



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The emergencies of 2020, ranging from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic to tropical storms and hurricanes, combined with structural factors in El Salvador, such as poverty and violence, significantly increased humanitarian needs in the country, placing vulnerable populations at even greater risk.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to:

- Improve access to and availability of food for people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and recurrent climate shocks through livelihood recovery support.

Activities



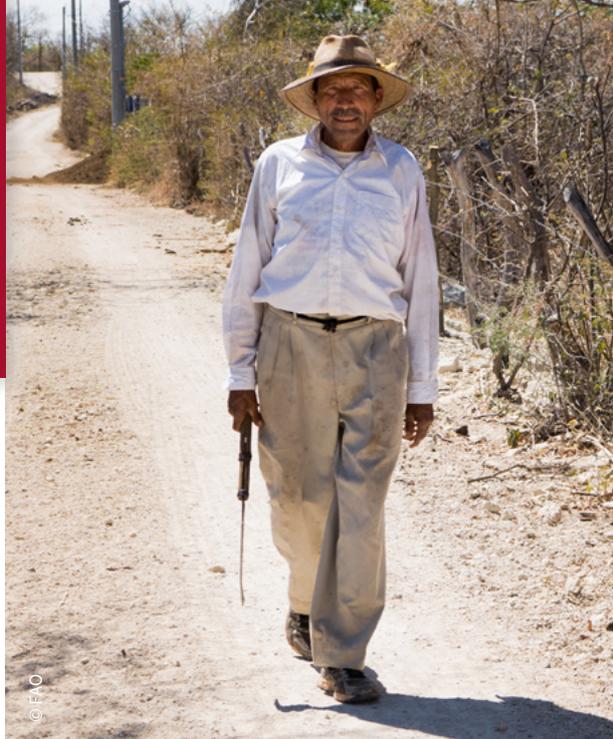
Rehabilitate and protect livelihoods

short-cycle vegetable production inputs | agricultural kits | market-gardening | poultry farming for meat and egg production | animal feed | training | improvement of animal housing facilities | construction and rehabilitation of household water storage equipment



Improve food security sector coordination

technical assistance and training to local government food security units for a multisectoral approach and improved coordination



El Salvador

Humanitarian Response Plan 2021–2022



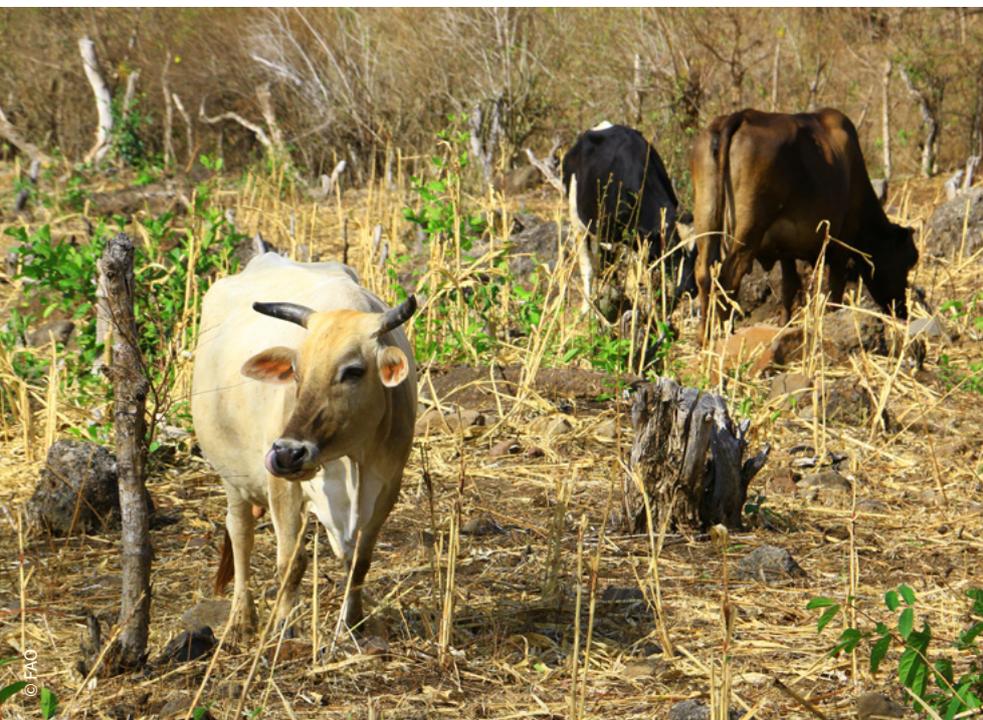
to assist
60 750 people
(12 150 households)



FAO requires
USD 9.2 million
• USD 5 million for 2021
• USD 4.2 million for 2022



period
**August 2021–
December 2022**

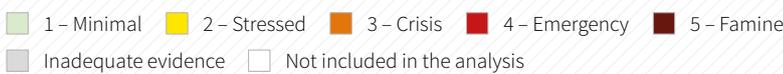


Rehabilitating the agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable affected households is crucial to quickly improve their food security and strengthen their resilience.

Acute food insecurity situation (July–August 2021)



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)



Source: IPC. 2021. *El Salvador: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot, July 2021–May 2022*. [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 16 September 2021]. http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_ElSalvador_Acute_Food_Insec_2021July2022May_Snapshot_English.pdf | Map conforms to UN. 2004. Map No. 3903, Rev. 3.

Situation analysis



841 000 people in high acute food insecurity (IPC, July–August 2021)



3 out of 10 households live in poverty



71 500 internally displaced people



57% of households with reduced livelihoods due to the effects of Tropical Storm Amanda, and Hurricanes Eta and Iota

Impact on food security

In addition to structural issues such as poverty, violence and climate-related risks, El Salvador is facing a worsening humanitarian situation due to the multiple emergencies of 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic, Tropical Storms Amanda and Cristobal, Hurricanes Eta and Iota and the Nejapa landslide significantly impacted vulnerable populations and aggravated existing needs.

The loss of crops and other productive assets as well as the lack of access to clean water increased households' vulnerabilities who turn to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. According to the latest IPC analysis, the number of people in high acute food insecurity is projected to increase to 907 000 in March–May 2022. This period

is usually characterised by high food prices and low labour opportunities, and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are likely to continue to be felt. In addition, the high probability of La Niña phenomenon may adversely affect harvests, thus leading to reduced availability of food reserves, the main source of food for subsistence farming families.

With 36 percent of vulnerable people relying on agriculture for their livelihoods, it is essential to provide affected households with the necessary means to restore their productive assets and resume production activities.

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