In Numbers

USD 690,597 cash-based transfers

USD 19.2 m six-months (January – June 2022) net funding requirements, representing 52% of total

78,859 people assisted in DECEMBER 2021

Operational Updates

- The Vulnerable Groups programme team signed the second addendum to the agreement to implement the conditional food assistance programme with Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) modality. WFP completed phase 1 in October 2021. Phase 2 is planned to be implemented in 2022, with food assistance through a value voucher for vulnerable populations (pregnant and lactating women and children under two years of age) in two municipalities of La Paz, a department with one of the highest percentages of chronic malnutrition.

- Under the resilience building programme, thirty-two artificial reefs have been submerged as part of the marine habitat restoration process in the Gulf of Fonseca region, within the collaboration agreement between WFP and the Committee for the Defense and Development of the Flora and Fauna of the Gulf of Fonseca (CODEFFAGOLF for its Spanish acronym).

- The Resilience Programme continued with food assistance through CBT to 4,882 households. The intervention has a component of food assistance to support asset creation and a strong capacity strengthening process.

- WFP’s Emergency Response Programme provided assistance to 8,880 households affected by drought. WFP provided assistance through a combination of commodity vouchers and the new multi-purpose cash modality, which allows people affected by a crisis to freely choose how to meet their needs.

- WFP, in partnership with Plan International, has begun the construction of 13 houses for families affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota in the communities of Ceibita and Pinalejo, in Santa Barbara department.

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.


WFP Country Strategic Strategy

**Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>265.1 m</td>
<td>132.5 m</td>
<td>19.2 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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**Monitoring**

- During December, WFP conducted a baseline survey in the departments of Santa Barbara, Cortes and Yoro with a sample of 2,241 families. A household survey was applied to identify indicators on their food security, coping strategies and food consumption parameters. There was continuous supervision in the intervention areas, and the instrument applied was guided by WFP’s Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA) platform with mobile devices.

**Challenges**

- The Vulnerable Groups Programme has funding gap of approximately USD 90,000 to complete phase 2 of the conditional food assistance programme with CBT modality.
- 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.

**Donors**

Canada, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Republic of Korea (the), Saudi Arabia, United States of America, 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.