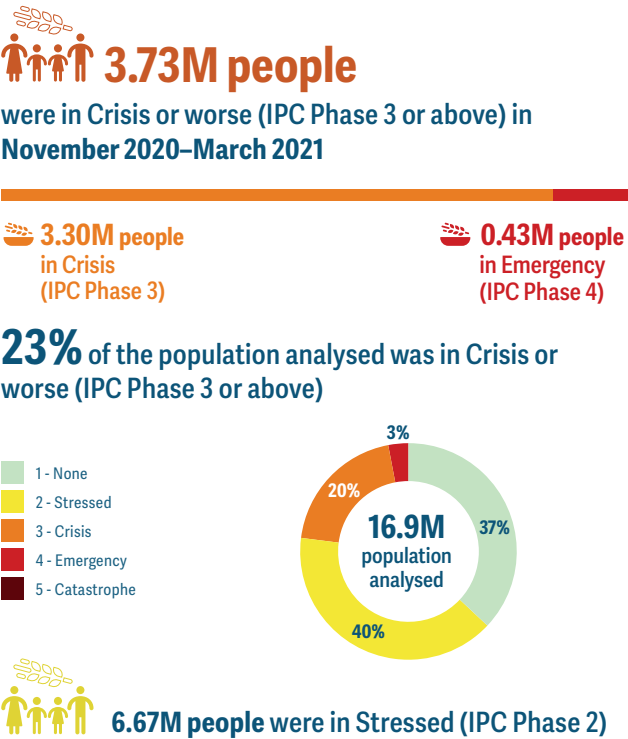


# Guatemala


## Acute food insecurity overview 2021




The analysis covers **100%** of the country's total population of **16.9 million** people.

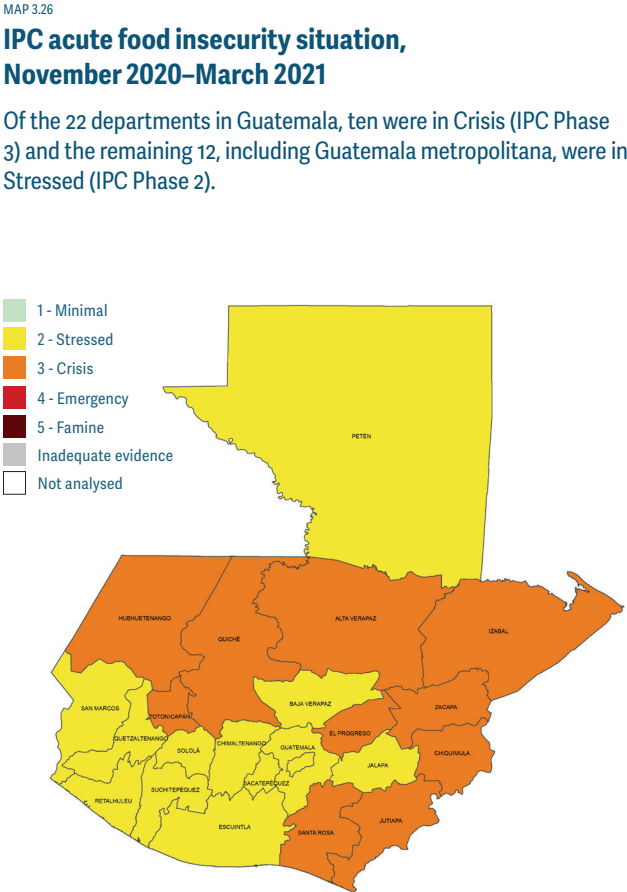
Source: IPC, January 2021.

**National population**

 **48% Rural**

**52% Urban** 


Source: WB 2020.



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

Source: Guatemala IPC Technical Working Group, January 2021.

### Acute food insecurity trends

 **Numbers have remained stable.** Weather extremes and economic shocks led to a steady rise in the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) over the past four years.

In early 2021, the effects of these shocks culminated in the highest numbers recorded by the IPC in the country, with 3.7 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) – a figure that declined to 3.5 million in the May–August 2021 lean season, which was still higher than previous IPC analyses.

In late 2018, drought affected rural populations in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Quiché, Santa Rosa, Jalapa and Chiquimula, and led to 2.6 million people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above). Acute food insecurity continued to rise in 2019 following the impact of additional weather shocks, such as low levels of rainfall, contributing to around 3 million people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the 2019 lean season. In 2020, the onset of COVID-19 pandemic and related loss of livelihoods coincided with a series of destructive tropical storms and hurricanes, culminating in the high acute food insecurity figures reported for early 2021 (IPC, January 2021).

