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.

Operational Updates

- WFP followed up on the finalization of the agreements with partners HIGUITO, ADEPES, ADRA, and CASM to improve 25 school infrastructures under the school feeding program. The improved schools will be inaugurated in February 2022.

- Under the Vulnerable Groups Programme, WFP supported recording informative radio programs and interviews with experts on maternal and child health and nutrition and gender issues. These activities are part of a communication initiative for behaviour change that was developed to deliver key nutrition messages through five community radios.

- The Resilience Programme continued with food assistance through cash transfers to 950 households in the municipalities of Las Vegas and Nueva Frontera (department of Santa Barbara). 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 in the dry corridor of Honduras. WFP provided assistance through a combination of commodity vouchers and cash transfers.

Monitoring

- WFP collaborated on the update of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of food insecurity. As reported in the IPC analysis, from December 2021 to February 2022, at least 24 percent of the population (2.2 million people) are in food crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse). In the first projection period of March to May, the food insecure population will increase to 2.4 million.

In Numbers

USD 24.8 m six-months (February – July 2022) net funding requirements, representing 44% of total
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>134.7 m</td>
<td>24.8 m</td>
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</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.

**Challenges**

- In January 2022, COVID-19 cases experienced a spike, which medical sources attribute to the spread of the omicron variant. As a result, project implementation has been affected by the continuity of the measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19.
- The high level of insecurity, migration, local displacement and the challenging socio-economic situation requires a strong partnership with national stakeholders, United Nations agencies and other actors to support.

**Donors**

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

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