

## EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS



### IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

TRI-NATIONAL BORDER FEDERATION OF RÍO LEMPA  
(MANCOMUNIDAD TRINACIONAL FRONTERIZA RÍO LEMPA)

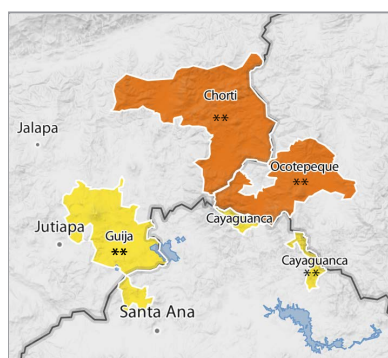
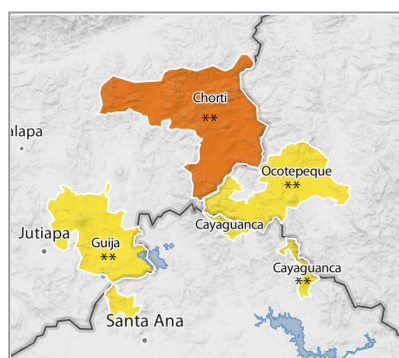
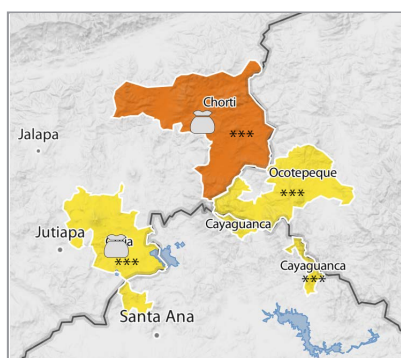
OCTOBER 2020 - AUGUST 2021  
ISSUED IN DECEMBER 2020

CURRENT SITUATION OCT 2020 - FEB 2021			FIRST PROJECTION MARCH - MAY 2021			SECOND PROJECTION JUNE - AUGUST 2021		
<b>103,000</b> 21% of the analysed population (486,000)	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	<b>120,000</b> 25% of the analysed population (486,000)	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	<b>157,000</b> 33% of the analysed population (486,000)	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	10,000 People in Emergency		Phase 4	13,000 People in Emergency		Phase 4	17,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	93,000 People in Crisis		Phase 3	107,000 People in Crisis		Phase 3	140,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	183,000 People in Stressed		Phase 2	202,000 People in Stressed		Phase 2	181,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	200,000 People in food security		Phase 1	164,000 People in food security		Phase 1	148,000 People in food security
People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION		

CURRENT SITUATION OCT 2020 - FEB 2021

FIRST PROJECTION MARCH - MAY 2021

SECOND PROJECTION JUNE - AUGUST 2021



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

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

### Overview

Between October 2020 and February 2021, which corresponds to the harvest of basic grains and coffee, around 103,000 people (21% of the analysed population) face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require immediate action to reduce food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods. Of these people, 93,000 are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 10,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). For 72% of the analysed households, food consumption gaps are mitigated by humanitarian food assistance and by the use of coping strategies. The population in IPC Phase 3 or above is expected to increase between March and May 2021 to 120,000 people (25% of the analysed population), and again from June to August 2021 to 157,000 people (33% of the analysed population).

The worst affected micro-region is Chortí which is classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), with between 3% and 6% of households facing Emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4) throughout the three analysis periods. The population of Chortí is composed of indigenous people, day labourers who work in coffee cultivation and farmers of basic subsistence grains; all of whom suffer recurrent food crises. During the second projection period (June to August 2021), the Ocotepeque micro-region is expected to move into a Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity situation. The Güija and Cayaguanca micro-regions will likely remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) throughout all the analysis periods, although an increase in the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above is expected in both projections.

### Key Drivers



#### COVID-19

Confinement measures put in place to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 have been eased in the current period, however, transportation to access markets, workplaces, and basic services remains limited. Border crossings also continue to be limited, which hinders the mobilization of workers and merchants in the region. Furthermore, the local economy has not yet recovered from the effects of the pandemic.



#### Loss of income

77% of analysed households have reported reduced incomes, mainly due to the reduction in sources of employment, wages, and low profitability in activities related to informal trade.



#### International price of coffee

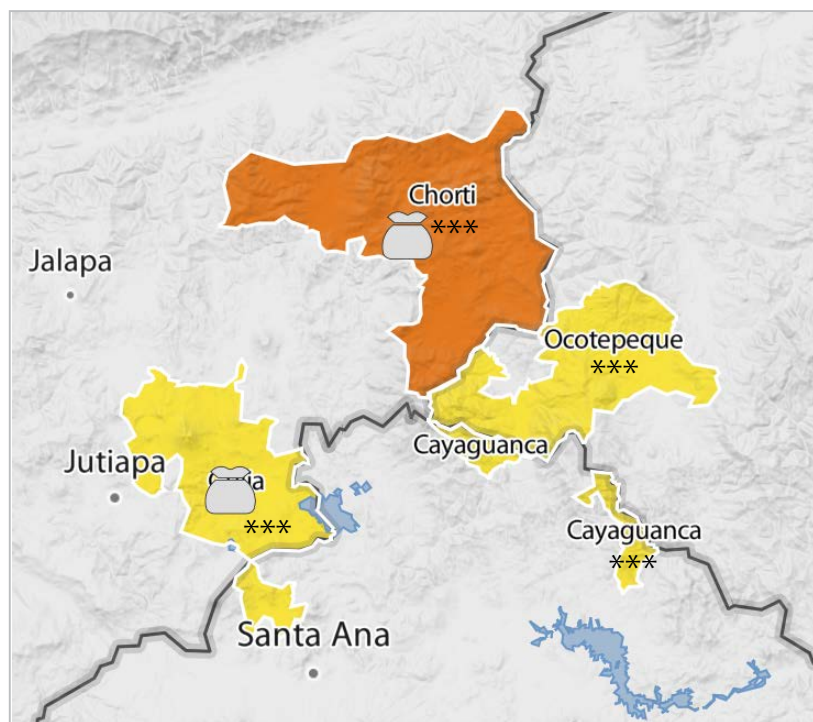
The low price of coffee in the international market impacts small producers and reduces their incomes. Likewise, the demand for labour for harvesting coffee and the salary for wages are reduced. This situation, together with the difficulties of migration between Guatemala and Honduras, will reduce the income sources for populations in the Ocotepeque micro-region, as well as Chortí (which is typically a supplier of labour for Honduras' coffee harvest).



#### Natural disasters

Heavy rains from hurricanes ETA and IOTA have damaged vegetable crops, basic grains and coffee, as well as roads, production infrastructure, transport and housing. This has had an immediate effect on the availability and access to food in the medium and long term.

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



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

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

### Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

> 25% of households meet  
25-50% of caloric needs  
through assistance

> 25% of households meet  
> 50% of caloric needs  
through assistance

### Evidence Level:

★ Acceptable

★★ Medium

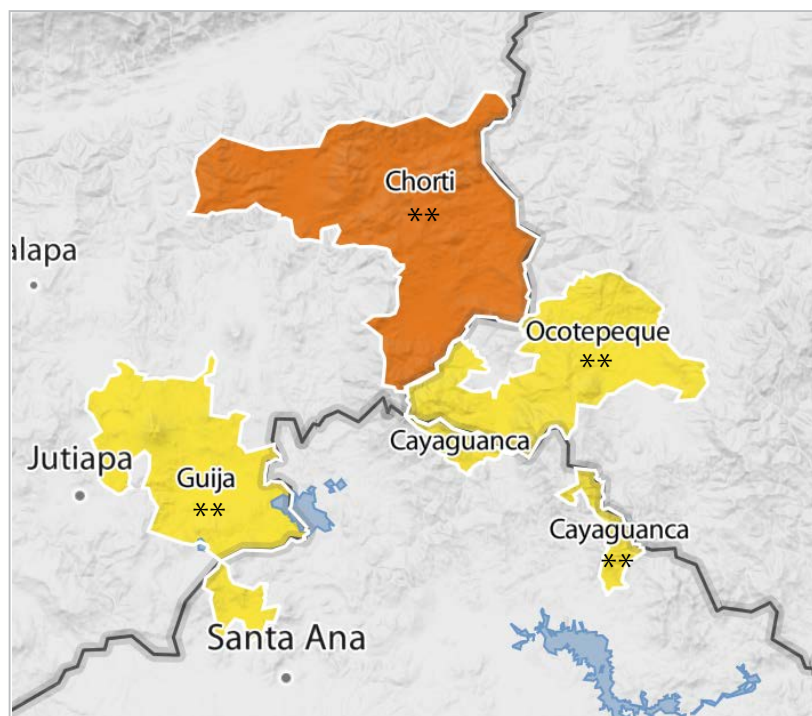
★★★ High

Scarce evidence due to  
limited or no humanitarian  
access

Departments	Total Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Fase de área	Fase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Cayaguanca	12,053	9,642	80	1,808	15	603	5	0	0	0	0	2	603	5
Chorti	220,002	55,001	25	92,401	42	66,001	30	6,600	3	0	0	3	72,601	33
Guija	172,027	86,014	50	68,811	40	15,482	9	1,720	1	0	0	2	17,202	10
Ocatepeque	81,444	48,866	60	20,361	25	10,588	13	1,629	2	0	0	2	12,217	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>485,526</b>	<b>199,523</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>183,381</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>92,673</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9,949</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>102,623</b>	<b>21</b>

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

## 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

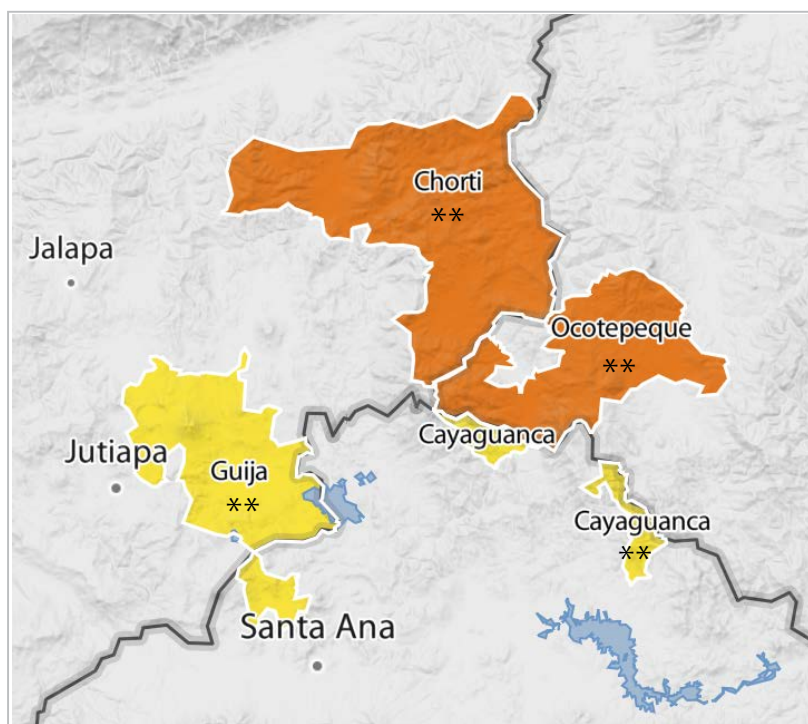
### Evidence Level:

- ★ 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		Fase de área	Fase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Cayaguanca	12,053	8,437	70	2,411	20	1,205	10	0	0	0	0	2	1,205	10
Chorti	220,002	33,000	15	77,001	35	96,801	44	13,200	6	0	0	3	110,001	50
Guija	172,027	65,370	38	77,412	45	27,524	16	1,720	1	0	0	2	29,244	17
Ocatepeque	81,444	40,722	50	24,433	30	13,845	17	2,443	3	0	0	3	16,288	20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>485,526</b>	<b>147,530</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>181,257</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>139,376</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17,364</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>156,740</b>	<b>33</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
- ⚠ Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Departments	Total Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Fase de área	Fase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Cayaguanca	12,053	8,437	70	2,411	20	1,205	10	0	0	0	0	2	1,205	10
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Guija	172,027	65,370	38	77,412	45	27,524	16	1,720	1	0	0	2	29,244	17
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<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>485,526</b>	<b>147,530</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>181,257</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>139,376</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17,364</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>156,740</b>	<b>33</b>

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



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### Response Priorities

1. Activate an immediate response for the social protection of populations classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) to reduce food consumption gaps, and save lives and livelihoods.
2. Design a medium-term work strategy aimed at strengthening resilience, reducing risks and protecting the livelihoods of populations classified in IPC Phase 2 or higher.
3. Evaluate the national and territorial economic reactivation plans for 2021, when the populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic can find new opportunities.
4. Present the analysis to the Tri-national Border Federation of Río's (MTFRL) Board of Directors, local governments, national governing bodies of the SAN, regional bodies and international organizations, in order to generate ideas and secure commitments to jointly address the food insecurity situation, as well as plan preventive measures for the projection periods.
5. Allow the continuity of the Trinational Food and Nutrition Surveillance System -SITVAN- in the MTFRL, and guarantee the availability of information, with a priority on the collection of food consumption indicators, changes in livelihoods, and nutritional status and mortality, by May 2021.

### Situation Monitoring and Update

1. Increases in consumer prices of food in the market and of products from the basic food basket;
2. Depletion of corn and bean reserves in grain-producing households;
3. Application of restrictive measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
4. Climate outlook, including cold fronts, precipitation and soil moisture for the 2021 agricultural cycle;
5. Loss of crops and productive assets.

### Contact for further information:

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IPC Global Support Unit

[www.ipcinfo.org](http://www.ipcinfo.org)

PROGRESAN-SICA

[www.sica.int/san](http://www.sica.int/san)

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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:

