteer women villagers trained (using pictorial formats) and supervised by the health clinic nurse and health promoters. The indicators proposed for this project are similar to those used by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE). The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reporting system will be based on the strengthened network of health care facilities and community volunteer health staff.
32. WHO and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) will assign an adviser to each field unit. UNFPA will facilitate expertise for the training of trainers, and UNICEF will provide training materials. Some of the commodities and iron supplements will be supplied by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).



Field units will coordinate actions of staff with municipal/local development committees, NGOs, the Family Allowances Programme (PRAF), and the network of health volunteers, community leaders and selected beneficiaries.

Î Cost Estimate

33. Over the five-year period, the activity will require 8,070 mt of cereals, pulses, corn-soya blend (CSB) and vegetable oil. WFP estimated costs are US\$3.2 million, and the government contribution has been estimated at US\$2.3 million.

Basic Activity 2: Investment in Human Capital through Education and Training

Î Strategic Focus

34. The strategic focus of this activity is to increase primary-school enrolment in the most vulnerable areas of the country. The activity aims at investing in human capital through supporting primary-schools (Enabling Development policy priority 2).

Î Problem Analysis

35. In rural areas, lack of education and infant malnutrition are a constant threat to health and access to productive life. The national average level of education completed is only 4.6 years,³ and falls below 3.5 years in rural areas. The enrolment rate for children ranges from 75 to 84 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively, and it is estimated that 130,000 children do not attend school at all. The high drop-out rate (4 percent) is related to low levels of food intake, which hampers the learning process in school. It is estimated that 68.7 percent of the country's adult population is literate,⁴ with little difference between male and female literacy rates. Current school attendance rates for females equal or outnumber those for males in all school grades.
36. Seven nationwide nutrition surveys conducted between 1986 and 1997, measuring the height for age of almost all children attending grade 1, showed that these children suffered the effects of continuing vulnerability to food insecurity. The 1997 PRAF census evaluated 234,111 children, or 94.2 percent of all the children attending grade 1, of whom 63 percent resided in rural areas. PRAF surveys revealed rural stunting rates of 40.8 percent in 1991 and 47.6 percent in 1997. In urban areas, the rates were 24.4 percent and 28.5 percent, respectively. This problem is aggravated by the high incidence of infectious diseases among schoolchildren, in particular acute diarrhoea, parasitism and respiratory illnesses, caused by lack of water or proper sanitation.

Î Objectives and Intended Outcomes

37. The immediate objectives of this activity are: (i) to increase school enrolment and attendance, thereby reducing drop-out rates; (ii) to improve students' nutrition and health status through improved access to complementary rations, health care and sanitation; and (iii) to increase functional literacy, primarily for rural women.

³ UNDP, 2000. Human Development Report 2000.

⁴ DGEC, 2000 and Ministry Education, 1998.



38. The activity's intended outcomes are: school enrolment rates for boys and girls increased by 10 percent; attendance and drop-out rates, especially for girls, increased by 15 percent and reduced by 10 percent, respectively; short-term hunger relieved; and anaemia reduced by 50 percent.

Î *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

39. Food aid will serve as an incentive for families to send their children to school and will ensure that short-term hunger does not inhibit the children's learning capacity. "Food-for-learning" take-home rations will be distributed among girls to decrease the current female illiteracy. The targeted 96 municipalities present higher illiteracy rates than the national average of 30 percent.

Î *Implementation Strategy*

40. The activity's implementation strategy involves careful targeting, with the involvement of municipal councils, of the poorest schools in the selected municipalities of the CP areas. Implementation will be based on a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach in areas of education, health, water and sanitation and will be ensured by the Ministry of Education in partnership with the Healthy Schools Programme of the Presidency and in collaboration with WHO/PAHO (Pan-American Health Organization), the EDUCATODOS literacy programme and relevant NGOs working in the area. Emphasis will be placed on the training of teachers and parents, in particular women participating on the school committees. Voluntary literacy monitors will be selected among community members.
41. School gardens, whenever possible, will add to lessons on the importance of a balanced diet for better nutrition. Latrine construction and the provision of kitchens and potable water are also foreseen. Teachers and parents will receive training in health practices and food handling and preparation. Non-food items such as kitchen utensils, cups and plates, deworming tablets and training materials will be purchased locally.

Î *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

42. The beneficiary population will be 125,000 boys and girls for each year of the five-year period. These children will be provided rations in school for 160 days. In addition, 10,000 women yearly will receive food-for-learning rations as incentives for them to attend literacy classes for 80 days. Students will benefit from improved access to food and education and from improved health and sanitary conditions. Through training, women will have increased opportunities for participation and decision-making at home and within their communities.

Î *Support and Coordination, and Monitoring Arrangements*

43. A baseline survey will be undertaken to assess absenteeism, drop-out and enrolment rates, the proportion of underweight children, and the dietary patterns and practices of primary school children. The Ministry of Education will have responsibility for M&E through the School Feeding Support Unit (SAEH), the monitors of the Healthy Schools Programme and the WFP monitors in each department. The project will take advantage of the M&E system established for PRRO 6089.00, adding other variables and formats as required to improve the system.



Î *Cost Estimate*

44. The activity will require 6,120 mt of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB and sugar. WFP's total direct operational costs are estimated at US\$2.3 million, and the government contribution is estimated at US\$1.3 million. Government funds will also be used for the local purchase of complementary food commodities to provide a more balanced diet.

Basic Activity 3: Enabling Poor Households to Make a Shift to More Sustainable Livelihoods and the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters

Î *Strategic Focus*

45. The strategic focus of this basic activity is to enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods, which will also help to mitigate natural disasters by protecting the environment (Enabling Development policy priority 5). This will require a clear focus in mitigating the effects of natural disasters in areas vulnerable to recurring crises (Enabling Development policy priority 4).

Î *Problem Analysis*

46. About two-thirds of the country is covered with forests. People living in forest areas in Honduras depend on forest resources for their livelihoods. Furthermore, forests protect surrounding areas from the effects of natural disasters. However, extensive livestock-grazing; indiscriminate cutting of wood; fuelwood collection; and, in general, the absence of adequate techniques for forest exploitation have all led to the destruction of thousands of hectares, and thus to environmental degradation. In the past, indiscriminate, irrational and unequal granting of concessions for forest exploitation contributed to the reduction of forest lands from 9.8 to 5.6 million ha, with an annual loss of 80,000 ha of forest land.
47. Without forest cover to impede them, the increasingly recurrent floods and landslides cause damage to roads and basic infrastructure and endanger the livelihoods of about 65 percent of the population. (The impact of El Niño and Hurricane Mitch confirmed the need to protect forests in order to prevent or mitigate the effects of such disasters on the inhabitants of areas prone to them.) Furthermore, with forests reduced, people who depend on them for their livelihoods are faced with reduced access to water, fuelwood and timber and a resulting increased burden on rural women, who are largely responsible for collecting these resources.
48. Every year thousands of hectares of forest are also destroyed by fire. In 1998 alone, 335,790 ha were devastated by fire, causing economic losses in the order of US\$112 million. In the past two years WFP has been involved in a programme of fire prevention through FFW.
49. Poor farmers generally have only small, marginal rainfed subsistence plots to produce basic grains for household consumption. The pressure for better lands on a fragile resource base has contributed to the accelerated exploitation of non-renewable natural resources and to environmental degradation, both of which in turn continue to threaten household food security and the environment.
50. A favourable regulatory and legal context of the Agriculture Modernization Law (LMA) assigns to the Forestry Development Corporation of Honduras (AFE-COHDEFOR) the



responsibility to support the rights of forest communities through agreements and forest management plans. This activity will enable beneficiaries to take advantage of this new legal environment at a faster pace. The forest areas selected by the project are inhabited by large indigenous populations, including the Lencas and Chortís. Activities will be directed toward recovery and conservation of natural resources, forestry protection, watershed management and the introduction of sustainable agro-forestry practices.

Î Objectives and Intended Outcomes

51. The activity's immediate objectives are: (i) to enable men and women villagers to undertake sustainable forest management techniques; (ii) to increase food security and household income of targeted beneficiaries; and (iii) to increase community capacity for disaster prevention and mitigation.
52. Intended results are: (i) 10,000 participants per year—50 percent of them women—trained in the use of sustainable forest management techniques; (ii) the household food security and income of participating families improved by 30 percent, with women controlling at least 50 percent of the assets created by the activity; and (iii) families and communities less vulnerable to natural disasters.

Î Role and Modalities of Food Aid

53. WFP food aid will enable food-insecure peasants, particularly women, to: (i) dedicate time to participating in forest associations and women's groups; (ii) enhance their skills; and (iii) engage in productive, income-generating activities without having to migrate in search of work. Activities aimed at a rational use of forest resources and increased food security will include training in: forest management, disaster mitigation and prevention, fire protection, community nurseries, vegetable production and fruit tree planting.

Î Implementation Strategy

54. AFE-COHDEFOR will be the implementing agency for this activity. The activity will prioritize those communities that have signed the forest management agreement, which will guarantee communities' the right to enjoy the product of their work in the medium and long term, providing access to sustainable forest resources.
55. The activity's implementation will focus on three fundamental areas: administrative, social (participatory and gender approach) and technical. This strategy is described in a "Project Implementation Manual" created within the Participatory Forestry Management Project. AFE-COHDEFOR staff will be exclusively assigned to the activity, and handbooks will guide the proper management of resources.

Î Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits

56. Some 50,000 men and women from the most vulnerable, food insecure families living in forest areas in the CP selected areas will benefit from this activity. Participants will work for five months per year during the periods of greatest food scarcity, receiving family rations. A reduced need for temporal migration will help keep families united and will relieve part of the burden that women have to bear when left alone in charge of the family. Participants will learn new skills and will be better prepared to manage forest resources productively, and will be able to increase earnings and household food security. Women will be able to participate equally on decision-making committees and will equally control the assets created by the activity.



Î Support and Coordination, and Monitoring Arrangements

57. This activity was designed in full consultation and partnership with bilateral donors, NGOs, and United Nations organizations. WFP participates in the Consultative Forest Group organized by AFE-COHDEFOR along with ten of the main donors and UNDP. AFE-COHDEFOR will work in collaboration with three main partners for the elaboration of training courses and in the co-financing of this activity.
58. A participatory baseline survey with gender-disaggregated indicators will be carried out in order to determine the situation at the start of the activity. The computerized system already developed for the monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing Participatory Forest Management Project will be adapted to this activity, and further training will be given to the staff involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CP as a whole.

Î Cost Estimates

59. This activity requires 14,800 mt of cereals, vegetable oil and pulses. WFP's direct operational costs will be about US\$5.0 million, and the Government will provide US\$2.4 million.

Support Activities

60. Vulnerability assessments have been of critical importance in the CP planning process and have been used as a primary tool for identifying target districts. The country office VAM Unit will target communities for inclusion in the CP, through the conducting of participatory surveys and the generation of primary data, in collaboration with implementing partners. The unit will also regularly update its vulnerability and food security analyses.
61. Consultants will be hired to prepare the CP baseline study and for the development of an integrated M&E system. Counterpart training will be provided in project management and participatory techniques. Food monitors will play an important role in strengthening institutional capacity at the local level.
62. In terms of WFP's Commitments to Women, priority will be given to ensuring leadership roles for women in the food distribution committees, thereby strengthening their decision-making capacity. Women leaders will continue to receive training in nutrition, hygiene and food preparation. Work with women's groups will result in women having more responsible management roles, new abilities and skills and new sources for income. Furthermore, Letters of Understanding (LOUs), to be signed with partners such as NGOs or other entities, will include clauses committing those partners to complying with the Commitments to Women.

Key Issues, Assumptions and Risks

63. Honduras has established the basis for its State decentralization in the Law for the Modernization of the State. The effectiveness of programmes designed to combat poverty and hunger in rural areas will depend on the continuation and consolidation of this process. However, some institutional shortcomings in administration and management capacity have made the process slower than expected. Recognizing the importance of decentralization to its activities, the Country Programme will support participatory processes and the strengthening of local institutions and grass-roots organizations in order to ensure a higher degree of sustainability.



64. The country's large external debt weighs heavily on the capacity of the Government to fund development projects. The participation of NGOs and decentralized institutions should be able to compensate to a great extent for this limited capacity, in terms of the provision of counterpart staff and the availability of resources. On the other hand, the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Initiative will be a good opportunity to increase government financial commitments to rural development projects.
65. Given the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, in the event of a major emergency, WFP could be obliged to revisit its priorities and/or targeting strategies in order to respond adequately to a relief operation.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

66. Potential beneficiaries of Activities 1 and 2 were consulted during the formulation process by means of interviews and workshops. While maintaining the overall objectives of the ongoing Participatory Forest Management and Health and Community Development Projects, the strategy and immediate objectives have been revised for this CP to make them fully compatible with WFP's Enabling Development policy and to adapt them to the country programme approach.
67. Government experts formulated Activity 3 with the assistance of a local consultant. Workshops were held to assess the activity's technical and financial viability. The supplementary activities, which also constitute a priority for the Government and the UNDAF, are in line with major donors' recommendations.

Programme Implementation

Î *Capacity of the Country Office*

68. With the phasing out of PRRO 6089.00, the WFP country office is downsizing its staff. The remaining staff, including field monitors, are sufficient to implement the CP. Efforts should be made to secure support from Junior Professional Officers (JPOs). The field monitors, mostly women, will be posted in four sub-offices (Choluteca, Copán, Santa Barbara and Francisco Morazán). There is a need to improve further the skills of WFP staff and counterparts concerning: (i) the tools and techniques for participatory planning and gender mainstreaming; and (ii) techniques for the training of trainers.

Î *Coordination and Partnership*

69. At the central level, a General Coordination Unit will be established with the national directors and representatives of the Technical Secretariat, international cooperation and WFP. Separate management units will oversee direct implementation of each activity. At the local level, coordination and implementation of activities will be the responsibility of the programme field units, in close liaison with the governors of each department and with the participation of representatives from all interested parties: implementing ministries, NGO partners and Municipal Development Councils.
70. Partnership is one of the strongest aspects of WFP operations in Honduras, working with three multi and bilateral donors (USAID, the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [CABEI], CIDA), 30 international agencies (the German Agency for Technical



Cooperation [GTZ], Catholic Relief Services [CRS], CARE, World Vision [WV], International Foster Plan, Save the Children Fund, Doctors without Borders [MSF], Atlas Logistique, Red Cross, etc.), 45 national NGOs, 121 municipalities, various authorities/commissions, 5 community groups, 19 governmental institutions, and others. This co-implementation has built a national network aimed at alleviating poverty and rebuilding infrastructure, as well as reinforcing local capacity for sustainable development initiatives. The successful implementation of the activities under PRRO 6089.00 was based on strategic alliances. Prior to CP implementation, the more efficient partners will be contacted and new working relationships will be established. Selection criteria for this will include sufficient numbers of staff in the field, a given partner's technical and reporting capacity, its record of cooperative relations with WFP and its commitment to implementing WFP's participatory and gender policies.

71. WFP will continue to: (i) lead the coordination of the food aid group to monitor food production; (ii) exchange information on the status of food security across the country; and (iii) jointly programme the necessary activities. Joint modalities will be coordinated through the CCA/UNDAF initiatives, which also will be harmonized with the programming cycle of the United Nations agencies operating in Honduras (2002–2006).

Î *Involvement of Beneficiaries*

72. Beneficiaries will actively participate throughout all stages of the CP, starting with the baseline study, then in the selection and implementation of activities, and finally in the monitoring and evaluation of results. Upon Executive Board approval of the CP, villages will be selected with the involvement of the Municipal/Community Development Councils, according to clearly defined criteria. With counterpart funding, local authorities will provide for transport and food handling, basic construction materials and fresh food commodities. Women's participation in the management of food resources and selection of the assets to be created will be a prerequisite for the approval of investments in the community.

Î *Food Logistics Arrangements*

73. Imported food and non-food items will arrive at Puerto Cortés. The National Institute for Family and Children (IHNFA) is the Government institution responsible for receipt and custom clearance, transport, storage and handling in the central warehouse in San Pedro Sula. Although IHNFA has demonstrated sufficient management capacity in the past, this will be strengthened through the automation of information and the training of staff in food handling and administration. Once the food commodities have been delivered from the central warehouse, the implementing ministries will be responsible for their receipt and transport to municipal warehouses. From there, beneficiary communities will be responsible for arranging transfer of the commodities to the final distribution points.
74. Local purchases and commodity exchanges may be organized if local prices are competitive and the local purchase is found to be cost-effective and in the best interest of the Programme. Loans may also be arranged among the different activities of the programme and after agreement with counterparts.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

75. Participation of all interested parties at all levels is an essential component of sustainability. Moreover, sustainability at the local level can be achieved only by the creation of durable assets and, more important, by a lasting change in behaviour brought



about through increased knowledge, competencies and skills. It is for this reason that the CP focuses heavily on effective training. Constant attention will be given to capacity-building of counterparts and proper commodity and non-food item (NFI) management so that the Government can progressively take over responsibility for the various activities. The progress of the Government's commitment will be closely monitored to establish an exit strategy accordingly.

Programme Monitoring and Audit

76. An integrated monitoring system for the CP will be designed in collaboration with PAHO-WHO and CARE. It will improve and adapt existing systems and will identify new indicators as required by WFP, specifically on gender-disaggregated data.
77. Reports on progress achieved by the CP activities will be prepared every six months by the General Coordination Unit with the information provided by the Activity Management Units and with assistance from WFP. Periodic surveys and studies will provide quality information on benefits, results and outcomes of the activities and will generate gender-specific data. Indicators are shown in the logical framework in Annex II.
78. There is sufficient flexibility for reprogramming food distribution within the basic activities and in the event of natural disasters. The Government does not yet have an early warning system with standardized and permanent indicators. However, the VAM Unit, in coordination with interested agencies such as FAO, has developed a series of maps and tools to identify the most vulnerable areas of the country in terms of food insecurity, drought, flooding and forest fires, and will assist the Government in the development of suitable strategies for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters.
79. Directors of activities are responsible for disbursements, accounting and presentation of the corresponding monthly reports. Counterparts have been trained so that practices and procedures comply with WFP requirements regarding verification of accounts.
80. An evaluation focusing on the results of the CP and its activities will be carried out by 2004 in order to provide a basis for the preparation of the subsequent CSO. Local evaluations may be carried out on specific issues identified as crucial for the achievement of the CP objectives. Examples include the effective participation of beneficiaries and interested parties in all stages of the CP and the participation of women in decision-making and in the control of resources and the assets created. These studies will be carried out during CP implementation as required, and subject to availability of funds.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

81. Implementation of supplementary activities will be subject to the availability of bilateral or additional directed multilateral funding. All WFP resources depend on voluntary donor contributions. Possible sources of funding may include PAHO-WHO, CABI and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Supplementary Activity 1: Additional Schoolchildren

82. A total of 60,000 additional schoolchildren in the target areas will be included to increase the impact of the school feeding activity. The aim is to attract children to school in the selected areas where enrolment rates are lowest and where school meals are most likely to make a difference in attendance rates. Similar commodities and rations are planned as those in Basic Activity 2.



Î Cost Estimate

83. The activity will require 2,208 mt of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Estimated WFP costs are US\$840,727, and the Government contribution is estimated at US\$285,000. Other contributions are being negotiated with PAHO-WHO, CABEI and OAS.

Supplementary Activity 2: Natural Disaster Mitigation to Prevent Forest Fires, Flooding and Drought

Î Strategic Focus

84. The objective of this supplementary activity is to contribute to the prevention and mitigation of the effects of natural disasters in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind (Enabling Development policy priority 4).

Î Problem Analysis

85. Honduras has been exposed to major natural disasters in recent years. In 1997, the “El Niño” phenomenon caused important agricultural losses, and in 1998 Hurricane Mitch was responsible for more than 7,000 fatalities and the widespread destruction of homes, roads and productive infrastructure, inflicting severe economic damage. Frequent forest fires have a negative impact on the population’s health and on local climatic changes.

Î Objectives and Intended Outcomes

86. The immediate objectives are to: (i) prevent and mitigate the effects of flooding, drought and forest fires; and (ii) reduce soil erosion and increase moisture retention through the design and implementation of watershed management plans for selected communities.
87. The expected outcomes are: (i) risk management plans prepared and implemented in selected communities and municipalities, including protection of forests against fires and flooding; (ii) local capacity of the municipalities and communities enhanced through training; and (iii) watershed management plans designed and implemented in selected communities.

Î Role and Modality of Food Aid

88. Food aid will be an incentive for the establishment of community infrastructure that will reduce risk and improve communities’ capacity to be better prepared to respond to disasters. It will also serve as an income transfer, providing opportunities for poor families to participate in the implementation of conservation activities.

Î Implementation Strategy

89. The Permanent Committee for Emergency Preparedness (COPECO) and AFE-COHDEFOR, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), will be responsible for implementing this supplementary activity in partnership with NGOs present in the area. Working agreements will be signed between AFE-COHDEFOR, the various NGOs and WFP in order to determine the responsibilities for provision of technical assistance, training of municipal officials and beneficiary participants, and other inputs.



Î *Beneficiaries and Expected Benefits*

90. The activity will benefit 10,000 men and women from rural poor families in the targeted areas during the periods of greatest food scarcity (five months per year). Expected benefits, along with the direct income transfer from the food rations, will be the reduced vulnerability of the targeted population to flooding and other natural disasters through improved preparedness practices and enhanced water conservation and management capacity.

Î *Support and Coordination, and Monitoring Arrangements*

91. This activity was prepared in coordination with the watershed project assisted by USAID. Monitoring arrangements will benefit from this cooperation.

Î *Cost Estimate*

92. This activity requires 2,565 mt of food commodities: cereals, pulses and vegetable oil for a period of five years. WFP's direct operational costs will be about US\$1.2 million, and the Government will contribute US\$410,000.

EVALUATION

93. An evaluation focusing on results of the CP and its activities will be carried out during the CP's third or fourth year and will be presented to the Executive Board together with the subsequent CSO. Local evaluations may be carried out on specific issues identified as crucial for achievement of the CP's objectives. Examples of these include the effective participation of beneficiaries and interested parties in all stages of the CP and the participation of women in decision-making and in the control of resources and the assets created. These studies will be carried out during CP implementation as required and as funding permits.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

94. For the proposed Country Programme for Honduras, covering the period 2002–2006, the Executive Director requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$10.5 million representing all basic direct operational costs, and to endorse US\$2.0 million for the supplementary activities.



ANNEX I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE HONDURAS CSO (WPB/EB.2/2001/4/6)

Honduras is a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC). In 1998, its average per capita gross national product (GNP) of US\$740⁵ was the third lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean, and had fallen from US\$796 in 1990. It was also among the most unequally distributed in Latin America, with the poorest 30 percent of the population receiving only 4.5 percent of the GNP.⁶ Almost one half of the population is affected by extreme poverty. In 2000, daily wages in the rural sector were estimated to cover the purchase of only 70 percent of the minimum food basket. Almost 50 percent of all children surveyed in 1997 displayed moderate to severe malnutrition. In 2000, average daily caloric consumption was estimated to be only 85 percent of the recommended minimum. The country's under-5 mortality rate for 1996 was 53 for every 1,000 children, and the maternal mortality rate for 1998 was extremely high, at 182 per 100,000 live births. The UNDP gave Honduras a Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of 653 in 1998, placing it 113th out of 172 countries, and its Gender Development Index in 1998 was 644, or 94th in the world.

The destruction caused by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 dramatically affected the country's social infrastructure and its national and household economy, increasing the poverty and hunger of people who were already among the most food insecure. Honduras' high vulnerability to floods, landslides, forest fires and drought means that large parts of its population live virtually on the brink of natural disaster. Low income levels and the unequal distribution of wealth, particularly in rural areas, are determining factors for the chronic and severe poverty that has changed little over the last ten years. The immediate food insecurity impacts of this poverty are evident in the very high levels and broad geographic dispersion of malnutrition across the country. Although some of the educational and health factors that are prerequisite to development have shown improvement, recent natural and economic disasters threaten to reverse even these minor positive developments.

Taking into account the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), and the focus of the Food Aid and Development (FAAD) policy, WFP will concentrate its activities mainly on 96 municipalities in 6 departments that show severe levels of malnutrition and that have a low HDI. Most of these municipalities are located in the western, central and southern regions of the country, areas characterized by hilly plots with unfertile soil and a prevalence of subsistence agriculture (Annex, Map 2).

In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. This second-generation CSO addresses the

⁵ UNDP, 1998. Per capita GNP declined from US\$796 in 1990 to US\$758 in 1997, and then declined further to an estimated US\$740 in 1998, owing to the impact of Hurricane Mitch. World Bank figures indicate a GNP of US\$740 in 1997.

⁶ Technical Analysis Unit of the Ministry of the Presidency (UNAT), 1999.



following objectives: (1) Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their specific nutritional and nutrition-related health needs; (2) Enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training; (4) Mitigate the effects of natural disasters, in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind; and (5) Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.

This CSO will constitute the basis for preparing a Country Programme (CP) covering the period 2002–2006.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION HELD DURING THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CSO FOR HONDURAS

The Board endorsed the CSO and recommended that the next Country Programme include activities linked to preventing and mitigating the effects of disasters. In view of the fact that the Government does not have a food security policy, some representatives pointed out that WFP should give more prominence to this question so that it is included in the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy.

One representative pointed out that Honduras would benefit from the School Feeding Initiative, through WFP and an NGO, and recommended that close coordination be maintained between all partners to ensure quality education.

The Secretariat reported that food-for-work activities for asset-creation were planned, and would benefit women in particular. They would be accompanied by training opportunities supported by partners in the field.



ANNEX II

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR HONDURAS (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Results Hierarchy | Performance Indicators | Risks or Assumptions |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Higher-level Goal: To improve the food and livelihood security of the poorest living in marginal areas.</p> | <p>Impact Indicators: Food and livelihood security improved to self-sufficiency.</p> | <p>Risk: Natural resources deterioration and the high level of beneficiaries' poverty slow down the long-term impact.</p> |
| <p>Goal of Country Programme: To bring about sustainable improvements in food security for the 266,000 beneficiaries in some of the most disadvantaged rural communities located mainly in 96 municipalities in 10 departments, with particular emphasis on women and children under 2.</p> | <p>Beneficiary food security improved, with beneficiaries participating in CP activities, by department and municipality</p> | <p>Risks: Government lacks capacity to carry out programme activities. There is a lack of women's participation because of cultural reasons.</p> |
| <p>Purposes of Country Programme: (Activity-level Goal) 1. To improve the health practices of vulnerable women and children.</p> | <p>Outcome Indicators: Percentage of women having adopted better health and sanitary practices at home, quarterly, increased after the first year; Percentage of women attending health centres and training who have adopted better nutritional and sanitary practices at home increased by 10 percent after first year, 20 percent after the second and 40 percent after the third. Percentage of trained health staff who know, practise and train others in adequate practices in health and nutrition Percentage of women having adopted improved practices in reproductive health</p> | <p>Assumption: Since there is no landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) for this activity, the Government ensures that the necessary resources reach the activity's objective.</p> |



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR HONDURAS (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Results Hierarchy | Performance Indicators | Risks or Assumptions |
|--|---|--|
| 2. To enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training | <p>Percentage of school enrolment, by gender increased</p> <p>Percentage of attendance rates increased and drop-out rate decreased, measured yearly by school registers</p> | <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and the “Health and Nutritional Schools” Programme are in constant coordination to complement actions and resources.</p> <p>The parents’ committees participate actively to assure project ownership and sustainability.</p> |
| 3. To enable poor households to implement improved strategies to achieve sustainable livelihoods | <p>Number and percentage of women who are part of the forestry decision-making committees (target is 50 percent)</p> <p>Average percentage of income from agro-forestry activities increased</p> <p>Amount of forest and agricultural products harvested/ marketed or consumed at the household level</p> <p>Number of schools integrating disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation themes in curriculum (target 500 schools)</p> <p>Number and percentage of participants adopting new practices in integrated watershed management, by gender (target 2,000 per year)</p> <p>Number and percentage of participants, by gender, acting as natural resource guards (target 50 percent of participants)</p> <p>Number and percentage of women controlling assets created through forestry benefits</p> | <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Women participate, which is crucial to reach this activity’s objective.</p> <p>Community participation ensures sustainability.</p> <p>Beneficiaries’ legal status regarding right to land and forest exploitation is ensured and guarantees community forest usufruct and protection.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>The devastating effects of human-made forest fires reverse the project gains in terms of reforestation.</p> |



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR HONDURAS (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Results Hierarchy | Performance Indicators | Risks or Assumptions |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <p>Major Outputs:</p> <p>1.1 Attendance at rural health centres, by vulnerable women and their children under 2, increased at a rate of 10 percent per year</p> <p>1.2 Children under 2 presenting a normal growth curve increased by 90 percent</p> <p>1.3 25-percent annual increase in the number of women having received five prenatal controls</p> <p>1.4 Percentage of women treated within their first four months of pregnancy increased by 25 percent the first year and by 50 percent the second</p> <p>1.5 Rate of anaemia in women and their under-2 children treated in the health centre reduced by at least 80 percent</p> <p>1.6 Vulnerable women's knowledge of basic health, nutrition and sanitation increased</p> | <p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>Number of women and under-2 children attending the health centre, by month (quarterly information by municipality and department)</p> <p>Rate at which infant malnutrition, measured quarterly by the normal growth curve, decreased</p> <p>Number of women treated in the health centre before the fourth month of pregnancy</p> <p>Number of women treated at the health centre before the sixth month of pregnancy</p> <p>Percentage at which anaemia among beneficiaries is reduced, after six months</p> <p>Number and percentage of women with accurate information on health and sanitation practices, and the quantity, quality and composition of the food ration they received.</p> | |
| <p>2.1 School enrolment rates of girls and boys increased by 10 percent</p> <p>2.2 Attendance increased by 15 percent, and drop-out rates reduced by 10 percent, especially among girls</p> <p>2.3 Health and nutrition enhanced: short-term hunger relieved; anaemia in schoolchildren reduced by 50 percent</p> <p>2.4 Access to water and sanitation facilities improved in 30 percent of the schools attended</p> <p>2.5 Functional literacy, primarily for rural women, increased</p> | <p>Number of children enrolled in school on a yearly basis</p> <p>Number of girls and boys attending school, by month</p> <p>Anaemia prevalence rate among beneficiaries</p> <p>Number of safe water points and latrines built</p> <p>Percentage literacy among beneficiary population increased</p> | |



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR HONDURAS (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Results Hierarchy | Performance Indicators | Risks or Assumptions |
|---|--|----------------------|
| <p>3.1 9,000 participants, of whom at least 40 percent are women, trained in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ natural resource management ➤ agro-forestry systems ➤ integrated risk management ➤ forest-guarding <p>3.2 20,000 ha introduced in forestry management plans</p> <p>3.3 Community capacity for disaster prevention and mitigation increased</p> | <p>Number of men and women trained in natural resource management, by gender</p> <p>Number of participants introduced to agro-forestry system, by gender (target 4,000)</p> <p>Number of integrated risk management plans prepared at the municipal level</p> <p>Number of forest guards, by gender</p> <p>Number of participants in integrated risk management activity, by gender</p> <p>Number of hectares under forestry management plans</p> <p>Percentage of hectares protected from forest fires (target 25,000 ha)</p> <p>Number of water sources rehabilitated and protected</p> <p>Percentage of hectares of forest improved by appropriate watershed management</p> <p>Seedling survival rates at nursery and plantation levels</p> <p>Number of early-warning systems established at the municipal level</p> | |



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR HONDURAS (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Results Hierarchy | Performance Indicators | Risks or Assumptions |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Major Activities:</p> <p>1.1.1 3,600 expectant and nursing mothers and their under-2 children receive food support for 190 days/year</p> <p>1.1.2 Weight and height control for children under 2</p> <p>1.1.3 Prenatal control</p> <p>1.1.4 Micronutrient distribution for women and children</p> <p>1.1.5 Training in health, nutrition and hygiene</p> | <p>Inputs</p> <p>Number of rations distributed monthly, and quantities distributed per product</p> <p>Number of weight and health controls carried out</p> <p>Number of prenatal controls carried out</p> <p>Number of infants, expectant and nursing mothers receiving iron supplementation</p> <p>Number of women groups and of women being trained in health and nutrition practices; number of training days, quarterly</p> <p>Number of days and number of women trained in reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases, quarterly</p> <p>Number of health staff trained in improved health and nutritional practices, by gender; number of training days, quarterly</p> | <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Food arrives in country in a timely manner.</p> <p>Micronutrients are supplied in a timely manner</p> |
| <p>2.1.1 Yearly, 125,000 boys and girls will receive school lunch for 160 days</p> <p>2.4.1 Construction of water and sanitation infrastructure</p> <p>2.5.1 10,000 women will receive food for learning rations to attend classes during 80 days/year.</p> | <p>Number of children receiving school rations</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries receiving deworming tablets</p> <p>Number of children receiving iron supplementation and micronutrients</p> <p>Percentage of students having been dewormed</p> <p>Percentage of schools with access to water and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Number of women and men participating in training courses</p> <p>Number of training days, by theme</p> | <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>School teachers and parents' committees are well organized to prepare lunch for children.</p> <p>Women regularly attend the functional classes.</p> |



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR HONDURAS (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

| Results Hierarchy | Performance Indicators | Risks or Assumptions |
|---|--|--|
| 3.1.1 9,000 men and women receive food-for-work rations to participate in natural resource protection and disaster mitigation activities during five months of the year | Number and type of activities Number and gender of participants, per activity Number of rations distributed and quantities per product Appropriate school materials developed and distributed Number of participants, trained by gender; number of training days | Assumption: Granting of legal status on forestry land and for agro-forestry organizations guarantee the process of forestry protection and usufruct. |



Target Beneficiaries:

Basic Activity 1: Of the 18,000 total beneficiaries, an annual average of 3,600 expectant and nursing mothers and their under-2 children will be assisted with family rations for a period of 180 days. Beneficiaries will come from 33 municipalities in four departments of the selected areas.

Basic Activity 2: The beneficiary population will be 125,000 boys and girls each year of the five-year period. They will be provided with rations in school for 160 days, and 10,000 women yearly will receive food-for-learning rations to attend literacy classes during 80 days.

Basic Activity 3: Fifty thousand men and women from the most vulnerable, food insecure families living in forest areas in the CP-selected areas will benefit from this activity. Participants will work for five months per year during the periods of greatest food scarcity, and will receive family rations.

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| BUDGET PLAN FOR HONDURAS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2006) |
|---|

| |
|-------------------------|
| Basic Activities |
|-------------------------|

| | Activity 1 | Activity 2 | Activity 3 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Food commodities (mt) | 8 071 | 6 120 | 14 800 | 28 991 |
| Food Commodities (value) | 2 211 | 1 528 300 | 3 182 300 | 6 921 600 |
| External Transport | 928 050 | 703 800 | 1 702 000 | 3 333 850 |
| ODOC | 94 270 | 66 963 | 146 529 | 307 762 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs | 3 233 691 | 2 299 063 | 5 030 829 | 10 563 583 |
| DSC ¹ | | | | 633 900 |
| ISC ² | | | | 824 100 |
| Total WFP Costs | | | | 12 021 583 |
| Government Contribution | 2 300 000 | 1 300 000 | 2 400 000 | 6 000 000 |

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme

| |
|---|
| BUDGET PLAN FOR HONDURAS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2006) |
|---|

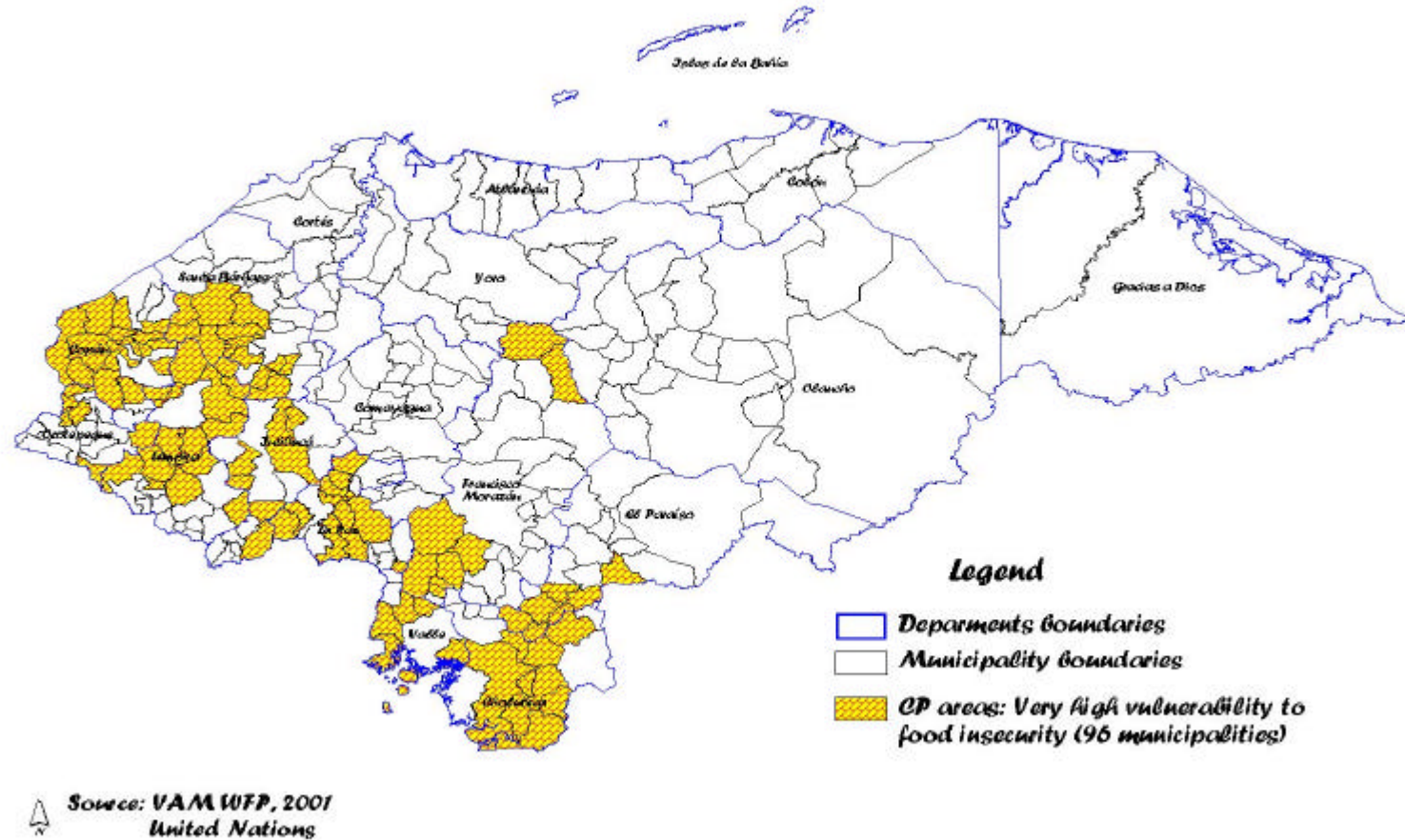
| |
|---------------------------------|
| Supplementary Activities |
|---------------------------------|

| | Activity 1 | Activity 2 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Food commodities (mt) | 2 208 | 2 565 | 4 773 |
| Food Commodities (value) | 562 320 | 878 540 | 1 440 860 |
| External Transport | 253 920 | 294 975 | 548 895 |
| ODOC | 24 487 | 35 205 | 59 693 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs | 840 727 | 1 208 765 | 2 049 448 |
| DSC ¹ | | | 122 967 |
| ISC ² | | | 159 857 |
| Total WFP Costs | | | 2 332 271 |
| Government Contribution | 285 000 | 410 000 | 695 000 |

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.

Municipalities with vulnerability to food insecurity in Honduras. CP 2002-2006



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

| | |
|--------------|--|
| AFE-COHDEFOR | Forestry Development Corporation of Honduras |
| CABEI | Central American Bank Of Economic Integration |
| CARE | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CP | Country Programme |
| CSB | Corn-soya blend |
| CSO | Country Strategy Outline |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FFW | Food for work |
| GDI | Gender Development Index |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| IHNFA | Honduran Institute of Family and Children |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| PAHO | Pan-American Health Organization |
| PRAF | Family Allowances Programme |
| PRRO | Protracted relief and recovery operation |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VAM | Vulnerability analysis and mapping |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

