



Key points

- Female-headed households had an average income that was 35 percent lower than male-headed households.
- In 36 percent of the agricultural households led by women, the main source of income came from agricultural activities, compared to 52 percent in male-headed households.
- In cases where a woman is the primary income earner in the household, 28 percent of the household’s income was derived from agricultural activities.
- The main agricultural production difficulties for female-headed households were excess rainfall (34 percent), pest outbreaks (19 percent) and plant diseases (18 percent).
- The lack of feed for animals affected female-headed households more (37 percent), while animal diseases impacted male-headed households (45 percent).

Income in agricultural households disaggregated by gender of the head of the household

In agriculture, female-headed households generated 35 percent less in the month preceding the survey than male-headed households.

The main source of income for female-headed households came from agricultural activities in 36 percent of cases, primarily the production of staple crops (30 percent), informal agricultural work (23 percent), livestock or livestock production (19 percent), and formal or informal agricultural trade (10 percent).

The main source of income for agricultural households with a male head was agricultural production in 52 percent of cases, primarily coming from staple crops (37 percent), informal agricultural work (21 percent), formal or informal agricultural trade (12 percent), stable agricultural employment (12 percent), and livestock or animal production (10 percent) (Figure 1).

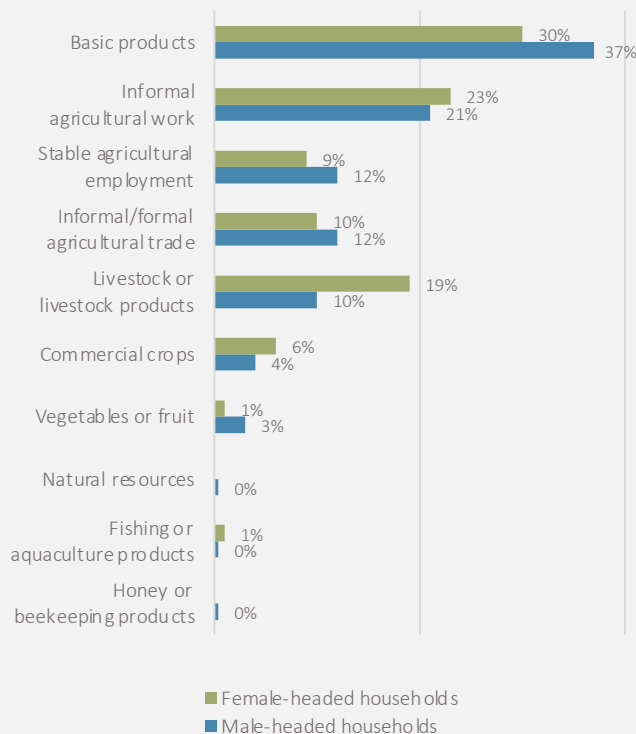
Methodology

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM-Monitoring) collected data from 30 November to 19 December 2024 through computer-assisted telephone interviews using a panel from previous rounds and random digital dialing. A total of 3 224 people were interviewed across the 18 departments of Honduras. The data are representative at the national and departmental levels, and were weighted to correct for biases due to the mode and stratification of the sample.

The income of agricultural households has been presented according to the gender of the head of the household and according to the gender of the main income contributor. Agricultural households are considered to be those that have engaged in some form of cultivation in the 12 months preceding the survey, or that have raised any animals. However, in some cases, the main income of agricultural households may have a non-agricultural source.

Agricultural households were led by a woman in 32 percent of cases. The main income generators were 77 percent men, 11 percent women and 12 percent were shared between both genders.

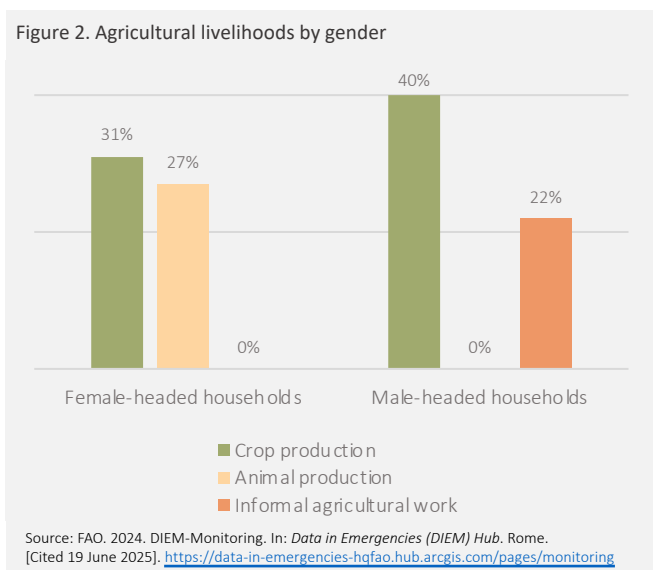
Figure 1. Main source of income for agricultural households



Source: FAO, 2024. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *Data in Emergencies (DIEM) Hub*. Rome. [Cited 19 June 2025]. <https://data-in-emergencies-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/pages/monitoring>

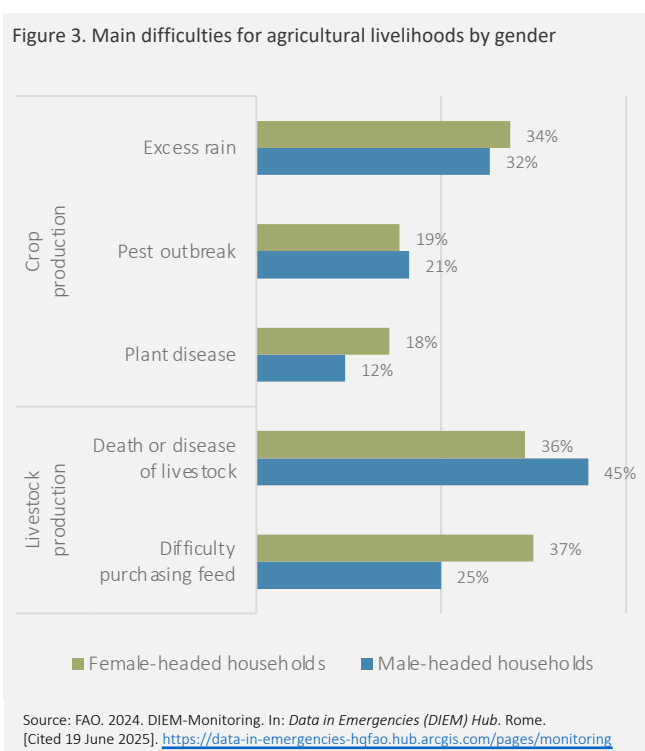
Income in agricultural households disaggregated by the gender of the economic provider

Agricultural activity was the main source of income for 28 percent of agricultural households where a woman generated the main income, particularly in the production of staple crops (31 percent) and animal production (27 percent). When a man generated the main income, it was an agricultural income in 55 percent of agricultural households, particularly from crop production (40 percent) and informal agricultural work (22 percent) (Figure 2).



Agricultural livelihoods difficulties disaggregated by the gender of the head of household

Female-headed households had a slight tendency to experience greater difficulties in agricultural production than those headed by men, both for crops and for animal production. The main agricultural production difficulties for female-headed households were excess rainfall (34 percent), pest outbreaks (19 percent) and plant diseases (18 percent). Male-headed households had similar results, but were less affected by plant diseases (12 percent). In terms of animals, lack of feed affected female-headed households more (37 percent) than those headed by men (25 percent), however, animal diseases impacted male-headed households more (45 percent) (Figure 3).



In summary, it is evident that male-headed households received higher incomes compared to those led by women. A larger percentage of male-headed households were engaged in the production of staple crops, while livestock and other agricultural activities were more common among female-headed households. Female-headed households tended to face more obstacles in agricultural production than those led by men.

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