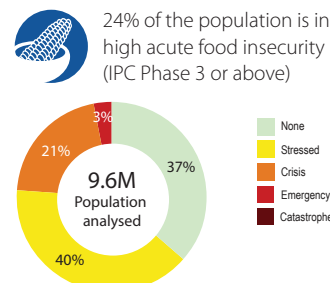


## Current Acute Food Insecurity | December 2021 - February 2022

**2.2M**

Over 2.2 million people in Honduras are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) through February 2022.



## Overview

Over 2.2 million people (24% of the population analysed) are in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) through February 2022 and require urgent action. Of these people, at least 1.9 million are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 241,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Of the 18 departments, 17 were classified in IPC Phase 3, except for the department of Cortés, which was classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed). The departments with the highest severity are: Gracias a Dios (43% in IPC Phase 3 or above), Lempira (32%) and La Paz (30%), the latter two departments being producers of basic subsistence grains and coffee. The analysis shows that the departments with the greatest magnitude are: Francisco Morazán (362,000 people in IPC Phase 3 or above), Cortés (352,000 people) and Yoro (181,000 people).

Food insecurity is being driven by a marked increase in the price of basic foodstuffs and fuels and a considerable decrease in the production of basic grains such as maize and beans due to climatic reasons. Additional factors include limited access to inputs or fear of crop losses, which has led to an increase in the price of these basic foodstuffs in the Honduran diet. The effects of hurricanes Eta and Iota were also taken into account.

For the period of March to May 2022, the population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to increase to about 2.4 million, and for the period of June to August 2022, to about 2.6 million people. In both periods, the food insecurity situation is expected to be exacerbated by a persistent lack of employment, depletion of food reserves, rising food prices and international supply chain crises, among other factors.

## Key Drivers



### COVID-19

The socio-economic impact due to COVID-19 continues to limit the improvement of household food and nutrition security conditions because there has not been a full recovery from the loss of jobs related to the pandemic. In terms of vaccination, currently, 80% of the population has a first dose and 44% has a second dose.



### Crop failures and stock depletion

According to the World Food Programme (WFP) Crop Monitoring Study 2021, there has been a loss of up to 50% in the production of staple grains in the Primera cycle, mainly beans and maize, which impacts subsistence farming households and reduces food stocks. As a consequence of hurricanes Eta and Iota, agricultural recovery is still lagging behind, mainly in areas most affected by these events.



### Rising food prices

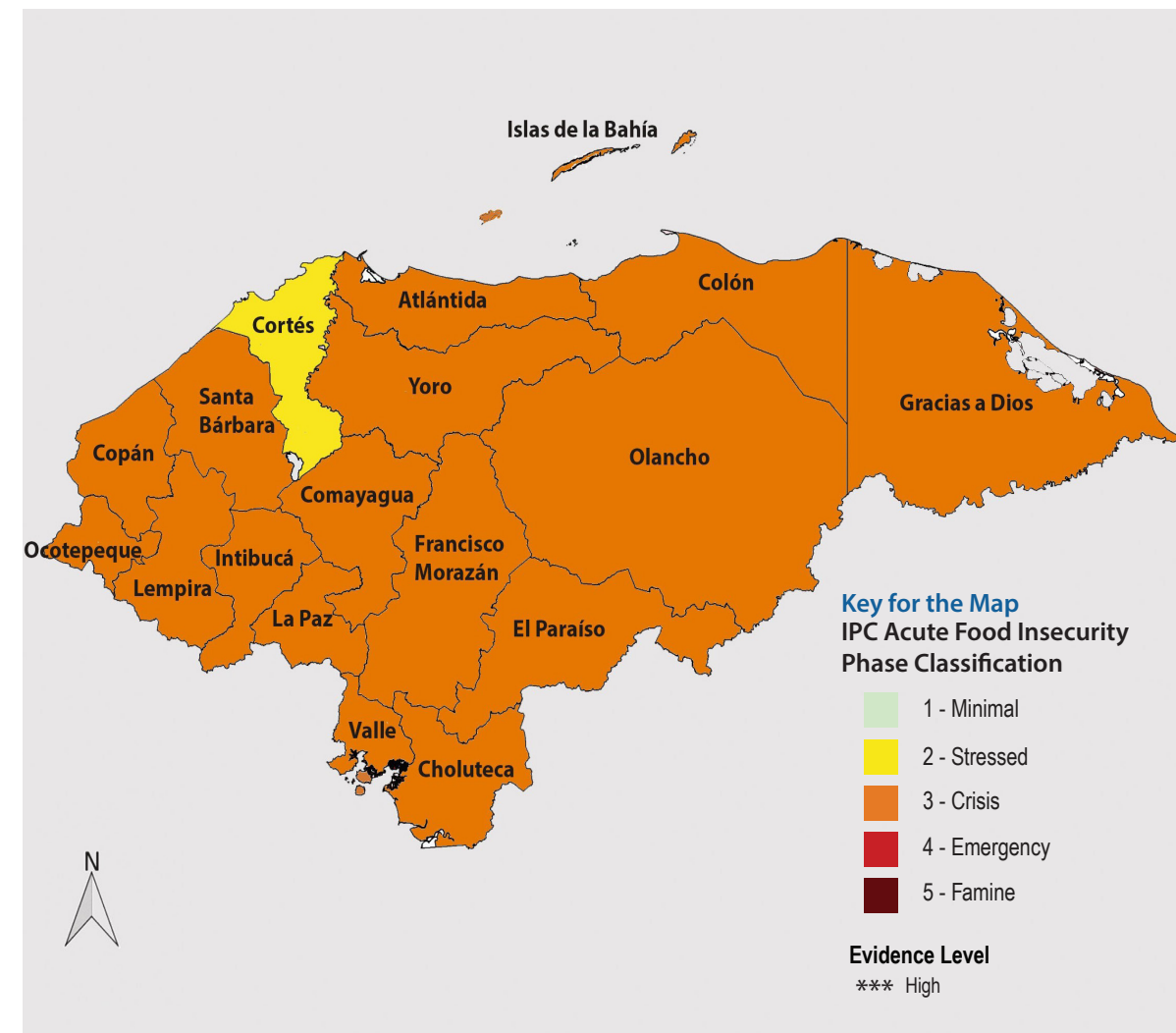
Food prices show an increase due to losses and depletion of reserves in the market, mainly affecting households that obtain their food through purchases. There has been a price increase of 30% for maize and 20% for red beans. Likewise, there has been an increase of up to 20% in fuel prices compared to January 2021.



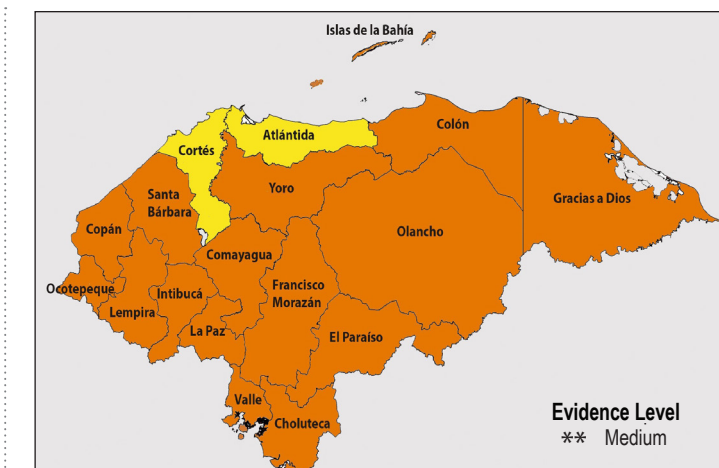
### Insufficient Humanitarian Food Assistance

Despite the humanitarian food assistance interventions implemented by both the State and cooperation agencies, this support has been insufficient to cover the impacts suffered in 2020 and 2021.

## Current and Acute Food Insecurity Situation Map | December 2021 - February 2022



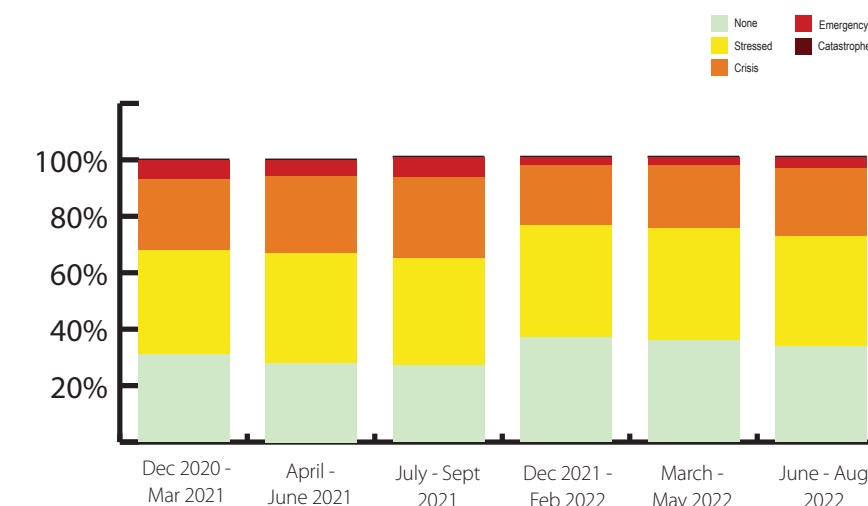
## First Projection | March - May 2022



## Second Projection | June - August 2022



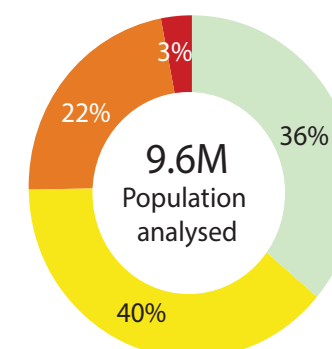
## Trend Analysis December 2020 - August 2022



## Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation March - May 2022

**2.4M**

Almost 2.4 million people in Honduras are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between March and May 2022.



## Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation June - August 2022

**2.6M**

Over 2.6 million people in Honduras are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between June and August 2022.

