



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Honduras Country Brief August 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 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 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**

2018 Human Development Index: **133 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

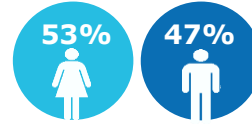
In Numbers

861 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 387 k cash-based transfers made

USD 174.6 m total requirements

216, 913 people assisted



Operational Updates

- WFP Honduras received the HQ Film Team Mission for the Worldwide Master Card Resource Mobilization Campaign, which supports WFP School Feeding Programme. Honduras was the Latin American country selected based on the success of the National School Feeding Programme. The team made videos, photographs and interviews with beneficiaries, teachers and parents in the Municipalities of Marcala and Cabañas, Province of La Paz.
- Associated Press (AP) interviewed WFP Deputy Director Etienne Labande and went to the field to better understand the drought situation. Smallholder producers who have lost significant part or all their crops and suffered an impact on their livelihoods were interviewed. The beneficiaries praised the support received from the WFP Resilience Project, showing concrete results in reforestation activities, water harvests, poultry rearing and community and family orchards that have improved and sustained their households and community in the south of the Province of Francisco Morazán.
- WFP and the Government's Permanent Commission for Contingencies (COPECO) signed a new agreement to strengthen the capacities of the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM's), including management capabilities, empowerment of women and gender equality in emergencies, with emphasis on 80 municipalities threaten by droughts and floods.
- WFP CO developed and started broadcasting a Radio Soap Opera Pilot called "La Siembra y La Vida" on local radios to contribute to the process of generating knowledge and to raise awareness at households and community level; topics relate to nutrition, health and safety with a gender-lense in social protection systems.

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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)
174.6 m	59.8 m	

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.

Monitoring

- The eleventh Monitoring of Food and Nutritional Security (mVAM) was carried out in 8 provinces of the Dry Corridor of Honduras. The number of key informants increased.

The results show a difficult situation affecting the households and communities, which already had significant losses of their primary crops last year. The mVAM revealed that 92 percent of smallholder no longer had agricultural reserves, more than 75 percent depends on the market to obtain basic grains and 47 percent spent more than 75 percent of their income in food expenditures.

The crop losses have been significant, especially maize. The information has been shared with key cooperating actors for decision-making in food and nutritional security at country level.

Challenges

- The health emergency nationwide continues, due to the high incidence of deaths and cases of severe dengue.
- The country's current political situation has polarized the Honduran population, which has led to demonstrations nationwide.
- The high level of insecurity, migration, local displacement, and the challenging socio-economic situation require a strong partnership with national, UN and other actors to support development efforts and particularly progress towards SDG 2.
- WFP Honduras continues to mobilize resources locally and internationally.