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Operational matters – Country strategic plans
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Honduras country strategic plan (2023–2027)

Duration	1 January 2023–31 December 2027
Total cost to WFP	USD 634,635,721
Gender and age marker*	4

* https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/.

Executive summary

Honduras is a lower-middle-income country that has had sustained economic growth for the last two decades; however, high poverty rates, extensive income inequality and risks such as crime and climate variability threaten peace and humanitarian aid efforts and hinder mid-to-long-term initiatives, affecting development gains and causing human capital drain through migration. These issues pose challenges to diverse populations, particularly women, girls and indigenous and Afro-descendant groups, who are already vulnerable to food insecurity in a country with high stunting levels, limited dietary diversity, micronutrient deficiencies and rising rates of overweight and obesity. The coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and two consecutive hurricanes in 2020 aggravated an already fragile situation, putting extra pressure on livelihoods and generating income loss, especially in urban areas, where informal work is widespread and young people lack employment and training opportunities.

With the support of WFP and partners, the Government has made significant progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, such as by improving food security (measured by the prevalence of underfeeding) from 2014 to 2018; developing a national pathway for food systems transformation as called for at the 2021 United Nations food systems summit; and recently signing a declaration of commitment for the global school meals coalition established at the summit. WFP has promoted capacity strengthening for national systems linked to emergency

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preparedness and response, climate resilience, school feeding and support for nutritionally vulnerable groups.

WFP will work with the Government of Honduras to tackle the root causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty, contributing to more prosperous and healthier communities in which people can thrive and live safely. To that end, this country strategic plan will contribute to the development of more diverse and resilient rural and urban food systems and livelihoods and strong, well-functioning national social protection and emergency preparedness and response systems that develop and protect human capital and reduce the assistance needs of the most vulnerable populations. The country strategic plan is strongly focused on strengthening the capacity of national and local partners, promoting behaviour change leading to improved diets, advancing gender equality and healthy masculinity and reducing gender-based violence. The country strategic plan will have a nationwide rather than a specific geographic approach, with a larger focus on urban and peri-urban areas than the previous plan.

In line with national priorities and needs and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework, the country strategic plan has five outcomes:

- *Outcome 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.
- *Outcome 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.
- *Outcome 3*: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programmes that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras.
- *Outcome 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.
- *Outcome 5*: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round.

The coordinated work under the five country strategic plan outcomes incorporates a triple nexus approach and strong collaboration with the Government at the national and local levels, as well as with United Nations partners, especially the other Rome-based agencies. Civil society, academia and the private sector will remain key allies throughout plan implementation.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Honduras country strategic plan (2023–2027) (WFP/EB.2/2022/7-A/4) at a total cost to WFP of USD 634,635,721.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Honduras is a lower-middle-income country of 9.6 million people (55 percent living in urban areas[1, 2]) with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of USD 2,389[3] and medium human development (132nd of 189 countries on the Human Development Index).[4] Sixty percent of people live on less than USD 5.5 per day, a poverty rate surpassed in the region only by Haiti.[5, 6] The country is exposed to climate- and weather-related hazards (hurricanes, floods, droughts, landslides) that threaten crops and critical infrastructure.[7] The economic crisis related to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic was exacerbated by hurricanes Eta and Iota in November 2020, leaving 600,000 people in an emergency food security situation (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 4),[8] affecting a total of 3.9 million people and causing USD 2.1 billion in damage and losses.[9]

2. This triple crisis caused an estimated 10–12 percent reduction in GDP.[10] After reaching 3.3 million in 2021 (compared to 0.96 million in 2019), the number of people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or above) is projected to reach 2.6 million for the June-August 2022 period.[11] However, this does not take into account the ripple effect of high international prices for food and energy (greatly linked to the Ukraine crisis). For instance, wholesale prices of white maize and red beans were 70 percent and 30 percent higher year on year by mid-2022.[12]

3. With a Gender Inequality Index score of 0.423, Honduras has the third-highest level of gender inequality in Central America.[13] Estimated gross national income per capita is 35 percent lower for women than that for men,[14] and rural women working in agriculture experience one of the highest rates of inequality in access to and control of productive resources and credit.[15]

4. Informal work and underemployment rates continue to be high, affecting nearly two thirds of the population.[16] In 2020, the unemployment rate was 10.9 percent, almost double the

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[1] National Institute of Statistics. 2021. *Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud/Encuesta de Indicadores Múltiples por Conglomerados (ENDESA/MICS 2019)* (National demographic and health survey/Multiple indicator cluster survey 2019).

[2] Central Bank of Honduras. 2022. *Honduras en Cifras 2019–2021* (Honduras in figures 2019–2021).

[3] World Bank. 2020. *GDP per capita (current (US$)*.

[4] United Nations Development Programme. 2020. *Human Development Report 2020. The next frontier: Human development and the Anthropocene*.

[5] WFP. 2021. *Annual Country Report 2021 Honduras*.

[6] World Bank. 2019. *Gini Index - Honduras*.

[7] World Bank. 2021. *Climate Change Knowledge Portal – Honduras*.

[8] WFP. 2020. *Annual Country Report 2020 Honduras*.

[9] Interamerican Development Bank, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2021. *Evaluación de los efectos e impactos de la tormenta tropical Eta y el huracán Iota en Honduras* (Eta tropical storm and Iota hurricane effects and impact assessment).

[10] WFP. 2020. *Annual Country Report 2020 Honduras*.

[11] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). 2019. *Honduras: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis: November 2019–June 2020*; IPC. 2021. *Honduras: Acute Food Insecurity Situation December 2020–March 2021 and Projections for April–June 2021 and July–September 2021*; IPC. 2022. *Honduras: IPC Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot. December 2021–August 2022*.

[12] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2022. Food Price Monitoring Analysis. Central America and the Caribbean.

[13] United Nations Development Programme. 2020. *Human Development Report 2020. The next frontier: Human development and the Anthropocene*.

[14] *Ibid*.

[15] Creative International. Hernandez, Y. 2020. *Empowering Women in Agriculture in Rural Honduras*.

[16] Government of Honduras. 2020. *II Informe Nacional Voluntario de la Agenda 2030: De la Recuperación al Desarrollo Sostenible* (2030 Agenda second voluntary national review: from recovery to sustainable development).

2019 rate,[17] a direct effect of the triple crisis, affecting women (13.7 percent) more than men (8.7 percent).[18] Negative consequences were especially evident in urban areas: most people in IPC phase 3 or above are located in Francisco Morazán and Cortés, where the political (Tegucigalpa) and industrial (San Pedro Sula) capitals are respectively located.[19] Moreover, national social protection systems are dysfunctional and are not fully achieving their objectives.[20]

5. Honduras offers few economic or social development opportunities for young people, 16.4 and 72.7 percent of whom are affected by unemployment and underemployment, respectively.[21] In addition, 26.2 percent of the 3.3 million young people aged 12–30 are not engaged in employment, education or training;[22] 70 percent of them are rural women performing unpaid housework.[23] This young population struggles to seize the few labour and entrepreneurship opportunities available in the market. In addition, primary education enrolment decreased by 9 percentage points in 10 years to stand at 90.2 percent in 2020 and potentially even lower after the pandemic.[24]

6. Every hour, a woman is a victim of violence in the country.[25] Honduras experiences high levels of organized-crime-related violence, which also triggers forced migration. Debt and costs associated with migration create additional burdens, exacerbating harsh economic conditions and increasing food insecurity in vulnerable households.[26] In addition, due to the absence of a humanitarian corridor and adequate government assistance, migrants passing through Honduras face security risks and lack access to basic services.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

7. Honduras has made significant progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. For instance, food security measured by the prevalence of underfeeding improved from 2014 to 2018.[27] However, recent progress could be compromised and even reversed in the short-to-medium term due to the pandemic and recent hurricanes.[28]

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

8. *Access to food.* WFP contributed greatly to the development of the 2021 national pathway for food systems transformation, which sets the national commitments aimed at achieving

[17] Tiempo. 2021. *INE: En 2020, la tasa de desempleo de Honduras cerró en 10.9 %* (INE: In 2020, Honduras' unemployment rate closed at 10.9 percent).

[18] Institute of Economic and Social Research and others. 2021. *Diagnóstico de Mercado Laboral de Honduras*. (Diagnosis of the Honduran Labour Market).

[19] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2022. *Honduras: IPC Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot. December 2021–August 2022*.

[20] Ham, A. and Membreño-Cedillo, S. 2021. *¿Cuán efectiva es la protección social en Honduras?* (How effective is social protection in Honduras?) UNDP LAC Working Paper No. 21.

[21] Institute of Economic and Social Research. 2021. *Diagnóstico de Mercado Laboral de Honduras*. (Diagnosis of the Honduran Labour Market).

[22] National Institute of Statistics. 2019. *LXI Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples – EPHPM – Junio 2019*. (LXI permanent multi-purpose household survey – June 2019).

[23] Government of Honduras. 2020. *II Informe Nacional Voluntario de la Agenda 2030: De la Recuperación al Desarrollo Sostenible* (2030 Agenda second voluntary national review: rrom recovery to sustainable development).

[24] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – Institute for Statistics. 2021. Honduras country page.

[25] WFP. 2021. *Annual Country Report 2021 Honduras*.

[26] Ruiz Soto, A.G. and others. 2021. *Charting a New Regional Course of Action: The Complex Motivations and Costs of Central American Migration*.

[27] Government of Honduras. 2020. *II Informe Nacional Voluntario de la Agenda 2030: De la Recuperación al Desarrollo Sostenible* (2030 Agenda second voluntary national review: from recovery to sustainable development).

[28] United Nations Resident Coordinator Office Honduras. 2021. *Análisis Común de País* (Common country analysis).

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Covering the cost of the basic food basket (USD 285 or 7,000 lempiras, up 6.1percent compared to 2021)[29] can be challenging, as the monthly minimum wage ranges from USD 300 to USD 582 (7,400 to 14,300 lempiras),[30] depending on industry, with the agriculture sector at the bottom of the range. Due to the pandemic and hurricanes in 2020, poverty rates could suffer an increase of up to 8.5 percent, and up to 4.2 percent for extreme poverty, affecting access to food.[31] In addition, a WFP assessment of minimum acceptable diet and minimum dietary diversity for women showed that 76 percent of children had a minimum acceptable diet, a clear improvement from 68 percent in 2020, while the level of minimum dietary diversity for women remained at 65 percent, unchanged from 2020.[32]

9. *End malnutrition*. Stunting remains an important issue in Honduras, averaging 19 percent nationally in 2019, with significant differences between urban (12 percent) and rural (23 percent) areas and between departments (highest in La Paz, at 38 percent, and lowest in Islas de la Bahía, at 6 percent). Micronutrient deficiencies are also a serious concern: in 2019, two in five children and one in five women of reproductive age had anaemia. Overweight and obesity have also increased in women of reproductive age, affecting over 60 percent in 2019. In indigenous communities, 71 percent of Miskito women suffered from overweight and obesity, while for Lenca and Maya Chortí women the figure was 55 percent.[33] In 2017 the double burden of malnutrition cost Honduras an estimated USD 2.34 billion, equal to 10.2 percent of the country's GDP.

10. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Total food production continues to increase but, due to population growth, the availability of agricultural land per capita is decreasing.[34] The agricultural sector, including export-driven agribusiness, represents 12.9 percent of GDP and 35.6 percent of the total value of exports.[35] Women make up a major part of the agricultural labour force but, with less access to productive assets, technology and financial services, have lower incomes and experience greater food insecurity than men.[36] A government project from 2016 to 2019 provided 155,205 loans (80 percent to women), along with technical assistance and financial education, to address this situation.[37]

11. *Sustainable food systems.* Smallholders are especially vulnerable to weather conditions due to their high dependence on dryland agriculture. In addition, Honduras is heavily dependent on food imports, particularly cereals (57 percent imported),[38] making food systems,

[29] Honduran Council of Private Enterprise. 2021. *Boletín Canasta Básica, Junio 2022*. (Basic food basket bulletin, June 2022).

[30] Diario La Gaceta. 2022. *Acuerdo Ejecutivo No. STSS 308-2022* (Executive agreement No. STSS 308-2022).

[31] United Nations, 2021. *Marco de Cooperación del Sistema de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo 2022–2026 en Honduras* (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Honduras 2022-2026).

[32] WFP. 2021. *Annual Country Report 2021 Honduras*.

[33] National Institute of Statistics. 2021. *Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud/Encuesta de Indicadores Múltiples por Conglomerados (ENDESA/MICS 2019)* (National demographic and health survey/Multiple indicator cluster survey 2019).

[34] Government of Honduras, General Coordination Secretariat of the Government. 2021. *Food Systems Summit, Official Roadmap: Transformation of the Food System in Honduras in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030*.

[35] Inter-American Development Bank. 2019. *Análisis de políticas agropecuarias en Honduras* (Analysis of agricultural policies in Honduras).

[36] Feed the Future. 2015. *Promoting a Gender-Inclusive Agriculture Sector in Honduras*.

[37] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and Government of Honduras. 2019. *Informe Nacional sobre el Avance en la Aplicación de la Estrategia de Montevideo para la Implementación de la Agenda Regional de Género en el marco del Desarrollo Sostenible hacia 2030*. (National Report on progress in the implementation of the Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030).

[38] Government of Honduras, General Coordination Secretariat of the Government. 2021. *Food Systems Summit, Official Roadmap: Transformation of the Food System in Honduras in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030*.

especially in urban areas, highly sensitive to spikes in food prices,[39] potentially leading to the kind of social unrest seen in the wake of recent fuel price increases.

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

12. *Capacity strengthening.* During the last country strategic plan (CSP), WFP strengthened national and local government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme, support nutritionally vulnerable groups, strengthen climate resilience and improve early warning and emergency preparedness. In addition the Government has strengthened the capacity of the network of women's municipal offices to improve the implementation of the national policy on women and coordination with the National Institute for Women.[40]

13. *Policy coherence*. According to the Government's voluntary national review of progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda, improving monitoring and evaluation, governance and coordination mechanisms and accountability are some of the challenges it has faced.[41]

14. *Enhanced global partnership*. Honduras has joined the long-term development agenda developed by countries in the subregion, which seeks to resolve structural problems and address migration at the departure, transit and return stages.[42]

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

15. Through consultation with the Government, partners and beneficiaries and the review of key documents, WFP has identified important challenges in moving towards zero hunger:

- High vulnerability to natural events and climate change, with prolonged periods of drought and recurrent tropical storms, affect subsistence agricultural production in rural areas. Agriculture employs 40 percent of the labour force, and major food crops are rain-fed, making agricultural livelihoods and food security highly dependent on stable climatic conditions. The effects of climate variability have triggered acute food insecurity, malnutrition and migration to poorly prepared urban areas.[43] Food insecurity has also risen due to income loss caused by COVID-19 restrictions.
- Improvements in Honduras' productive and employment structure have been limited. Despite successful WFP-led crop diversification projects, a high percentage of the population still practises subsistence agriculture, growing mainly corn, beans and sorghum. Coupled with the fact that six of ten Hondurans do not have the necessary income to acquire a basic food consumption basket, this creates a situation in which undernourishment can easily increase, especially in emergencies.[44]

[39] *Ibid*.

[40] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and Government of Honduras. 2019. *Informe Nacional sobre el Avance en la Aplicación de la Estrategia de Montevideo para la Implementación de la Agenda Regional de Género en el marco del Desarrollo Sostenible hacia 2030*. (National Report on progress in the implementation of the Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Gender agenda in the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030).

[41] Government of Honduras. 2020. *II Informe Nacional Voluntario de la Agenda 2030: De la Recuperación al Desarrollo Sostenible* (2030 Agenda second voluntary national review: from recovery to sustainable development).

[42] United Nations. 2021. *Comprehensive Development Plan for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and south-southeast Mexico – Summary*.

[43] United States Agency for International Development. 2017. *Climate Change Risk Profile: Honduras*.

[44] United Nations Resident Coordinator Office Honduras. 2021. *Análisis Común de País* (Common country analysis).

- There is sufficient, and increasing, food availability in terms of calories in the country (116 percent of what is required)[45] and total food production continues to increase,[46] but lack of dietary diversity remains an issue: 47 percent of calories consumed come from cereals, roots and tubers.[47]

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

16. During the 2018–2021 CSP, the pandemic and 2020 hurricanes led to important programmatic and operational adjustments. To respond to additional needs, WFP increased its geographic coverage and introduced new assistance modalities. One CSP outcome and three activities were added to provide supply chain and logistics support, air transport and on-demand cash transfer services to government and humanitarian partners to facilitate their ability to respond rapidly to emergencies.

17. WFP deepened its engagement in urban and peri-urban food security multisectoral analyses and strengthened its work on food systems and climate change adaptation. Working in close coordination with the Government and partners, WFP:

- implemented the national school feeding programme, which is the largest government social protection programme, reaching 1,250,000 schoolchildren in 2020 through take-home rations and adapting to COVID-19 regulations;[48]
- directly assisted the Government at the onset of the pandemic in designing the national emergency response strategy, including assistance modalities and a response plan with targeting methodologies and protocols;
- assisted 1.6 million people (52 percent women) through direct food and cash-based transfers (CBTs) (cash and value vouchers in urban settings and commodity vouchers in rural areas), including 2,895 people with disabilities;[49]
- through its food security studies,[50, 51] helped the Government make informed decisions to address the health emergency; and
- conducted a study on the double burden of malnutrition,[52] generating evidence to inform engagement with policymakers and stakeholders.

18. Previous evaluations[53, 54] produced important recommendations that have been taken into consideration in the design of the current CSP with regard to strengthening WFP's role in public policy advocacy in order to contribute more effectively to an enabling environment

[45] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2019. *FAOSTAT data*, cited in Government of Honduras, General Coordination Secretariat of the Government. 2021. *Food Systems Summit Official Roadmap: Transformation of the Food System in Honduras in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030*.

[46] World Bank. *Food production index – Honduras*.

[47] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2019. *FAOSTAT data*, cited in Government of Honduras, General Coordination Secretariat of the Government. 2021. *Food Systems Summit, Official Roadmap: Transformation of the Food System in Honduras in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030*.

[48] WFP. 2020. *Annual Country Report 2020 Honduras*.

[49] *Ibid*.

[50] WFP. 2020. *Situación SAN por Efectos del COVID-19* (Food and nutrition security situation due to the effects of COVID-19).

[51] WFP. 2020. *Boletín Monitoreo de Mercados COVID 19* (COVID-19 market monitoring bulletin).

[52] WFP. 2020. *El costo de la doble carga de la malnutrición. Impacto social y económico en Honduras* (The cost of the double burden of malnutrition. Social and economic impact in Honduras).

[53] WFP. 2021. *Evaluación del plan estratégico para Honduras 2018–2021* (Honduras country strategic plan evaluation 2018-2021).

[54] WFP. 2021. *Evaluación del modelo de descentralización del Programa Nacional de Alimentación (PNAE) 2016–2019*. (Model of decentralization of the national school feeding programme 2016–2019).

for achieving SDG 2; improving integration across outcomes and activities with a gender-transformative and triple nexus approach; and strengthening monitoring and evaluation.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

19. The CSP is aligned with 13 SDGs and 33 targets and 46 indicators of the national SDG agenda.[55] It contributes to all nine outcomes of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2022–2026 and 16 of its 35 outputs. It is also in line with the national climate change adaptation plan[56] and the countries nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement on climate change, as well as the national policy on women.[57]

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

20. The CSP was developed through consultations with representatives of government institutions and United Nations entities, including the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Civil society, government donors, international financial institutions, private sector and academic institutions were also involved in the consultation process and provided important feedback. WFP organized focus groups with beneficiaries in rural and urban areas, in which a total of 42 women, 17 men and 10 members of the LGBTIQ+ community age 18– 63 participated, in line with a "whole of society" approach.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

21. The CSP is based on a theory of change that seeks to develop and protect human capital while addressing the root causes of hunger and poverty in order to reduce the assistance needs of the most vulnerable populations. WFP aims to develop more diverse and resilient rural and urban food systems and livelihoods and strong, well-functioning national social protection systems, promote behaviour change leading to improved diets and socioeconomic inclusion and advance gender equality and healthy masculinity. Towards the end of the CSP term, the number of people in need of emergency assistance will be reduced and local emergency response capacity increased, resulting in safer, more resilient communities and maintaining the development gains achieved through the CSP activities. These efforts will be accompanied by a strong focus on capacity strengthening and on-demand service provision for partners. In line with the WFP gender policy,[58] WFP will integrate gender throughout the CSP, ensuring that programmes are informed by gender analysis and are gender-sensitive and gender-transformative.

[55] Government of Honduras. 2020. *II Informe Nacional Voluntario de la Agenda 2030: De la Recuperación al Desarrollo Sostenible* (2030 Agenda Second voluntary national review: from recovery to sustainable development).

[56] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. 2018. *Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Honduras* (National climate change adaptation plan: Honduras).

[57] National Institute for Women. 2010. *Política Nacional de la Mujer. II Plan de Igualdad y Equidad de Género de Honduras 2010–2022* (National policy on women. Second plan for gender equality and equity in Honduras 2010–2022).

[58] "WFP gender policy 2022" (WFP/EB.1/2022/4-B/Rev.1).

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 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

22. WFP will continue to provide life-saving assistance to people in urgent need by delivering rapid, cost-effective assistance where and when it is most needed, based on corporate targeting that ensures an inclusive and equitable response in coordination with and complementary to national emergency response systems.

23. WFP will work with prioritized communities and local institutions to set the first building blocks of strong, climate-smart emergency preparation, early warning and response systems, providing populations with the basic tools for reducing vulnerability. Through technical assistance and capacity strengthening for decentralized emergency committees and local organizations, communities will be better prepared for future shocks.

WFP strategic outcome

24. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs).

Focus area

25. The focus area for CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

26. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with specific objective 1.3 of the humanitarian response plan;[59] UNSDCF strategic priority 2; the national system for disaster risk management (SINAGER) act; the national drought risk reduction plan for 2020–2038; objective 3 of Country Vision (2010–2038);[60] and strategic guideline 11 of Nation Plan (2010–2022).[61]

Expected outputs

27. This outcome will be achieved through CSP outputs 1.1 and 2.1:

- Output 1.1: Vulnerable and risk-prone populations and populations affected by shocks, disasters and other crises receive food and social assistance that meet their food, nutrition and related essential needs, according to vulnerability and gender and age characteristics, in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of emergencies.
- Output 2.1: Local actors have strengthened emergency planning, preparedness and response capacity, including in anticipatory action and gender-sensitive risk reduction and management protocols.

[59] Alignment will be updated when the new humanitarian response plan is available; the current humanitarian response plan ends in 2022.

[60] Republic of Honduras. 2010. *Vision de Pais 2010–2038 y Plan de Nación 2010-2022* (Country Vision (2010–2038) and National Plan (2010–2022)).

[61] *Ibid*.

Key activities

Activity 1: 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

28. WFP will assist crisis-affected food-insecure households during and after crises, coordinating with authorities and complementing government transfers. As part of its targeting strategy, in addition to food insecurity, WFP will consider the differing needs, priorities and experiences of women, men, girls and boys, including those of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, carrying out rapid assessments that take gender and intersectionality into account.

29. Emergency assistance will focus on rapid response aimed at meeting households' basic food and nutrition needs for 150 days, using food or CBTs, depending on the circumstances and based on rapid assessments. As emergency assistance needs are expected to decrease gradually during CSP implementation, WFP is aiming to have 10 percent of households "graduate" to mid-to-long-term initiatives under CSP outcome 2. WFP will also provide technical assistance and logistical and other services to the Government or humanitarian partners, in coordination with the activities under CSP outcome 5, to increase the timeliness and efficiency of the country's response capacity.

Activity 2: 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

30. WFP will work with the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) to reinforce its emergency planning and preparedness capacity. WFP will strengthen food logistics and coordination capacity, promoting a sustainable supply chain that will operate effectively in the aftermath of crises. In collaboration with the National Research and Training Centre for Contingency Response, WFP will continue its capacity strengthening efforts aimed at certifying municipal emergency committees for risk planning, organization and coordination, and vulnerability reduction strategies, in accordance with the SINAGER law. WFP will continue to provide capacity strengthening support to municipal and local emergency committees, prioritizing those in areas most vulnerable to hydrometeorological events. Technical assistance will include the design of contingency plans and community and municipal risk maps; the establishment of national drought thresholds for early warning systems; and damage and needs assessment. In municipalities with high flood or drought risk, WFP will install meteorological stations and provide technical assistance.

31. WFP will assist in providing equipment (servers, tablets, drones), software licenses and training for skills transfer to national public servants to facilitate incident registry, shelter and warehouse mapping, damage and needs assessment in the event of floods, landslides and forest fires, and crop monitoring. WFP will work with COPECO and local actors on the inclusion of disaggregated information in emergency planning and response protocols (including data on gender, age, disability, ethnicity and relevant protection standards), as well as climate-smart practices for risk reduction and management. WFP will aim to establish links to social protection systems and will promote women's empowerment and leadership in disaster and climate risk governance to underpin risk-informed sustainable development that leaves no one behind. WFP will also deliver emergency preparedness training focused on emergency food security assessment to partners in the food security and nutrition sector.

Partnerships

32. WFP will coordinate with the ministries responsible for health and agriculture, the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition (UTSAN) and COPECO to complement and strengthen preparedness and response. As the leader of the food security, logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters, WFP will coordinate with United Nations entities, the United Nations emergency technical team and humanitarian network partners.

Assumptions

33. It is assumed that the Government will maintain or improve its emergency preparedness and response capacity, including funding for municipal and local emergency committees, and that the new SINAGER act will be approved with provisions for the prioritization and protection of vulnerable and marginalized populations, the promotion of gender-sensitive recovery and preventive actions.

Transition/handover strategy

34. Together with partners in academia, WFP will continue to support COPECO through direct technical assistance and training. At the municipal level, WFP will continue to train the remaining 210 of the 298 municipal emergency committees. At the community level, WFP will work with civil society organizations to empower households, especially women, to develop communal anticipatory action plans and emergency response protocols to reduce their vulnerability to shocks.

Country strategic plan outcome 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

35. WFP will support households and communities in rural and urban areas through a food systems approach. WFP will seek to improve rural populations' livelihoods, healthy food production systems and value chains through technical assistance and equitable and inclusive access to financial and climate information, and energy services when relevant. In urban and peri-urban communities, WFP will promote employment generation schemes to boost incomes while incorporating healthy, affordable foods into urban diets. In coordination with activities under CSP outcome 3, WFP will ensure that the most vulnerable populations facing socioeconomic, geographic and often intersecting inequalities have access to social protection, complementing government programmes and supporting access to nutritious and healthy foods. WFP will work to lead the implementation of the national framework for climate services and its guiding principles for the standardization, translation and delivery of climate information as input to livelihoods decision making processes in rural and, potentially, urban areas. As urban consumers' purchasing power increases and the production of healthy foods expands in rural areas, WFP will support the consolidation of market connections, increasing the flow of goods between urban (demand) and rural (supply) areas.

WFP strategic outcome

36. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3 (People have improved and sustainable livelihoods).

Focus area

37. The focus area for CSP outcome 2 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

38. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with UNSDCF strategic priority 2; the national pathway for food systems transformation; the nationally determined contributions; the national adaptation plan for climate change; the national youth policy; and strategic guidelines 4, 6, 7, 9 of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy (PyENSAN) 2030.

Expected outputs

39. This outcome will be achieved through CSP outputs 3.1–3.3 and 4.1–4.3:

- Output 3.1: 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 3.2: 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 3.3: Local actors strengthen their capacity to boost food system resilience and sustainability, incorporating gender- and nutrition-sensitive approaches.
- Output 4.1: Urban populations improve their entrepreneurship and vocational skills and benefit from decent employment generation schemes.
- Output 4.2: Urban populations receive food and social assistance as well as social and behaviour change communication to increase demand for a diversified diet and better integrate consumers and producers under a nutrition-sensitive local food value chain.
- Output 4.3: Local actors strengthen their capacity to promote more inclusive, equitable and shock-responsive urban social protection and resilient food systems as well as quality of income-generation opportunities.

Key activities

Activity 3: 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. WFP seeks to empower smallholders, especially women, and their organizations, to achieve sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods and better cope with crises, reducing incentives to migrate. WFP will provide vulnerable women and men farmers with conditional transfers and technical assistance to increase and diversify their productivity through the restoration or creation of assets that promote resilience, early recovery after emergencies and climate change adaptation, in coordination with initiatives under CSP outcome 1. In addition, WFP will partner with farmer organizations, market intermediary firms and end-buyers in value chains to improve smallholder access to formal markets such as the national school feeding programme. When feasible, efforts will prioritize the establishment of or capacity strengthening for women-led organizations.

41. In cooperation with relevant public institutions, WFP will also help farmers reduce post-harvest losses and incorporate value-added processes, contributing to livelihood diversification and income generation. Farmers, in particular women and young people and members of indigenous communities, will benefit from social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives to promote better nutrition and social cohesion practices,

encouraging more balanced decision making between men and women regarding healthy and diverse diets and household expenditure. WFP will help rural communities expand their access to land ownership through communal organizations, aiming to contribute to reducing land-related conflicts from a triple-nexus perspective. WFP will also support them in working to manage and reduce climate risks through financial products and services, exploring options for developing inclusive credit schemes, index-based climate insurance and increase access to climate information, working with local institutions and actors to strengthen capacity to that end. Protected and restored ecosystems linked to food and forestry production will also reduce communities' vulnerability during crises, building resilience that will allow relief to be scaled down.

42. WFP will target its efforts towards the whole food system value chain, strengthening economic activities linked to transformation and commercialization, among other things, and will complement those initiatives with the strengthening of social protection systems to support the channelling of assistance under activity 3.

Activity 4: 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

43. WFP will strengthen and expand its presence in urban and peri-urban settings, where many people have lost jobs or sources of income in the informal economy and cannot afford to buy enough food. WFP will work with partners to provide training to improve entrepreneurship and vocational skills, especially in young people, to help women and men diversify their income sources and acquire the basic skills, financial services and products they need to start and manage micro-businesses. WFP will explore the option of accompanying these initiatives with the development of specialized natural disaster insurance schemes, as many urban dwellers are exposed to high-risk during severe storms.

44. In partnership with private companies WFP will promote decent-employment-generation schemes, matching labour needs with training programmes that strengthen locally needed skills, focusing on bridging the employment gender gap. Through apprenticeship programmes and potential formal employment options, private sector partners will contribute to increasing incomes, thereby reducing the incentives for young people and families to leave their communities in search of food and economic opportunity.

45. WFP will also provide food assistance and SBCC to promote healthier diets and increase demand for more diverse local products, establishing a link with the increased supply under activity 3 and integrating both ends of the value chain in a nutrition-sensitive resilient food system, working with the private sector value chain actors mentioned in activity 3. Additionally, WFP will strengthen social protection systems and community organizations to channel assistance and promote more equitable and resilient food systems and income generation opportunities, including the collaborative design and implementation of local needs-based workforce development plans, solid data gathering and evidence generation (e.g. urban gender analyses) for advocacy with policymakers.

Partnerships

46. WFP will work closely with the ministries responsible for agriculture, health and development and social inclusion; the Forest Conservation Institute; the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; the National Vocational Training Institute; and research institutions for specialized training and skills transfer. Partnerships with the private sector will be vital for making value chains inclusive and employment generation schemes sustainable. WFP will liaise with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on land ownership and rural technical assistance initiatives and with the International Labour Organization and the

International Organization for Migration to design entrepreneurship and employment programmes for vulnerable populations at risk of forced migration.

Assumptions

47. It is assumed that the Government will continue or expand its support for resilience projects and increase technical assistance to help producers mitigate the impact of climate change. Especially in urban areas, WFP expects that the security situation will allow activities to be carried out safely in coordination with local organizations.

Transition/handover strategy

48. Through work with national institutions, mid- to long-term plans will be designed to accompany vulnerable communities on their journey to self-reliance. New services and products such as credit, insurance, climate information services, employment and training opportunities are expected to be taken over by private sector and government partners and maintained over time. WFP will also incorporate gender-transformative approaches into its actions to facilitate effective exit and transition.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programmes that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras

49. WFP will support the strengthening of social protection systems aimed at bolstering the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations. WFP will continue to support increased access to and quality of education through a more holistic national school feeding programme and improved, more widespread access to nutritious foods to further contribute to the protection and development of Honduras' human capital.

WFP strategic outcome

50. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2 (People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes).

Focus area

51. The focus area for CSP outcome 3 is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

52. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with UNSDCF strategic priority 3; the School Feeding Act; the Breastfeeding Promotion and Protection Act; the Childhood and Adolescence Code; the national nutrition policy; the national youth policy; PyENSAN strategic guidelines 4, 5, 6 and 8; and the Nutrition for Growth Road Map.

Expected outputs

53. This outcome will be achieved through outputs 5.1–5.3 and 6.1–6.3:

- Output 5.1: Preschool- 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 5.2: Preschool- 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 5.3: 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 6.1: 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 6.2: 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 6.3: 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.

Key activities

Activity 5: Provide nutritious school meals to preschool- 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

54. WFP will continue engaging strategically with the Government to implement the national school feeding programme, which combines the provision of basic dry rations with complementary fresh rations, promoting home-grown school feeding (HGSF). Consistent with activity 3 and in line with WFP's local and regional food procurement policy, WFP will promote purchases from smallholders to improve their capacity and market presence and link their production of nutritious foods to the rising demand for fresh local products in schools, including milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables. WFP will continue its work with associations of municipalities (*mancomunidades*) to progressively develop their capacity to manage HGSF and local procurement independently. WFP will prioritize working with the *mancomunidades* with the most severe food insecurity classification while providing technical support to those already functioning on their own.

55. WFP will implement capacity strengthening activities with parents' and caregivers' associations, school-feeding committees, teachers and school authorities for the promotion of nutritious dietary habits and healthy practices, including support for nutrition surveillance, food safety, personal hygiene, deworming and vaccination campaigns. Capacity strengthening will also be aimed at promoting gender equality, healthy masculinity and minimum protection standards that seek to develop a safe and empowering school environment for children, especially girls. This effort aims to reduce the risk of violence, including sexual harassment, gender violence and child pregnancies. In addition WFP will promote the improvement of school food storage and preparation infrastructure and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Activity 6: Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behaviour change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks and positive gender role transformation

56. WFP will scale up assistance provision with specialized nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5, targeting municipalities with the highest stunting prevalence among those with high incidence of food insecurity and malnutrition, including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Food assistance for pregnant and lactating women and girls will be complemented with iron and folic acid supplements and SBCC for healthier diets, with fathers encouraged to participate in SBCC initiatives. Adolescents and young people will receive a ration covering one meal three times per week, including micronutrient powder to prevent anaemia in adolescent girls. This assistance will be conditional on beneficiary participation in SBCC activities on women's empowerment and transformation of gender roles, which have the potential to reduce gender-based violence.

SBCC will also encourage healthy lifestyles, including personal hygiene and more diverse and nutritious diets. When possible, WFP will combine these SBCC initiatives with skill development programmes under CSP outcome 2 to provide incentives for young people to participate.

57. WFP will work with academic institutions to promote local actors' capacity-strengthening initiatives and will continue to advocate the fortification of staple foods and the development of policies to tackle the double burden of malnutrition. WFP will support the implementation of high-level training courses for Ministry of Health staff, aligned with national maternal and child health indicator goals. WFP will also support relevant ministries in establishing a policy framework for the assistance of young populations.

Partnerships

58. WFP will work closely with the ministries responsible for education, development and social inclusion, health (including community health centres) and agriculture; non-governmental organizations; the National Institute for Women; *mancomunidades*; academic institutions; and United Nations entities, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

Assumptions

59. It is assumed that the Government will resume funding for the national school feeding programme and nutrition, health and protection initiatives and that no major emergencies will prevent the channelling of funds to those activities. It is further assumed that private partners and donors will continue or increase their financial support for expansion of HGSF. In addition, partner support for implementing SBCC and gender-transformative approach initiatives is expected.

Transition/handover strategy

60. WFP will work with new *mancomunidades* to build their capacity for HGSF so that in three years they are able to operate independently. In coordination with activities under CSP outcome 4, WFP will facilitate opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation to enable the Government to benefit from successful school feeding experiences in other countries. In parallel, WFP will continue to support school-feeding-related institutions to improve their logistics, monitoring and evaluation capacity. WFP will transfer anthropometric and information technology equipment to the Ministry of Health and promote the establishment of a nutrition division within the ministry.

Country strategic plan outcome 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

61. WFP will work to strengthen and increase government and national partner capacity to guarantee well-functioning, coordinated social protection systems. This CSP outcome is closely aligned with the institutional capacity strengthening efforts under CSP outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

WFP strategic outcome

62. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened).

Focus area

63. The focus area for CSP outcome 4 is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

64. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with UNSDCF strategic priority 1; objectives 1 and 4 of Country Vision (2010–2038); with strategic guidelines 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 of Nation Plan (2010–2022); and PyENSAN strategic guideline 11.

Expected outputs

65. This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Output 7.1: National- and local-level institutions strengthen their capacity to provide vulnerable populations facing socioeconomic, geographic and intersecting inequalities with enhanced coverage, adequacy and quality of national social protection systems that enhance people's ability to meet their food security and nutrition and related essential needs, and address the risks, shocks and stressors people face throughout their lives.
- Output 7.2: 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.

Key activities

Activity 7: 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

66. WFP will support the Government in its effort to improve and strengthen national social protection systems and policies, especially those oriented towards achieving food and nutrition security. WFP will focus its efforts at the policymaking level, working with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and other relevant ministries to develop a more inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system to support vulnerable and marginalized populations, including indigenous and Afro-descendant groups, the LGBTIQ+ community, people living with disabilities and older persons. This effort will promote a comprehensive legal framework, stronger inter-institutional coordination and operational and supply chain mechanisms, and improved beneficiary targeting and knowledge management. WFP will continue to support UTSAN in its efforts to improve its capacity for gender-sensitive vulnerability analysis and food and nutrition security monitoring, including data management, emergency preparedness and early warning. This activity will complement individual and institutional capacity strengthening under outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

67. In addition, WFP will advocate and provide technical assistance to strengthen the Government's involvement in cooperation initiatives contributing to SDGs 2 and 17, including in relation to South-South and triangular cooperation.

Partnerships

68. WFP will work closely with relevant ministries, UTSAN and the National Research and Training Centre for Contingency Response. WFP will coordinate with the other Rome-based agencies and the office of the resident coordinator and will continue to work with the Gender Standby Capacity Project and other gender-focused organizations on mainstreaming gender issues into policymaking.

Assumptions

69. This outcome is premised on the assumption that the Government will continue to cooperate in capacity strengthening efforts, complementing WFP's contributions with government resources. General political stability and normal staff turnover in institutions are also assumed.

Transition/handover strategy

70. WFP will transfer technical knowledge, skills and equipment to partners in government institutions, according to national needs and priorities, progressively contributing to government ownership of programmes and WFP's exit. WFP will promote South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of sharing good practices and lessons learned.

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round

71. WFP will leverage its expertise in cash transfers and supply chains to provide services and technical support to government agencies, humanitarian network partners and other organizations to increase their response capacity and enable them to better cover their operational needs for the benefit of vulnerable populations.

WFP strategic outcome

72. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5 (Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective).

Focus area

73. The focus area for CSP outcome 5 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

74. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with UNSDCF strategic priority 1; objective 4 of Country Vision (2010–2038); and PyENSAN strategic guideline 11.

Expected outputs

75. This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Output 8: Partners in Honduras benefit from efficient cash transfer services.
- Output 9: Partners in Honduras benefit from efficient supply chain services.

Key activities

Activity 8: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations and other humanitarian network partners

76. WFP will provide on-demand multipurpose cash transfer services to help meet the basic food- and non-food needs of vulnerable populations. These services will also include targeting, registration and monitoring of beneficiary information. WFP will also provide technical support to partners who manage assistance provision, allowing for more immediate and efficient emergency response and ongoing support for affected populations, where and when needed.

Activity 9: Provide on-demand supply chain services to national institutions, organizations and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity

77. Acknowledging the limited number of common service providers in the country and the urgency of responding to the needs of the Government, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, WFP will use its expertise and current infrastructure and systems to provide efficient supply chain services and technical support. WFP will offer on-demand bilateral service provision, including procurement of food and

non-food items and logistical services such as storage, inventory management and handling and transport from entry point and warehouses to destination. These services will be formalized through service agreements, which will facilitate partners' supply chain processes. WFP will continue to offer its Service Marketplace platform to provide access to its services in Honduras. To successfully carry out this activity, WFP will maintain an updated and varied portfolio of service suppliers.

Partnerships

78. WFP will work closely with government institutions, national and international organizations, the private sector and others that may require WFP services.

Assumptions

79. WFP assumes that its supply chain will not be disrupted by any major event preventing timely service provision.

Transition/handover strategy

80. WFP will accompany service provision with technical support to increase the capacity of relevant partners, including the Government, to provide supply chain services.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

81. WFP will focus its targeting on the communities most vulnerable to food insecurity in rural, urban and peri-urban areas, especially areas with a high prevalence of poverty, significant risk of natural disasters, gender inequality and violence and large indigenous and Afro-descendant populations (see table 1 for beneficiary numbers). The CSP will not focus on specific geographic areas but rather be nationwide in scope, subject to available resources and national needs.

82. The number of activity 1 beneficiaries is linked to IPC projections, and 10 percent of them are expected to progress to resilience-building programmes each year. Activities 3 and 4 will benefit households during periods of food scarcity, with targeting based on IPC projections and further analysis of municipalities and communities done to arrive at a final selection of the most vulnerable households, including those targeted by activity 1.

83. Beneficiary numbers for activity 5 are designed to match school enrolment data projections for 16 of Honduras' 18 departments and will be adjusted as needed based on official data. The beneficiaries for activity 6 are based on joint studies undertaken with the Government in 80 municipalities that have a high incidence of food insecurity and malnutrition according to IPC and the national demographic and health survey, the latter of which focused on 45 municipalities. Designed with a view to progressively reducing needs and developing human capital, the CSP outcomes are connected and might result in beneficiary overlap. For instance, beneficiaries under CSP outcome 1 might progress to participating in CSP outcome 2 activities, smallholders that are beneficiaries under CSP outcome 2 might benefit from HGSF activities under CSP outcome 3 and pregnant and lactating women and girls benefiting from activity 6 might also benefit from entrepreneurship skills training under activity 4. Capacity strengthening will be provided under CSP outcomes 1–4, benefiting public institutions linked to emergency preparedness and response, social protection, socioeconomic development, local and community organizations, especially those that are women-led, and vulnerable and risk-prone households.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS)									
Country strategic plan outcome	**Output**	**Activity**	**Beneficiary group**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**Total**
1	1.1	1	Girls	75 000	67 500	54 000	37 800	22 680	**256 980**
			Boys	70 000	63 000	50 400	35 280	21 168	**239 848**
			Women	65 000	58 500	46 800	32 760	19 656	**222 716**
			Men	40 000	36 000	28 800	20 160	12 096	**137 056**
			Total	**250 000**	**225 000**	**180 000**	**126 000**	**75 600**	**856 600**
2	3.1–3.3	3	Girls	30 000	51 000	72 000	51 000	39 000	**117 000**
			Boys	28 000	47 600	67 200	47 600	36 400	**109 200**
			Women	26 000	44 200	62 400	44 200	33 800	**101 400**
			Men	16 000	27 200	38 400	27 200	20 800	**62 400**
			Total	**100 000**	**170 000**	**240 000**	**170 000**	**130 000**	**390 000**
	4.1–4.3	4	Girls	15 000	22 500	30 000	26 250	30 000	**123 750**
			Boys	14 000	21 000	28 000	24 500	28 000	**115 500**
			Women	13 000	19 500	26 000	22 750	26 000	**107 250**
			Men	8 000	12 000	16 000	14 000	16 000	**66 000**
			Total	**50 000**	**75 000**	**100 000**	**87 500**	**100 000**	**412 500**
3	5.1–5.3	5	Girls	808 441	883 761	964 042	727 922	727 922	**1 458 221**
			Boys	776 738	849 103	926 236	699 376	699 376	**1 401 036**
			Women	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
			Men	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
			Total	**1 585 179**	**1 732 864**	**1 890 278**	**1 427 298**	**1 427 298**	**2 859 257**
	6.1–6.3	6	Girls	9 871	9 870	9 870	9 870	9 870	**49 351**
			Boys	8 474	8 475	8 475	8 475	8 475	**42 373**
			Women	5 9491	5 9491	5 949	5 949	5 949	**29 746**
			Men	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
			Total	**24 294**	**24 294**	**24 294**	**24 294**	**24 294**	**121 470**
Total (*without overlap*)				**2 009 473**	**2 227 158**	**2 434 572**	**1 835 092**	**1 757 192**	**4 639 827**

4.2 Transfers

84. WFP's primary transfer modality will be CBTs, followed by food and capacity strengthening (see annexes II and III). WFP will work with cooperating partners to deliver CBTs, and the costs related to training and meetings with local community leaders to ensure proper implementation will be included as part of contracted services. WFP will provide a unified in-kind ration for preschool and primary schoolchildren, covering most of their daily nutritional requirements, taking into consideration regional food habits. Support for value chains through the creation and restoration of assets will be complemented by technical assistance, training and equipment to reduce post-harvest losses, improve food quality and strengthen market access. Capacity-strengthening activities will be carried out under CSP outcomes 1–4.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

85. WFP has operated in Honduras since 1970 and is currently operating in all 18 departments of the country. It has a central national office in Tegucigalpa and six field offices, in the departments of Atlántida, Gracias a Dios, Cortés, Copán, Comayagua and Choluteca, with plans to open a new field office in Olancho. WFP staff are multidisciplinary, multinational and equipped with the skills to respond to country needs. Considering the expansion of its operations and its regional scale-up strategy, the country office will increase its capacity according to need; new positions in areas required for effective CSP implementation have been budgeted for.

4.4 Partnerships

86. WFP will work in close coordination with local- and national-level Honduran institutions as key partners to advocate a comprehensive framework for sustainable food and social protection systems and nutrition policies. Partnerships with international financial institutions will also be fundamental to these social protection efforts.

87. WFP will coordinate with COPECO on emergency-related activities and with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Education on the national school feeding programme. Nutrition activities will be implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and UTSAN, and WFP will mainly coordinate resilience building activities with the ministries responsible for agriculture and livestock, employment and social security and the environment and natural resources and the Forest Conservation Institute. *Mancomunidades* will continue to be key in identifying vulnerable groups, engaging local communities and designing context-specific responses jointly with WFP experts. Gender-related activities will be coordinated with the National Institute for Women.

88. WFP will seek to strengthen existing partnerships with international donors and expand opportunities with non-traditional donors, international financial institutions, local and international private sector entities, civil society organizations (including women's rights organizations) and academic institutions to achieve long-lasting impact, including a diversified and sustainable multi-year funding pipeline. Partnerships with private companies will be crucial to the promotion of employment generation and healthy diets in urban settings. In addition WFP will support South-South and triangular cooperation to strengthen national social protection systems based on good practices. WFP will also play an active role in implementing the road maps and commitments adopted during the 2021 United Nations food systems summit and the 2021 nutrition for growth summit.

89. Under the implementation of the UNSDCF, WFP will coordinate with United Nations entities under a triple nexus approach, seeking complementarities for CSP activities, especially with the other Rome-based agencies, helping to build safer communities and contributing to reducing incentives for forced migration. Moreover, WFP will continue to work with academic institutions in public policy advocacy, evidence generation, digital skills development and entrepreneurship. Collaboration on nutrition training and student internships for community nutrition services will be particularly important.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

90. WFP will implement a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation system based on the logical framework. WFP's field monitors will use mobile data collection devices to gather baseline data disaggregated by gender and age from targeted households and individuals and to identify relevant changes in the lives of women, men, girls and boys. WFP will use COMET, WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform and the Logistics Execution Support System to capture information for monitoring purposes, annual reporting and programme enhancement and to ensure accountability and transparency for evidence generation and will report results in UN INFO as relevant. In coordination with the United Nations country team, WFP will support government efforts to monitor progress towards SDG targets under the UNSDCF.

91. Through household surveys and direct interviews with beneficiaries WFP will assess the effectiveness of food assistance against targets related to nutrition, protection, rural and urban resilience, gender equality, women's empowerment and access to education. Progress in capacity strengthening will be assessed in multi-stakeholder workshops and quantitative data analysis will be enriched with qualitative approaches such as programmatic reviews. An independent mid-term review in 2025 and a final CSP evaluation in 2026 will be carried out. These exercises will be complemented by decentralized evaluations of triple-nexus implementation and overall capacity strengthening efforts, in 2024 and 2027. WFP will continue to implement beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms, establishing baselines for each outcome to allow the monitoring of progress throughout the term of the CSP.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

92. The development of the CSP overlapped with the transition to a new national government, creating uncertainty regarding potential changes in political priorities and support for specific programmes; however, WFP's early engagement with the officials managing the transition ensured that the CSP was aligned with the priorities of the new government and the UNSDCF. Honduras is prone to natural disasters whose intensity and frequency are exacerbated by climate change. WFP has been collaborating closely with national emergency preparedness and response institutions and will continue to align its efforts with theirs and establish joint capacity strengthening initiatives.

93. Gender inequality is still widespread, representing a challenge for the promotion of gender-transformative interventions. In accordance with its gender policy,[62] WFP will take the necessary measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, carry out inclusive interventions, protect women and girls and avoid doing harm to vulnerable populations. This includes seeking to avoid adding to the workload of women, who bear most of the burden of home care. As Honduras is a lower-middle-income country, it is challenging to secure multi-year donor funding, specifically for resilience and mid-to-long-term development activities. WFP has therefore engaged early with government donors and international financial institutions to reflect their priorities and feedback in the CSP and strengthen coordination and information exchange.

Operational risks

94. The security situation in Honduras poses major risks to beneficiaries and staff, especially women and girls. WFP will continue its close cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and will perform security assessments during programme design, especially in urban areas. To mitigate vendor capacity risks linked to CBTs, WFP will screen suitable vendors and provide technical assistance when their systems require it. WFP will explore alternative providers for its key commodities and examine pre-positioning options for food items when feasible and will periodically review its procurement plan to mitigate supply chain disruptions linked to current global crises.

95. WFP will avoid any negative impacts on beneficiaries, putting into practice its humanitarian protection policy, including protection against sexual exploitation and abuse and the spread of COVID-19. All programmes will protect beneficiary data, reflect targeting strategies that avoid discrimination and include programme sites accessible to people with disabilities. WFP will provide safety and security training to relevant actors and ensure transparency and accountability in its operations.

Fiduciary risks

96. WFP will make all necessary efforts to train staff and partners to prevent practices that may negatively affect beneficiaries and damage trust or WFP's public image. To mitigate corruption WFP will deliver anti-fraud and anti-corruption training and control delivery of assistance to beneficiaries.

Financial risks

97. Financial regulation in Honduras is in line with international standards; however, commodity and oil price spikes are likely to occur during the life of the CSP, linked to current world crises. WFP has mitigated this risk by taking inflation forecasts into account in developing its budget.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

98. WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework regulates WFP's operations, requiring the implementation of an environmental management system prioritizing five focal areas: waste and water management, energy efficiency, sustainable procurement, digital meeting solutions to reduce air travel emissions and training and awareness. In implementing the CSP WFP will train its staff and partners to ensure that the framework is implemented in programme and administration areas and in all WFP-funded projects. All CSP activities will be screened to avoid unintended harm to the environment and beneficiaries and any other populations and to maximize the social environment benefits of WFP activities. WFP will strive to ensure that the goods and services procured for the implementation of the CSP come from socially and environmentally responsible suppliers

[62] "WFP gender policy 2022" (WFP/EB.1/2022/4-B/Rev.1).

by screening suppliers against corporate standards. The country office will report on the implementation of the environmental and social sustainability framework in its programme and administration areas.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

99. The country portfolio budget is USD 634,635,721, accounting for a growing emergency response and preparedness portfolio, increased rural and urban resilience efforts and strengthened national school feeding and nutrition programmes. The budget allocates 16.7 percent of funds to crisis response under CSP outcome 1, 36.8 percent to resilience building under CSP outcomes 2 and 5 and 46.5 percent to root causes under CSP outcomes 3 and 4. Gender-related costs represent 5.6 percent of the budget.

TABLE 2: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET *(USD)*

Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
1	1	29 063 906	26 302 236	21 205 523	15 347 248	9 687 358	**101 651 272**
	2	1 065 594	764 523	790 779	906 580	948 032	**4 475 508**
2	3	18 370 112	31 214 613	44 044 706	32 758 900	25 112 741	**151 501 070**
	4	8 724 915	12 600 504	16 745 326	14 755 804	17 014 954	**69 841 504**
3	5	50 264 705	63 041 605	75 295 269	43 901 042	45 320 720	**277 823 341**
	6	2 516 381	2 668 636	2 590 400	2 654 843	2 680 090	**13 110 349**
4	7	1 060 597	883 896	805 424	724 055	773 925	**4 247 898**
5	8	793 238	791 171	792 315	802 268	803 159	**3 982 152**
	9	1 596 582	1 589 545	1 590 305	1 610 643	1 615 552	**8 002 627**
Total		**113 456 030**	**139 856 730**	**163 905 047**	**113 461 383**	**103 956 531**	**634 635 721**

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

100. The resourcing outlook is strong, covering up to 66 percent of the CSP budget. It is based on past trends and projections and accounts for regular donors and recent discussions. WFP has engaged with the Government, bilateral donors, international financial institutions and private sector partners to align priorities and strengthen and explore collaboration opportunities. In the event of significant funding shortfalls, crisis response and root causes activities will be prioritized.

101. As the new CSP includes a significant scale-up of activities, resource mobilization efforts will seek to diversify WFP's donor base to ensure more resources and more flexible and multi-year funding. The scale-up in activities also reflects the strategy to scale up the mobilization of resources at the WFP regional and national levels. The country office partnership action plan will guide the resource mobilization strategy, which will include building on and expanding current partnerships, as well as pursuing funding opportunities with new donors, including non-traditional government donors, international financial institutions, regional banks and private sector entities, in order to achieve a stable and healthy funding pipeline throughout CSP implementation.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR HONDURAS COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (JANUARY 2023–DECEMBER 2027)

SDG 2: Zero hunger

SDG target 2.1: Access to Food

Country strategic plan outcome 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

Strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

WFP assumes that the Honduran Government will maintain or improve its emergency preparedness and response capacity, including funding for municipal and local emergency committees, and that the new SINAGER act will be approved with provisions for the prioritization and protection of vulnerable and marginalized populations, the promotion of gender-sensitive recovery and preventive actions.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Activities and outputs

1. 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 (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1.1 Vulnerable and risk-prone populations and populations affected by shocks, disasters and other crises receive food and social assistance that meet their food, nutrition and related essential needs, according to vulnerability and gender and age characteristics, in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of emergencies (Output category B: Nutritious food provided. Standard 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)

1.1 Vulnerable and risk-prone populations and populations affected by shocks, disasters and other crises receive food and social assistance that meet their food, nutrition and related essential needs, according to vulnerability and gender and age characteristics, in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of emergencies (Output category A: Resources transferred. Standard 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)

1.1 Vulnerable and risk-prone populations and populations affected by shocks, disasters and other crises receive food and social assistance that meet their food, nutrition and related essential needs, according to vulnerability and gender and age characteristics, in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of emergencies (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard 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)

2. 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 (EPA-1.1: Emergency preparedness and early action)

2.1 Local actors have strengthened emergency planning, preparedness and response capacity, including in anticipatory action and gender-sensitive risk reduction and management protocols (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard 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)

SDG target 2.2: End malnutrition

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in prioritized rural and urban areas have stable and adequate access to comprehensive social protection services and programmes that increase their level of food and nutrition security by 2027, contributing to the development of human capital in Honduras	Strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes Focus area: root causes	Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

WFP assumes that the government will resume funding support to the national school feeding programme and nutrition, health and protection initiatives, and that no major emergencies will prevent the channelling of funds to those activities. It is further assumed that private partners and donors will continue or increase their financial support for expansion of home-grown school feeding.

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Food consumption score – nutrition

Graduation rate

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate/drop-out rate (by grade)

Activities and outputs

5. Provide nutritious school meals to preschool- 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 (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)

5.3 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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.2 Preschool- 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 category A: Resources transferred. Standard output 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.2 Preschool- 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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard output 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.2 Preschool- 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 category F: Smallholder farmers supported. Standard output 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.2 Preschool- 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 category N: School feeding provided. Standard output 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.1 Preschool- 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 category A: Resources transferred. Standard output 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

5.1 Preschool- 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 category N: School feeding provided. Standard output 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

6. Provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable populations and promote behaviour change and capacity strengthening for healthier diets, reduced protection risks and positive gender role transformation (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)

6.2 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 category A: Resources transferred. Standard 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)

6.2 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 category B: Nutritious food provided. Standard 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)

6.2 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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard 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)

6.3 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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard 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)

6.1 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 category A: Resources transferred. Standard 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)

6.1 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 category B: Nutritious food provided. Standard 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)

6.1 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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard 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)

SDG target 2.4: Sustainable food system

Country strategic plan outcome 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	Strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods Focus area: resilience building	Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

It is assumed that the Government will continue or expand its support to resilience projects and increase technical assistance to producers to mitigate climate change. Especially in urban areas, WFP expects that the security situation will allow activities to be carried out safely in coordination with local organizations.

Outcome indicators

Climate adaptation benefit score

Climate resilience capacity score

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

3. 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 (SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes)

3.3 Local actors strengthen their capacity to boost food system resilience and sustainability, incorporating gender- and nutrition-sensitive approaches (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)

3.2 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 category A: Resources transferred. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

3.2 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 category D: Assets created. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

3.2 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 category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

3.2 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 category F: Smallholder farmers supported. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

3.1 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 Category: A: Resources transferred, Standard output: 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

3.1 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 category D: Assets created. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

3.1 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 category F: Smallholder farmers supported. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

3.1 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 category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

4. 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 (HIS-1.7: Household and individual skill and livelihood creation)

4.3 Local actors strengthen their capacity to promote more inclusive, equitable and shock-responsive urban social protection and resilient food systems as well as quality of income-generation opportunities (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

4.1 Urban populations improve their entrepreneurship and vocational skills and benefit from decent employment generation schemes (Output category A: Resources transferred. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

4.1 Urban populations improve their entrepreneurship and vocational skills and benefit from decent employment generation schemes (Output category D: Assets created. Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.)

4.2 Urban populations receive food and social assistance as well as social and behaviour change communication to increase demand for a diversified diet and better integrate consumers and producers under a nutrition-sensitive local food value chain (Output category A: Resources transferred. Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)

4.2 Urban populations receive food and social assistance as well as social and behaviour change communication to increase demand for a diversified diet and better integrate consumers and producers under a nutrition-sensitive local food value chain (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

SDG target 17.9: Capacity building

Country strategic plan outcome 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	Strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened Focus area: root causes	Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

This outcome is premised on the assumption that the Government will continue to cooperate in capacity strengthening efforts, complementing WFP's contributions with government resources. General political stability and normal staff turnover in institutions are also assumed.

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

7. 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 (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

7.1 National- and local-level institutions strengthen their capacity to provide vulnerable populations facing socioeconomic, geographic and intersecting inequalities with enhanced coverage, adequacy and quality of national social protection systems that enhance people's ability to meet their food security and nutrition and related essential needs, and address the risks, shocks and stressors people face throughout their lives (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, resilience building systems, social protection, and food systems are strengthened)

7.2 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 category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, resilience building systems, social protection, and food systems are strengthened)

SDG target 17.16: Global partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Key partners in Honduras benefit from efficient services all year round

Strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

WFP assumes that its supply chain will not be disrupted by any major event preventing timely service provision

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs

8. Provide on-demand cash transfer services to national institutions, organizations and other humanitarian network partners (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

8. Partners in Honduras benefit from efficient cash transfer services (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

9. Provide on-demand supply chain services to national institutions, organizations and humanitarian network partners in order to increase their coverage and response capacity (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

9. Partners in Honduras benefit from efficient supply chain services (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.2.6: Percentage of WFP cooperating partners registered in the UN Partner Portal which have been assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability

Cross-cutting indicators

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

CC.4.2: Country office implements environmental management systems

CC.5. Nutrition integration

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

ANNEX II

FOOD RATION *(g/person/day)* AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE *(USD/person/day)* BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY												
	CSP outcome 1					CSP outcome 2		CSP outcome 3				
	Activity 1					Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5		Activity 6		
Beneficiary type	Crisis-affected people					Vulnerable rural populations	Vulnerable urban populations	Preschool children	Primary school children	Children under 5	Adolescents and young people	Pregnant and lactating women and girls
Modality	GFD – FFW	CBTs – cash	CBTs – commodity	CBTs – value voucher	CBTs – multi-purpose cash	CBTs	CBTs	Food/CBTs*	Food/CBTs*	Food/CBTs – value voucher	Food	Food/CBTs – value voucher
Cereals	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	90	–	160	–
Pulses	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	–	65	–
Oil	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	15	–
Salt		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sugar		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Super Cereal	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
Super Cereal Plus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–
Micronutrient powder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.5	50.5	–	–	–
Total kcal/day	2 100	1 312	1 312	1 312	1 312	2 300	2 300	536	647	591	933	376

FOOD RATION *(g/person/day)* AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE *(USD/person/day)* BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY												
	CSP outcome 1					**CSP outcome 2**		**CSP outcome 3**				
	Activity 1					**Activity 3**	**Activity 4**	**Activity 5**		**Activity 6**		
Beneficiary type	**Crisis-affected people**					**Vulnerable rural populations**	**Vulnerable urban populations**	**Preschool children**	**Primary school children**	**Children under 5**	**Adolescents and young people**	**Pregnant and lactating women and girls**
Modality	**GFD – FFW**	**CBTs – cash**	**CBTs – commodity**	**CBTs – value voucher**	**CBTs – multi-purpose cash**	**CBTs**	**CBTs**	**Food/CBTs***	**Food/CBTs***	**Food/CBTs – value voucher**	**Food**	**Food/CBTs – value voucher**
% kcal from protein	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	16	11	17
CBTs *(USD/person/day)*		1	1	1	500	1	1	0.33	0.35	0.71	–	0.63
Number of feeding days per year	30	150	150	60	1 distribution cycle	120	120	180	180	365	160	180

Abbreviations: FFW = food assistance for work; GFD = general food distribution.

* Although assistance under activity 5 includes CBTs in relation to HGSF, the calculated amount only includes the cost of food rations because HGSF rations vary significantly according to location.

ANNEX III

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	**Total (*mt*)**	**Total (*USD*)**
Cereals	106 016	96 033 549
Pulses	30 363	48 171 818
Oil and fats	12 089	22 641 514
Mixed and blended foods	4 489	3 422 536
Other (dates and micronutrient powder)	2 972	4 244 096
Total *(food)*	**155 928**	**174 513 513**
Cash-based transfers		281 420 806
Total *(food and cash-based transfer value)*	**155 928**	**455 934 319**

ANNEX IV

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY CSP OUTCOME *(USD)*						
	SDG target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 1	**SDG target 2.4/ WFP strategic outcome 3**	**SDG target 2.2/ WFP strategic outcome 2**	**SDG target 17.9/ WFP strategic outcome 4**	**SDG target 17.16/ WFP strategic outcome 5**	**Total**
	CSP outcome 1	**CSP outcome 2**	**CSP outcome 3**	**CSP outcome 4**	**CSP outcome 5**	
Focus area	**Crisis response**	**Resilience building**	**Root causes**	**Root causes**	**Resilience building**	
Transfers	93 473 070	197 964 425	261 068 686	2 902 397	11 123 950	**566 532 527**
Implementation	3 535 136	4 268 479	4 843 951	976 865	530 101	**14 154 532**
Adjusted direct support costs	2 641 352	5 600 499	7 264 537	109 375	330 729	**15 946 492**
Subtotal	99 649 559	207 833 403	273 177 174	3 988 636	11 984 780	**596 633 551**
Indirect support costs *(6.5 percent)*	6 477 221	13 509 171	17 756 516	259 261	–	**38 002 170**
Total	**106 126 780**	**221 342 574**	**290 933 690**	**4 247 898**	**11 984 780**	**634 635 721**

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COMET	country office tool for managing effectively
COPECO	Permanent Contingency Commission
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
GDP	gross domestic product
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
PyENSAN	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy
SBCC	social and behaviour change communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SINAGER	national system for disaster risk management
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
UTSAN	Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition