The number of **acutely food-insecure people in Honduras has doubled in just over a year**, due to the combined impact of COVID-19, poverty and climate-related disasters. Communities are facing the disruption and erosion of their agricultural livelihoods, forcing most vulnerable families to choose between **selling their assets to cover their food needs or reducing the number of daily meals**. Immediate action is needed to recover people’s ability to produce food, particularly for women and indigenous communities who are among the most affected.

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

**USD 5.12** = Vaccinating a cow protects a vital food asset that would cost USD 1 300 to replace if the animal died. = A healthy milking cow provides a family with around 6 litres of milk daily

**USD 340** = With the seeds and fertilizer provided, each household can cultivate 1 ha of land and produce an estimated 1.4 tonnes of maize and beans, worth USD 809 on the local market. = Support a family of 5 to produce enough maize and beans to consume and sell for a year

**USD 47** = With seeds provided, each household can cultivate 250 m² and produce up to 6 types of nutritious vegetables in 6-18 weeks, worth around USD 0.50/kg on the local market. = Quickly enhance family nutrition, incomes and livelihoods
Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

In Honduras, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures are not only related to health, but have also affected food systems, leading to households’ reduced purchasing power who are unable to cover basic needs. Compounding the situation in 2020 were Hurricanes Eta and Iota, representing the most severe natural hazards that hit the country in over 20 years, affecting 7.5 million people and destroying 700,000 ha of cropland. Back-to-back tropical storms and the pandemic have exacerbated the existing multidimensional crisis that Honduras has been facing for several years, further weakening the resilience of Hondurans, and significantly affecting their livelihoods and local economies.

In 2022, the occurrence and impact of humanitarian emergencies are expected to worsen, requiring humanitarian agricultural assistance to complement the Government’s response. For instance, providing households with essential agricultural inputs enables a family to produce about 10 kg of vegetables (cucumber, radish, squash, etc.) a month for at least six months. This enables households to quickly improve their nutrition and incomes by diversifying their diets and livelihoods.
## Coordination

As co-lead of the Honduras Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works closely with local and international partners at regional and national levels to outline a strategy for life-saving interventions, bringing actors together towards a common goal to enhance the ability to respond with the right assistance at the right time.

### FAO priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package</th>
<th>Cost per beneficiary (USD)*</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries (people)</th>
<th>Total cost (USD)</th>
<th>Calendar of implementation and funding deadlines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support the livelihood recovery of small-scale farmers in the departments of Yoro and Olancho by strengthening their productive capacities and resilience</strong></td>
<td>Technical assistance on livestock production</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30 400</td>
<td>1 824 125</td>
<td>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable mothers and reduce social risks through cash+ in the departments of Copán, Santa Barbara, Lempira, Intibucá, La Paz and Ocotépeque</strong></td>
<td>Cash+ (unconditional cash transfers plus technical assistance on good agricultural practices nutrition education)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>46 400</td>
<td>6 303 875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support the livelihood recovery of small-scale producers affected by Hurricanes Eta and Iota and droughts in the departments of Francisco Morazán, El Paraíso, Choluteca and Valle</strong></td>
<td>Technical assistance on drought and water conservation and storage</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>83 200</td>
<td>3 872 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The cost per beneficiary for each priority is an estimated average, including a range of activities.


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