



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Honduras

Country Brief

May 2021



Operational Context

Honduras has a population of over 9 million, with a gross domestic product per capita of USD 2,574.9 (2019). 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 characterized by inequitable access to land, insufficient food production, high unemployment and exposure to natural disasters. Food insecurity and malnutrition have worsened because of droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, known as the Dry Corridor and in the rest of the country because of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the hurricanes Eta and Iota.

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 through a gender and protection focus. The WFP Country Strategic Plan proposes a significant shift in WFP's support to the Government to attain Zero Hunger by 2030.

WFP has been present in Honduras since 1970.



Population: **9.9 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **132 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

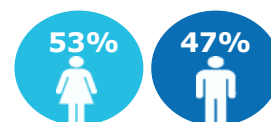
In Numbers

55.34 MT of food assistance distributed

USD 3.05 million cash-based transfers

USD 24.8 million six-month net funding requirements

211,988 people assisted in May 2021



Operational Update

- The second round of School Feeding assistance supported by private partners was delivered thanks to the support of Fundación Terra and Fundación Ficohsa, benefiting 9,353 children with 55.34 MT of food
- An infrastructure improvement project for 10 schools in 9 municipalities of the Western Region of Honduras in conjunction with the Higuito Intermunicipal Council has started. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be 667 schoolchildren of pre-school and primary school age and the indirect beneficiaries will be 20 teachers, 25 food committees, and 425 parents. This project will be implemented over a period of 5 months.
- The WFP Resilience Programme established a coordination mechanism with Global Emergency Relief Recovery and Reconstruction (GER3) in order to better manage the rehabilitation of the territories affected by ETA and IOTA.
- 747 households were assisted in May 2021 through the WFP Resilience Programme, in the Province of El Paraíso. The assistance was delivered through a commodity voucher modality funded by the European Union. The intervention has a component of food assistance to support asset creation, along with a strong capacity strengthening process.
- The WFP Emergency Response Programme continued with the assistance to 39,780 households in response to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Eta and Iota, in addition to the COVID-19 intervention. The assistance was delivered through a combination of commodity and value vouchers

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Honduras Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

Total Requirement	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
216 million	107 million	24.8 million

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.

- In May, Honduras Country Office with RBP support completed the field data collection of the migration and food security study. Four provinces were prioritized: Yoro, Francisco Morazán, and Cortés, which are considered the provinces with the most external migration, and Choluteca, which served as a control group since it's a province with high food insecurity but low migration outflow. To perform the survey, four rounds of training were executed and an average of 80 pollsters participated in performing surveys in 25 communities per province, thus achieving the collection of more than 1,500 questionnaires. Simultaneously, interviews were conducted with key informants for the collection of qualitative information with the aim of a better understanding of the situation.
- The process for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) began, led by OCHA and in conjunction with all sectors/clusters. In the area of food security, which is led by WFP and FAO, a methodology was developed to estimate people in food insecurity based on information collected in the field by members of the sector.

Challenges

- Hurricanes Eta and Iota severely impacted the Government's ability to provide critical social protection, health and education services to the already vulnerable population.
- The country continues facing a weak and limited public health system, further compounded by COVID-19. The economic impacts of the pandemic will have long-term consequences, affecting the socio-economic recovery.
- The high level of insecurity, migration, local displacement and the challenging socio-economic situation requires a strong partnership with national stakeholders, UN agencies and other actors to support.

Donors

Canada, European Union, Germany, Government of Honduras, Government of Japan, Government of the Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United States, Switzerland, and private donors.

Additional support has been provided by UN CERF and SRAC funds.