




Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

 **2.5M people**

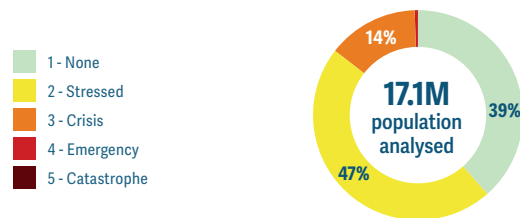
were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in September 2021–January 2022

 **2.45M people**
in Crisis
(IPC Phase 3)

 **0.06M people**
in Emergency
(IPC Phase 4)


 The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to decrease in early 2022, particularly the population in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

14% of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



Note: 0.02% of the population analysed were expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

 **7.99M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

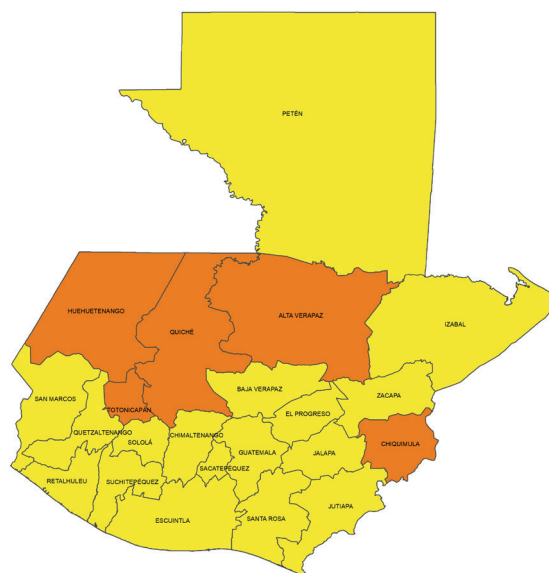
 The analysis covers **100%** of the country's total population of **17.1 million** people.

Source: IPC, June 2021.

MAP 3.27

IPC acute food insecurity situation, September 2021–January 2022

The departments of Huehuetenango, Totonicapán, Quiché, Alta Verapaz and Chiquimula will continue to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while the remaining departments will be in 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: Guatemala IPC Technical Working Group, June 2021.

The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to decrease as economic activities continue to recover. However, sustained increases in the price of food and fuel throughout 2021 will contribute to acute food insecurity figures at the start of 2022, while weather extremes are expected to play a secondary role.

Economic shocks, including COVID-19

Acute food insecurity outcomes in early 2022 will be driven in large part by high prices for fuel, transport and food, which were expected to continue to erode poor household purchasing power (IPC, June 2021; FEWS NET, November 2021). In 2022, the price of gas and diesel is projected to increase 28 and 27 percent, respectively, compared to their five-year averages. The domestic price of corn and beans will also likely remain above the five-year average in 2022 – 35 and 31 percent, respectively – driven mainly by the high cost of fuel and fertilisers (FEWS NET, January 2022).

Weather extremes

Households in the Dry Corridor and areas affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota are projected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3), as they have been unable to fully recover after several years of erratic weather patterns, including droughts and excessive rainfall (IPC, January 2022). During the period March–May 2022, over 60 percent of agricultural households in the Ch'orti' micro-region are expected to have exhausted their basic grains stocks due to localised production shortfalls, thereby increasing household dependence on markets for food needs (IPC, January 2022).