HungerMap^{LIVE}: El Salvador insight and key trends
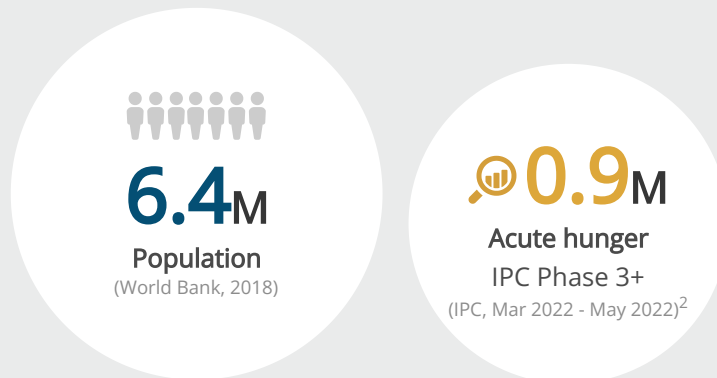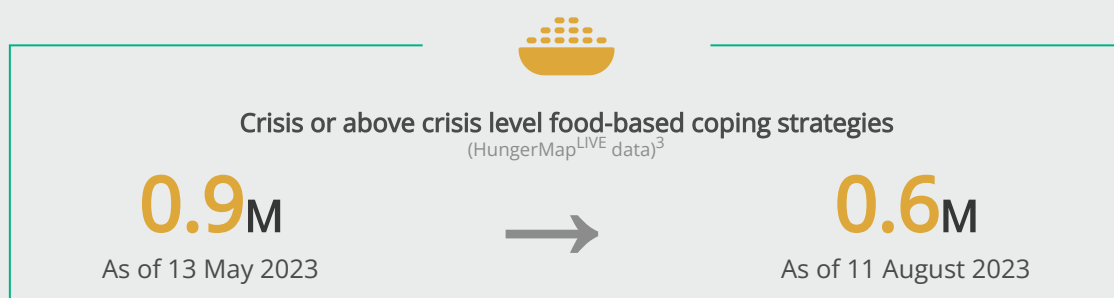
By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 11 August 2023

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

6.4M
Population
(World Bank, 2018)

0.9M
Acute hunger
IPC Phase 3+
(IPC, Mar 2022 - May 2022)[2]

The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.
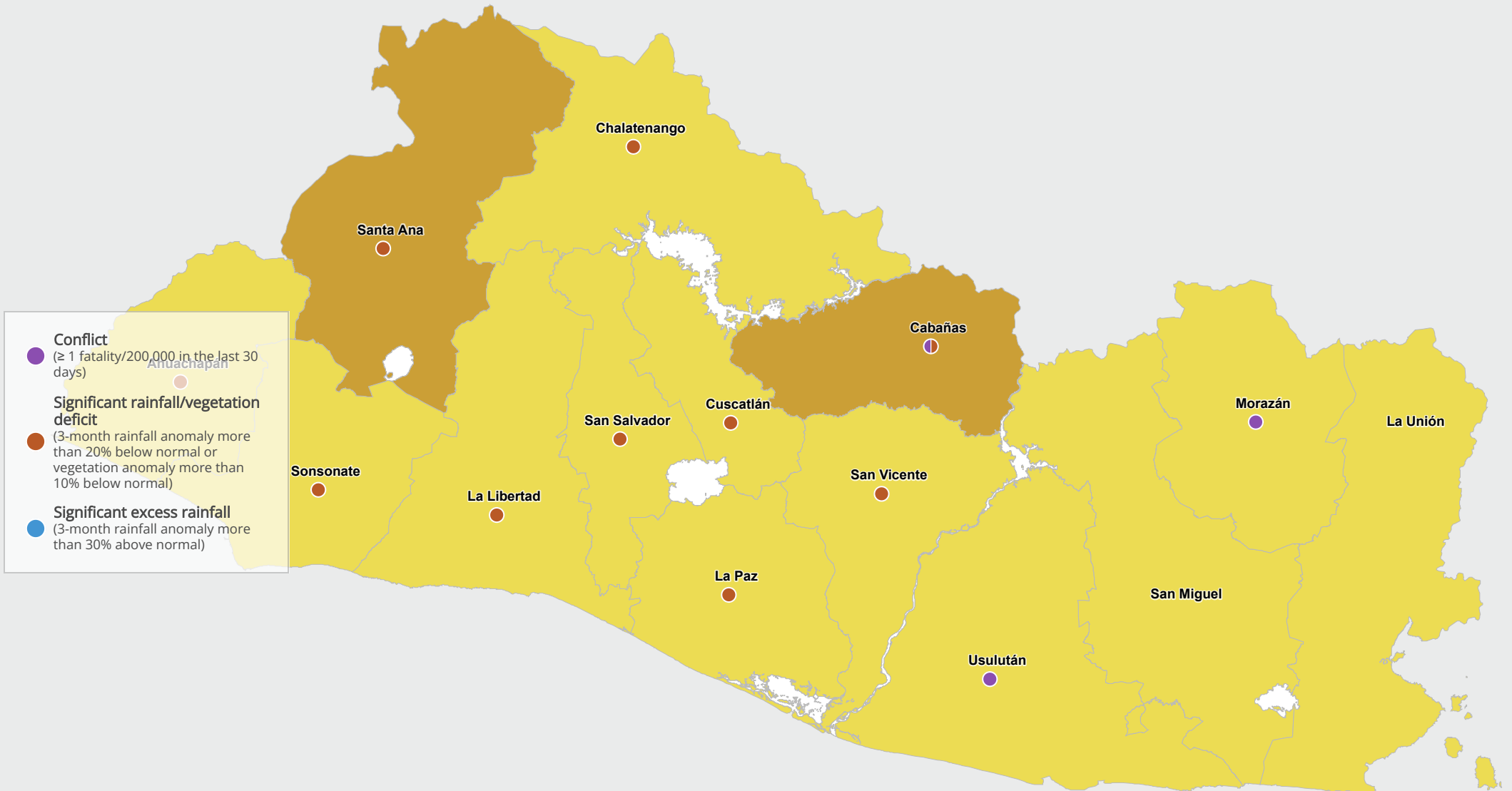
Insufficient food consumption
(HungerMap^{LIVE} data)[3]

0.01M
As of 13 May 2023

→

0.08M
As of 11 August 2023

Crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies
(HungerMap^{LIVE} data)[3]

0.9M
As of 13 May 2023

→

0.6M
As of 11 August 2023

Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

[2] Source: IPC/CH analysis (ipcinfo.org)
[3] Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Current food security outlook

There are 2 regions considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in El Salvador

Legend:

● **Conflict**
(≥ 1 fatality/200,000 in the last 30 days)

● **Significant rainfall/vegetation deficit**
(3-month rainfall anomaly more than 20% below normal or vegetation anomaly more than 10% below normal)

● **Significant excess rainfall**
(3-month rainfall anomaly more than 30% above normal)

Map labels: Chalatenango, Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Cabañas, Cuscatlán, Morazán, La Unión, San Salvador, Sonsonate, San Vicente, La Libertad, La Paz, San Miguel, Usulután

The HungerMap^LIVE divides regions into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (13 May 2023) until now (11 August 2023). Regions are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Regions marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Santa Ana[ACTUAL], Morazán[ACTUAL], La Paz[ACTUAL], Chalatenango[ACTUAL], Ahuachapán[ACTUAL], Cabañas[ACTUAL], La Unión[ACTUAL], San Vicente[ACTUAL], La Libertad[ACTUAL], Sonsonate[ACTUAL], San Miguel[ACTUAL], Cuscatlán[ACTUAL].

These regions account for 89% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in El Salvador—amounting to approximately 73.2k people, increasing by 72.2k (7100%) compared to 90 days ago.

		PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Santa Ana[ACTUAL]	3.4%		576k	19.5k
Morazán[ACTUAL]	2.7%		186k	4.95k
La Paz[ACTUAL]	2.7%		358k	9.53k
Chalatenango[ACTUAL]	1.9%		230k	4.33k
Ahuachapán[ACTUAL]	1.8%		363k	6.47k
Cabañas[ACTUAL]	1.8%		155k	2.73k
La Unión[ACTUAL]	1.6%		218k	3.58k
San Vicente[ACTUAL]	1.3%		175k	2.25k
La Libertad[ACTUAL]	1.2%		818k	10.1k
Sonsonate[ACTUAL]	1.1%		504k	5.44k
San Miguel[ACTUAL]	0.60%		453k	2.71k
Cuscatlán[ACTUAL]	0.57%		289k	1.65k

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.

Ahuachapán[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 1.8%

Cabañas[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 1.8%

Chalatenango[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 1.9%

Cuscatlán[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 0.57%

La Libertad[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 1.2%

La Paz[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 2.7%

May — Aug

La Unión[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 1.6%

San Miguel[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 0.60%

San Vicente[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 1.3%

Santa Ana[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 3.4%

Sonsonate[ACTUAL]
0.0% → 1.1%

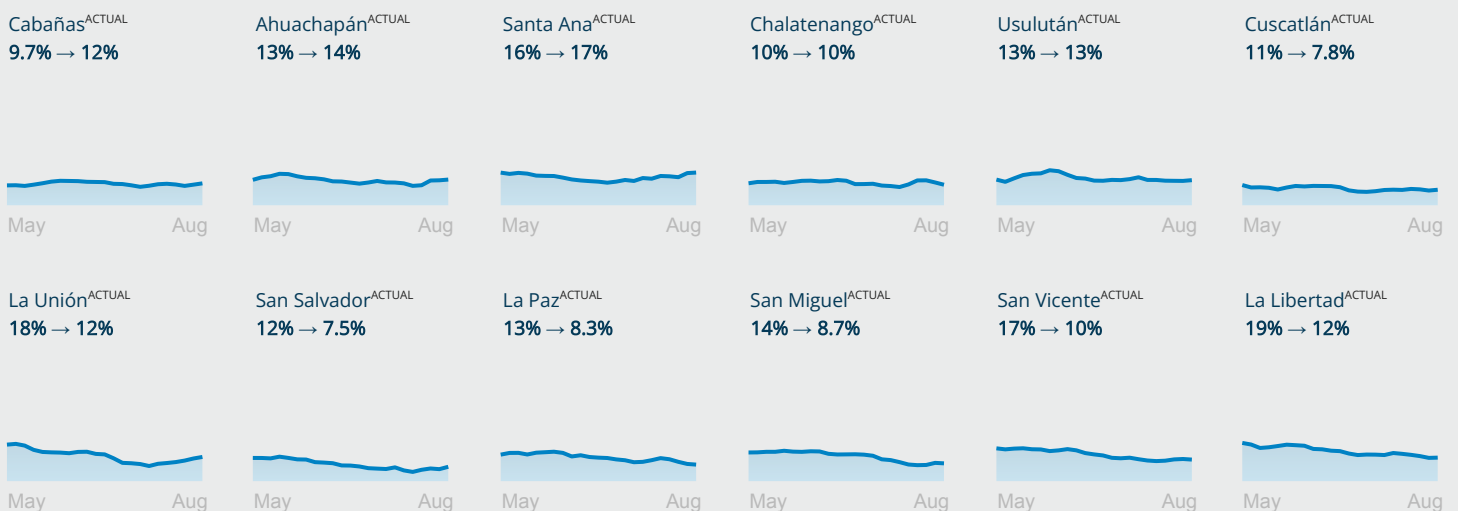**Morazán[ACTUAL]**
0.55% → 2.7%

May — Aug

Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in El Salvador. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 92% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in El Salvador—amounting to approximately 595k people.

		PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Santa Ana^{ACTUAL}	17%		576k	96.1k
Ahuachapán^{ACTUAL}	14%		363k	50.1k
Usulután^{ACTUAL}	13%		362k	46.7k
La Unión^{ACTUAL}	12%		218k	26.6k
Cabañas^{ACTUAL}	12%		155k	18.4k
La Libertad^{ACTUAL}	12%		818k	94.2k
San Vicente^{ACTUAL}	10%		175k	18.1k
Chalatenango^{ACTUAL}	10%		230k	23.7k
San Miguel^{ACTUAL}	8.7%		453k	39.3k
La Paz^{ACTUAL}	8.3%		358k	29.7k
Cuscatlán^{ACTUAL}	7.8%		289k	22.6k
San Salvador^{ACTUAL}	7.5%		1.73M	130k

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.

Cabañas^{ACTUAL}
9.7% → 12%

Ahuachapán^{ACTUAL}
13% → 14%

Santa Ana^{ACTUAL}
16% → 17%

Chalatenango^{ACTUAL}
10% → 10%

Usulután^{ACTUAL}
13% → 13%

Cuscatlán^{ACTUAL}
11% → 7.8%

May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug

La Unión^{ACTUAL}
18% → 12%

San Salvador^{ACTUAL}
12% → 7.5%

La Paz^{ACTUAL}
13% → 8.3%

San Miguel^{ACTUAL}
14% → 8.7%

San Vicente^{ACTUAL}
17% → 10%

La Libertad^{ACTUAL}
19% → 12%

May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug   May   Aug
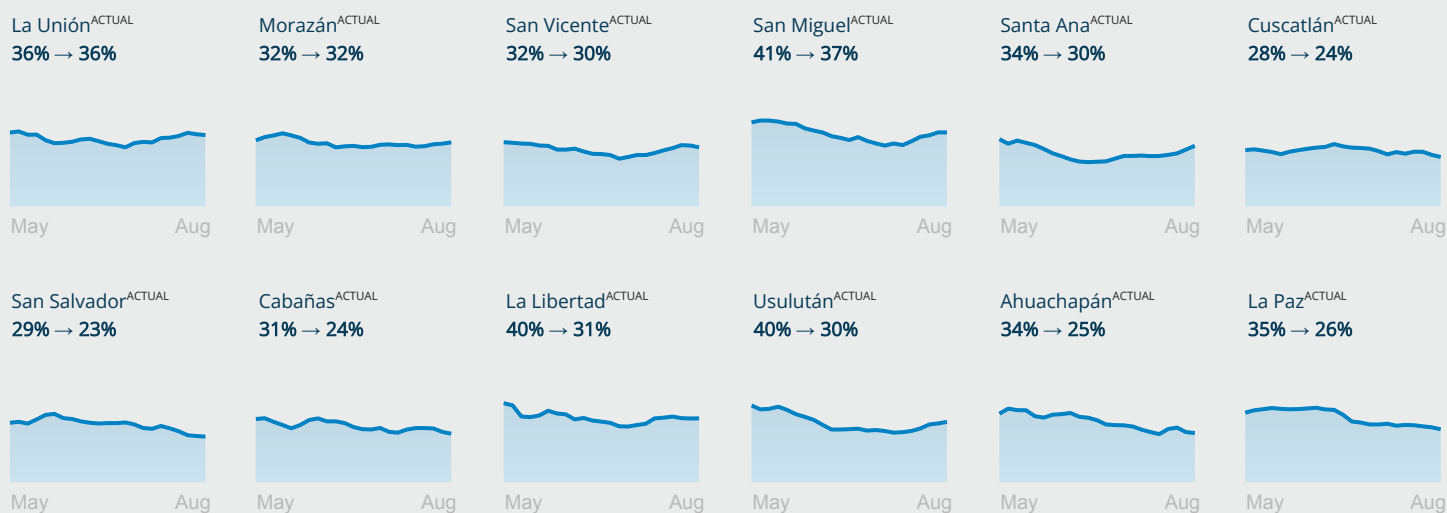
Regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets[1]

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in El Salvador. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These regions account for 76% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access in El Salvador—amounting to approximately 1.04M people.

		PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
San Miguel^{ACTUAL}	37%		358k	131k
La Unión^{ACTUAL}	36%		177k	64.0k
Morazán^{ACTUAL}	32%		141k	44.9k
La Libertad^{ACTUAL}	31%		638k	198k
Santa Ana^{ACTUAL}	30%		446k	135k
Usulután^{ACTUAL}	30%		284k	85.6k
San Vicente^{ACTUAL}	30%		138k	40.9k
La Paz^{ACTUAL}	26%		285k	73.7k
Ahuachapán^{ACTUAL}	25%		284k	72.4k
Sonsonate^{ACTUAL}	25%		407k	102k
Cabañas^{ACTUAL}	24%		125k	30.5k
Cuscatlán^{ACTUAL}	24%		239k	57.6k

Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of challenges accessing markets.

La Unión^{ACTUAL}
36% → 36%

Morazán^{ACTUAL}
32% → 32%

San Vicente^{ACTUAL}
32% → 30%

San Miguel^{ACTUAL}
41% → 37%

Santa Ana^{ACTUAL}
34% → 30%

Cuscatlán^{ACTUAL}
28% → 24%

May — Aug (×6)

San Salvador^{ACTUAL}
29% → 23%

Cabañas^{ACTUAL}
31% → 24%

La Libertad^{ACTUAL}
40% → 31%

Usulután^{ACTUAL}
40% → 30%

Ahuachapán^{ACTUAL}
34% → 25%

La Paz^{ACTUAL}
35% → 26%

May — Aug (×6)

[1] Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in El Salvador, 11 August 2023

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Ahuachapán[ACTUAL]	0.36	0.006	0.05	0.07
Cabañas[ACTUAL]	0.16	0.003	0.02	0.03
Chalatenango[ACTUAL]	0.23	0.004	0.02	0.04
Cuscatlán[ACTUAL]	0.29	0.002	0.02	0.06
La Libertad[ACTUAL]	0.82	0.01	0.09	0.20
La Paz[ACTUAL]	0.36	0.01	0.03	0.07
La Unión[ACTUAL]	0.22	0.004	0.03	0.06
Morazán[ACTUAL]	0.19	0.005	0.01	0.04
San Miguel[ACTUAL]	0.45	0.003	0.04	0.13
San Salvador[ACTUAL]	1.73	0.009	0.13	0.29
San Vicente[ACTUAL]	0.17	0.002	0.02	0.04
Santa Ana[ACTUAL]	0.58	0.02	0.10	0.14
Sonsonate[ACTUAL]	0.50	0.005	0.04	0.10
Usulután[ACTUAL]	—	0.00	0.05	0.09

DEEP DIVE

Key drivers

Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver

✳ [CONFLICT](#)