

LATIN AMERICA

FOOD INSECURITY - THEMATIC NEWSLETTER

JULY 2024



CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION	02
• CENTRAL AMERICA	04
• COLOMBIA	10
• PERU	13
3 REGIONAL RESPONSE	15
4 STRATEGIC ALLIES	17

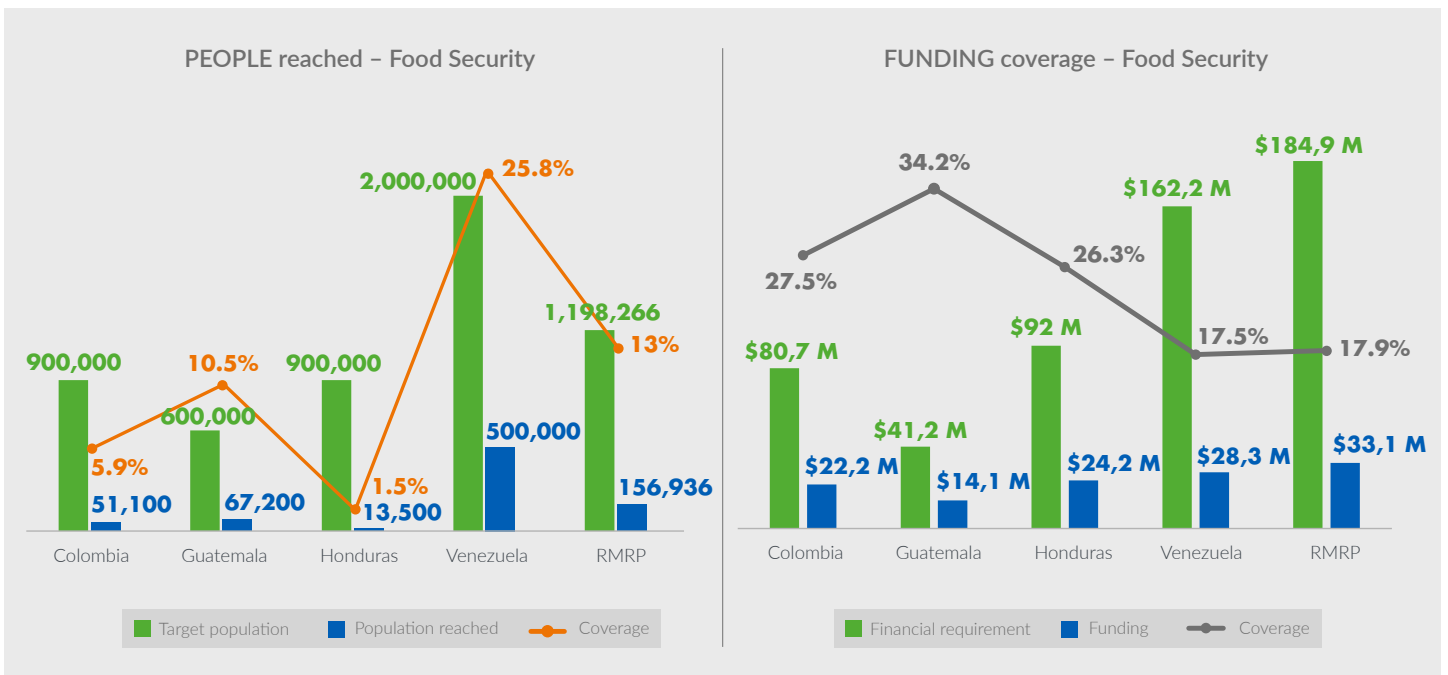




I. INTRODUCTION

In Latin America, humanitarian response is far from reaching the targets set for this year. Although low funding is a global concern, in the case of the region the level of coverage of the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) is particularly low so far this year: only **7.8%** of the funding for the Regional Refugees and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) has been covered, **13%** of the response plan for Venezuela, around **23%** for Guatemala and Honduras, and almost **26%** of the response plan for Colombia¹.

In the case of the Food Security sector, funding to date has averaged around 25%, but only **11%** of the target population has been reached (on average):

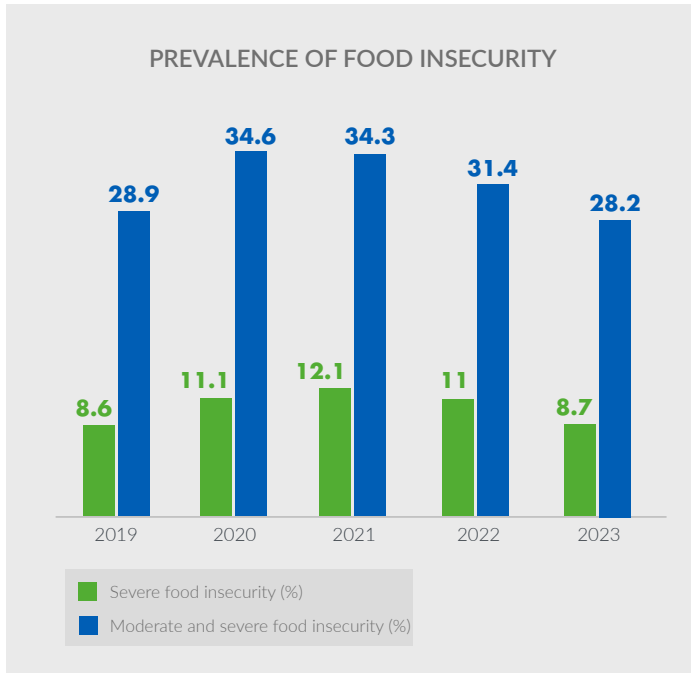


Source: [Humanitarian Action \(January - July\)](#) and [R4V \(January - May\)](#)

¹ 2024 - [Humanitarian Action](#).

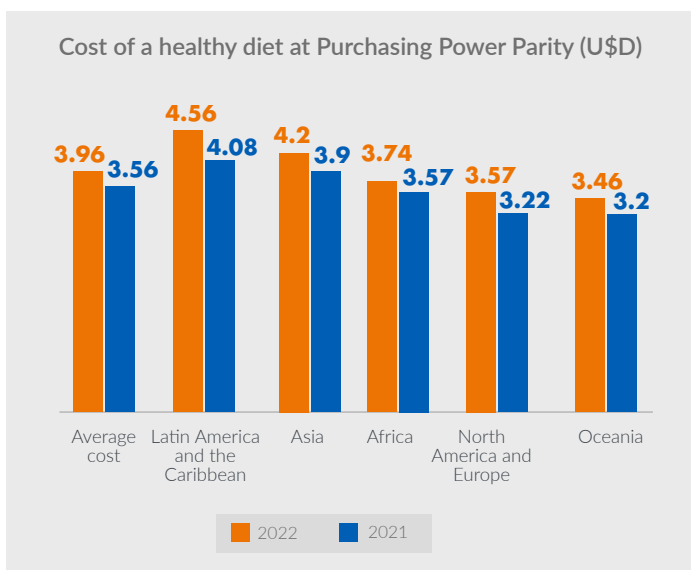
This situation is of particular concern if we take into account the data on food insecurity, which is very high for some territories and groups.

On a general level, the **prevalence** of food insecurity shows (finally) a decrease compared to previous years, reaching pre-pandemic levels in Latin America, according to the recently published State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI 2024²):



Source: Own elaboration based on SOFI 2024.

Although the situation in the region as a whole is certainly better than in other areas of the world, there are population groups that remain excluded and highly exposed to food insecurity, such as young people, the rural population, indigenous and Afro-descendant communities and the migrant population. In fact, the **average cost of a healthy diet** in Latin America continues to rise, and also this year it is the region with the highest cost at purchasing power parity:

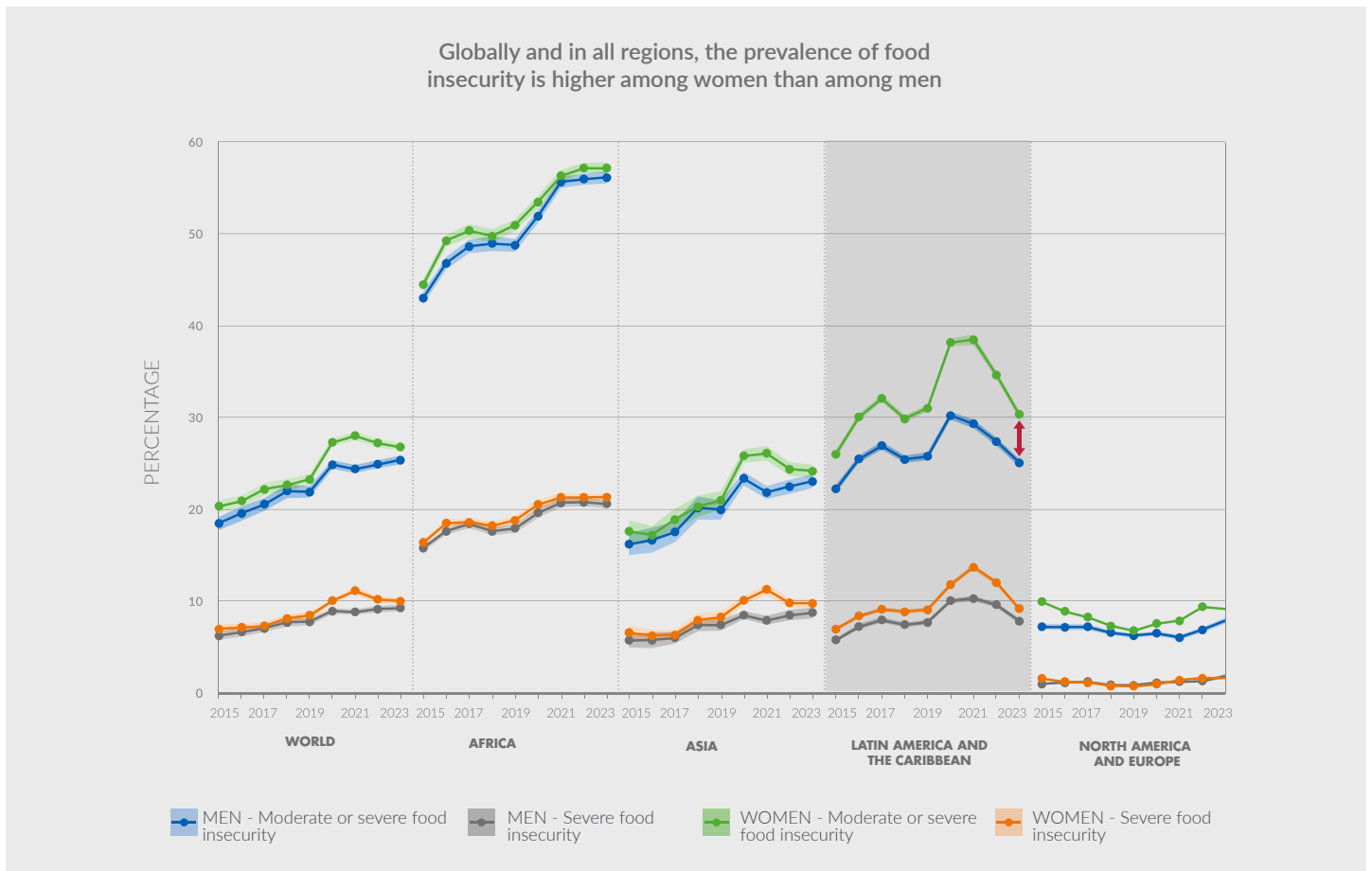


Source: Own elaboration based on SOFI 2024.



² <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/31af4e18-aaeb-4164-991e-2431fe9d41ca/content>

Likewise, the trend that sees women suffering more food insecurity than men in Latin America than in any other region of the world remains unchanged:



Source: Own elaboration based on SOFI 2024.

Another population group particularly exposed to food insecurity (and malnutrition) is the population on the move. In fact, as pointed out in the latest *Global Report on Food Crises*³, people on the move are particularly exposed to high levels of food insecurity. Considering only the 59 countries analyzed in the report, **more than 60% of the migrant, refugee or asylum-seeking population faces high levels of severe food insecurity**: “Disaggregated data reveal that high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly prevalent in displaced communities. This is linked to insecurity and protection risks, limited access to employment and livelihood opportunities, unreliable access to food and shelter, and reliance on dwindling humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. Failing to address these vulnerabilities can drive use of harmful coping strategies, leading to further displacement and amplifying acute food insecurity”.

Although we do not have consolidated data at the regional level on food insecurity in the migrant population, we know that the number of people on the move is increasing exponentially every year, just as we know (from the surveys we conduct with this population in transit and destination countries) that their food situation is very precarious. In Latin America, **hunger is both a cause and a consequence of migratory movements**.

In this publication, we would like to focus on the food security situation of these households and groups that are particularly vulnerable because they are exposed to multiple forms of exclusion: the indigenous population in Venezuela or Peru, families living in

very remote areas, such as the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua, the population most exposed to the effects of climate variations in Guatemala and Honduras, migrant families and those exposed to violence, as in the case of Colombia. These people are in **need of urgent and sustained assistance**.

THE RELEVANCE OF REGIONAL COORDINATION

Within the framework of the regional coordination system to assist the Venezuelan migrant population (R4V), the food security sector (which we co-lead from Action Against Hunger) has achieved significant results in 2023, reaching 1.24 million people in 16 countries, the highest figure among all sectors, according to R4V’s **last annual report**. The focus has been on food assistance, including the distribution of food kits, hot meals, and the provision of cash and voucher assistance, serving refugees and migrants, as well as host communities.

It is important to continue strengthening the regional coordination system, overcoming the current limits in terms of target population (assisting the entire migrant population and not only Venezuelans) and geographic scope (including Central American countries).

³ [Global Report on Food Crises 2024](#).

CENTRAL AMERICA



Since 2020, Central America has been experiencing one of its most turbulent periods of **socio-political instability and economic uncertainty** in recent decades. Insecurity, lack of economic opportunities, institutional weaknesses and state limitations in providing essential services have contributed to increased migration. In this scenario, irregular **rainfall**, crop failures and reduced demand for agricultural laborers continue to affect the most vulnerable and food insecure rural households; in 2024, OCHA estimates that one in four people in Central America will need humanitarian assistance: 9.2 million people⁴.

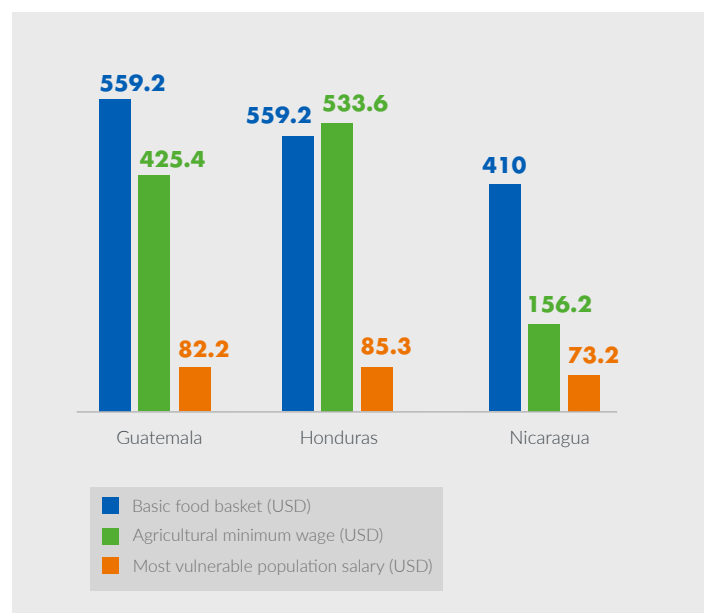
Between March and August 2023, drought exacerbated food insecurity in the Central American Dry Corridor area, reducing smallholder grain reserves and increasing seasonal prices. **Agriculture** in Central America is an important source of employment, especially in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, a sector that employs one-third of the labor force. It is estimated that there are more than 2.4 million family farms, concentrated mainly in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Most rural households are engaged in subsistence agriculture, growing crops and raising animals mainly for domestic consumption. Due to the low diversity of their production and their low economic income, the diets of a significant proportion of rural households are dominated by caloric foods, mainly cereals, roots and tubers. This group is particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and food insecurity. Crop failures caused by El Niño in 2023, and the delayed onset of rains in 2024, increase the likelihood that the food situation of the poorest households in the region will deteriorate.

Beginning in July, above average accumulated rainfall is expected during the season, due to the transition to **La Niña**. Guatemala already declared a State of Calamity on July 8, due to the first rains in the country, which have severely affected more than 6,700 people. The combination of high temperatures and rains increases the risk of diseases and agricultural pests, in addition to the risk of

damage from flooding and landslides, which are expected to affect the most vulnerable population in the region.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) estimates that, in the region, the number of people in food and nutrition insecurity (crisis phase) will increase during the months of June to September 2024. In the case of Guatemala and Honduras, where monitoring is carried out in person, the estimate is between 2 and 2.5 million people in Guatemala and 1.9 million people in Honduras, in the areas of the Central American Dry Corridor. The estimate for El Salvador and Nicaragua, which is done remotely, is more favorable, although it is expected to reach between 100,000 and 250,000 people in both countries.

According to our **FOOD SECURITY MONITORING AND PREDICTION SYSTEM -PREDISAN-** in Central America, the number of people who would have an unacceptable food consumption would currently reach **7 million people** in the four countries, and the number of people who would be implementing some coping strategies to ensure minimum food consumption would reach **25 million people**, more than half of the population of the four countries analyzed. These strategies include resorting to less preferred and cheaper foods, or reducing portion sizes. Among all these households affected by food shortages, there would be 3 million people who would be implementing severe strategies at the family level to cope with the situation, such as skipping some meal times throughout the day. In the case of Central America, it is important to note that food insecurity is structural to the extent that the economic income of the majority of the population does not allow them to cover the cost of a basic and diverse food basket, as shown in this graph:



⁴ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/guatemala/centroamerica-resumen-de-planes-de-respuesta-humanitaria-2024>

⁵ CAF, La agricultura familiar en Centroamérica

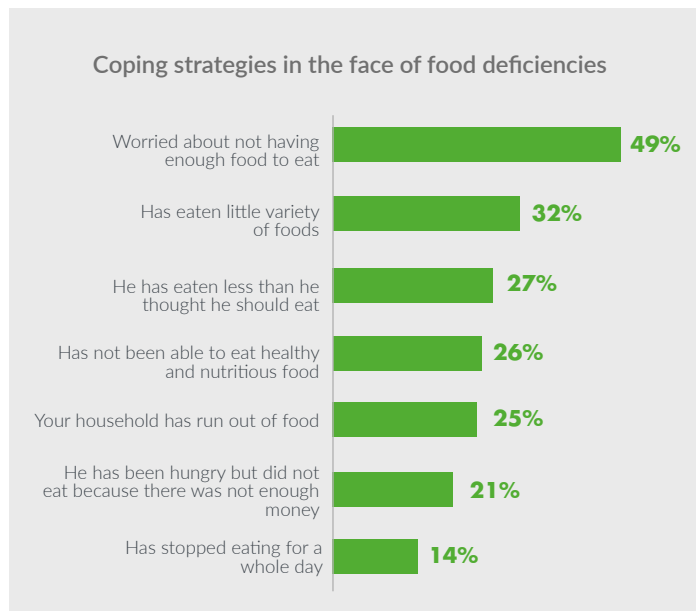


CENTRAL AMERICAN FOOD SECURITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ITS YOUNG PEOPLE

With the collaboration of educational centers, between October and November 2023, Action Against Hunger teams facilitated the completion of nearly 1,500 surveys among Central American youth between the ages of 12 and 35 in the territories of Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua where the organization implements its projects. Most of the young people surveyed in Guatemala and Honduras resided in rural communities while in the case of Nicaragua most of the young people who participated in the study were in urban contexts, and 59% were women. The main objectives of this study were:

- i) to characterize the socio-demographic, economic and dietary conditions of young people;
- ii) to learn about the migratory situation of families and the migratory intention of young people and their motivations;
- iii) to learn about the perception of young people in relation to climate change and natural disasters, as well as their impact on their daily lives.

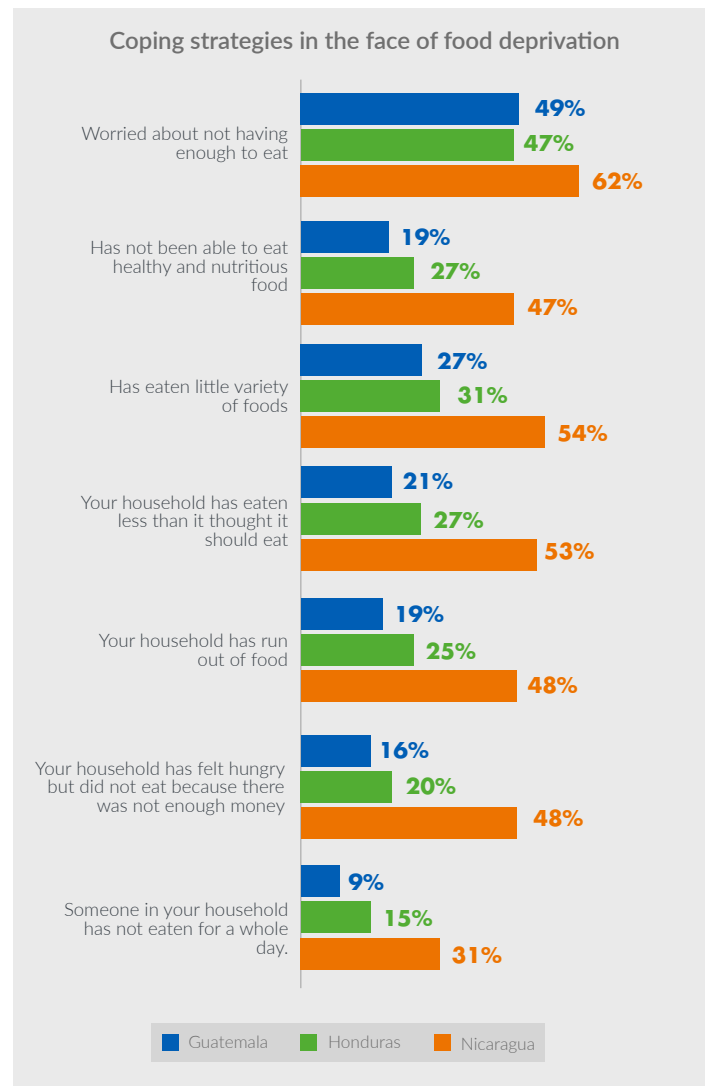
The analysis of the survey shows that more than half of the young people are concerned about the lack of food and apply coping strategies to deal with the lack of their most preferred foods as well as those with the highest nutritional value (dairy products, eggs, meat). **One in four youth reported eating less than they should** due to lack of resources or money at some point in the previous 30 days, or were unable to access healthy or nutritious foods, or witnessed food running out at home. One in five, 20%, felt hungry and were unable to eat due to lack of resources.



It is important to note that every year there is a predictable and recurrent deterioration of the food and nutritional situation in the Central American Dry Corridor, defined as the **seasonal hunger**

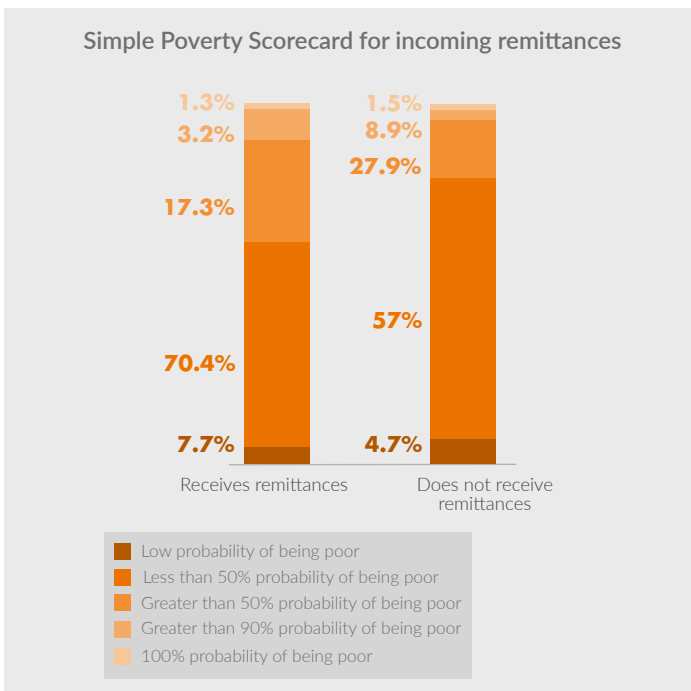
period, especially severe between the months of April and August, which affects the poorest households and small subsistence farmers the most. This is due to the depletion of maize and bean reserves for self-consumption and the consequent increase in food prices coupled with the increase in expenses related to agricultural inputs, just at the time when the planting of basic grains (maize and beans) takes place, and the agricultural season begins. The youth surveys in this study were conducted in the last quarter of the year when, in theory, the food shortage situation is less pressing in the region, so the food security data presented here should be considered to represent "good" timing compared to other times in the annual agricultural cycle.

The Nicaraguan youth surveyed are also in more worrying food situations compared to the Honduran and Guatemalan youth included in the sample, which is at least partially explained by the close relationship between poverty and household food security that also holds, in a statistically significant way, in the case of the youth participating in this study.

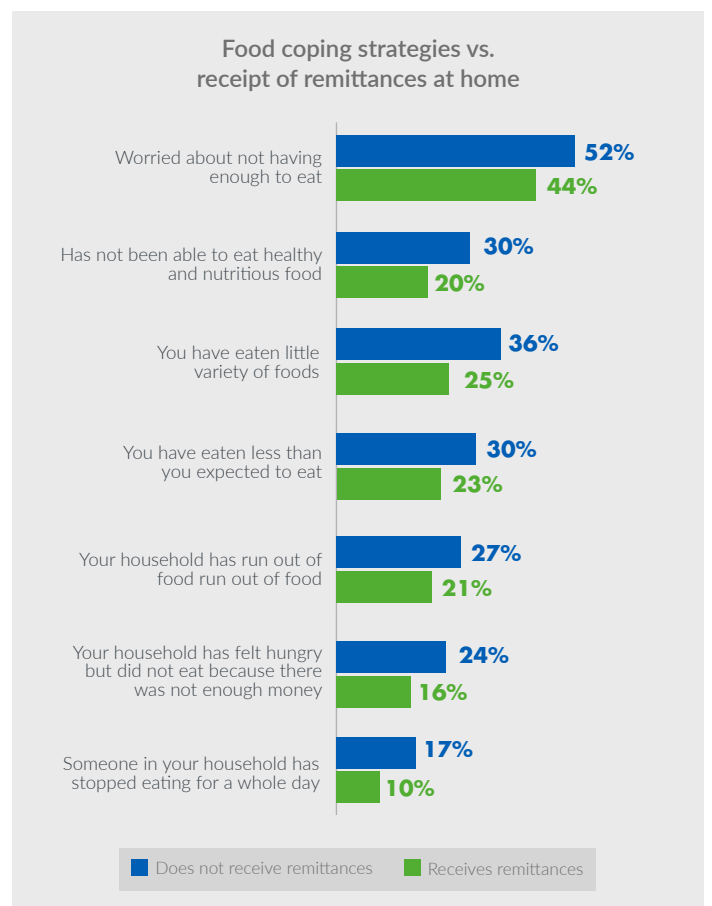




68% of the young people surveyed have at least one immediate family member (parents, siblings, aunts, uncles, or others) living abroad, and 38% receive remittances. The receipt of remittances, which in multiple studies at the global level has been shown to have positive effects on reducing the level of poverty in recipient households, also shows, in the present case study, a significant impact on reducing the severity of poverty in the households of the young people surveyed.



While **21.8%** of households that receive remittances are 50% or more likely to be in poverty, in the case of households that do not receive remittances this percentage rises to 38.3%. Similarly, the general trend towards an improvement in the food situation of households receiving remittances is also corroborated, as can be seen in the graph below.

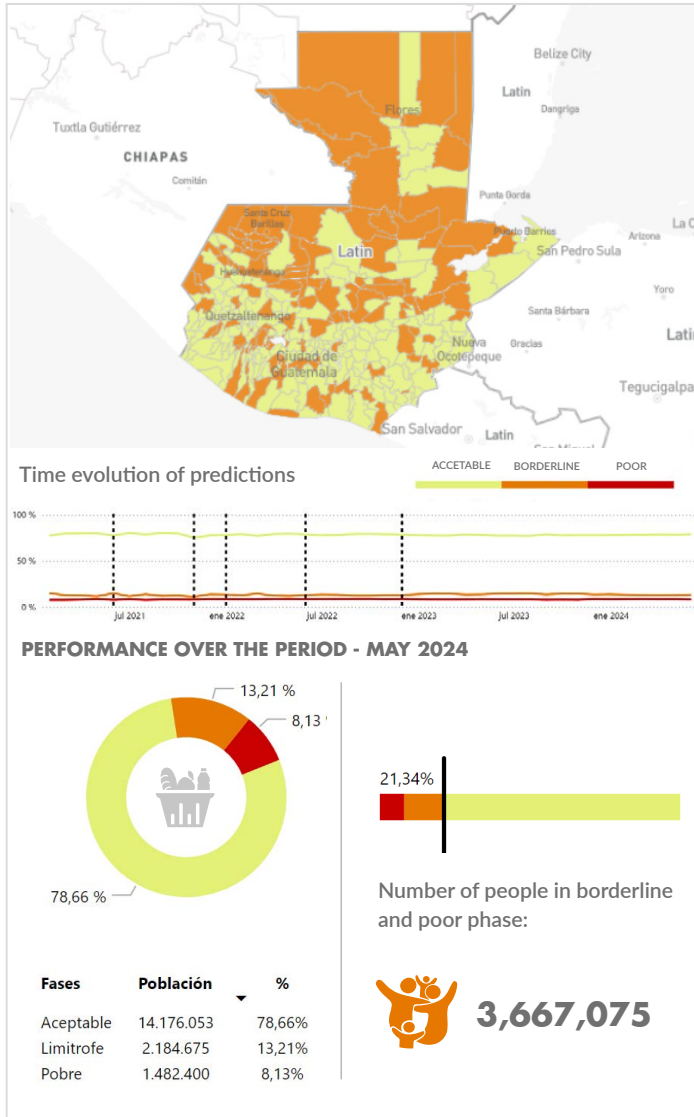


Households in rural areas are also more likely to receive remittances from family members abroad, which could be due to higher rates of emigration from rural areas of the Central American region compared to urban areas. Some 40.5% of rural youth households surveyed received remittances from abroad compared to 33.2% of urban youth households.

GUATEMALA

More than three million people will be in a food insecurity crisis phase in the period from June to September 2024 in Guatemala, according to IPC projections⁶. Of these, 300,000 people will be in Phase 4 (emergency), concentrated mainly in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango and Chiquimula.

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS) - PREDISAN

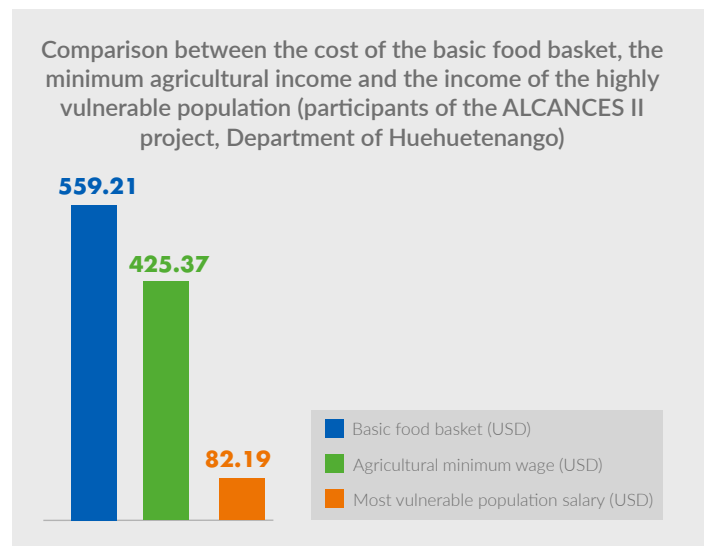


Irregular rainfall in 2023 and high temperatures in the country have caused a delay in the sowing of basic grain crops, which has meant the loss of seed and higher production costs. This situation will hurt final yields and the availability of grains for household consumption. June is the beginning of the peak of the lean season and poor households have limited options for generating income. The onset of the La Niña weather phenomenon, with an increase in tropical storms or hurricanes, would cause damage to housing, crops, access roads, and deteriorate the livelihoods of the country's most vulnerable populations, negatively impacting food and nutrition security. With less reserves and income, households will adjust the amount of food in their diet and resort to critical coping strategies such as atypical

temporary migrations and more household members in search of day labor, in addition to the sale of assets.

Since 2022, Action Against Hunger has worked in the department of Huehuetenango on a project related to food and nutrition security by integrating an Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS) pilot, funded by USAID, supporting more than 10,000 people with multipurpose cash assistance, and 118 self-employed families. Under the ERMS approach, efforts were made to organize and strengthen communities, provide training and technical assistance, and promote community collaboration. Seed capital was primarily allocated to female heads of households, enabling 118 families to diversify their economic income. This improved their resilience and their ability to respond to critical events.

It is important to note that the price of the basic food basket required by an average family in Guatemala in 2024 is significantly higher than the minimum agricultural wage paid to day laborers in this country. Most of the population we worked with (ALCANCES II project) was engaged in subsistence agriculture, with a monthly income of only 20% of the agricultural minimum wage.



For these families, food insecurity is a structural issue. Despite participating in available rural activities, they are unable to afford a basic set of foodstuffs. With the support of the project carried out by Action against Hunger in alliance with local organizations, the average income of the 118 households supported has increased to 250 USD⁷, which implies a very significant improvement with respect to their daily income, although it still remains far from what would be required to ensure a healthy and diversified diet, according to the recommendations of the Guatemalan Ministry of Health and international standards. Throughout 2024 and 2025, we will continue collaborating with these families to sustainably improve their income. Our goal is to help them overcome food insecurity while gaining insights that can be applied to future interventions led by local institutions and the communities themselves.

⁶ <https://fews.net/node/32290#contexto-de-seguridad-alimentaria>

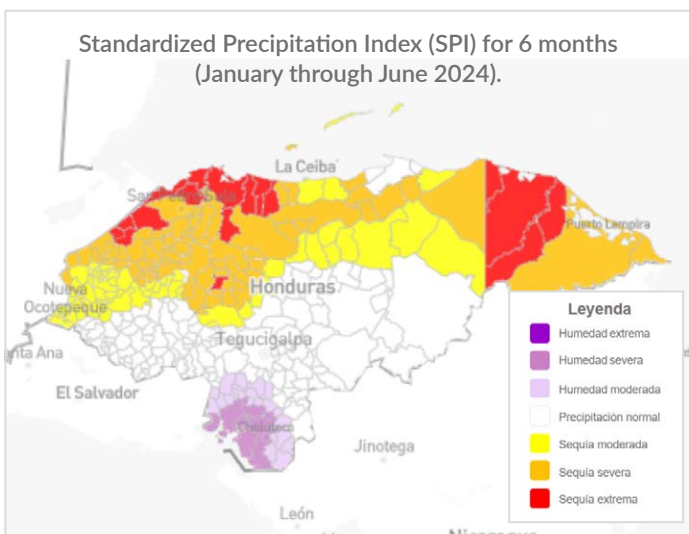
⁷ Preliminary analysis of target line information.



HONDURAS

Food insecurity and migration are two of the factors that most condition the lives of the Honduran population, the first as an element that reflects the socio-political, economic and environmental vulnerability of the country, and the second as the most common alternative for those who wish to improve their situation and that of their families, thus becoming the main survival strategy in the face of crises. The latest publications for Honduras show a deterioration of food security in the country, estimating for this period (June-August 2024) that almost 2 million people would be in phase 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency) of the IPC, with more than 200,000 people in phase 4.

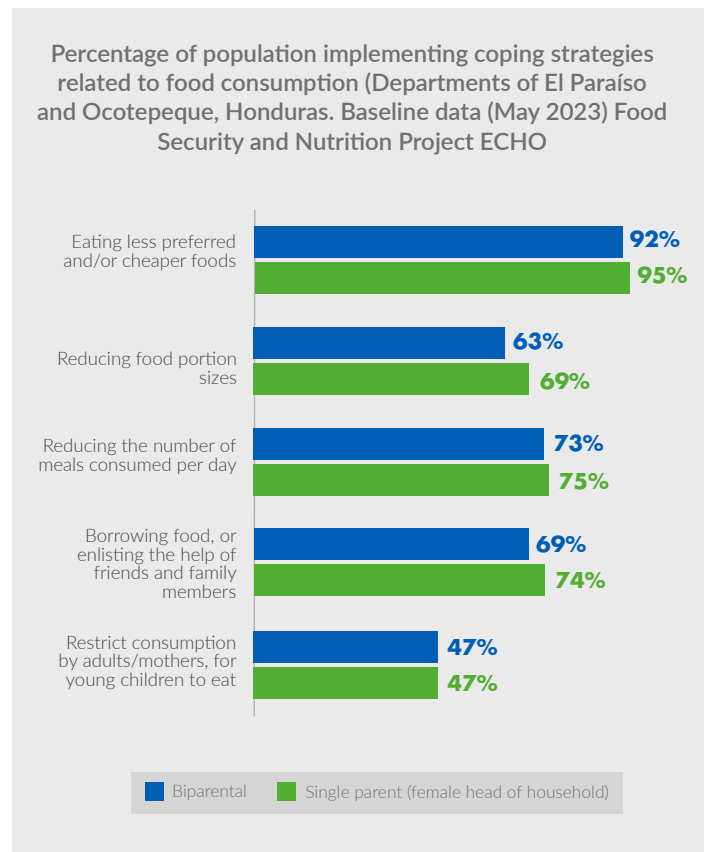
The June Few's Net Newsletter⁸ places these areas of greatest concern in northern Honduras and the Dry Corridor, due to 2023 agricultural losses and food prices that remain above average. Households located in these areas are of greatest concern, as food stocks are estimated to have declined by more than 50%. As these areas are often prone to shocks such as recurrent prolonged abnormal drought and floods, these households have a lower resilience capacity than those in the rest of the region, thus high food prices affect their access to food to a greater extent.



Source: SISTEMA DE MONITOREO Y PREDICCIÓN DE LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA -PREDISAN

In 2023, Action Against Hunger implemented a project in the most vulnerable areas of the region in Consortium with other organizations and funded by ECHO. The situation of Honduran households showed that the number of people implementing some type of coping strategy to ensure minimum food consumption was the highest in the region (38% of participating households were in the critical category with an rCSI coping strategy index greater than 19 points).

This project also prioritized single-parent households headed by **women**, where the starting situation was much more unfavorable than in two-parent households. For households with two parents, **37%** of the families had to resort to crisis coping strategies to meet their food needs at the start of the project (rCSI indicator according to the ICF reference table above 19), while in female single-parent families, the percentage rose to **47%** (one in two families). The situation of vulnerability of this second type of family is mainly due to economic factors, since the percentage of people who contribute income to the household is lower, and, in addition, the percentage of people who cannot work due to chronic illnesses is higher. In this situation, on average, they have more children in the care of a single person than two-parent families, which limits income generation and means that they must use coping strategies to ensure food consumption in the home.



⁸ <https://fews.net/es/latin-america-and-caribbean/el-salvador-honduras-y-nicaragua/informe-de-monitoreo-remoto/junio-2024>



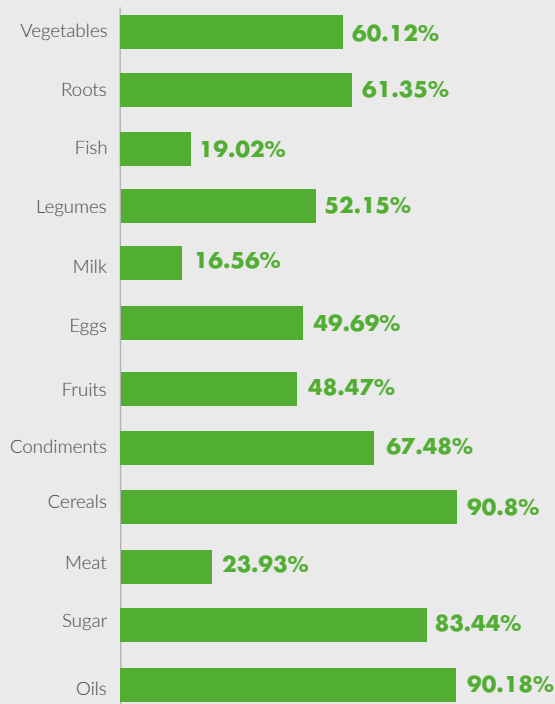
COLOMBIA

Colombia faces significant challenges in food security. According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics⁹, in 2023, 28.4% of the population (14.6 million people) experienced moderate or severe food insecurity. The latest evaluation by the World Food Programme (WFP) at the end of 2023 shows that 43% of the surveyed households report problems accessing food, associated with economic factors¹⁰. The regions with the highest levels of food insecurity are: La Guajira, Sucre, Vichada, Guaviare, and Atlántico. These areas also face other drivers of hunger such as armed conflict, extreme weather events, and economic inequality.

In 2023, there were 267 humanitarian emergencies related to the **armed conflict**, and in the first half of 2024, 174 emergencies were recorded, a 42% increase compared to the same period in 2023. Approximately 80,100 people have been affected in departments like Cauca, Nariño, Chocó, and Putumayo. These emergencies have impacted the economic activities of families who rely on agricultural production for self-consumption and surplus sales. Actions affecting food security include land and productive asset dispossession by non-state armed groups, crop losses due to forced displacements, and limited access to livelihoods due to confinements and mobility restrictions.



Dietary diversity in the context of emergencies



Source: MIRE + Consortium

Based on data from the [MIRE+](#) Consortium, we have identified that the families served, prior to our response, have resorted to coping strategies such as reducing food portions and decreasing the frequency of consumption from three to two meals a day. Additionally, we found that the diversity of food consumption is very low. Less than 50% of families have access to a diversified diet. On average, 68% of families do not have access to essential foods such as fish, meat, milk, fruits, and eggs, which are essential for nutritional requirements.

Extreme weather events also significantly impact food security in the country. In the first half of 2024, 139 natural disaster emergencies affected 339,500 people. This situation is worsened by the El Niño and La Niña phenomena. Data collected in the field from the last quarter of 2023 to April 2024 indicated that during the critical months of the El Niño phenomenon (November 2023 to March 2024)¹¹, factors such as rising temperatures, delayed or lost rains, wind variations, and decreased water availability for agricultural activities impacted planting possibilities, crop productivity, and food access.

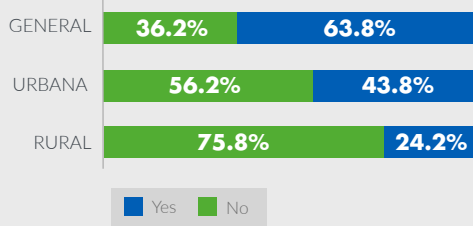
⁹ [DANE - DANE - Food Insecurity Experience Scale FIES](#).

¹⁰ [Food Security Assessment for the Colombian Population 2024 | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#).

¹¹ [Second El Niño Phenomenon Report. Action Against Hunger - Colombia 2024 Mission](#).



Perception of revenue decline in the last quarter of 2023



Elaboration: Action Against Hunger, 2024

In this report, 63.9% of surveyed households reported economic income impacts, especially in rural areas (75.8%) compared to 56.2% of the urban population.

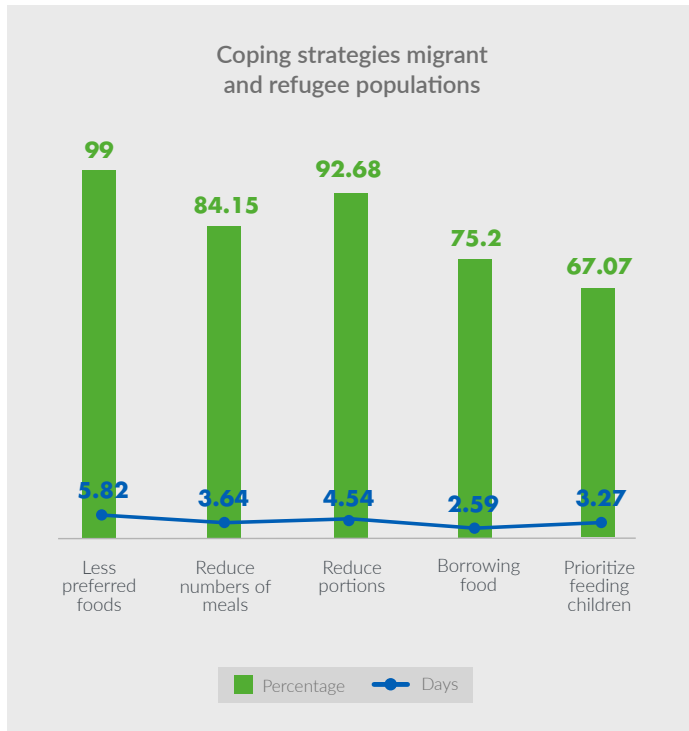
Of those surveyed, 56.3% identified shortages in some type of food, especially: animal protein (62.2%), vegetables (51.6%), fruits (40%), and dairy products (36.4%), with the most impacted areas being Amazonas, La Guajira, and the Catatumbo region in Norte de Santander, where vulnerabilities are exacerbated by factors such as armed conflict and poor condition of main roads.

Percentage of households identifying shortages in each food group - Departments

FOOD GROUPS	DEPARTAMENT						TOTAL
	Amazonas	Bogotá D.C.	La Guajira	Nariño	Norte de Santander	Putumayo	
Animal protein	76.3%	58.9%	68.1%	55.6%	61.8%	58.3%	62.2%
Vegetables	81.6%	28.6%	64.9%	33.8%	63.4%	53.8%	51.6%
Fruits	21.1%	31%	57.2%	17.8%	61.8%	42.3%	40%
Dairy and dairy products	31.6%	20.8%	55.8%	16%	44.7%	42.9%	36.4%
Eggs	57.9%	10.7%	42.8%	35.6%	30.1%	12.2%	31%
Legumes	25%	5.4%	34%	31.6%	35.8%	26.3%	27.2%
Cereals	46.1%	8.3%	33%	18.2%	34.1%	31.4%	26.6%
Tubers and roots	26.3%	3%	21.8%	28%	29.3%	19.9%	21%
Oil	21.1%	4.2%	26%	12.4%	24.4%	10.9%	16.7%
Sugar or panela	27.6%	3.6%	20%	5.8%	24.4%	23.1%	15.8%
Flour	17.1%	7.1%	26.3%	4.9%	26%	4.5%	14.5%

Elaboration: Action Against Hunger, 2024

The **migrant and refugee population** in the country also faces food security challenges and must contend with factors such as loss of purchasing power, unemployment, limited access to sources of economic income, and essential basic services. Through our ADN Dignidad program, we have identified that families with permanent settlement intentions resort to coping strategies such as eating less preferred foods (99%), reducing the number of meals per day (84%), reducing portion sizes (92.6%), and borrowing food (75%), especially women (82%) compared to men (73.3%).



Source: ADN Dignity Program

Thanks to the delivery of multipurpose cash transfers and key nutrition messages, households see sustained incomes that persist up to three months after the transfer. This intervention has reduced the implementation of coping strategies in men and women (55.42% and 61.22%, respectively); additionally, according to the impact assessment of May 2023, it has decreased family indebtedness (11.2%) and the sale of belongings (5.9%).

Regarding climate vulnerability, according to the Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) there is a 69% probability that the **La Niña phenomenon** will manifest between July and September 2024. Therefore, it will be important to continue developing projects and actions that prevent and anticipate the effects of climate events on food security. Considering territorial vulnerabilities and the dimensions that influence the availability, access, and use of food, this response requires coordinated work between government institutions, private sector, and cooperation organizations. Humanitarian assistance must address immediate needs and ensure access to food, as well as promote the strengthening of families' livelihoods.



FOOD HAS NO BORDERS

Mayoris is from Venezuela and is 36 years old. She lives in Pasto, Colombia, with her husband and son. They are part of the more than 345,000 people that the ADN Dignidad program has supported with cash transfers since 2019, which are invested more than 40% in food.

Mayoris prepares and sells desserts; her culinary knowledge has helped her not only to generate income but also to remember her place of origin: *"in the kitchen, I can invent whatever I want, plus it's a gift my grandmother left me [...] I will always remember her for those things."*

She participated in Sabor sin Fronteras, a six-episode web series in which, along with other participants, she shows how her recipes can be a source of livelihood and also a vehicle for preserving memories and finding similarities between cultures.

Her contribution to the web series is dulce de lechosa (or papaya): *"it is a recipe originating from Venezuela. I have adapted it in Colombia [...] Through the sale of my desserts, I have managed to integrate the two cultures."*

Food can be a link to connect us with memories, people, and cultures. Discover this and other culinary stories full of flavor, memory, and solidarity by clicking [here](#).

PERU



According to the National Household Survey (ENAHO 2023), between 2019 and 2022 the percentage of households that saw their income decrease due to illness, loss of a job or a natural disaster increased from 19% to 27%. This caused a decrease in food consumption by 6.3% of the population, the maximum reached in the last 16 years, without considering the pandemic. This is in addition to the almost 10-year setback in the reduction of extreme monetary poverty and evidences the seriousness of the food insecurity crisis in the country.¹²

With more than 16 million inhabitants suffering from chronic hunger and nutritional deficiencies, Peru shows a reality in which 26% of the population (one in four people) claims to have spent at least one day without being able to eat due to lack of economic resources during the last three months, half of Peruvians (53%) consumed three or more meals a day during the last week, while 47% admitted not being able to comply with this intake, at least, one day a week (Ipsos 2023). In addition, 42.4% of children aged 6 to 35 months have anemia¹³, a percentage that rises to 51.5% in rural areas, or in some

departments such as Puno (67.2%), Ucayali (65.8%) or Huancavelica (65.0%).

COMMUNITY-BASED SOLUTIONS

In Ayacucho, in the Andean region, we have contributed to improving food and nutritional security in rural indigenous families with children under 3 years of age and pregnant women, based on actions that promote egalitarian relations between men and women, access to health and livelihoods, and local governance. Some central elements of the program have been:



- **Involvement of public actors** such as Local Governments and Agrarian Agency and social actors such as Women's Organizations or Community Boards of Directors, in order to strengthen their capacities in food security and health.



- **Transversalization of the gender approach** in the productive, health and organizational components of the intervention, which is reflected in some indicators such as:

- Increase from 24.9% to 54.3% of households with mothers trained in productive technologies.
- Seventy-eight percent of women are involved in decision-making on family farming.
- 60% of women entrepreneurs report that they have improved their economic autonomy.
- Increase from 24.9% to 28.4% of men and women who report a positive change in gender relations.



- **Systematization of ancestral technologies** for the production, conservation and storage of food considering those with a scientific evidence base, such as:

- In production: crop rotation, incorporation of humus and compost, seed selection,
- In conservation: drying of herbs in the shade, preparation of foods dehydrated by low temperatures such as meat and tubers: jerky, jerky,
- In storage: "covered underground", truce (exchange of food with other high Andean floors), and pirwa (covering cereals with reeds).

¹² <https://www.ipe.org.pe/portal/mas-de-2-millones-de-peruanos-redujeron-su-consumo-de-alimentos/>

¹³ INEI 2024



- **Preparation of audiovisual material** for dissemination through mass media such as radio on production, health and organization.

This approach, with a strong localization component and a people-based approach, has led to the introduction of some practices that improve household food security in the Andean environment:

- 26.8% of households have incorporated ancestral technologies for food production, conservation and storage.
- 42.8% of the households implemented or improved the production of vegetables for family consumption and marketing in local fairs thanks to the quality of production in greenhouses or gardens.

- 14.6% of households started the sustainable and technified raising of at least 2 types of small animals for consumption: guinea pigs and laying hens.
- 87.5% of the prioritized agricultural enterprises have an implemented business plan, of which at least 50% are promoted by women, in the second year of the project.

On the other hand, our interventions also promote rural employment and the strengthening of agricultural enterprises that favor income generation and, in turn, improve nutrition through the use of nutritious food.

YASUMI'S FAMILY BIO GARDEN

Yasumi is 8 years old and lives in Ayacucho: *"Here we have a family project, led by my mom, we have a bio garden. We have done it with a lot of effort, we have done it in less than a year, working all together as a family, we already have our own vegetables to eat. We have lettuce, tomatoes, cabbages, pumpkins and gherkins, which are my favorites".*

"I am very happy with my life here, in my little house, with my sisters and my school," said Yasumi. During the project, 117 families received training in ancestral technologies for food production, conservation and storage, all of which are environmentally friendly. Likewise, training has been developed for the raising of small animals, so that families can increase their access to animal-based foods, as well as the consumption of Andean crops and vegetables for a balanced diet.

WATCH THE FULL STORY HERE ✨



This publication highlights the problem of **lack of physical and economic access to food** as one of the main problems of food insecurity in the Latin American region, particularly for women, children, rural, indigenous and migrant populations. However, to reduce food insecurity, it is necessary to consider all dimensions of food security: access, availability, utilization, stability, agency (capacity to make individual and collective decisions) and sustainability. Solutions must be comprehensive to ensure dignified living conditions, and foster inclusive and resilient systems.

It is also necessary to establish a **common framework for measuring** program results. The document demonstrates the importance of having well-established monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The food security sector is endowed with different indicators and indices, which are recognized as standards at the international level, as is the case in the IPC. In the Latin American context, it would be convenient to make a critical and joint review among the different actors on how to measure food insecurity in the various population groups supported. It requires confronting data and identifying whether it best captures the changes in the individuals, families and communities to which we want to contribute in terms of food security. By adopting this approach, it will be easier to make progress in addressing and eradicating hunger in the region.



OUR REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

PEOPLE REACHED



630

RECEIVED AGRO-PASTORAL SUPPORT



7,093

RECEIVED TRAINING IN FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



18,955

RECEIVED FOOD ASSISTANCE



754

RECEIVED CASH GRANTS (seed capital, savings and loan groups)



242

RECEIVED OTHER ECONOMIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (employment and entrepreneurship promotion)



30,413

RECEIVED TRANSFERS CASH



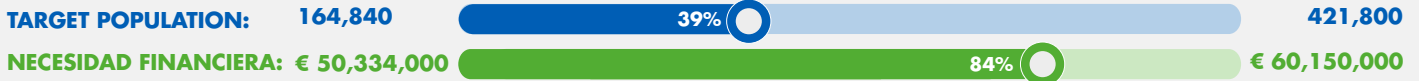
VISIT OUR INTERACTIVE DASHBOARD AND KNOW THE DETAILS OF EACH INDICATOR





REGIONAL RESPONSE

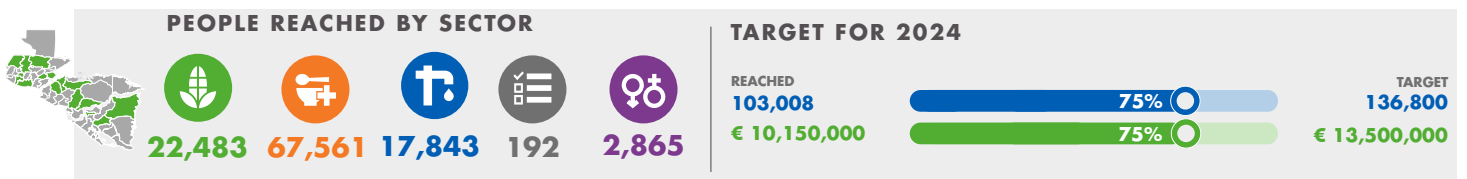
TARGET FOR 2024



PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR



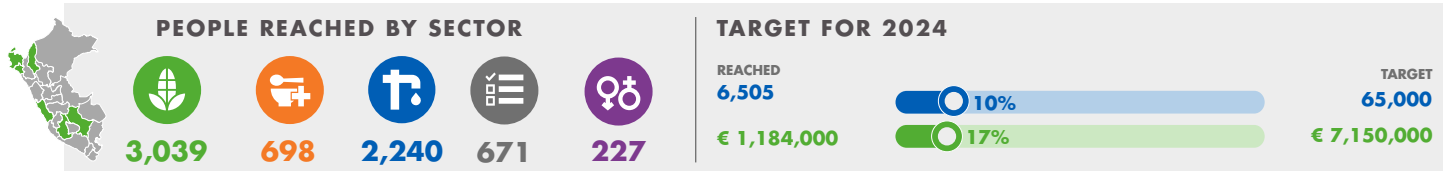
CENTRAL AMERICA



COLOMBIA



PERU



OTHER COUNTRIES



164,840

TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED JANUARY - JUNE 2024

56.8%
ARE WOMEN

43.2%
ARE MEN

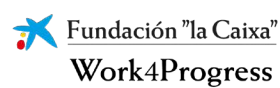
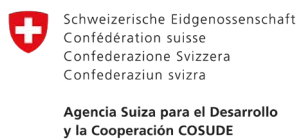
23.2%
ARE CHILDREN UNDER 5



FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OUR OUTREACH, VISIT OUR WEBSITE



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