



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Honduras

Country Brief

April 2022



©WFP Photo / The head of the National Institute of Statistics (INE), Eugenio Sosa and the Director and Representative of the World Food Programme (WFP), Honduras, Stephanie Hochstetter, at the signing of the letter of understanding.

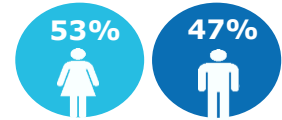
In Numbers

USD 289 K cash-based transfers*

USD 17.6 million six-months (May 2022 – October 2022) net funding requirements, representing 38% of total

40,630 people assisted* in April 2022

*Preliminary figures



Operational Context

Honduras has a population of 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 due to the effects of the 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**

Operational Updates

WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with the National Institute of Statistics to work on data analysis and future studies on food and nutrition security to support decision-making on public policies, programs and interventions. This is an important achievement since Honduras lacks data to identify areas with higher nutrition needs. For the same reason, a study on women of childbearing age and children under five years of age is foreseen to be conducted.

- WFP and the Zamorano University continue to work on institutional arrangements to implement a course to strengthen the capacities of technicians, community and school leaders in climate change, integrated water resource management and integrated risk management, and food security.
- Under the Vulnerable Groups Programme, WFP trained health personnel (48 women and 24 men) through food preparation workshops to strengthen the skills of health promoters in the preparation of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus and the nutritional content of the fortified complementary cereal. Additionally, WFP trained 18 women and community leaders in the department of Lempira.
- WFP's Emergency Response Programme provided assistance through commodity vouchers to 3,900 households affected by drought in the Dry Corridor of Honduras.

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Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
265.1 m	146.1 m	17.4 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.

Challenges

- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 30 percent of the population will be in a crisis or emergency food security phase in the second half of 2022.
- Trends indicate a fast worsening situation as basic goods prices grow, making it hard for half of the population, particularly in the metropolitan areas, to afford the cost of the minimum food basket. WFP is scaling up its emergency response towards these new needs for the last six months of the year through a combination of emergency assistance and livelihoods restoration in crisis-affected areas and social protection activities in non-productive areas to improve access to food.
- 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.

Donors

Canada, European Union, Honduras, Japan, United States of America, Switzerland, and private donors.