



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP Honduras Country Brief January 2019



## Operational Context

Honduras has a population of 9 million, the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2018 was USD 4,542. It has one of the most unequal distributions of income and resources in the world. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line and is exposed to violence and crime. The country is further characterized by inequitable access to land, insufficient food production, high unemployment and exposure to natural disasters. Food insecurity and malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations have worsened because of droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, known as the Dry Corridor.

WFP's primary objectives in Honduras are to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and increase human development by improving the health, nutrition and education levels of children and other vulnerable groups. The WFP Country Strategic Plan proposes a significant shift in WFP's support to the Government to attain Zero Hunger by 2030.



Population: **9.012 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **133 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

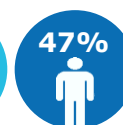
Chronic malnutrition: **23% of children aged 6-59 months**

## In Numbers

**US\$ 276,443** in cash based transfers distributed

**US\$ 115.7 m total requirements**

**17,720 people assisted**  
in January 2019



## Operational Updates

- WFP CO has been in meetings with the Secretary of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS) for the signing of the National School Feeding Program agreement for 2019. The program will attend to around 1,275,000 school children in 17 provinces; out of which 290,000 school children will receive fresh foods from smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor and the province of "Gracias a Dios". WFP and SEDIS have been planning this year's activities with the municipalities that transport fresh products from smallholder farmer organizations to the schools. As part of the activities, a workshop on procedures for handling dry and fresh food will be held to strengthen the knowledge of SEDIS and WFP technical staff at field level.
- The technical teams of WFP Honduras and WFP El Salvador met for the preparation of the Conceptual Note of the Binational Adaptation Fund Project in Choluteca. The objective is to strengthen food security and climate resilience of smallholder farmer households located in the Goascoran watershed, located between Honduras and El Salvador. As part of the activities, the analysis of climate change impacts and vulnerability was revised as well as the governance and logical framework of the agreement. They also established clear coordination structures between WFP country offices and government institutions for both countries.

Under Activity 3, with funding from Food for Peace WFP Honduras initiated capacity strengthening activities in the south of the Francisco Morazán province. The technicians were trained in conditional Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) for the creation of assets and in basic nutrition topics. The main objective was to build household's resilience which have been affected by severe drought over the past five years. By rehabilitating and improving their livelihoods, they can increase their capacity to adapt to climate change, disaster risk reduction and improve their food and nutrition security. The program will benefit 11,515 beneficiaries of the municipalities of Curaren, Alubaren and Reitoca.

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## Honduras Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

Total Requirement (USD 116.1 m)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>115.7 m</b>	<b>53.2 m</b>	<b>-4.8 m</b>

**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Result 2:** No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Preschool and primary school aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food year-round by 2021

**Focus area:** Root Causes

### Activities:

- Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to preschool and primary school aged children, complemented with health, hygiene and nutrition activities, gender-transformative education and school gardens.
- Provide capacity strengthening to local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers, including technical assistance and training in the management of the school meals programme.

**Strategic Result 2:** No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 2:** The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

### Activities:

- Provide capacity strengthening to health institutions at all levels and fortified nutritious foods in targeted areas to girls, pregnant women and lactating women and girls, and children under 2.

**Strategic Result 3:** Smallholder productivity and incomes

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors, contributing to their food and nutrition security throughout the year.

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

### Activities:

- Provide food assistance for assets to food-insecure households to support the creation and rehabilitation of livelihood assets complemented by capacity strengthening for decentralized government authorities in the management of resilience building and climate change adaptation programmes.

**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 4:** Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food year-round.

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

### Activities:

- Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while supporting strengthened institutional emergency response capacities.

**Strategic Result 5:** Countries strengthened capacities

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Government authorities and partner organizations at the national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG 2, by 2021.

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

### Activities:

- Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness and response, including linkages to social protection, to institutions at the national and subnational level.
- Support an advocacy platform and communicate strategically about the 2030 Agenda, with an emphasis on SDG 2, to the general public, the private sector and partners.

- The revision of the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition Study started, involving different partners such as the Secretary of Health, Secretary of Education, National Institute of Statistics and the Technical Food Security Unit among others. The methodology for the study is being revised by an external consultant with support from WFP and the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP). The study will provide key information to identify and address the multiple forms of malnutrition, taking into account health, agricultural and social policies.

## Monitoring

- The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) confirms that food insecurity will rise for half of the population until August 2019 due to losses in the second harvest cycle. This loss and the lack of reserves and employment opportunities will cause at least 50 percent of the moderately food insecure households to become severely food insecure. The levels of severe food insecurity are greater in households headed by women (4 percent) compared to households headed by men (3 percent). The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) approved US\$ 3 million, over 50 percent of which will be allocated to humanitarian assistance for the population identified in severe food insecurity.
- With support from German funds, WFP provided a capacity strengthening workshop on beneficiary targeting processes in emergencies with participation from World Vision, Sur en Acción, "Mancomunidad" of Higuito and Guisayote, Save the Children and Development Association of Lepaterique (ADAL). The workshop also emphasized the need for training and mobilization of local emergency committees (CODEM), the preparation of beneficiary lists, cash based transfer distribution by communities, monitoring and technical reporting.

## Challenges

- The high level of insecurity, migration, local displacement and challenging socio-economic situations require close collaboration among the UN, national entities and other actors to support development efforts and particularly to advance SDG 2 "Zero Hunger".
- WFP Honduras continues to mobilize resources locally and internationally.