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COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 8

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME HONDURAS 200240 (2012–2016)

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board approval on a no-objection basis

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Honduras, one of the poorest countries in Latin America, half of the population live in extreme poverty and food insecurity. Factors such as inequitable access to land, insufficient food production, high unemployment and vulnerability to natural disasters hinder progress in addressing poverty and food insecurity.

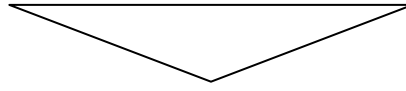
A recent evaluation of the 2008–2011 country programme recommended improvements such as enhancing the effectiveness of interventions targeting children during the “critical 1,000-day window of opportunity”, and greater attention to capacity development with a view to gradual hand-over of the joint school feeding programme. Government support for school feeding has increased since 2004 to include 1.2 million primary schoolchildren; WFP assists an additional 200,000 children. The government-funded school feeding programme is administered through a trust fund; WFP provides technical support for procurement and logistics.

Country programme 200240 will target the most vulnerable populations in the southern and western regions, which are the poorest and most food-insecure. Its objectives are: i) enhance children’s opportunities to complete primary education; ii) prevent and reduce undernutrition among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy; and iii) build communities’ resilience to climate hazards through diversification of livelihoods. There are three components: i) school feeding; ii) nutritional support for vulnerable groups; and iii) agro-forestry and watershed management for adaptation to climate-related shocks. The country programme will develop capacities among government counterparts to enable an eventual hand-over, particularly of the school feeding programme. The country programme will assist 468,000 beneficiaries over five years.

Country programme 200240, developed in consultation with the Government, is aligned with national development plans, the recent food security and nutrition strategy, and the “Bonus 10,000” cash transfer social safety net programme targeting the most vulnerable populations. It is also aligned with: i) interventions on food security, nutrition, education, HIV/AIDS and climate change in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012–2016); ii) WFP’s Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5;¹ and iii) Millennium Development Goals 1–7.

¹ Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; and Strategic Objective 5 – Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Honduras 200240 (2012–2016) (WFP/EB.2/2011/8/4), for which the food requirement is 27,134 mt at a total cost to WFP of US\$25.8 million.

* 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.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Honduras is a low-income food-deficit country ranking 106th of 169 countries in the 2010 human development index.² Average annual income is US\$1,690 per capita, but there are large disparities in income distribution and consumption among regions and social groups; the Gini coefficient is 58.³
2. Half of the population of 8 million people are severely food-insecure.⁴ The main causes are inadequate access to food because of poverty, slow economic growth, population growth, unemployment, low agricultural productivity and remuneration, and disparities in the distribution of wealth.⁵
3. Rapid population growth has not been matched by economic growth or income gains, and some groups remain marginalized. The proportion of poor people decreased between 2001 and 2009 by 8 percent for extreme poverty and 5 percent for poverty, but the number of households living in poverty increased by 205,000 as a result of population growth. The country is therefore not on track to achieve Millennium Development Goal 1. The current economic and political uncertainty has slowed the progress of development for the poorest and most vulnerable people.⁶ Unemployment is a major challenge: only 28 percent of the population are employed in the formal sector.⁷
4. In 2009, the agro-food sector accounted for 13 percent of gross domestic product and employed 37 percent of the economically active population. Expansion of agriculture is limited by the arable land available, which comprises only 15 percent of the total area. About 70 percent of the rural population are small-scale farmers and smallholders; 30 percent are landless. Landless people earn most of their income as seasonal farm labourers or migrant workers.
5. Limited access to productive land, technology and agricultural inputs results in low yields; grain yields are far below the regional average, and low productivity combined with migration and changes in agriculture have reduced domestic food availability. Decreased domestic grain production between 1990 and 2009 resulted in an increase in dependence on imported grain.⁸ Despite attempts to maintain a national reserve of maize and beans, quantities are insufficient for domestic demand; Honduras imports an annual average of 250,000 mt of yellow maize, 146,000 mt of rice and 3,200 mt of beans.
6. Low grain production is compounded by losses from natural disasters and inadequate watershed management. With mountainous topography, deforestation and poor utilization of soil, Honduras is acutely exposed to climate change, as indicated by the Global Climate

² United Nations Development Programme. 2010. *Human Development Report, 2010*. New York.

³ Honduras is classified as one of the most inequitable countries in Latin America.

⁴ WFP. 2003. Honduras Food Security Assessment, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping. Tegucigalpa; Shapouri, S. et al. 2010. Food Security Assessment, 2010–2020. Global Food Assessment 21, Economic Research Service (United States Department of Agriculture). Washington DC.

⁵ Ministry of the Presidency. 2010. Current Status of Food Security and Nutrition in Honduras. Tegucigalpa.

⁶ United Nations. 2010. *Millennium Development Goals Report*. New York.

⁷ National Institute of Statistics, 2009.

⁸ Shapouri, S. et al. 2010.

- Risk Index.⁹ Frequent natural disasters cause crop failures and increases in food prices, and increase the risk of landslides and floods. In 2010, 55 percent of weather-related damage was in the agriculture sector: in the first harvest, 41,300 ha of land were damaged and 11,400 mt of beans and 15,900 mt of maize were lost;¹⁰ in the second, 37 percent of maize and 33 percent of beans were lost.¹¹
7. Poverty exists mainly among small farmers, landless people and labourers in rural areas, which are home to 74 percent of the poor and 86 percent of the extremely poor.¹² Women and indigenous groups are among the poorest; incomes in households headed by women are 30 percent less than those in households headed by men, and they receive a disproportionately small share of government transfers from social programmes. An estimated 71 percent of indigenous people – 6 percent of the population – live below the poverty line: they include subsistence farmers and seasonal workers, many of whom are landless.
 8. A significant proportion of children do not complete primary school, especially in rural areas. In 2009, 11 percent of children aged 6 to 11 did not attend school; 42 percent did not complete basic education.¹³ Poverty is the main cause of low school enrolment and attendance: boys in particular are often taken out of school to work. This pattern contributes to an inter-generational cycle of poverty.
 9. Pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 are particularly vulnerable to undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies;¹⁴ 10 percent of newborns are underweight, 25 percent of children under 5 are stunted¹⁵ and 50 percent of children under 2 are anaemic.
 10. Most of the people affected by chronic food insecurity and undernutrition live in the southern and western regions,¹⁵ also known as the “dry corridor”, where drought is recurrent, access to productive land is limited, food production is low, natural resources are degraded and water is contaminated by sediment and use by people and animals. Nationally the average rate of stunting is 25 percent, but it reaches 49 percent in the dry corridor.¹⁶ The national average acute malnutrition rate is 1.1 percent, but it can reach 10 percent in food-insecure south-western areas during the January–May lean season.¹⁷

⁹ Harmeling, S. 2010. *Global Climate Risk Index 2010*. Berlin, Germanwatch.

¹⁰ *El Heraldo*, 2010. *Honduras: productores pierden más de 59,000 manzanas de cultivos*. 23 September. www.americaeconomia.com/negocios-industrias/honduras-productores-pierden-mas-de-59000-manzanas-de-cultivos

¹¹ Monitoring in 2010 by FAO in Choluteca, Valle, southern Francisco Morazán and La Paz.

¹² International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2010. Rural poverty in Honduras. IFAD. www.ruralpovertyportal.org/web/guest/country/home/tags/. Honduras. 2 pages.

¹³ United Nations System in Honduras. 2010, Millennium Developments Goals, Honduras 2010. Third Country Report. Tegucigalpa.

¹⁴ Office of the President. 2010. *Situación Actual de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional en Honduras a Diciembre 2009. Factores determinantes en el contexto político, económico y social*. Tegucigalpa.

¹⁵ The southern region municipalities are in the dry corridor; the western region includes municipalities in the departments of La Paz, Intibucá, Lempira, Copán, Ocotepeque and Santa Bárbara.

¹⁶ National Institute of Statistics. 2006. Demographic and Health Survey, 2005–2006. Available at <http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/FR189/FR189.pdf>

¹⁷ WFP emergency food security assessments, 2008 and 2009.

11. Food insecurity is a major obstacle to human development in Honduras. An August 2010 Government decree on food security and nutrition declared food security and nutrition to be national priorities, and in November 2010 the Government launched its *Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional, 2010–2022* (ENSAN; National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan for 2010–2022),¹⁸ a cross-sectoral strategy to be implemented in several ministries. It also created the *Unidad Técnica de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional* (UTSAN; Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition), which will coordinate the planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of ENSAN. The constitution of the *Comité Técnico Interinstitucional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional* (COTISAN; Technical Commission Agency for Food Security and Nutrition) was also established to facilitate consultation and coordination among public institutions, the private sector and international agencies.
12. The following groups were identified by ENSAN as most vulnerable to food insecurity: i) children under 2 during the 1,000-day window;¹⁹ ii) children aged 24–59 months and 5–11 years; iii) pregnant and lactating women and women of childbearing age; iv) indigenous people; v) people with disabilities; and vi) people living with HIV (PLHIV).
13. The HIV prevalence rate is 0.68 percent.²⁰ Heterosexual transmission is the main driver, followed by transmission from parent to child. Ministry of Health social surveys to determine the food security and social situation of patients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) have established a link between food insecurity and HIV: many PLHIV are jobless, illiterate and stigmatized, which exacerbates the situation.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

14. Country programme (CP) 105380 (2008–2011) implemented school feeding to support access to primary education and improved nutrition and health among vulnerable groups. WFP and the Government established a trust fund to support the national school feeding programme (SFP) in 2004.
15. The national SFP supports 1.4 million children per year: the Government assists 1.2 million; WFP assists 200,000. WFP has focused on the most food-insecure areas, allowing the Government to expand SFP in other parts of the country to cover 86 percent of primary schools – the largest safety-net programme in Honduras. SFP has improved enrolment, attendance and retention among primary schoolchildren: net enrolment increased from 86 percent in 1999 to 89 percent in 2009.²¹ WFP resources have contributed to leverage contributions from the Government and the private sector.
16. The nutritional support for vulnerable groups (NSVG) component reached 18,000 children under 5 with mild and moderate chronic undernutrition, pregnant and lactating women and ART patients in 81 food-insecure municipalities and 235 health

¹⁸ ENSAN is in line with the Government's development frameworks, the *Visión de País* and the *Plan de Nación*.

¹⁹ The 1,000 days are the nine months of pregnancy and the first two years of life.

²⁰ Ministry of Health, 2010.

²¹ Ministry of Education, 2010.

- units.²² Food assistance for ART patients increased adherence and had a positive effect on patients' nutritional status. Treatment is provided at HIV care centres, and as a result of WFP support they now provide patients with nutritional assessment and counselling. WFP has also enhanced the capacity of the Ministry of Health and its volunteers in the mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme by supporting the update of the health protocol and providing training and anthropometric equipment.
17. Honduras is a pilot country for Purchase for Progress (P4P), which links farmers with markets and provides a reliable source of food for WFP operations. In 2009, P4P contributed to 19 percent of school feeding food requirements and is expected to cover 45 percent to 50 percent of school feeding needs in 2011.
 18. WFP helped to address hunger through its contribution to formulating the *Plan Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricion* (National Programme for Food Security and Nutrition) in 2006, and more recently ENSAN. The planning and logistics capacities of WFP are well known, and it will need to provide further technical support for government institutions with high staff turnover.
 19. Analysis of CP achievements in 2010²³ reported successful implementation of activities and a high level of community participation in nutrition surveillance, school feeding management and meal preparation. But a mid-term evaluation in 2010 recommended improvements such as: i) more effective nutrition interventions during the 1,000-day window; and ii) greater attention to capacity development with a view to gradual hand-over of school feeding to the Government.²⁴

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

20. The objective of CP 200240 is to reduce food insecurity. It will also contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1–7²⁵ and the 2010–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) objectives 1 and 3²⁶ and is in line with Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.
21. The specific objectives are to:
 - support the Government in increasing enrolment in pre-schools and primary education, and improve pupils' health (component 1);
 - improve the nutritional status of young children and pregnant and lactating women, and increase the survival rate of ART patients (component 2); and
 - build resilience among vulnerable households in degraded environments that are exposed to climate hazards (component 3).

²² ART patients have been assisted through municipal integrated assistance centres.

²³ Safety net and cost/benefit analysis presented by The Boston Consulting Group (forthcoming).

²⁴ Decentralized evaluation "School Feeding Programme and Attention to Vulnerable Groups." 2010. DARA, Tegucigalpa.

²⁵ 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; 4 – Reduce child mortality; 5 – Improve maternal health; 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

²⁶ UNDAF 2010–2016.

22. Country Programme 200240 was designed in consultation with the Government and partners under ENSAN; it is aligned with the national development plans such as the *Vision de País 2010–2038*, the *Plan de Nación 2010–2022* and the *Plan de Gobierno*.²⁷ It will target the most vulnerable and severely food-insecure populations in south-western provinces prone to drought and floods – the dry corridor – and is expected to reach 166,000 people each year.²⁸
23. The SFP is likely to be sustainable, but additional long-term social safety nets, production schemes and other asset-creation mechanisms are needed to sustain food security and nutrition improvements. Accordingly, CP 200240 emphasizes hand-over under a joint WFP/Government institutional development plan in line with the Government's focus on areas with high levels of food insecurity, stunting and anaemia.

Component 1: School Feeding

24. School feeding will support the Government in increasing access to pre-school and primary education and improving the health of primary schoolchildren. The schools will be in areas with high prevalence of food insecurity, low enrolment and attendance rates, and high drop-out rates. Over the five years, 113,200 children per year will receive a daily cooked meal throughout the school year in 2,190 schools; in total, 203,700 children will be reached. WFP's school feeding will focus on the dry corridor, complementing government school feeding in most other parts of the country.
25. School feeding is aligned with WFP's 2009 school feeding policy and the 2008 National Education Sector Policy. Complementary school-based activities with the United Nations Children's Fund and other cooperating agencies will support an Essential Package of improvements to school buildings, water and sanitation, deworming, quality of education, nutrition education and vegetables gardens.²⁹ WFP will measure progress according to its eight school feeding quality standards.³⁰
26. School feeding will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Social Development will contribute significant financial resources that are expected to increase during the CP, which will enhance the sustainability of the national SFP and enable eventual hand-over. According to standards described in the WFP school feeding policy, new institutional development tools such as the systematization of monitoring and evaluation and the enhancement of logistic control systems will be

²⁷ These government plans for meeting the Millennium Development Goals also have sectoral goals related to food security and nutrition. For activities under components 2 and 3, ENSAN is the main framework because it addresses elements of food security and nutrition and outlines possible implementation plans, including plans for ART patients.

²⁸ CP 200240 will focus on 45 severely food-insecure municipalities in the south-western provinces of Choluteca, Valle, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, La Paz, Intibuca and Santa Bárbara.

²⁹ Progress on indicators related to the School Feeding Policy will be documented. Partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization are to be enhanced under the Healthy Schools Programme.

³⁰ 1: Sustainability; 2: Sound alignment with the national policy framework; 3: Stable funding and budgeting; 4: Needs-based, cost-effective quality programme design; 5: Strong institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and accountability; 6: Strategy for local food production and sourcing where feasible; 7: Strong partnerships and inter-sector coordination; and 8: Strong community participation and ownership.

implemented to strengthen government capacity, and will be linked to the institutional and decentralization plans under ENSAN.

Component 2: Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups

27. The NSVG component aims to ensure proper nutrition among children under 5, particularly in the 1,000-day window of opportunity, and pregnant and lactating women. WFP will also support food-insecure children and adults affected by HIV and their households to improve survival rates and adherence to treatment. Selection of beneficiaries will be key to ensuring proper attention to health and food/nutritional assistance. This task will be carried out following Ministry of Health protocols.

28. The following activities will target 200,400 beneficiaries during the CP:

- prevention of stunting through blanket feeding for children aged 6–23 months in selected food-insecure areas;
- treatment of underweight by providing supplementary food for undernourished children aged 24–59 months on the basis of a weight-for-age indicator,³¹ and treatment of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women based on mid-upper arm circumference³² by providing supplementary food until six months after delivery;
- safety nets for the families of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women: in the April–July lean season, the most food-insecure families reduce food consumption by 60 percent,³³ so severely food-insecure families with undernourished children or pregnant and lactating women will receive a family ration to ensure nutritional recovery, minimize sharing of individual rations and encourage attendance at nutrition centres; and
- assessment and targeting of food-insecure or nutrition-insecure ART patients and their households in selected areas under the HIV activity on the basis of nutritional assessments: ART patients will receive a family ration for six months and nutrition counselling that includes advice on becoming self-reliant. Rations will be delivered by health centre staff through HIV self-support groups; WFP has been collaborating with the Rand Corporation and the United States National Institutes of Health on research into the impact of nutrition counselling and food support on ART adherence; the HIV intervention, which is in line with government protocols for ART, will build on lessons learned from this project.

29. The NSVG activities will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health at the departmental and municipal levels, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies working under the Food Security and Nutrition Coalition for early warning and nutritional surveillance. Capacity development in line with ENSAN will be carried out with the Ministry of Health, particularly measurement of nutritional status and dissemination of good practices for nutrition interventions.

³¹ Under the national protocol, the entry criteria for the supplementary feeding programme will be based on weight-for-age cut-off of 85–89 percent of the Z-score between -3 and -2. The exit criteria are based on three months duration. WFP is in discussion with the Government on a revision of the anthropometric indicators used for malnutrition treatment.

³² Entry criteria for pregnant and lactating women will be mid-upper arm circumference below 23 cm.

³³ Emergency food assessments by the ministries of health and agriculture, FAO, World Vision, Child Fund in Honduras, Save the Children and WFP emergency food security assessments in November 2010.

Component 3: Agro-forestry and Watershed Management for Adaptation to Climate-Related Shocks

30. Component 3 focuses on: i) protecting the environment in vulnerable areas and reducing the environmental impact on communities; and ii) diversifying the livelihoods of vulnerable households through tree plantations and conservation. It will be implemented in 45 municipalities in the dry corridor provinces with the highest prevalence of food insecurity linked to droughts and floods.
31. Food-for-work (FFW) activities will include protection of water sources, soil and water conservation and reforestation involving plant nurseries, plantations of fruit trees and household orchards. They will take place mainly during the lean season.
32. The FFW component was designed in accordance with the Government's Bonus 10,000 safety net and ENSAN; it will support government work on enhancing food security through environmental protection schemes and increased food production. A capacity development plan will be developed with government counterparts to facilitate eventual hand-over.
33. The modalities of the Bonus 10,000 programme³⁴ will be applied, but beneficiaries will receive food instead of cash because they live in areas where little grain is available during the lean season. WFP will work with the Government to determine the appropriate type of transfer. During CP 200240, 12,800 participants – 64,000 people on the basis of five-member households – will be selected in consultation with the Government; selection will use various food security criteria such as reliance on subsistence farming, risk of crop failure, households headed by women, land access and quality, and area farmed. The results will be monitored to inform future programming options.
34. Component 3 will be complemented by partners such as the National Institute of Forestry Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Canadian International Development Agency, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere and Oxfam.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT				
	Yearly	Cumulative total for 5 years		
		Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Component 1 – SFP*	113 183	99 827	103 902	203 729
Component 2 – NSVG, MCHN**	39 413	78 519	118 546	197 065
Component 2 – NSVG, ART**	667	1 641	1 694	3 335
Component 3 – Agro-forestry and watershed management for adaptation to climate-related shocks	12 800	32 000	32 000	64 000
TOTAL	166 063	211 987	256 142	468 129

* The number of school feeding beneficiaries was adjusted to account for overlap between years.

³⁴ The Bonus 10,000 government safety net provides cash linked to beneficiary use of health and education services.

35. Gender aspects will be mainstreamed in all activities: this will include promoting the engagement of men in nutrition programmes, utilization of SFP as an entry point for promoting gender equality during children's formative years, and advocacy. The monitoring system will identify the extent and benefits of women's participation in the activities; adjustments will be made as necessary.
36. Rations have been designed in line with local food habits and WFP guidelines. To ensure nutritional effectiveness and support ART adherence, WFP and the Government are exploring the possibility of local production of fortified blended food that includes protein from animal sources.

	Component 1		Component 2					Component 3
	Primary schools	Pre-School	PLW [*]	Children 6-23 months	Children 24-59 months	MCHN family ration	ART family ration	FFW
Maize	60	45		-	-	180	200	200
Rice	30	30		-	-	50	48	200
Pulses	25	20		-	-	75	74	40
CSB ^{**}	20	20	200	170	200	40	100	100
Veg. oil	10	10	20	15	20	10	18	20
Sugar			200	7	20	-	-	-
Total	145	125	240	192	240	355	440	560
Kcal/day	570	501	1 057	841	1 057	1 310	1 680	2 131
% kcal - protein	11.7	11.3	13.6	14.6	13.6	13.0	13.4	11.3
% kcal - fat	22.2	24.1	27.2	27.0	27.2	14.0	17.7	15.0
Feeding days	150	150	150	360	90	90	180	150

^{*} Pregnant and lactating women.

^{**} Corn-soya blend.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT (mt)					
	Component 1	Component 2		Component 3	Total
		MCHN	ART		
Maize	4 884	2 976	600	1 920	10 380
Rice	2 547	250	720	1 920	5 437
Beans	2 052	352	1 111	384	3 899
CSB	1 698	1 666	1 501	960	5 825
Vegetable oil	849	368	54	192	1 463
Sugar	-	130	-	-	130
Total	12 030	5 742	3 986	5 376	27 134
% of total requirements ³⁵	44	21	15	20	100

Risk Assessment and Contingency Planning

37. During June 2011, the country office, working with a WFP risk assessment mission, has evaluated the different contextual, institutional and programmatic risks that may alter how WFP delivers assistance or how the situation in Honduras could limit WFP's operations. The major contextual risks are flooding, drought and food price fluctuations, any one or all of which might occur during CP implementation. Measures will be taken to prepare for and mitigate the impact of these risks, pursuant to the contingency plan; some institutional and programmatic risks will need to be revised, such as the risk of pipeline breaks (by including advance funding to minimize them), the risk of high dependency on a few donors, and price fluctuations, which could also affect the CP budget. WFP updates its own contingency plan annually, and an inter-agency contingency plan is also being updated.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

38. Country Programme 200240 will be implemented in conjunction with government institutions with a view to enhancing their capacities through institutional development plans framed on the Honduras Nation Plan and WFP policies. It will be linked to ENSAN in that its cross-sectoral approach and structures reach out to regional development councils, communities and municipalities.

39. School feeding will be coordinated at two levels: i) financial support and monitoring with the Ministry of Social Development, which is responsible for the Government's financial contribution; and ii) monitoring of outcomes with the Ministry of Education and departmental school feeding units.

40. Coordination of the nutrition and agro-forestry and watershed management interventions will be carried out by the ENSAN technical and coordinating mechanisms UTSAN and COTISAN; the Ministry of Health will be the main counterpart for nutrition, ICF for agro-forestry and watershed management. Newly established regional councils

³⁵ Food allocated to each component as percentage of total food.

and municipalities, civil society organizations and NGOs will assist coordination in targeted departments.

41. The CP will follow up recent advances in building partnerships with municipalities for logistics. Further progress on financial support and responsibilities is expected to result from decentralization, with additional resources allocated to municipalities.
42. Food will be procured locally where feasible using P4P mechanisms.
43. A monitoring system aligned with government procedures has been established for analysis of baseline data and follow-up; sentinel sites will be set up in recently targeted municipalities with the participation of government counterparts, communities and NGOs. WFP will use vulnerability analysis and mapping tools for output monitoring. Regional councils will be enabled to monitor food and nutrition security outcome indicators. WFP will explore the possibility of enhancing national accountability mechanisms as a capacity-development activity.
44. A mid-term review of CP 200240 will document interim results and propose adjustments, and will assess progress towards sustainability and national ownership of SFP and the integration of nutritional support and agro-forestry and watershed management into ENSAN. Subject to new funding being available, this CP evaluation will be carried out at mid-term (2014), following WFP's established Evaluation Quality Assurance System to ensure a balance of accountability and learning. Depending on the evaluation practices in place in 2014, and the availability of funding, WFP's Office of Evaluation could either manage the evaluation itself or provide quality assurance for a decentralized evaluation. The evaluation report will be available to external stakeholders, including donors.
45. The 2008–2011 CP was well funded by the Government, private and government donors and regional financial institutions. Similar contributions are expected for CP 200240, with a possible increase in contributions from the Government of Honduras, particularly for components 1 and 3.

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET SUMMARY (US\$)				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food (<i>mt</i>) ¹	12 030	9 728	5 376	27 134
Food (US\$)	9 873 065	7 741 506	3 839 616	21 454 187
Total by component	9 873 065	7 741 506	3 839 616	21 454 187
External transport				274 405
Other direct operational costs				713 930
Total direct operational costs				22 442 522
Direct support costs ²				1 680 507
Indirect support costs ³ (7.0 percent)				1 688 612
Total WFP costs				25 811 641
Government contribution (LTSH ⁴)				2 616 218

* Landside transport, storage and handling

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
National officers	215 000
General service	227 035
Temporary assistance	604 900
Local consultants	74 790
United Nations volunteers	54 847
Staff duty travel	61 500
Subtotal	1 238 072
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	60 000
Utilities	25 000
Office supplies and other consumables	53 685
Communications services	42 500
Equipment repair and maintenance	20 000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	45 000
Office set-up and repairs	50 000
Subtotal	296 185
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	106 250
Communications equipment	20 000
Local security costs	20 000
Subtotal	146 250
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 680 507

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<p>UNDAF 2012-2016 Outcomes</p> <p>UNDAF Objective 1. No extreme poverty, educated and healthy population, consolidated systems of social protection.</p> <p>Outcome 2. Contribute to reducing child malnutrition and iron and iodine deficiencies, with emphasis on the first 1,000 days.</p> <p>Outcome 3. Progress towards universal access to sexual and reproductive health in vulnerable populations, with a focus on human rights.</p> <p>UNDAF Objective 3. Increased production generating employment opportunities, taking advantage of sustainable development.</p> <p>Outcome 1. The country and vulnerable communities implement measures to increase resilience to disasters and climate change.</p> <p>Outcome 4. Increased food security among extremely poor rural and peri-urban populations in extreme poverty and vulnerability.</p>	<p>UNDAF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of chronic child malnutrition. ➤ Maternal mortality rate. ➤ Teenage pregnancy rate. ➤ Prevention, mitigation and emergency plans formulated and implemented by the Government and communities. ➤ No. of regional councils dealing with food security issues. ➤ No. of families with access to means of production. ➤ Increase in food production. ➤ Municipal plans, including food security issues. ➤ Diversification of food production. ➤ Diversification of income opportunities. 	<p>Assumptions: Sufficient resources from United Nations agencies.</p> <p>Risks: Weak political support; few human and financial resources. No implementation or continuation of country vision. Political crisis, economic downturn. Major natural disasters. Insecurity. Few donors. High prices</p>
Component 1: School feeding programme		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
<p>Outcome 1. Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average annual rate of change in no. of girls and boys enrolled. Target: 5% increase. ➤ No. of schooldays on which girls and boys attend classes as % of number of schooldays. Target: 90% attendance in 80% of schools. ➤ Ratio of girls to boys enrolled. Target: 1.1. ➤ Pass rate for girls and boys. Target: 90%. ➤ Deworming coverage. 80% of children in WFP assisted school receive de-worming treatment twice a year. 	<p>Government's continued commitment to SFP.</p>



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Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Output 1.1. School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP. ➤ Number of preschool children assisted by the programme as percentage of planned. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type as percentage of planned distribution. 	<p>Government financial and political commitment to school feeding programme.</p> <p>Availability of products on national markets for purchase.</p> <p>Parents and communities committed to school feeding programme.</p> <p>Late disbursement of Government funds.</p>
Component 2: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Outcome 2. Improved nutritional status among targeted women, girls and boys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age). Target: 10% reduction. ➤ Prevalence of underweight among children aged 24–59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Target: 10% reduction. ➤ Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in women and children. Target 10% decrease. ➤ Incidence of low birthweight (<2.5kg). Target: 10% decrease. ➤ % of supported pregnant women who receive at least four antenatal check-ups during pregnancy. Target 75%. ➤ % of supported lactating women who receive a post natal check-up. Target: 75%. ➤ % of beneficiaries who complete treatment. Target: 80%. 	<p>Political commitment and resources to complement food-based activities.</p>



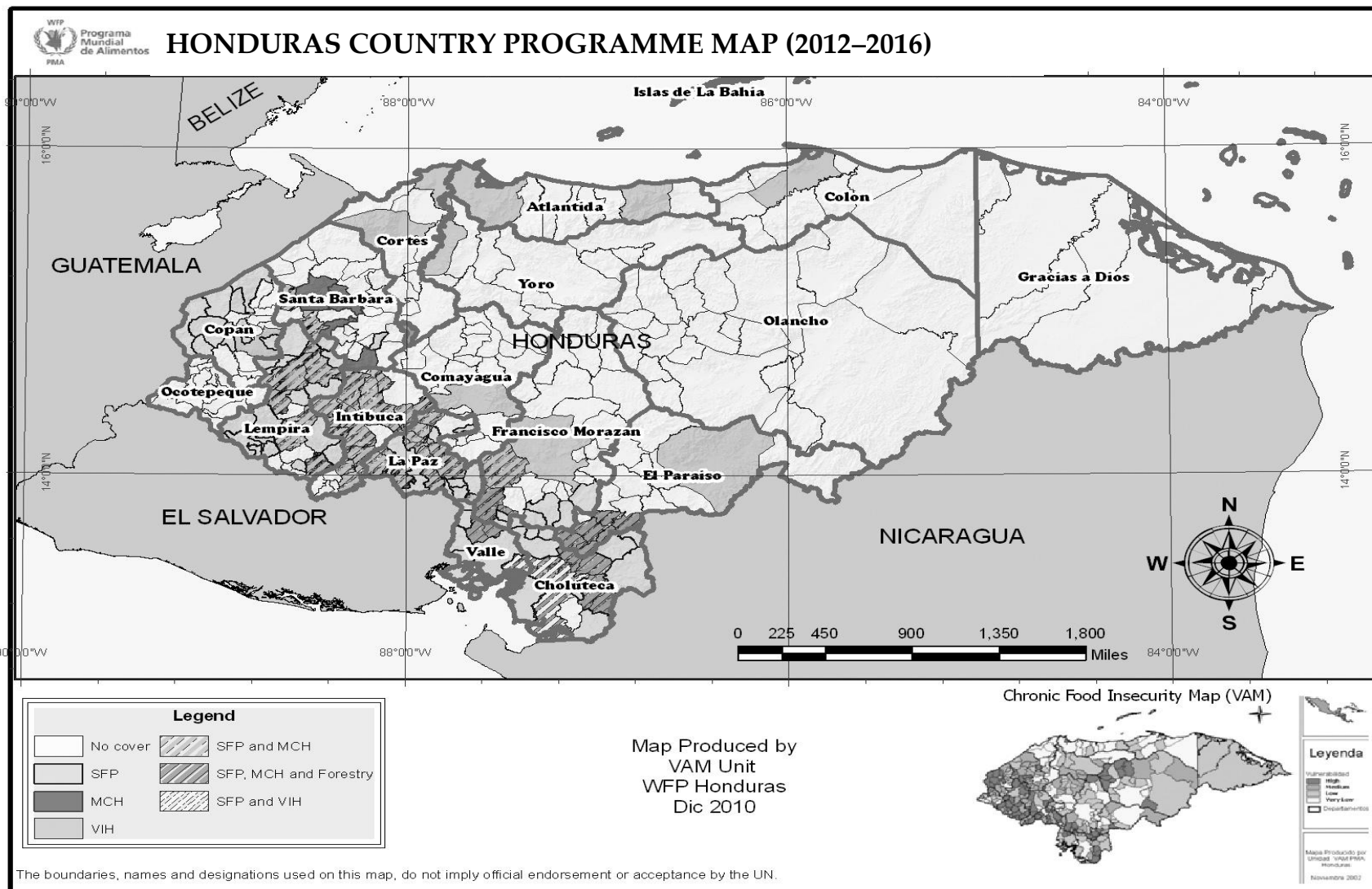
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<p>Output 2.1. Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted woman, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Number of security incidents. 	<p>Early surveillance among vulnerable groups at community and health centre levels.</p> <p>Availability of community volunteers to carry out monitoring and early vigilance.</p> <p>Ration sufficient to ensure that affected women or children do not become undernourished again after treatment.</p>
<p>Outcome 3. Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score. <p>Target: Food consumption score exceeds threshold for 80% of targeted households.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1. Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted woman, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Number of security incidents. 	<p>Early surveillance among vulnerable groups at community and health centre levels.</p> <p>Availability of community volunteers to carry out monitoring and early vigilance.</p> <p>Ration sufficient to ensure that affected women or children do not become undernourished again after treatment.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Outcome 4. Increased survival of adults and children with HIV after six months of ART.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ART survival rate at 6 and 12 months after initiation of treatment. ➤ 75% of adults and children still in ART 12 months after starting. 	
Output 4.1. Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution. ➤ Number of security incidents. 	
Component 3: Agro-forestry, watershed management for adaptation to climate-related shocks		
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
Outcome 5. Hazard risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household asset score exceeds threshold for 80% of targeted households. 	Government commitment to the Bonus 10,000 programme.
Output 5.1. Disaster mitigation assets built or restored by targeted communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets increased for 80% of targeted communities. 	Contextual risks such as flooding and drought might alter the implementation of the programme.
Output 5.2. Agro-forestry, fruit-tree plots established in targeted areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of plots planted and maintained 	





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

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
COTISAN	<i>Comité Técnico Interinstitucional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i> (Technical Commission Agency for Food Security and Nutrition)
CP	country programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
ENSAN	<i>Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2010–2022</i> (National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2010–2022)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	food for work
ICF	<i>Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre</i> (National Institute of Forestry Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife)
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
NSVG	nutritional support for vulnerable groups
P4P	Purchase for Progress
SFP	school feeding programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UTSAN	<i>Unidad Técnica de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i> (Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition)