Operational Context

Honduras has a population of almost 10 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.

Contact info: Janeth Rodríguez (janeth.rodriguez@wfp.org)
Country Director: Stephanie Hochstetter
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/honduras
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Result</th>
<th>Total Requirement (m)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (m)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (m)</th>
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</table>

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and incomes

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

Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities

Monitoring

- A major fire occurred in early October on Bonaccia Key on the Island of Guanaja (department of Bay Islands), causing injuries and damages to 40 percent of the island's urban area. WFP, as a co-leader of the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, actively participated in the coordination of the Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) that took place ten days after the disaster.

- In October, WFP worked in the selection of municipalities and communities in the departments of Olancho, Colon, and Atlantida, for the second phase of implementation of the resilience project funded by USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance. This activity was executed with a commission formed by the Municipal Emergency Committees and institutions present in the field (e.g. Red Cross, Association of Producers, etc.).

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


Additional support has been provided by the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) funds.