



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Honduras

Country Brief

October 2021



©WFP Photo: Hetze Tosta / Ms Elizabeth Nyamaro with a family of small producers

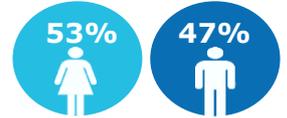
In Numbers

158.6 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 1.44 m cash-based transfers

USD 28.7 m six-months (November 2021 – April 2022) net funding requirements, representing 25% of total

89,390 people assisted in OCTOBER 2021



Operational Updates

- In October, Elizabeth Nyamaro, Special Advisor of the WFP, visited the department of La Paz to learn more about the resilience projects that are changing lives in the Dry Corridor of Honduras. During her visit to communities in the Sierra de La Paz, Ms Nyamayo had the opportunity to meet families of small producers who are part of the adaptation to climate change projects.
- The Vulnerable Groups programme delivered 35.6 mt of food in conjunction with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS, for its Spanish acronym) and Child Fund, as part of the *Criando con Amor* programme. The assistance was delivered in the departments of La Paz, Lempira, Intibucá, Ocotepeque, Santa Bárbara, and Copán. Additionally, 123 mt of *Super Cereal Plus* were delivered to the 35 prioritized municipalities with increased needs for children under two years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), jointly with the Ministry of Health, as part of the Nutritional Assistance Programme for Vulnerable Groups.
- The Resilience Programme continued with food assistance through cash transfers to 14,918 households. The intervention has a component of food assistance to support asset creation and a strong capacity-strengthening process.
- WFP acted swiftly to prioritize the provision of immediate emergency food assistance to 300 households affected by the fire in Bonacca Cay on the Island of Guanaja (department of Bay Islands).
- The WFP Emergency Response Programme continued to assist 2,660 households, who are still recovering from the effects of Hurricanes Eta and Iota, in addition to the COVID-19 intervention. WFP delivered the assistance through commodity vouchers.

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.



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**

Contact info: [Janeth Rodríguez \(janeth.rodriguez@wfp.org\)](mailto:janeth.rodriguez@wfp.org)
Country Director: [Stephanie Hochstetter](#)
 Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/honduras

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
220.8 m	128 m	28.7 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

- A major fire occurred in early October on Bonacca 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

Canada, European Union, France, 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 the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) funds.