


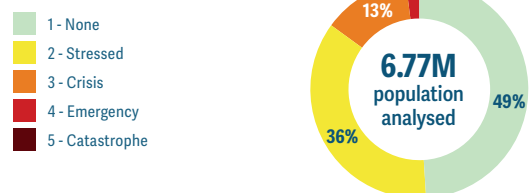
El Salvador


Acute food insecurity overview 2021

 **0.98M people** were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in **March–May 2021**

 **0.86M people** in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)  **0.12M people** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

15% of the population analysed was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



 **2.44M people** were in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

The analysis covers **99%** of the country's total population of **6.8 million** people over the entire country.

Source: IPC, December 2020.

National population

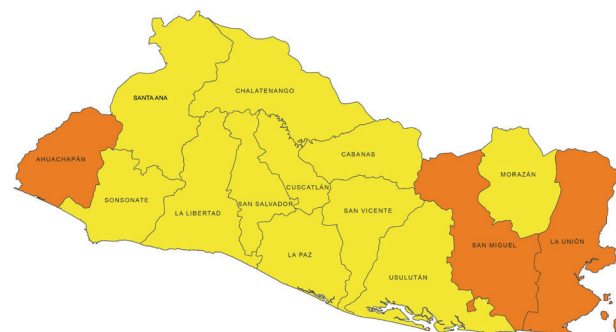


Source: WB 2021.

MAP 3.21

IPC acute food insecurity situation, March–May 2021

The worst affected departments were Ahuachapán, San Miguel and La Unión, which were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while the rest of the country was Stressed (IPC Phase 2).



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: El Salvador IPC Technical Working Group, December 2020.

Acute food insecurity trends

 **Numbers have risen since 2020.** For the IPC analyses that are comparable in terms of coverage (2020–2022), acute food insecurity fluctuated with the seasonality of harvests.

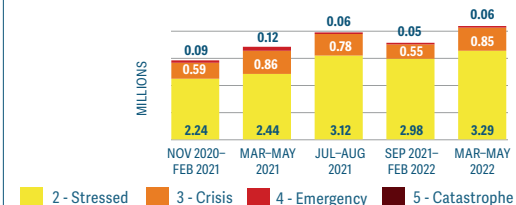
From November 2020–February 2021 to March–May 2021, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) rose from 684 000 to 985 000, with 121 000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), due to effects of the pandemic and insecurity.

The lean season in El Salvador typically lasts from April through August when the primera harvest begins. During this time, food prices are often higher and there are fewer agricultural job opportunities. The populations hit hardest by these changes are those whose livelihoods depend on crop and livestock activities or those working in the informal sector. The 2021 lean season was particularly harsh as the lingering effects of COVID-19 exacerbated challenges concerning food access and availability.

The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in June–August 2021 was initially projected to exceed the number reached during March–May, but an improvement in economic activities, and rising flows of international remittances prevented more people from becoming food insecure (IPC, September 2021).

FIG 3.18

Numbers of people in IPC Phase 2 or above, 2020–2022



Bars refer to comparable analysis periods only (see Technical Notes).

Source: El Salvador IPC Technical Working Group, September 2021.