

WFP Honduras Country Brief November 2021

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



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.

In Numbers

55.7 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 2 m of cash-based transfers made

USD 23.5 m six months (December 2021 – May 2022) net funding requirements, representing 43% of total

121,539 people assisted in NOVEMBER 2021



Operational Updates

- The School Feeding Programme, supported by private partners Fundación Terra and Fundación Ficohsa, distributed 9.5 mt of food assisting 9,779 beneficiaries with a 10-day ration in the departments of Atlántida, Colón, Comayagua, Copán, Choluteca, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Islas de la Bahía, Olancho, Valle and Yor.
- The Vulnerable Groups Programme assisted 16,165 people with 141 mt of fortified food (Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus). Of those benefited, 10,295 were children under 2 and 5,870 pregnant and lactating woman and girls (PLWG).
- WFP held two capacity strengthening workshops for Ministry of Health's institutional personnel from the regions of Lempira, Intibucá, Copán, La Paz, Ocotepeque and Santa Bárbara, training 24 people in the regulatory framework of Nutritional Surveillance. This activity is key to improving the quality of anthropometric data collected by health personnel and processed at the central level.
- The Resilience Programme continued with food assistance through cash transfers to 12,694 households. The intervention has a food assistance component to support asset creation and a strong capacity strengthening process.
- The WFP Emergency Response Programme increased its reach assisting 6,425 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 a mix of commodity vouchers and the newly implemented modality of multipurpose cash, which allows those impacted by a crisis the flexibility and dignity to choose how to meet their needs.

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WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)		
Total Requirement	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
220.8 m	131.6 m	23.5 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 yearround 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.

WFP carried out an institutional coordination process with Citi Bank through the NGO United Way, with whom the project "Support for Lenca Women in the Dry Corridor" has been promoted. The project seeks to foster economic initiatives based on the production of eggs and meat produced in sheds through organized groups of women in La Paz and Choluteca.

Monitoring

During November, WFP carried out the • evaluation of the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and Minimum Diet Diversity for Women (MDD-W) indicators. WFP perfomed this assesment to measure the progress of the Vulnerable Groups Programme in eight departments. Following data processing, WFP will share results with the Ministry of Health.

Challenges

- 35 percent of the population (representing 3.3 million people), are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above, and therefore require urgent action. Of these, 616,000 people are in Emergency (IPC phase 4). Acute food insecurity will likely be exacerbated by a persistent lack of employment, food reserves depletion, rising food prices, and possible tightening of COVID-19 measures.
- The high level of insecurity, migration, local • displacement and the challenging socioeconomic situation requires a strong partnership with national stakeholders, UN agencies and other actors to support.

Donors

Canada, European Union, Finland, 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.