

## EL SALVADOR

**1.04 MILLION PEOPLE EXPECTED TO FACE HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY DURING THE LEAN SEASON FROM JUNE TO AUGUST 2021**

## IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

**NOVEMBER 2020 - AUGUST 2021  
ISSUED IN DECEMBER 2020**

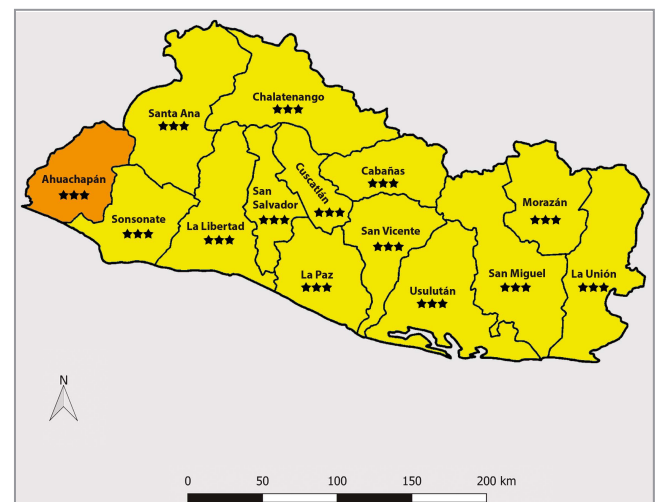
CURRENT SITUATION NOV 2020 - FEB 2021			FIRST PROJECTION MARCH - MAY 2021			SECOND PROJECTION JUNE - AUGUST 2021		
<b>684,000</b> 10% of the analysed population (6.8 M)  People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worst)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	<b>985,000</b> 15% of the analysed population (6.8 M)  People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worst)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	<b>1.04 M</b> 16% of the analysed population (6.8 M)  People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worst)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	95,000 People in Emergency		Phase 4	121,000 People in Emergency		Phase 4	111,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	589,000 People in Crisis		Phase 3	864,000 People in Crisis		Phase 3	933,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	2,243,000 People in Stressed		Phase 2	2,439,000 People in Stressed		Phase 2	2,541,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	3,863,000 People in food security		Phase 1	3,356,000 People in food security		Phase 1	3,195,000 People in food security

### Overview

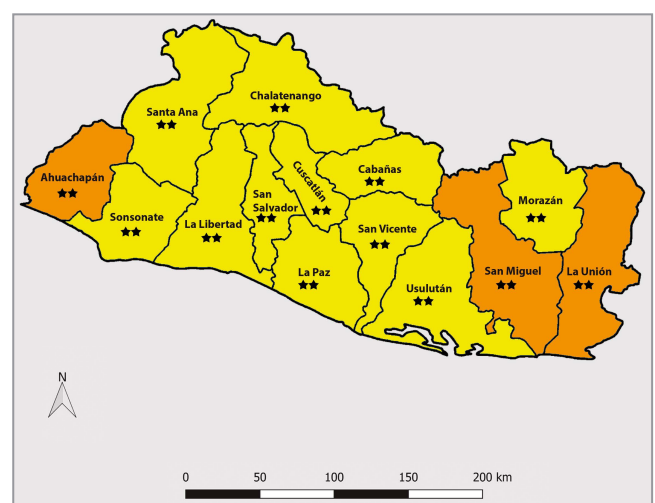
During the current period from November 2020 to February 2021, 684,000 people (10% of the analysed population) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worst) and require urgent action to save lives and livelihoods. Of these people, 589,000 are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 95,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The worst affected department is Ahuachapán which is classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while the rest of the country's departments have been classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The worst affected populations are those who depend on agricultural and livestock activities, work in the informal sector and own small businesses. These groups have experienced income losses due to mobility and transportation restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and had to resort to using Crisis or Emergency coping strategies to address food gaps, such as the sale of productive assets. The economic effects of COVID-19 have been counteracted by national and international humanitarian aid given between April and June 2020, which helped avoid a more severe food insecurity situation in this period.

During the first projection period from March to May 2021, the population classified in IPC Phase 3 or worst is expected to increase to 985,000 people, and again in the second projection period (between June and August 2021) to 1.04 million people. In both projection periods, the departments of Ahuachapán, La Unión and San Miguel will likely be classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while the rest of the departments are expected to be classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

### Current Acute Food Insecurity Nov 2020 - Feb 2021



### Projected Acute Food Insecurity March - May 2021



### Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

1 - Minimal	4 - Emergency
2 - Stressed	5 - Famine
3 - Crisis	

### Evidence Level:

- ★ Acceptable
- ★★ Medium
- ★★★ High
- Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access



#### COVID-19

Movement restrictions enforced by the government to help control the spread of COVID-19 have limited access to markets, workplaces, and basic services. Currently the measures have been eased; however, transportation to access markets, workplaces, and basic services remains limited. The local economy has not yet recovered and border crossings continue to limit the movements of workers and merchants in the region.



#### Natural Disasters

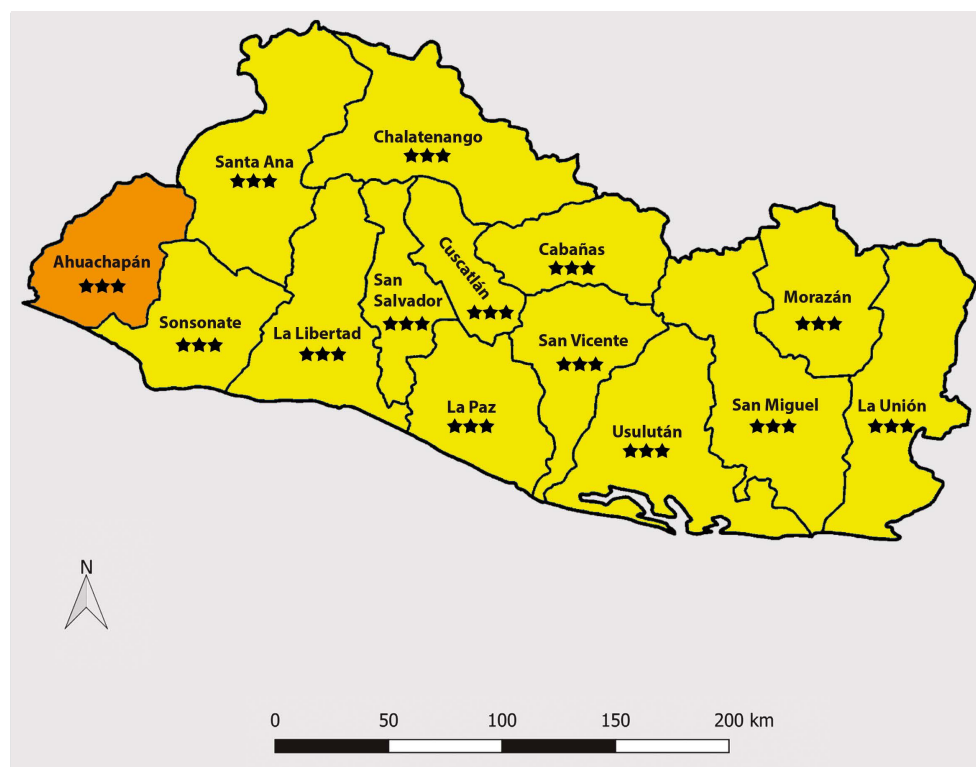
Tropical storms Amanda and Cristóbal, and Hurricanes ETA and IOTA caused losses of basic grains, vegetables and coffee. The supply of agricultural day laborers was reduced as a result, along with income from harvest sales. The availability of and access to food has also been hindered.



#### Unemployment

Around 57% of households have experienced reduced sources of income due to less opportunities in the informal sector and agricultural sector. This reduction of income limits affected households' access to basic services and food, and increases their use of coping strategies.

## CURRENT SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (NOVEMBER 2020 - FEBRUARY 2021)



### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

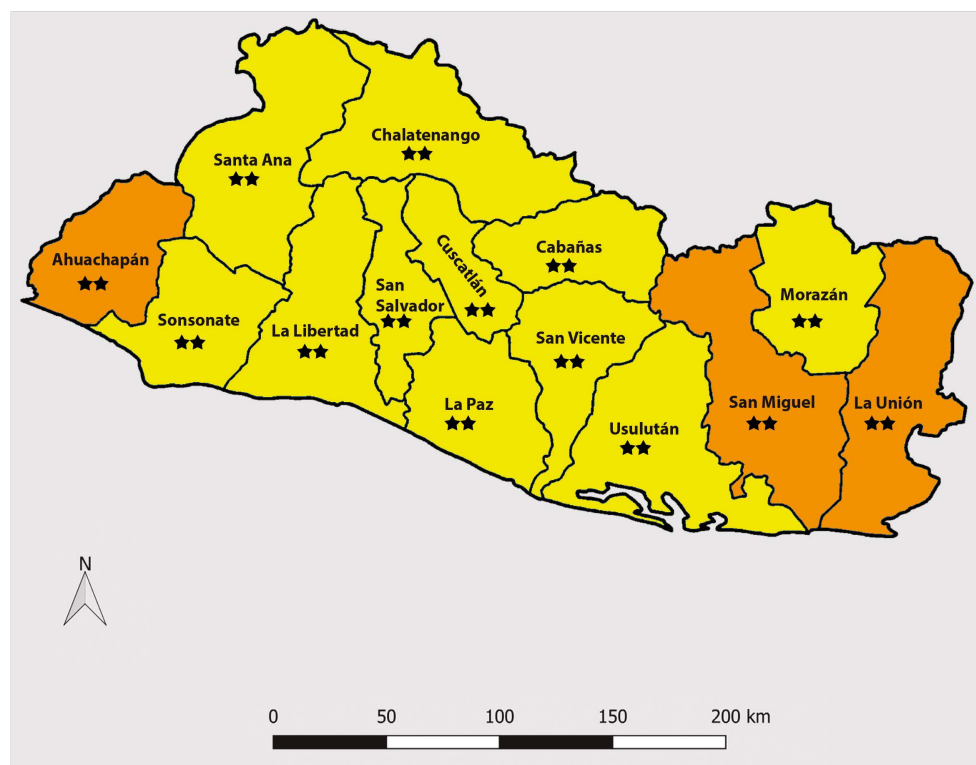
### Evidence Level:

- ★ Acceptable
- ★★ Medium
- ★★★ High
- ⚠ Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Departments	Total Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Ahuachapán	379,895	151,958	40	140,561	37	75,979	20	11,397	3	0	0	3	87,376	23
Cabañas	174,094	113,161	65	52,228	30	8,705	5	0	0	0	0	2	8,705	5
Chalatenango	210,845	126,507	60	73,796	35	10,542	5	0	0	0	0	2	10,542	5
Cuscatlán	276,004	165,602	60	96,601	35	13,800	5	0	0	0	0	2	13,800	5
La Libertad	830,976	415,488	50	315,771	38	83,098	10	16,620	2	0	0	2	99,718	12
La Paz	375,457	281,593	75	75,091	20	18,773	5	0	0	0	0	2	18,773	5
La Unión	277,731	166,639	60	83,319	30	27,773	10	0	0	0	0	2	27,773	10
Morazán	211,201	137,281	65	63,360	30	10,560	5	0	0	0	0	2	10,560	5
San Miguel	516,241	335,557	65	129,060	25	51,624	10	0	0	0	0	2	51,624	10
San Salvador	1,827,170	1,004,944	55	639,510	35	127,902	7	54,815	3	0	0	2	182,717	10
Santa Ana	602,636	259,133	43	271,186	45	60,264	10	12,053	2	0	0	2	72,317	12
San Vicente	190,093	142,570	75	38,019	20	9,505	5	0	0	0	0	2	9,505	5
Sonsonate	520,778	281,220	54	187,480	36	52,078	10	0	0	0	0	2	52,078	10
Usulután	386,322	270,425	70	77,264	20	38,632	10	0	0	0	0	2	38,632	10
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,779,443</b>	<b>3,852,077</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,243,247</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>589,234</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>94,884</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>684,118</b>	<b>10</b>

Note: The figures in the population table might not match those in the summary table because of rounding. The evidence used helped to define the level of evidence in the analysis as High (\*\*\*) in most departments and Medium (\*\*) in the rest.

## FIRST PROJECTED SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (MARCH - MAY 2021)



### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

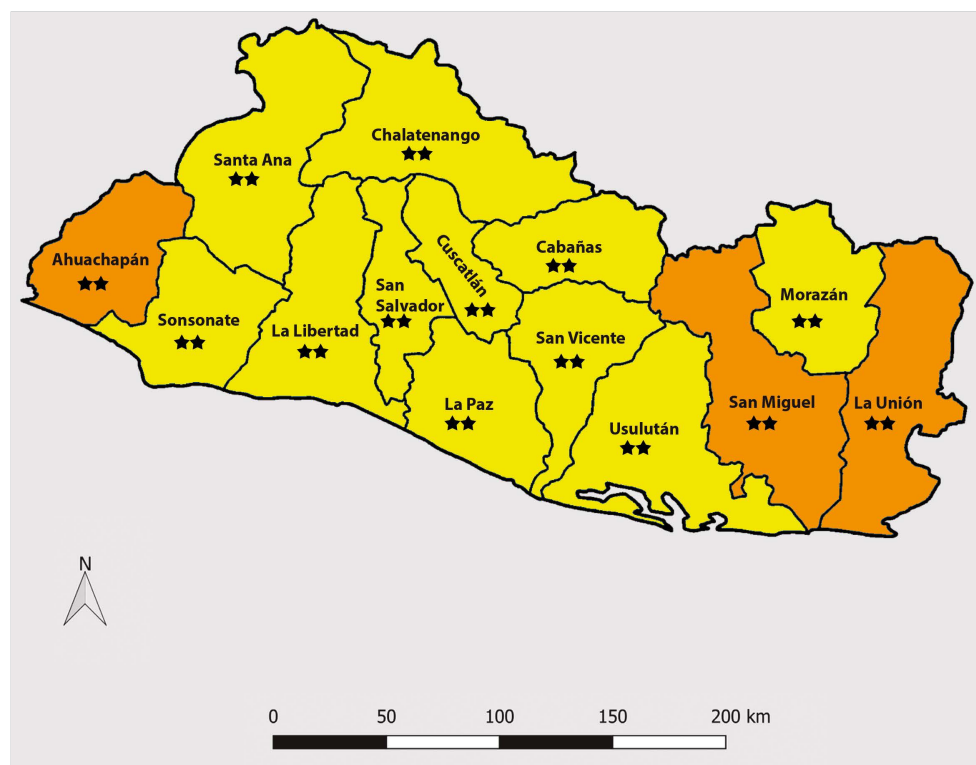
#### Evidence Level:

- ★ Acceptable
- ★★ Medium
- ★★★ High
- 🚶 Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Departments	Total Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Ahuachapán	379,895	132,963	35	151,958	40	83,577	22	11,397	3	0	0	3	94,974	25
Cabañas	174,094	104,456	60	59,192	34	10,446	6	0	0	0	0	2	10,446	6
Chalatenango	210,845	115,965	55	78,013	37	16,868	8	0	0	0	0	2	16,868	8
Cuscatlán	276,004	151,802	55	107,642	39	16,560	6	0	0	0	0	2	16,560	6
La Libertad	830,976	332,390	40	373,939	45	108,027	13	16,620	2	0	0	2	124,647	15
La Paz	375,457	244,047	65	93,864	25	37,546	10	0	0	0	0	2	37,546	10
La Unión	277,731	111,092	40	97,206	35	55,546	20	13,887	5	0	0	3	69,433	25
Morazán	211,201	105,601	50	73,920	35	29,568	14	2,112	1	0	0	2	31,680	15
San Miguel	516,241	258,121	50	154,872	30	92,923	18	10,325	2	0	0	3	103,248	20
San Salvador	1,827,170	913,585	50	676,053	37	182,717	10	54,815	3	0	0	2	237,532	13
Santa Ana	602,636	241,054	40	259,133	43	90,395	15	12,053	2	0	0	2	102,448	17
San Vicente	190,093	133,065	70	41,820	22	15,207	8	0	0	0	0	2	15,207	8
Sonsonate	520,778	260,389	50	182,272	35	78,117	15	0	0	0	0	2	78,117	15
Usulután	386,322	251,109	65	88,854	23	46,359	12	0	0	0	0	2	46,359	12
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,779,443</b>	<b>3,355,640</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2,438,739</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>863,856</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>121,208</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>985,063</b>	<b>15</b>

Note: The figures in the population table might not match those in the summary table because of rounding.

## SECOND PROJECTED SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JUNE - AUGUST 2021)



### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

### Evidence Level:

- ★ Acceptable
- ★★ Medium
- ★★★ High
- Scarcely evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Departments	Total Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Ahuachapán	379,895	102,572	27	170,953	45	94,974	25	11,397	3	0	0	3	106,371	28
Cabañas	174,094	87,047	50	73,119	42	13,928	8	0	0	0	0	2	13,928	8
Chalatenango	210,845	105,423	50	84,338	40	21,085	10	0	0	0	0	2	21,085	10
Cuscatlán	276,004	138,002	50	110,402	40	27,600	10	0	0	0	0	2	27,600	10
La Libertad	830,976	332,390	40	373,939	45	108,027	13	16,620	2	0	0	2	124,647	15
La Paz	375,457	225,274	60	93,864	25	56,319	15	0	0	0	0	2	56,319	15
La Unión	277,731	111,092	40	97,206	35	55,546	20	13,887	5	0	0	3	69,433	25
Morazán	211,201	105,601	50	73,920	35	29,568	14	2,112	1	0	0	2	31,680	15
San Miguel	516,241	283,933	55	129,060	25	103,248	20	0	0	0	0	3	103,248	20
San Salvador	1,827,170	913,585	50	676,053	37	182,717	10	54,815	3	0	0	2	237,532	13
Santa Ana	602,636	210,923	35	289,265	48	90,395	15	12,053	2	0	0	2	102,448	17
San Vicente	190,093	138,768	73	38,019	20	13,307	7	0	0	0	0	2	13,307	7
Sonsonate	520,778	208,311	40	234,350	45	78,117	15	0	0	0	0	2	78,117	15
Usulután	386,322	231,793	60	96,581	25	57,948	15	0	0	0	0	2	57,948	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,779,443</b>	<b>3,194,713</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,541,069</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>932,778</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>110,883</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,043,661</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: The figures in the population table might not match those in the summary table because of rounding. The evidence used helped to define the level of evidence in the analysis as High (\*\*\*) in most departments and Medium (\*\*) in the rest.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### Response Priorities

1. Identify the populations with the greater proportion of households who have depleted their reserves and are using Crisis or Emergency coping strategies in municipalities and at the sub-national level. In these areas, the priority response objectives should be aimed at protecting livelihoods and reducing food consumption gaps for households in IPC Phase 3 or worst.
2. Activate an immediate response plan for the social protection of populations classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in order to reduce food consumption gaps and save lives.
3. Design a work strategy, in the medium term, aimed at strengthening resilience, reducing risks and protecting the livelihoods of populations classified in IPC Phase 2 and higher.
4. Evaluate the national and territorial plans for economic reactivation in 2021, when populations most affected by COVID-19 measures (those who depend on temporary employment and informal trade) could find new opportunities.

### Situation Monitoring and Update

- Employment situation (formal and informal), especially in the most affected sectors, such as services, commerce and tourism, in order to assess the level of recovery from the effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- COVID-19 will continue in early 2021, so it will be necessary to monitor the situation through existing surveillance systems of departments and the possible application of new restriction measures.
- Increases in consumer prices of food, especially basic food basket products, in markets; mainly in areas identified as having the highest price increases.
- Depletion of corn and bean reserves in grain-producing households.
- Climate outlook, including precipitation and soil moisture for the 2021 agricultural cycle.

### Contact for further information:

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IPC Global Support Unit

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PROGRESAN-SICA

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Classification of food insecurity was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

### IPC Analysis Partners:

