In the process of approval by the Government.

Acute Food Insecurity December 2022 - February 2023

Overview

About 2.3 million people in Honduras are likely experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity through May 2023 due to high food prices and natural disasters, including floods and tropical storms.

Between December 2022 and February 2023, which is when the postreina harvest has ended in most of the country, at least 2.3 million people (24% of the analyzed population) were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, thus requiring urgent actions with response objectives aimed at protecting livelihoods and reducing food consumption gaps. Almost 2 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and over 313,000 are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) nationwide. Of the 20 areas analyzed (the 18 departments and the cities of Distrito Central and San Pedro Sula), 17 were classified in Phase 3, except for the departments of Islas de la Bahía, El Paraiso and the city of San Pedro Sula, which were classified in Phase 2.

From March to May 2023, the situation is likely to remain almost stable at the national level, with a proportion of 24% of the population (2.3 million) in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above), however, within the country in some departments, changes in severity, magnitude and classification are expected.

Key Drivers

High cost of the basic food basket

The food inflation rate throughout the year of 2022 has been the highest in the last decade, registering percentages that exceed 16% in the last semester of the same year. Although by December 2022 it showed a reduction, it is still higher than the average of the decade.

Rising fuel and input prices

Fuel and production input prices have remained above the average of the last five years, influenced by high transportation costs, as well as the impact of the conflict in the international economy.

Reduced income

During the last quarter of 2022, at least 39% of households reported shocks or disruptions that limited their ability to generate income or produce food for self-consumption. Contrasting the above with the increase in food prices, household purchasing power has been strongly affected.

Climatic factors such as flooding

Floods caused by recurrent tropical storms have put at risk areas of the country with high vulnerability, such as the north coast and the department of Gracias a Dios, where it caused total losses of subsistence crops, a situation that generates severe gaps in food consumption and strategies for coping with crises or emergencies.

Trend Analysis: December 2021 - August 2023

Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation

March - May 2023

Over 2.3 million people are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between March and May 2023.

Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation

June - August 2023

Over 2.4 million people are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between June and August 2023.

Evidence Level

None
Stressed
Crisis
Emergency
Catastrophe

Population analysed

34%
34%
21%
21%