

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

HONDURAS

Country Programme - Honduras (2012-2016)

Project Number	200240
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	16 Nov 2011
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Actual Start Date	06 Feb 2012
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	751,138
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	1,772,160
Direct Support Costs	3,385,669
Food and Related Costs	32,767,114
Indirect Support Costs	2,707,326
Total Approved Budget	41,383,407

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	37,713
Planned Commodities in 2015	9,753
Actual Commodities in 2015	4,679

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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Honduras, with a population of 8.5 million (National Census, 2014), is one of the poorest countries in Latin America. It is a lower middle-income, food-deficit country ranked 131 out of 189 on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index. Around one million people, that is 12.2 percent of the total population, are estimated to be undernourished (State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015, SOFI, 2015).

The prevalence of poverty and extreme poverty is very high with 68.2 and 44.6 percent, respectively (National Institute of Statistics, INE, 2014). The gross national income (GNI) per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms is USD 4.27 (World Bank, 2015). With a Gini coefficient of 53.7 (World Bank, 2013), Honduras still faces large inequalities in income, health and education and access to land. Insufficient food production, high unemployment and exposure to natural disasters increase the population's vulnerability.

The prevalence of stunting among children less than 5 years old is 23 percent. However, there are large sub-national differences in stunting rates, reaching up to 48 percent - twice the national rate - in the most food insecure provinces, such as Intibuca and Lempira. Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anemia, affect 29 percent of the children under 5 and 15 percent of the women (National Demographic and Health Survey, ENDESA, 2013).

Honduras has a concentrated epidemic with an estimated 23,000 people living with HIV, corresponding to a 0.5 percent prevalence. Half of the affected people are women aged 15 and up but also children (UNAIDS, 2014).

The education system coverage has improved since 2014, the rate of attendance increased from 99 percent to 99.2 percent and the average dropout rate diminished from 1.3 percent to 0.8 percent (Management System of Educational Centers, SACE, 2014 and 2015). Nevertheless, disparities at the sub-national level continue to represent a major challenge. In 2014, the primary school completion rate was around 70 percent in the most food insecure municipalities, while the illiteracy rate in rural areas was 20 percent compared to 14.6 percent at national level (SACE and INE, 2014).

In the German Watch Global Climate Risk Index for 2013, Honduras was identified as one of three countries worldwide most affected by the climate change during the last 20 years. Honduras was severely hit by El Niño phenomenon during 2014 and 2015, resulting in the longest and most intense droughts in the past decades (Permanent Commission of Contingencies, COPECO, GoH). Agriculture represents the main source of income for most of the population. The current drought has affected the livelihoods of 1.3 million people, mostly subsistence farmers, laborers and indigenous people. The geographic areas most severely affected are mainly in the southern and south-western regions of the country, known as the Dry Corridor. According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) of August 2015, 80 percent of households in the Dry corridor depend on agriculture as their main source of income and food and 98 percent of small producers were affected by drought with an average loss in agricultural production of up to 81 percent.

The country also faces challenges related to the return of unaccompanied migrating children in need of assistance.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In 2015, WFP work in Honduras comprised three main operations: the Country Programme (CP 200240); the regional response to natural disasters in Central America (PRRO 200490); and support in managing the national school feeding program under a host government trust fund.

The country programme, developed in consultation with the government, provided assistance in improving the food security, nutrition, education and climate resilience of the most vulnerable populations in the southern, central, and western regions of Honduras, with special focus on provinces in the Dry Corridor. The CP is aligned with the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan (ENSAN, 2010-2022), the National Plan (2010-2022) and the Country Vision (2010-2038). In 2015, the CP strategy and the composition of in-kind entitlements were revised in order to better align them with the governmental strategy for decentralized procurement and the home-grown school feeding approach.

WFP interventions were in line with WFP's Strategic Framework (2014-2017) and contributed towards achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Both the PRRO and CP worked towards eradication of poverty and hunger (MDG 1).

The CP and the trust fund contributed to universal primary education with the provision of school meals (MDG 2). WFP activities also helped to reduce child mortality by reducing the rates of stunting and anemia among children under 5 (MDG 4). The CP provided support to improve maternal health through interventions to reduce anemia among women of reproductive age (MDG 5) and also provided assistance to people living with HIV (MDG 6). Through the CP, WFP also built communities' resilience to climate change, by promoting long-term, sustainable assets related to agricultural production and natural resource management.

The PRRO 200490 was the main operational vehicle for addressing food insecurity caused by the impact of natural disasters. In 2015, in coordination with the government, WFP assisted populations severely affected by drought using cash-based transfers (CBT).

The school feeding intervention under the country programme complemented the provision of food assistance to more than one million schoolchildren under a trust fund agreement between WFP and the government.

WFP has been working to improve existing links among its activities, particularly between nutrition and resilience, and nutrition-sensitive education. Education sessions were held on hygiene, household and community sanitation were considered crosscutting throughout all activities.

WFP promoted the participation of local small scale producers in the school feeding programme by procuring staple foods from family agriculture farmers previously supported through P4P (Purchase for Progress) activities and fresh vegetables and eggs from local smallholder farmers. In 2015, WFP procured fresh foods from small local producers for a total amount of USD 679,000, which benefited more than 250,000 children. This model, developed in collaboration with the government (first under the trust fund and subsequently extended to the country programme), also included capacity-building of smallholder farmers to enhance their market access and resilience.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	28,137	29,324	57,461
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	104,438	103,826	208,264
Number of adults	40,279	64,823	105,102
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	172,854	197,973	370,827
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	190,834	188,184	379,018
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	162,236	162,028	324,264

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional PRRO	515	66	127	200	1	908
Country Programme	2,661	285	798	893	42	4,679
Total food distributed in 2015	3,176	351	925	1,093	42	5,587
Total food distributed in 2014	4,332	444	777	1,200	59	6,812
Total food distributed in 2013	5,278	463	1,335	1,517	41	8,632

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The CP primary objective is to reduce food and nutrition insecurity in Honduras. Its interventions are aligned with national priorities for food security, nutrition, education, HIV care and treatment and response to climate change. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, the CP had the following objectives:

Component 1 supported the government in increasing enrollment in pre- and primary schools, and improved pupils' health and nutrition through school meals (WFP Strategic Objective 4);

Component 2 contributed to improving the nutritional status of children under 5 and of pregnant or lactating women (PLW), through a mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme. This component also improved the adherence to anti-retroviral treatment. (WFP Strategic Objective 4); and

Component 3 contributed to resilience building through the provision of food for asset (FFA) creation activities among vulnerable households in degraded environments exposed to climate hazards, (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Technical assistance was provided throughout the whole programme to strengthen government capacity in creating information systems, enhancing nutritional education, and improving livelihood risk and vulnerability analysis.

In addition, WFP is an active member of the Dry Corridor Alliance, a multi-donor and government initiative to address extreme poverty, reduce chronic malnutrition and foster sustainable development.

In order to promote local production and consumption of nutritious foods, and in line with the government's strategy, WFP's agroforestry programme supported by the South-South cooperation, promoted bio-fortified maize and beans production, which will be linked to the national safety nets programme.

In preparation for the hand-over of activities to the government, WFP worked to improve skills and knowledge of health center staff, volunteers and school employees. Capacity building was particularly important for the school feeding programme, which included assistance to the Ministry of Education's School Feeding Policy (SFP).

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The CP continued to target 45 severely food-insecure municipalities in the central and south-western provinces of Choluteca, Valle, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, La Paz, Intibuca and Santa Barbara. It provided an integrated package of activities, including school feeding, nutritional and health support to vulnerable groups and a component related to agroforestry and watershed management for adaptation to climate-related shocks.

Municipalities were jointly identified with government counterparts by using Vulnerability and Mapping Analysis (VAM), the Human Development Index (HDI) and government counterpart data on staple food production, the economically active population, household overcrowding and the poverty index.

Under component 1, in 2015 WFP assisted children aged 5 to 6 years in pre-schools and children aged 7 to 12 years in primary schools. Children received a daily cooked meal composed of fortified maize-meal, rice, beans, and vegetable oil. The composition of the food basket was jointly revised with government counterparts and WFP, FAO and WHO/PAHO nutritionists, leading to the inclusion of vegetables, eggs and dairy products, and also changing maize grains for fortified maize flour. Fresh products were purchased and funded by the trust fund (TF). About 250,000 schoolchildren benefited from complementary fresh foods under the CP and the TF.

A slightly higher number of schoolchildren were reached than planned due to the increased enrollment rate in the selected municipalities and thanks to the additional resources mobilized in the Honduran private sector. The CP school feeding component complements the national programme implemented by WFP through the TF, which covers more than 1.3 million children.

Under component 2, WFP continued to prioritize pregnant and lactating women and infants focusing on the 1,000-day window of opportunity. The MCHN programme provided blanket supplementary feeding with Super Cereal Plus for children under two, and Super Cereal and sugar for pregnant and lactating women in addition to a family ration of maize, rice, beans, and vegetable oil. Food assistance to children aged 24-59 months had to be discontinued due to funding constraints.

The food assistance through MCHN also included micronutrient supplements (iron and vitamin A) that were provided by the Ministry of Health. WFP's MCHN activities followed the protocols developed by the Ministry of Health and relied on the existing network of health centers. Funding constraints limited the number of beneficiaries, which was lower than planned.

Under the care and treatment pillar, food assistance was provided at the government Integrated Assistance Centers (IAC) to people living with HIV/AIDS. Beneficiaries were screened for malnutrition, received counselling and, in order to increase adherence to treatment, also a family ration composed of maize, rice, beans, Super Cereal, vegetable oil, and sugar. The difficulties of resource mobilization for this activity resulted in a lower number of beneficiaries and fewer commodities distributed compared to planned figures.

Under component 3, WFP targeted food insecure households living in degraded environments whose livelihoods are recurrently affected by the negative effects of climate change, mainly drought. In order to enhance community resilience, WFP and partners (local governments, NGOs) planned and implemented food for asset creation activities according to seasonal livelihood calendars and a community-based participatory approach.

Based on their participation in asset creation activities, such as soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry and micro-watershed management, beneficiaries received a family ration of maize, rice, beans, Super Cereal and vegetable oil. While cash-based transfers were planned for 2015, funding received will only allow to begin CBT distributions in 2016. Despite WFP efforts to mobilize resources within the Dry Corridor Alliance and the private sector, due to limited resources the actual number of beneficiaries was lower than planned.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - School Feeding									
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	55,468	57,732	113,200	60,733	54,100	114,833	109.5%	93.7%	101.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	55,468	57,732	113,200	60,733	54,100	114,833	109.5%	93.7%	101.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	55,460	57,723	113,183	51,680	53,791	105,471	93.2%	93.2%	93.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	55,460	57,723	113,183	57,091	55,438	112,529	102.9%	96.0%	99.4%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
Number of adults	22,177	36,037	58,214	6,257	10,167	16,424	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	24,949	26,335	51,284	7,039	7,430	14,469	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Number of children below 5 years of age	13,861	15,247	29,108	3,911	4,302	8,213	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	60,987	77,619	138,606	17,207	21,899	39,106	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	19,603	19,308	38,911	17,698	22,537	40,235	90.3%	116.7%	103.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	24,209	22,229	46,438	52,216	52,934	105,150	215.7%	238.1%	226.4%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management									
Number of adults	1,024	1,663	2,687	787	657	1,444	76.9%	39.5%	53.7%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	1,178	1,216	2,394	651	636	1,287	55.3%	52.3%	53.8%
Number of children below 5 years of age	649	670	1,319	360	349	709	55.5%	52.1%	53.8%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	2,851	3,549	6,400	1,798	1,642	3,440	63.1%	46.3%	53.8%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	5,700	7,100	12,800	7,774	7,881	15,655	136.4%	111.0%	122.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	5,700	7,100	12,800	6,533	6,622	13,155	114.6%	93.3%	102.8%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - School Feeding									
Children receiving school meals	55,468	57,732	113,200	60,733	54,100	114,833	109.5%	93.7%	101.4%
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups									
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	7,293	7,590	14,883	7,380	6,862	14,242	101.2%	90.4%	95.7%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	3,233	3,107	6,340	1,071	1,114	2,185	33.1%	35.9%	34.5%
Pregnant and lactating women given food under micronutrient supplementation (stand-alone activity)		5,001	5,001		1,959	1,959		39.2%	39.2%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	1,075	1,118	2,193	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management									
Participants in Food For Assets	627	653	1,280	262	426	688	41.8%	65.2%	53.8%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
ACT1 - School Feeding			
Beans	571	481	84.3%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)		33	
Maize		130	
Maize Meal	1,205	793	65.8%
Rice	679	577	85.0%
Vegetable Oil	226	191	84.7%
Sum	2,681	2,205	82.3%
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups			
Beans	983	291	29.6%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	1,327	795	59.9%
Maize	2,382	712	29.9%
Rice	654	189	28.8%
Sugar	4	42	1,047.0%
Vegetable Oil	109	80	73.6%
Sum	5,459	2,109	38.6%
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management			
Beans	115	26	22.8%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	288	65	22.6%
Maize	576	130	22.6%
Rice	576	130	22.6%
Vegetable Oil	58	13	22.6%
Sum	1,613	365	22.6%
Total for 2015	9,753	4,679	48.0%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	7,364	4,687	63.6%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	5,427	7,282	134.2%
Total reported in 2012 SPR	5,426	8,232	151.7%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Vouchers	852,000		
Total for 2015	852,000		

'Story Worth Telling'

Ingrid Castillo Gutierrez, a single mother of three, was born in the municipality of Gracias of the Lempira province. Her son Jose David is 11, Mariana is 7 and Claudia Susana is only 8 months. She supports her family by selling firewood washing clothes, making around USD 2.50 on a good day.

Ingrid's family has been receiving assistance through two safety-net programmes of WFP: nutritional support to vulnerable groups and school feeding. "This programme has been great for me and my children. I have been part of this programme since I was pregnant, so my baby was born strong and healthy," said a very happy Ingrid. Through the health center and with support of a Health Community Volunteer, Ingrid also learned how to monitor the nutrition and health of her baby, and how to prepare fortified food she receives.

Her children walk one hour to go to school, where they receive school meals. "This is great help for me, as there are days when there is nothing to eat at home. At school the children also learn and play in a supportive and protected environment." Ingrid has also joined the school parents committee which prepares the meals for children. Bean soup with rice, tortillas, eggs and avocado is her children's favorite.

"My dream is that my children will have better chances than me, and I am sure they will realize their dreams. My son wants to be a doctor and my daughter a policewoman," she said. "I know it won't be easy, but I will continue to work hard to help them achieve their dreams."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP Honduras seeks to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. The goals of the CP can only be achieved if women, men, girls and boys are equal in terms of opportunities, access to resources and services and participation in decision-making. Gender considerations identified through the gender marker exercise and the Gender and Human Rights interagency team were integrated in the course of the CP.

Through component 1 (school feeding), WFP actively promoted parents' participation in each community: the great majority of participating mothers took a lead role in assisting teachers and helping in school meals preparation and distribution. In coordination with WFP staff, parents also promoted fundraising activities to support the programme, such as the Catrachilandia event. With the addition of eggs in the daily meal, women were encouraged to engage in income generation activities such as poultry and vegetables growing.

Under component 2 (MCHN), women's empowerment was promoted through various activities, such as workshops, trainings and talks organized in health centers. These strove to enhance gender-awareness for both women and men and at all levels. PLW were given priority amongst the HIV patients, on account of their particular vulnerability.

Under component 3 (FFA), female-headed households were prioritized, as these were particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and had the poorest living conditions. At the community level, women were involved in agroforestry activities. Furthermore, the creation of women's committees for the management of natural resources has helped enhance women's education, empowerment and economic condition. WFP ensured that work norms were taken into consideration to avoid overburdening women and the selection of the activities was based on a consultative approach including both sexes.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
ACT1 - School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, Focus Group, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring.	80	75		82
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2014, Focus Group, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring.	85	80		86
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50	34		42.9
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	25	21		39.1
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	25	45		18
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, Focus Group, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring.	60	54		46
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2014, Focus Group, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring.	70	65		79
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	25	43		34
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	60	43		48
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	15	14		18
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, Focus Group, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring.	60	50		47
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2014, Focus Group, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring.	50	36		63

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Honduras has one of the highest homicide rates in the world with 68 deaths per 100,000 people (Honduras National University Violence Observatory, 2014). Thus, protection and accountability indicators are considered extremely pertinent and WFP staff conducted a quantitative and qualitative survey to establish them at the end of 2015. The survey results showed that protection mainstreaming effectively prevented security incidents in the execution of operations.

Based on the analysis of assessments findings, all interventions were designed to ensure that the assistance could be received safely and without causing any harm. A set of risk mitigation activities were carried out in 2015, such as dissemination of information regarding local committees, selection of beneficiaries, activities, trainings, conditionality and other topics. Protection-related questions were incorporated into post-distribution monitoring and an annual plan of internal control to measure compliance with the approved M&E standard operational procedures was developed and observed in each programme.

Local leaders, health and education staff, religious leaders, municipal transparency focal points, women representatives and representatives of the agricultural grass-root organizations' board were involved throughout the process. Their active participation in municipal and community committees improved protection, enhanced accountability and the streamlining of social control processes. WFP also designated a telephone number for feedback from beneficiaries.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - School Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100		98
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	67		75
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	99.4		100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	53		70
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	95.5		99.5
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	58.8		74
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	91.9		98.6
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	43.8		78
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Process - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	91.7		99.1

Outputs

In 2015, WFP addressed the food-insecurity of beneficiaries through direct food assistance under CP activities:

Under component 1, WFP provided hot school meals once a day, prepared by parents committees. In component 2, supplementary feeding for children under 2 was provided as part of the scale-up nutrition (SUN) movement and the initiative to prevent chronic malnutrition. Nutritional support was given to families of HIV affected people under ART. Under component 3, family rations were provided to participants of asset creation activities, promoting communities' long-term resilience through agroforestry and climate change adaptation.

In addition to food assistance, a number of complementary activities were implemented:

Under component one, school parents committees received training on nutrition, meal preparation, and school garden establishment and maintenance. Deworming was universally undertaken in collaboration with the ministries of Health and Social Development; and school cooking and storage facilities were significantly improved by renovating kitchens (improved roofs, floors and walls) and installing food storage facilities. Technical support was provided to include the school feeding component in the main national M&E platform of the Ministry of Education. A national forum on the school feeding strategy was held in addition to several regional workshops to share the strategy at municipal levels.

Under component 2, mothers and health staff were trained on nutritional surveillance and infant care practices in coordination with the government health centers. The distribution of micronutrients was coordinated with the government and health facilities.

Under component 3, the majority of assets created by smallholder farmers' focused on agroforestry, soil and water conservation and micro-watershed management, especially reforestation and the creation of water reservoirs. On account of limited resources, however, planned outputs of this activity could not be achieved. Grass-root groups at community and municipal levels were trained on how to prepare their action plans using seasonal livelihood calendars and community-based participatory planning. An agreement with the National Forestry University was signed to support the counterpart technicians, municipal staff, local leaders and programme participants in climate change adaptation. Activities opened up income generating and small business opportunities that complemented the food assistance, revitalized local economies, and fostered the participation of women in the economy.

It is important to highlight that WFP supported the establishment of the first training center on resilience in the counterpart regional premises in Choluteca to enable the beneficiaries, government technicians and others to receive training sessions in climate change adaptation related topics. Under the PRRO, trainings on resilience and adaptation to climate change were held for community leaders, civil society and government counterparts which complemented activities of the country programme.

WFP has 16 field monitors, located nationwide, to gather information related to monitoring the progress of implementation and early-detection of any potential issues. Post-distribution monitoring is conducted regularly and internal oversight missions are made twice a year.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
ACT1 - School Feeding				
SO 4: School Feeding				
Deworming: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	Individual	55,468	60,733	109.5%
Deworming: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	Individual	57,732	54,100	93.7%
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	50	25	50.0%
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	Individual	400	350	87.5%
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	50	40	80.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	2,300	2,300	100.0%
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	100	100.0%
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	8,730	10,243	117.3%
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	10,967	10,681	97.4%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	46,738	50,490	108.0%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	46,756	43,419	92.9%
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	Individual	5,000	4,900	98.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,400	2,450	102.1%
School Infrastructures: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	50	45	90.0%
School Infrastructures: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	50	45	90.0%
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
SO 4: HIV/TB: Care and Treatment				
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	Individual	601	437	72.7%
SO 4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	8,089	8,089	100.0%
Number of children under-2 who received deworming tablets	Individual	5,667	5,667	100.0%
Number of children under-2 who received micronutrient powders	Individual	5,667	5,667	100.0%
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	48	45	93.8%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	98	98	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	1,959	1,959	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received deworming tablets	Individual	1,959	1,959	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received micronutrient tablets	Individual	1,959	1,959	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	219	266	121.5%
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	6	6	100.0%
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management				
SO 3: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	24	62	258.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 3: FFA				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	800	120	15.0%
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	627	91	14.5%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	98	28	28.6%
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	111	61	55.0%
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	2	1	50.0%
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	150	15	10.0%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	30	26	86.7%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	230,000	138,233	60.1%
Percentage of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	%	80	21	26.3%

Outcomes

The country programme effectively contributed to decreasing food insecurity through the timely provision of food assistance, the creation of productive assets and capacity development of beneficiaries, communities and government counterparts. WFP Honduras used multiple primary and secondary data to compare baseline data against measured project outcomes. Results showed that dietary diversity in the targeted communities improved, and less families resorted to negative coping strategies (PDM, 2015), thus demonstrating the positive impact of food assistance and complementary activities of the CP.

The school feeding programme proved to be a valuable contribution to the education sector, as educational indicators have consistently shown increased levels of enrolment, attendance, and retention. In April, WFP and the government hosted the National School Feeding Forum with participation by more than 100 high-level government officials, NGOs, smallholder farmers, civil society, municipalities, school parents committees and WFP staff. During the event, the government renewed its commitment to the national strategy on social protection at highest levels, with emphasis on the national school feeding programme. This forum was also an opportunity to determine the National Capacity Index for school feeding, using SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results). While the national policy framework had greatly improved, gaps were identified in areas such as financial capacities, institutional coordination, programme design and implementation and communities' roles. This analysis led to the development of a roadmap for the national school feeding programme for 2016-2022, which is currently being discussed with the government and partners. WFP purchased maize and beans from smallholder farmers' organizations for distribution within the national school feeding programme. Almost all commodities distributed under CP were locally procured. Thanks to this model, there was an increase in the incomes of smallholder farmers' which eventually contributed to improving their food security while also boosting local economy.

WFP monitoring results for component 2 of the CP demonstrated that, as a result of nutrition campaigns supported by WFP and cooperating NGOs, mothers had acquired a stronger interest in improving the nutrition of their children. After the awareness-raising sessions, assessment results showed that mothers complied with training information and campaigns conducted on nutritional guidance, sanitation practices, micronutrient supplementation and vaccinations. Despite the drought crisis of 2015, WFP and the Ministry of Health could scale up malnutrition prevention programmes, and as a result, the nutritional recovery rate stabilized.

Furthermore, according to official data from the Ministry of Health, the support provided to people with HIV resulted in better adherence to ART treatment. Food assistance was included within an assistance package at each health center. Despite the positive outcomes of the programme, food consumption of the most vulnerable beneficiaries slightly deteriorated as a result of the severe drought.

Activities implemented under component 3, such as watersheds management and maintenance, significantly mitigated the drought effects and reduced the daily burden on women, who used to walk long distances to collect water.

As the CP comes to a close in 2016, most of the corporate indicator targets will be reached. WFP and government counterparts will continue reinforcing national project management information systems and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to provide more evidence on the effectiveness of CP contribution to national priorities. Participatory approaches and a variety of data collection methods will allow WFP to gather information on the use of food assistance, the impact of assets created, beneficiaries' satisfaction and gender and protection issues. Local authorities and municipal platforms will enhance joint programme implementation, monitoring and assessment.

As highlighted in the 2014 mid-term evaluation of the CP, WFP work has significantly contributed to the reduction of food insecurity and improved health and nutrition among its beneficiaries. WFP will continue to focus on technical assistance, capacity development and strengthening of partnerships to further enhance the sustainability and promote national ownership of its interventions.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - School Feeding				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Oct-2014, Ministry of Education Report, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education Report, Secondary data.	100	99		99.2
Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	20	20		20
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	0.5	1.3		0.8
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	1.3	1.1		1.3
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	1.4	1.2		1.4
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	1.4	1		1.4
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	1.3	1.1		1.2
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	1	1.02		1.04
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
Base value: Apr-2015, SABER workshop, Programme monitoring.	2	2.2		
Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	100	94.52		94.72
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	100	96.17		96.24
Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	100	99.6		95.48
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving deworming treatment				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	100	98.7		99.2
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Health, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Health, Secondary data.	96	95		96
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Health, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Health, Secondary data.	93	92.8		92.7
Coverage rate of supplementary feeding				
Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Health records, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Health records, Secondary data.	40	0		14
CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: Dec-2014, (Percentage - Food Based) - Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, (Percentage - Food Based) - Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	0		70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	94	92.1		90.3
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	94	86.4		93.5
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	94	92.7		82.8

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	7.4		8.8
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	13.6		5.9
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	6.7		15.6
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	0	0.5		0.9
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	0	0		0.6
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	0	0.6		1.6
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management				
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score Base value: Jan-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Focus Group, Programme monitoring.	80	0		60
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Jan-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	0		70
Diet Diversity Score Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		6.19
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		6.15
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		6.25
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	94	92.8		90.6
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	93	92.8		92.7
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	93	91.1		87.3
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	5	5.8		9.4
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		7.3
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	7.2		12.7
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	1	1.4		0
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	1	1.4		0
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Outcome - Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	1	1.7		0

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP Honduras' strategy to ensure the sustainability of its interventions has five main dimensions: i) increased capacity of government institutions; ii) improved policies; iii) increased government participation through budgetary, human resource and infrastructure support; iv) engagement of local organizations, private local donors, community groups, and beneficiaries, and v) improved programme design and monitoring.

The CP is aligned with the national priorities as outlined in the Food and Nutrition Security National Strategy and in the Nation Plan 2010-2022. Based on its expertise in the three pronged approach (3PA) of integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihoods programming and community-based participatory planning, WFP supported government counterparts in the preparation of the municipal and community plans. As highlighted in the external mid-term evaluation, ownership and community participation were mainstreamed by WFP throughout all interventions.

The school feeding programme in Honduras is moving toward becoming a sustainable and nationally owned programme. To promote capacity building and the handover strategy within the school feeding programme, WFP conducted several workshops at local level and co-organized with the government a national forum on education in order to strengthen the capacities of counterparts, partners, school parents committees and local and national government authorities. The purpose was to share experiences and provide feedback in order to improve learning and knowledge management mechanisms at all levels of the school feeding programme.

Following the national forum, and during a crucial transition year for the national programme with increased focus on decentralized models, WFP and the Secretariat for Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS) coordinated an inter-institutional working group to discuss the vision and plan for the School Feeding Programme. WFP also cooperated with partners to test different home-grown school feeding (HGFS) models that could be sustainable and replicable within the national programme. WFP and the government also started to work out the transition plan for school feeding beneficiaries currently covered under the CP, in view of the design of the new WFP country programme. WFP facilitated the participation of SEDIS in international school feeding events such as the Seventh Latin American School Feeding Seminar, where the government shared the experiences from Honduras in two different panels. WFP also hosted a regional workshop with HQ participation to take stock of the HGFS model and provide inputs to the global implementation of these models.

An agreement with the national institution for contingencies (COPECO) was signed to utilize and enhance national warehouse capacities and boost national capacity to deliver assistance within social protection schemes and during emergencies. Trainings in food and warehouse management were provided to the COPECO staff.

Under component 2, the support provided by the Ministry of Health, community volunteers and the private sector enhanced the effectiveness of the MCHN programme and increased local ownership and sustainability. Increased engagement and training of local organizations and community groups, such as health officials and community volunteers, directly supported these achievements. The nutritional support programme strengthened knowledge and capacities of the Ministry of Health staff and the community health volunteer network in areas such as nutritional monitoring, food security and nutrition education, and the use of Super Cereal Plus. Ministry of Health staff and partners were also trained on targeting methodology, food security assessments, logistics and food handling and monitoring techniques.

In addition, an international nutritionist joined WFP to support the government counterpart in the preparation of the National Strategy to reduce Chronic Malnutrition and to provide technical guidelines on nutrition and WFP assistance. A national consultant has supported district health centers in analyzing nutritional data from local health centers.

Within component three, the agroforestry and climate change resilience programme, WFP promoted the elaboration and implementation of local action plans by networking with partners and local stakeholders. Seasonal livelihood calendars and community resilience plans were key to the successful implementation and preservation of long term assets. It is important to highlight the partnership with the National Forestry University in training technicians of the government and partner organizations as well as local leaders on climate change adaptation, an activity highly prioritized by the government because of the recurrent shocks.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

In addition to ongoing support from international donors, WFP received contributions from new donors to support components 2 and 3. In particular, the support of the national and international private sector continued to be key. Local private donors have increasingly allocated resources to component 1, especially to home grown school feeding and, in line with government and WFP strategy, to providing fresh products to the children at the schools.

Parents associations contributed to the school meals programme by providing complementary ingredients and labor. Local authorities provided fuel for the transportation of food commodities from extended delivery points to schools. Financial and technical support was provided by NGOs and other partners at municipal and community levels in support of housing improvements, food management and meal preparation. School authorities and parents actively contributed to fundraising activities.

WFP Honduras continued with local fund raising efforts, supporting two main activities throughout the year. For the past 14 years, WFP and the First Lady have celebrated the national day of the school feeding programme and an important fund raising and visibility activity called "Catrachilandia". In 2014, "Catrachilandia" took place in all 18 departments of the country, and mobilized about USD 130,000. These funds will be used to purchase fuel-efficient stoves to prepare school meals. The "Walk against Hunger" took place for the eleventh consecutive year, organized by WFP and supported by government authorities headed by First Lady, Ministers and several private donors. Nearly USD 30,000 was raised in support of component 3 as for drought response.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		4,362	2,945
Japan		20	220
MULTILATERAL			192
Private Donors	139	819	1,432
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		214	214
Total:	139	5,415	5,002

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

In 2015, WFP procured 44 percent of commodities against the CP locally. Out of this, 23 percent of the total supply in maize and beans was purchased locally from smallholder farmers in line with previous P4P capacities in place. Rice was purchased regionally, while vegetable oil was purchased internationally due to high local prices. WFP also received a significant in-kind contribution of sugar and vegetable oil from national private donors.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	170	219	0	
Corn Soya Blend	421	0	981	
Maize	806	0	0	
Maize Meal	892	0	0	
Rice	0	1,243	0	
Sugar	39	0	0	
Vegetable Oil	195	128	130	
Sum:	2,523	1,590	1,111	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

There were no major logistics challenges during the reporting year. Although there were delays in clearing cargo at the port, this was mainly attributable to slow actions by new port authorities with their stepped-up security measures. The logistics team focused on training WFP counterparts on coordination and food conservation and warehouse management. International consignments that arrived at Puerto Cortes were transported directly to WFP warehouses. The supply chain was designed on a "hub and spokes model" utilizing private transport companies for distributions at the extended delivery points. Quality control was a key area of work and was managed by appointed professional surveyors. The supply chain is under constant monitoring.

In 2015, more than 90 percent of the internal food loans were closed through repayment procedures. Moreover, loans and transfers have decreased as a result of the coordinated efforts by the supply chain working group to integrate all activities among all concerned parties. Expiration controls and rotation of food have been improved in order to avoid prolonged food storage and preventable losses. Less than 0.1% of food loss was registered.

Post-Delivery Losses

There were minimal post-delivery losses, which is a direct result of the focus on training in commodity management and close monitoring of projects. However, the poor quality of 2015 beans crops provided by some suppliers has created some challenges in product maintenance.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

WFP partnered with NGOs, the private sector and UN agencies to promote cooperation and community awareness. WFP managed to establish a very positive and productive partnership with the private sector, the support of which to school feeding and nutrition-related activities was key in achieving goals. A joint mission of WFP, FAO and UNICEF took place to determine the new food rations for the school meals with a commitment to work on meal plans and recipes compatible with local dietary habits.

The main partner for the CP implementation was the government. Activities were coordinated at national and district level with the government counterparts including the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Inclusion and Development for the school feeding programme; the Ministry of Health for the nutrition programme for vulnerable groups; and the National Forestry Conservation Institute for the agroforestry and resilience to climate change programme. Each ministry has contributed to cover the logistic costs of food assistance and monitoring and well as of the distribution and storage of food and non-food items. Furthermore, each government counterpart helped activity implementation with human and complementary resources.

WFP coordinated the implementation of activities at municipal level with local authorities, supporting and accompanying the food distributions and involving participants in the local committees. At community level, WFP activities were embedded into community development plans and complemented activities implemented by NGOs by providing inputs and technical assistance.

In addition to formal agreements with government counterparts, WFP worked with specific NGOs to enhance the impact of interventions. Save the Children was entrusted for monitoring and reporting under the nutritional component. WFP plays an active role in the United Nations Country Team and partners with WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, FAO and UNICEF according to the type of program. WFP, together with FAO chaired the Food Security and Nutrition sectorial group. WFP also coordinated the UN group on multidimensional poverty in the Mosquitia department. In 2015, WFP chaired the education coordination group of donors (G16).

WFP also worked with grass-roots community organizations, mainly smallholder farmers' organizations and indigenous associations with limited operative capacities, to support their efforts in securing government and international support for their development agenda.

A significant alliance with the Chilean government was cemented in 2015. The South-South cooperation aimed to boost local production of bio-fortified maize and beans with the dual purpose of supporting agriculture and improving nutrition in the poorest communities.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	5	5		5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target <i>Target Val</i>	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - School Feeding				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2014, WFP, Survey, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	500,000	445,225		495,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	8	4		10
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
ACT2 - Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	500,000	450,000		500,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	6	5		5
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
ACT3 - Agro-forestry and Watershed Management				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	25,000	25,000		25,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	6	5		5
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Lessons Learned

Based on working experience gained in 2015 with NGOs, government counterparts and communities, WFP is considering a plan to strengthen the capacities of partners in project planning, beneficiary targeting, needs assessment, implementation, commodity handling, and reporting in 2016. Increased support will be needed for local governments in remote areas, which often lack capacity to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable and poor. The participatory approach at municipal and community levels empowered them to be part of the decision-making process.

A bottom-up planning and implementation approach within the WFP country office structure will be reinforced. Staff capacity was developed in different areas in 2015, including budget management. The office in Tegucigalpa is further delegating authority to sub-national and field offices, in line with WFP rules and regulations, to strengthen their decision-making capacities in programmatic and administrative matters.

The CP should leverage and apply the extensive experience gained through the PRRO on cash-based transfers (CBT) for an efficient and effective implementation of the CP. CBT will vitalize local markets, by encouraging local production and providing more locally produced fresh vegetables and nutritious foods to beneficiaries. WFP plans to further expand cash transfers to component one and three of the CP In 2016.

Based on the 2015 cash-based transfer review and current experience, WFP can support government social programs with a set of tools for their consideration and possible adoption. Municipal and community committees played a key role in community-based targeting of beneficiaries.

For the asset creation programme, WFP will use its experience to further roll out seasonal livelihood planning consultations and enhance the linkage to local level participatory planning as these approaches are now being used by partners and major donors in the country.

The establishment of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system in coordination with stakeholders at national, subnational and local levels has improved accountability, targeting and operational results. This system provided nutritional data on a regular basis. WFP's main priority will be to strengthen the information flow, and improve data dissemination to allow for timely decision-making.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00070-02	Beans		1	
Canada	CAN-C-00366-04	Beans		304	65
Canada	CAN-C-00366-04	Corn Soya Blend		421	421
Canada	CAN-C-00366-04	Rice		583	523
Canada	CAN-C-00366-04	Vegetable Oil		103	103
Canada	CAN-C-00366-05	Beans		294	
Canada	CAN-C-00366-05	Corn Soya Blend		96	96
Canada	CAN-C-00366-05	Maize		1,161	381
Canada	CAN-C-00366-05	Maize Meal		706	892
Canada	CAN-C-00366-05	Rice		48	48
Canada	CAN-C-00366-05	Vegetable Oil		26	26
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Beans		375	145
Canada	CAN-C-00366-06	Corn Soya Blend		246	246
Japan	JPN-C-00344-01	Beans			22
Japan	JPN-C-00344-01	Corn Soya Blend			33
Japan	JPN-C-00344-01	Maize		20	165
Japan	JPN-C-00344-01	Rice			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans			132
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice			60
Private Donors	WPD-C-01658-01	Beans		2	
Private Donors	WPD-C-02366-01	Vegetable Oil			95
Private Donors	WPD-C-02369-01	Vegetable Oil	100		100
Private Donors	WPD-C-02454-07	Beans		15	
Private Donors	WPD-C-02648-01	Beans		25	25
Private Donors	WPD-C-02648-01	Corn Soya Blend			199
Private Donors	WPD-C-02648-01	Rice			0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02687-01	Beans		132	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02789-01	Rice			0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02819-01	Corn Soya Blend		57	126
Private Donors	WPD-C-02819-01	Maize			260
Private Donors	WPD-C-02819-01	Rice			0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02829-01	Rice		43	42
Private Donors	WPD-C-03003-05	Vegetable Oil		115	115
Private Donors	WPD-C-03127-01	Rice		19	19
Private Donors	WPD-C-03127-01	Vegetable Oil		15	15
Private Donors	WPD-C-03206-01	Rice		289	289
Private Donors	WPD-C-03264-01	Corn Soya Blend		68	68
Private Donors	WPD-C-03264-01	Rice		40	40
Private Donors	WPD-C-03413-01	Sugar	39		39
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01145-01	Corn Soya Blend		120	120
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01344-01	Corn Soya Blend		95	95
Total:			139	5,415	5,002