



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template –

### Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

#### Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF's?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

#### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	
<b>Country</b>	HONDURAS
<b>Region</b>	CENTRAL AMERICA
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Nutrition SMART and Food Security Survey in Honduras to assess the impact of the crisis on children and vulnerable families

<p>Outcomes(s): &lt;verbatim from CF&gt;</p>	<p>The UNSDCF 2022-2026 has three priority areas and the Joint Programme responds to the following outcomes from priority area 2 and 3.</p> <p>Outcome 3.3: The Honduran population, especially the excluded, fully exercises their economic, social, cultural, environmental, civil, and political rights, and benefits from greater equity (Output 3.3.6: Institutional capacities, at the national and local levels, and of the Honduran society, are reinforced to guarantee the food and nutritional security of excluded populations, and implement initiatives in this area, including the provision of sustainable livelihoods; Indicator 3.3e Undernourishment prevalence).</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: The Government stands as an effective and efficient public administration, adapted to the needs of the population, and that applies a territorial approach, as well as gender and human rights approaches (Output 1.3.4: The capacities of the public administration for knowledge management, generation, dissemination, and use of verifiable and transparent disaggregated data (gender, age, diversity, socioeconomic level, and others) are strengthened with a view to improving the planning and monitoring of public policies with a human rights approach).</p>
<p>Duration:</p>	<p>6 months, end as of 31 December 2022</p>
<p>Anticipated start and end dates:</p>	<p>07/2022 to 12/2022</p>
<p><b>Short description</b></p>	<p>The proposal aims to assess the impact of the concomitant global crises on Honduran children’s nutritional status and food security through a "Nutrition SMART and Food Security Survey” which is a standardized methodology used in both development and emergency contexts. The survey is being developed with the National Institute of Statistics (IINE), and will provide information to fill the data gap on nutrition and health issues, prevalent childhood morbidities, Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (ALNP), with special focus on gender equality, to assess the impact of cumulative negative conditions on the most vulnerable households in urban and rural contexts, linked to other studies to provide data on the dynamics and their positive or negative affectation on food security and nutrition. This information will become a source of evidence for analysis, policy design, and decision-making among government and civil society stakeholders for the improvement of food security mechanisms and child care among communities highly affected. Additionally, the objective is that the data allows the development of a national contingency plan and the reduction of gender equality gaps.</p> <p>The survey will allow us to have a better vision of the needs of the country in matters of nutrition and food security, as well as another key sustainable development priority areas. In parallel this fund will allow us to design an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) that can provide guidance to national authorities on the different sources of financing and the available resources that can be used to attend these needs, as well as, provide financial integrated solutions in the area of nutrition and food security in times</p>

	of crisis. This work entails updating data from an existing Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and updating the diagnosis of the policies that govern the country's the main financial flows.
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UNICEF Lead agency JP Focal point	José Vélez, <a href="mailto:jvelez@unicef.org">jvelez@unicef.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	WFP, David Nataren, <a href="mailto:david.nataren@wfp.org">david.nataren@wfp.org</a>
<b>Total budget:</b>	\$250,000
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	SDG target 2.2 SDG target 3.2 SDG target 3.8 SDG target 17.3 SDG target 17.14
<b><u>Gender Marker</u></b>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation Analysis

Honduras was hit consecutively by several crises over the past 2 years, including the global pandemic and 2 tropical storms. It is currently suffering the consequences of the conflict in Ukraine which is already noticeable among the poorest households with a weekly increase of fuel and food prices, leaving the needs of the most vulnerable unattended. The government, in the past few days, has already issued an emergency declaration related to food security, estimating that 3.3 million people are currently living in food insecurity.

The current local and global crisis is exacerbating child malnutrition in all its forms in the country affecting the possibility of achieving SDG 2 goals. According to the ENDESA MICS 2019 published by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) jointly with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF, stunting affected 19% of children aged 0-5 years; 36.3% of children aged 5-59 months had anaemia and only 30.2% of babies aged 0 -5 months were exclusively breastfed nationwide. Additionally, wasting or acute malnutrition affects 1.9% for children under 5 years of age, this percentage increases to 3.3% in the age group of 18 to 23 months.

Recent but partial evidence points to a potential deterioration of the nutritional context highlighted by ENDESA/MICS in 2019. For example, in 19 municipalities of the Northwest side of the country, UNICEF in association with the MoH, measured 31,451 children in 2021 and found that the percentage of acute malnutrition was 3.6% among them. Analyses carried out jointly by WFP and the MoH in prioritised municipalities show a deterioration of the nutritional condition of children under 5 years, with increasing trends of both stunting and wasting (52% and 5.1% respectively). Furthermore, food security and nutrition analyses estimate (CIF) that one third or more of the population will be food insecure in the upcoming months. Nevertheless, there is no recent national representative data on food security in households or the nutrition status of children under 5 or pregnant & lactating women (PLWs) in Honduras to be able to fully assess the consequences of all these concomitant crises. It is urgent to conduct a food security and nutrition survey to obtain current data, disaggregated by gender, to cover this gap and be able to better target policy measures to address the food crisis by developing a national contingency plan.

Also, the Minister of Finance presented the first preview of the report on the economic and financial situation of the State on February. She presented alarming data on the inadequate use of public funds, accountability and transparency during the past administration; and leaving the country with high levels of debt and a very limited fiscal space to adequately attend the needs of the population in key sustainable development sectors. In this case, it is clear that the country needs a INFF to identify private, public, national and international financial flows to fund integrated solutions including food security, nutrition, gender inequality, and other key sustainable development areas.

### Programme Strategy

With joint WFP and UNICEF efforts, under the RCO leadership and monitoring, this programme aims to design and conduct a nutrition and food security survey to identify current country needs in this sector and these sustainable development areas. In addition, given the financial context, the limited financial fiscal space and high debt in the country, the programme to aims

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to provide national authorities with a National Integrated Financial Framework that will allow them to identify financial sources and resource mobilization to attend these particular needs as well as others in key sustainable development areas.

The proposed survey is a cross-sectional cluster survey based on the Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology to determine on one hand the nutritional status of children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women and on the other hand the food security conditions for vulnerable families in urban and rural areas. It is important to note that the data will disaggregate by gender, allowing a more informed route to address gender inequalities.

The main objective of the survey is to provide updated data to measure the following SDG and complementary indicators:

1. Prevalence of stunting in children aged 6-59 months old (SDG target 2.2, indicator 2.2.1)
2. Prevalence of wasting in children aged 6-59 months old (SDG target 2.2, indicator 2.2.2)
3. Coverage of vitamin A supplementation in the last six months among children aged 6-59 months old
4. Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-five Mortality rate (U5MR) (SDG target 3.2, indicator 3.2.1)
5. Coverage of measles vaccination among children aged 9-59 months old (SDG target 3.8, indicator 3.8.1)
6. Prevalence of child illnesses (acute respiratory infection and diarrhea) among children 6 to 59 months
7. Prevalence of maternal malnutrition using MUAC among pregnant and still breastfeeding women.
8. Infant and young child feeding practices among children 0-23 months old
9. Household Dietary Diversity (HDDS)
10. Livelihood Coping Strategies( LCS-FS)
11. Coping strategies Index
12. Diet Diversity Score (DDS)
13. Food Spending

A partnership with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) will be sought to collect current and rigorous statistical information in nutrition and food security, which is an absolute priority to be able to advocate for relevant interventions at high level. In the absence of recent national and official evidence, it has been very challenging to do this. The evidence will serve as a basis to clearly demonstrate the deterioration of the situation and the urgency to respond with nutrition programs beyond what has been done to date in the country, putting the specific needs of vulnerable children under 5 and PLWs at the front, and thus allowing to make a significant contribution to gender equality.

The findings will be used to recommend immediate and medium/long-term high impact nutrition and food security interventions to swiftly respond to the consequences of the concomitant crisis Honduras is facing. Public policy strategies, programming and decisions will be better guided to save lives, support livelihoods and support the country to be on track to reach key SDG 2 and 3 targets, contributing to zero hunger and good health & well-being, leaving no one behind.

The survey will be designed taking into account specific characteristics of vulnerable groups such as children, youth, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and pregnant and lactating women. Additionally, a strict protocol will be applied for the protection and safeguarding of the data and information of the people participating in the study.

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Both PUNOs participating in this joint initiative have had previous experience working with INE collecting data through nationwide households' surveys which is an advantage to accelerate the project implementation. However, in conducting this survey, it is also expected that new government official will be able to strengthen data collection capacities considering that the new administration took office in January of this year.

UNICEF and WFP in line with their institutional mandate are guided by the Do Not Harm principle, so the activity will be socialised with communities that fall into the sample so that it does not generate collateral or unforeseen problems. All biosecurity measures will be adopted in the context of the pandemic which is not over in the country yet.

The food security survey will follow the CARI methodology. A WFP method used to analyze primary data from a single households' food security survey, and to classify individual households according to their level of food security. It can also be used to carry out vulnerability profiling of households and to identify targeting criteria for the projected situation (June to August 2022). At the time the IPC projections were made, assumptions in a price increase were taken into account, however the world crisis of food and oil prices led to an upward rise in fuels and products of the basic basket, which limits the purchasing power of the population adding an early depletion of household food stocks increasing the dependence on markets with high prices. Due to the current situation that makes access to food very difficult, with a consequent increase in inflation, the poor households, which represent more than half of the total population, in peri-urban areas and poor rural households will suffer the most, due to unemployment as a result of the impact of COVID-19, income levels that cannot cover the basic food basket and subsistence farmers facing a decrease in agricultural production.

In addition, the new government administration officials have informed the population that they received a bankrupt State from the past administration, with a gloomy economic and financial context (including high levels of debt and limited fiscal space). Through this programme, the new authorities would have access to an updated Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and a new National Integrated Financial Framework that would provide the opportunity to financially address key development challenges, including those pertaining nutrition and food security, and develop a national contingency plan.

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**Governance and implementation arrangements**

The UN System in Honduras is perceived by the new government administration as a key strategic partner and stakeholder, both to address food and financial crisis the country is currently facing. The RC and UNCT have had discussed these issues with top government officials from different institutions, including the President, Minister of Presidency, Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Education, Minister of Economy, Minister of Finance, Minister of Planning, Ministry of Justice and Governance, as well as, majors from affected municipalities, private sector, and civil society decision-makers.

The capacities and resources available to the UNCT Honduras is well positioned to add value and enhance the crisis response at the country level.

The RC and representatives of UNICEF and WFP have already engaged in talks and have agreed upon with the national high-level authorities, including the director of the National Institute of Statistics and the Minister of Finance, regarding the importance of conducting a nutritional and food security survey and a National Integrated Financing Framework (INFF).

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Taken into account the expertise of the PUNOs in the outcomes presented, they are ready to implement this project as soon as the resources become available.

The SMART survey will be implemented, under the leadership and monitoring of the Resident Coordinator, and through an agreement between UNICEF, WFP and the National Institute of Statistics as implementing partner and will receive technical support from UNICEF and WFP at local and regional level.

To ensure a solid data collection and analysis process UNICEF and WFP will seek support from the SMART global initiative led by Action Against Hunger in Canada since it has current agreements with Action Against Hunger at national level. Government's capacities will be strengthened and trained with the methodology for sustainability in future nutrition surveys. The food security survey will be integrated with the SMART methodology, for cost-saving and have a joint analysis that will benefit both the UN leadership, as well as the Government's interests.

Regarding the updating of the data of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and the creation of the INFF, UNICEF, under the leadership of the RC, will work together very closely with the Ministry of Finance.

Both the survey and the INFF are expected to promote broader UNCT collaboration areas in support of the government's response to the food and financial crisis.

At the end, a report will be submitted to the SDG Fund through the RCO.

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**Legal context**

Agency name: UNICEF  
Agreement title: Country Programme Document  
Agreement date: February 2022

Agency name: WFP  
Agreement title: Country Strategic Plan  
Agreement date: January 2018

## Workplan Template

Outcome 1		<i>The Honduran government has updated and relevant nutritional and food security data available on children and vulnerable populations that will allow it to identify key prioritized interventions.</i>										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1 Nutrition and Food Security Survey	Vulnerable households, Children under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women	Survey planning, and sample design			x		The budget will be allocated to cover expenses of the survey and it includes the technical support from a SMART survey expert, salaries of field surveyors, transportation and dissemination of the findings	200,000	0	200,000	UNICEF WFP	National Institute of Statistics (INE) Action Against Hunger
		Fieldwork to collect data from households and data quality control			x	x						
		Data analysis, reporting and dissemination of results to decision maker				x						
Outcome 2		<i>The government has an updated Development Finance Assessment and a National Integrated Financial Framework that provides a guidance for financing national sustainable development financing priorities, including nutrition and food security priorities.</i>										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		



<b>Output 2.1 Updated DFA and INFF</b>	<b>Support the government with a National Integrated Financing Framework and an updated Development Finance Assessment</b>	Update the data of the financing flows			X		With this budget we will hire a consultant that will work on the described activities.	50,000	0	<b>50,000</b>	UNICEF	Ministry of Finance
		Update of the diagnosis of the policies that govern the main flows			X	X						
		Construction of an Integrated Financing Strategy				X						

### Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity

shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

### Risk Management

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level:</b>	<b>Likelihood:</b>	<b>Impact:</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>	<b>Responsible Org./Person</b>
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Possible contagion of Covid during field work	Medium	3	2	Field personnel will be required to have their entire vaccination scheme and biosecurity measures will be taken.	INE
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Delays in the implementation due to negotiations with government partners (INE)	High	3	3	Work agreements based on those used in previous experiences to accelerate signatures.	UNICEF, WFP, INE
Delays in the adaptation of 2 standard methodologies into one survey	Medium	3	2	Apply lessons learned from UNICEF and INE adapting DHS and MICS methodologies into one survey in 2019	UNICEF
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
The Ministry of Finance and/or the Director of the INE are replaced by new authorities and the process is delayed.	Low	1	1	Advocacy to new authorities to highlight the urgency of the data in order to respond to the crisis.	UNICEF
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Implementation time may not be enough for a survey of this magnitude	High	4	3	Base the process on standardised methodologies which allow having readily available tools and software to quickly collect and process information. Utilise anthropometric and digital equipment already procured for ENDESA/MICS 2019 that will save time invested in long	UNICEF, WFP, INE

				procurement processes and will allow quality control in real time	
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Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	<b>Extreme</b>	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Likely	The event <b>will probably</b> occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	<b>Major</b>	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	<b>Moderate</b>	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	<b>Minor</b>	An event leading to <b>some degree</b> of damage or disruption
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	<b>Insignificant</b>	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

Likelihood	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)		
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)		
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)		
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

### Budget per UNSDG Categories

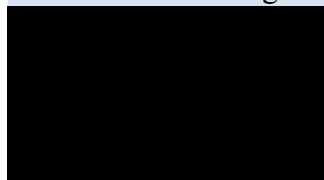
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0		0		0	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,000		0		1,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	43,000		5,000		48,000	
5. Travel	5,100		0		5,100	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	99,000		66,400		165,400	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	10,779		3,718		14,497	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>158,879</b>		<b>75,118</b>		<b>233,997</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	11,121	4,882	16,003			
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>

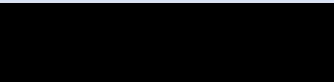
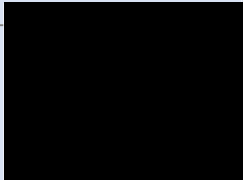
### Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UNSDG budget categories.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. \* I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

**RESIDENT  
COORDINATOR  
SIGNATURE**

**Alice Shackelford**  
07/06/2022 and Signature



<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Mark Connolly, Representative UNICEF</b> 07/06/2022 and Signature 	
<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Stephanie Hochstetter, Representative WFP:</b> 07/06/2022 and Signature  On behalf of Stephanie Hochstetter, Representative WFP:	 e