



FOOD SECURITY AND EMIGRATION

Why people flee and the impact on family members left behind in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

Research report



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Foreword

Migration, food security, violence and climate variability have been studied increasingly in recent years, both in Latin America and beyond in an effort to better understand what drives people to leave their homes and countries. Yet often these issues have been examined separately rather than together.

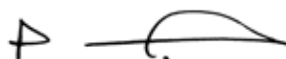
Migration from Central America to North America is not a new phenomenon, nor is it one that is likely to end soon. The number of irregular migrants apprehended at the United States of America border with Mexico increased fivefold from 2010 to 2015. The numbers of unaccompanied children picked up arriving from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras surged between 2015 and 2016. This flow of people coincided with a period of heightened food insecurity in the Dry Corridor that traverses these three countries, known for its prolonged dry spells and droughts.

It is in this context that the World Food Programme (WFP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have come together to strengthen the evidence base around these key issues to help inform policies and programmes in Latin America. This study highlights the link between food insecurity and migration, and describes the main push-factors that trigger the decision to leave one's homeland, such as poverty, violence and climate variability.

Building on *Hunger Without Borders*, an exploratory study conducted in 2015 by WFP, IOM, OAS and the London School of Economics, this report provides greater analysis of the dynamics of emigration and its links to food insecurity, along with important insight into why people flee and into the impact of emigration on the family who remain at their places of origin. The findings reveal some important misperceptions about the role of remittances and bring to light the precarious situation of people remaining at home without sufficient access to food.

We hope that this study will be a useful tool to strengthen the design of programmes and policies targeting the most vulnerable population segments and catalyze discussions among governments, development partners and civil society, all committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, reaching Zero Hunger. It is also our hope that this study highlights the importance of long-term investments to enhance the food security and nutrition of people in the Dry Corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, as this may reduce their propensity to emigrate.

WFP presents this report recognizing that without the support of the IADB, IFAD, OAS and IOM, as well as the governments of the three countries, the study could not have taken place.



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The research took place in the Dry Corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The authors would like to recognize the invaluable collaboration of over 700 women and men from the communities visited across the region, the local and municipal authorities, as well as volunteers that facilitated the meetings. Regis Chapman coordinated the work, while Byron Ponce-Segura managed the design, desktop and field operations. Both officials are based at the WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

There is a large list of outstanding collaborators to this study: WFP Country Directors: Nils Grede in El Salvador, Pasqualina Di Sirio in Honduras and Mario Touchette in Guatemala, as well as their teams; Marcelo Pisani IOM Regional Director for Central America, North America and the Caribbean and the IOM country teams; the Central America, Mexico, Panama and Dominican Republic Country Department at the IDB, where statistical and econometric analysis were conducted using government and WFP databases.

Various consultants and WFP staff supported the fieldwork. Danilo Palma Ramos supported the design of the methodology and led the field coordination in all three countries. The field team in El Salvador was composed of Olga Lucía Rodríguez (team leader) and Nidia María Umaña as well as WFP staff Vittorina Sola and María Cristina Gálvez. In Honduras, the team leader was Mercedes Elena Flores, who was supported by Ana Ruth Reyes, from (IOM), as well as Harieth Marizol Nuñez, Rosa Mercedes Escolán and Mario Guillermo Suazo. Guatemala's team was led by Arandi Melgar Castro, with support from Luis Guillermo Guerra Bone, Verónica Tobar Rodríguez and Nidia A. Ramírez Campos.

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Executive summary

Building on the results and recommendations of the exploratory study on the links between Migration and Food Security (“Hunger without Borders”, 2015), WFP and its partners decided to further study linkages between food insecurity and migration, relying on qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Emigration (or out-migration) trends in Central America are conditioned by political and socio-economic conditions in the region and increase in response to civil strife and poverty. This study collected and analyzed data on food security and environmental and climatic factors as potential triggers for out-migration. The geographical focus of the study was El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, particularly the most vulnerable part of these countries known as the Dry Corridor.

The propensity to migrate from food insecure regions of Central America is higher among the younger and more vulnerable people. While migration from Mexico to the United States of America (USA) diminished in recent years, the flow of emigrants from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras has increased substantially since 2010. While the proportion of women and young people among the emigrants from the Dry Corridor increased in the past two years, the majority of people leaving their country are men.

According to the United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the number of “illegal aliens” as defined by the CBP, who were “apprehended” or detained in the Southwest border region of the USA, increased from around 50,000 during the fiscal year (FY) 2010 to more than 250,000 in FY 2014. Although the number of apprehended declined in FY 2015 to 218,810 people, in FY 2016, this number increased to 408,870. Although more apprehensions do not necessarily imply greater migrant flows, apprehensions are often considered as a proxy indicator of the total number of persons who attempt to cross the border irregularly during a certain period.

The almost 50 percent increase from FY 2015 to FY 2016 in the number of unaccompanied children (persons 16 years old or under) apprehended by USA border authorities is of great concern.

Emigrants from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras returned by the Mexican authorities to their respective countries of origin were primarily men (79 percent); 050 percent of them were working in the agricultural sector before migrating. Emigrants reported the lack of employment or economic hardship (65 percent), followed by low income and poor working conditions (19 percent) and violence and insecurity (9 percent) as the main reasons for migrating. Family reunification was only indicated as a reason in one percent of the responses, according to official reports.

The Dry Corridor is generally characterized by high unemployment, limited and seasonal labor demands and low and irregularly paid wages. More than half of the households interviewed reported spending more than two thirds of their income on food, which reflects a high level of economic vulnerability to food insecurity. Recent years have seen household food production further reduced due to poor rainfall and droughts linked to the El Niño phenomenon. Outside the Dry Corridor, employment opportunities in coffee production have also been reduced due to the coffee rust crisis. **Adverse climatic conditions in the Dry Corridor affect food security** by curbing agricultural productivity in commercial and subsistence farming as well as agricultural work opportunities. **The El Niño drought conditions that started in 2014 caused a significant increase in irregular migration to the USA.**

For this study, three national teams visited key districts, previously identified by key informants as having significant emigration to the USA. In addition, secondary data analysis was conducted using information provided by Mexican and USA migration authorities.

This information was complemented with key informant interviews, separate focus group discussions with men and women and a household food security survey. The survey targeted families where members had left the country since the last El Niño episode (2014-2016).

A qualitative study was conducted in 22 communities of the Dry Corridor in the three countries. Fifty-four key informants were interviewed, while some 660 community members participated in 44 focus group discussions (one for men and women in each location). Participants in the focus group discussions estimated that around 35 percent of emigrants from El Salvador, 25 percent from Guatemala and 9 percent from Honduras travelled with a valid visa but then stayed in the USA beyond the validity of their visas. Those who travel with valid visas usually have the necessary financial and social capital to facilitate their journey. However, migrants who travel without valid visas often use a migrant smuggler, pay high costs and acquire debt, often using their assets (such as a house and/or land) as collateral.

Thus, emigration negatively impacts family members left behind, who have to assume the debts incurred. Debts levels increase in cases of unsuccessful emigration. **Successful migrants provide vital support to the family who is left behind by regularly sending remittances.**

In the cases of successful emigration, 78 percent of households in the home country receive monthly “remittances”, of which 42 percent indicate that remittances are their only source of income. More than half of the funds are used to buy food, followed by agricultural investments (buying land and animals) and investments in small businesses. Remittances are also spent on education and healthcare. Improved family well-being, especially enhanced diets, are some of the main impacts of remittances on households in the home country.

When those families do not receive remittances or other assistance, their economic situation progressively worsens. This may also result in changes in the division of labor in the family. Those household shifts may result in household members assuming different roles with related negative consequences. For example, women often have to undertake the agricultural activities of departed men on top of their traditional domestic responsibilities. Overall, emigration reduces the available work force and if not offset by remittances, typically results in increased food insecurity and deepening of poverty.

There is clearly is a link between food insecurity and emigration from the three countries. Poverty and unemployment are the general causes of emigration, followed by reduced agricultural productivity, adverse climatic events such as droughts, pests that result in crop losses and the widespread occurrence of violence. The high rates of food insecurity found in the households that participated in this study demonstrate the linkages between emigration and food insecurity. **Nearly half (47 percent) of the families interviewed during this study were food insecure** (38 percent were moderately food insecure and 9 percent were severely food insecure). **These levels of food insecurity have not been previously seen in the region**, including in the results of various assessments over the past three years that focused on drought and the effects of El Niño in the Dry Corridor.

The findings revealed that nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of households are already applying emergency coping strategies: such as selling land. Again, this is well above what is normally seen in the region in times of shock. What increases concerns is that none of the households had the capacity to apply less extreme “stress coping” strategies, as they had already depleted such options. This reflects a concerning **cumulative effect over time on food insecurity**, as well as the very limited resilience such households have to protect themselves against shocks and their effects.

While only 19 percent of interviewed households had unacceptably low food consumption levels, the lack of dietary diversity is of major concern, even among those households with adequate total consumption levels. This finding is not new for the Dry Corridor, but it raises concerns about overall dietary quality and its impacts on health and nutrition. Guatemala, in particular, has levels of food consumption that point to a major problem, with 42 percent of interviewed households having poor or borderline food consumption levels.

Violence also plays an important role in serving as a reason for migration in El Salvador, where it was reported as a sensitive trigger, while in Guatemala and Honduras it was found to be less important.

The information collected through this study allows for the development of several policy and programmatic recommendations aiming at mitigating the impact of the variables acting as emigration push-factors, with a focus on food insecurity.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (SPANISH AND ENGLISH)

Internationals Organization and General Abbreviations

English name/translation:

WB – The World Bank

FAO – The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

INCAP – Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama

OECD- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OAS – Organization of American States Americanos

IOM – International Organization for the Migrations

UN – The United Nations Organization Organization

UNDP – The United Nations Programme for Development

WFP – United Nations World Food Programme

STCNS –Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council

UNICEF –The United Nations Children’s Fund

UTSAN – Technical Unit for Food and Nutrition Security

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

Institutions of El Salvador

English name/translation:

CONASAN – National Board of Food Security and Nutrition

COVISAN – Food and Nutritional Security Watch

ESG – El Salvador Government

IMU – Institute of Research, Development and Women Capacity Development

MAG – Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

MINED – Ministry of Education

PSAN – National Policy of Food and Nutrition Security

SIS – Secretariat for Social Inclusion

Institutions of Guatemala

English name/translation:

CICIG- International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala.

COCODE – Community committee of Development

CRS- Catholic Relief Services

GOG – Government of Guatemala

IEPADES – Institute of Sustainable Development Studies

INE – National Institute of Statistics

INACIF – National Institute of Forensic Sciences

MINED-Ministry of Education

PNC – National Civil Police

SEGEPLAN – Planning and Programming Secretariat of the President’s Office

SESAN – National Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security

Institutions of Honduras

English name/translation:

CENISS – National Center of Information of the Social Sector

COPECO – Permanent Commission for Contingencies

GOH – Government of Honduras

INE – National Institute of Statistics

OSC – Civil Society Organization

UTSAN – Technical Unit for the food/ Nutritional Security

General Terms

English name/translation:

CARI – Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators

CCAFS – Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

FG – Focus Groups

HDI – Human Development Index

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

A. STUDY FRAMEWORK

A.1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

Large parts of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have been negatively affected by an extensive dry spell and lack of rains in 2014, compounded by an extraordinarily acute episode of *El Niño* in 2015. This period produced very irregular rainfall distribution in terms of both frequency and location. The most affected sub-region was the geographical area known as the “*Central American Dry Corridor*” (CADR).

In response to this situation, among other actions taken, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), together with governments in the regions, conducted ten Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) that included household surveys. While the purpose of these assessments was to identify food insecure population groups, the questionnaires included a short module on migration. The results pointed to the need to follow up with more in-depth studies on the relationship between out-migration (emigration) and food security in this vulnerable sub-region.

The first WFP-led emergency assessments in 2014 noted increased migratory trends. This finding was underwritten by the concerns of governments and international organizations, about increasing numbers of undocumented adults and especially accompanied and unaccompanied children (persons sixteen years and under with no accompanying family members), who were arriving in the United States (USA) from Central America. The number seventeen-year-old children also increased, becoming a phenomenon of concern to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

WFP and the IOM published *Hunger Without Borders* in 2015, a study that considered the potential links between migration, food insecurity, and violence in the El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.¹ The study was written with the support of the Department of International Development at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and participation from the Organization of American States (OAS). The study concluded that food insecurity, violence and outmigration are related variables in the three countries. The study confirmed that remittances sent from the US represent a significant share of national incomes of the three countries.

Data was collected by qualitative and quantitative methods in areas affected by drought, complemented with data from secondary sources. Within the context of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, the report states that **there is a relationship between migration, food and nutrition security and violence**, though it is not conclusive regarding the causal process for out-migration.

An independent study had also concluded that economic wellbeing, employment, and family reunification in the destination country are the most commonly cited motives that induce people to emigrate.

The previous studies underline the lack of adequate information on the linkages between food security, violence and migration. This may be due to limited availability of data, and the focus of studies on poverty as a cause, and migration as an effect. Several stakeholders agreed that the systematic study of the relationships between food insecurity, migration, and violence would assist planners to develop appropriate responses.

The Organization of American States during its 46th General Assembly in 2016 approved the *Declaration on Climate Change, Food Security and Migration in the Americas*, in which the 34 Member States recognized the positive contributions of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development. The *Declaration* established goals to end hunger, achieve food security and better nutrition, as well as transition to sustainable agriculture. At the same time, it urges Member States to implement actions

¹ OIM-PMA. “Evaluando el relacionamiento entre la seguridad alimentaria como un factor de migración interna y externa dentro de un contexto de violencia y crimen en los países del Triángulo Norte: Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador”. Estudio/consultoría de OIM y el PMA; Marcel Arévalo, Consultor y Coordinador Regional del Estudio. Guatemala, 30 de abril de 2015. Online version available at the following link: https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/oim_migracion_y_san_violencia_2015.pdf.

to cope with the impact of climate change. The *Declaration* also recognizes that **migration is a multidimensional reality involving various countries of the region and noted the absence of considerations for food and nutrition security in the current debate on migration.**

Furthermore, the *Declaration* highlights the impact of climate change and the cyclical effects of El Niño and La Niña on agricultural and food situations in the region, particularly in the Central American Dry Corridor, Haiti, and other Island States. It underscores the need to face these challenges with short, medium and long-term strategies, as well as the importance of creating awareness of the impacts of climate change and El Niño and La Niña in the Americas in terms of increasing food and nutrition insecurity and growing migratory flows of the population. To these ends, stakeholders, such as agencies of the OAS and Inter-American System as well as multilateral and specialized agencies, should continuously articulate and coordinate analyses of the possible links between the impacts of climate change on food security and migration patterns.

Likewise, the OAS General Assembly approved, in 2005, the Inter-American Programme for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, including migrant workers and their families, updated in 2016. The Programme promotes in-depth studies and the dissemination of information on the causes, consequences, and impacts of migration, on the potential of migrants as agents of development, and on the effects of migration on vulnerable populations.

Finally, it is relevant here to consider the “Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” or the “Protocol of San Salvador”, a unique, legally binding instrument for the observance of economic, social, and cultural rights for the citizens of the region. The Protocol enshrines state obligations to respect, promote and facilitate the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, including the human right to food, and to provide guarantees for the exercise of these rights by all citizens in the region. It urges state parties to promote greater international cooperation in support of the relevant national policies. The three countries that are subjects of this study have also ratified this instrument.

A.2. STUDY: FOOD SECURITY, MIGRATION AND VIOLENCE IN THE DRY CORRIDOR OF EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS

A.2.1. FOCUS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The focus of this study has been on “out-migration” (emigration) across state borders in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and its impacts on food and nutrition security.

The three main study objectives are as follows:

1. To identify the push-factors for out-migration from communities in the Dry Corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and determine the extent to which food insecurity constitutes one of these motivating factors;
2. To understand how migration affects those left behind, namely regarding the households’ and the communities’ food and nutritional security.
3. To review the potential effects of violence both on food insecurity and out-migration and provide some recommendations on protection elements.

The study explores the relationships between migration and food security, as well as some manifestations of violence and their potential effects on out-migration and food insecurity. Other elements, such as climate change, natural disasters and poverty, are considered but without the detail given to the first two variables.

A.2.2. STUDY METHODS

Data collection had three main methods, as follows:

- A qualitative component, comprising focus group discussions (FG) and interviews with key informants, through fieldwork in selected communities of the Dry Corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras conducted by a WFP team and IOM staff.
- A quantitative statistical component, conducted by analysts of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in collaboration with the WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, plus;
- A household survey, done in parallel with the qualitative fieldwork.

B. SECONDARY DATA REVIEW ON FOOD SECURITY AND MIGRATION

B.1. THE FOOD SECURITY CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework is based on a systematic understanding of the components of food and nutrition security, vulnerability at community, family, and individual level, and the capitals of the livelihoods approach. The framework informs:

- The selection of indicators for analysis and use in geographic or household level targeting;
- The design of field assessment instruments; and,
- The organization of standardized reporting formats.

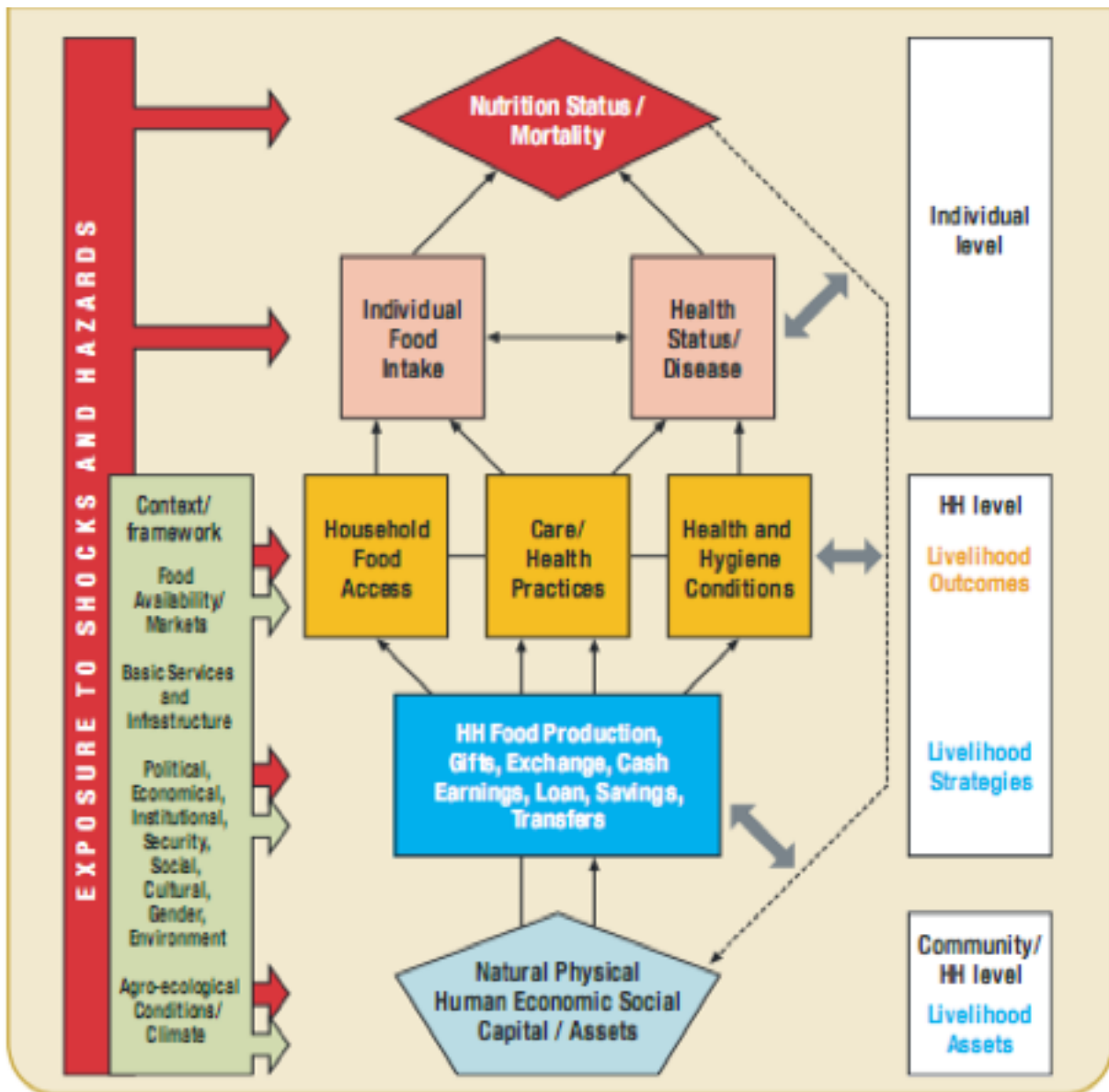
The framework considers **food availability, food access, and food utilization** as core elements of food security, and links them to households' asset endowments, livelihood strategies, and the political, social, institutional, and economic environment. The strength of the household livelihoods approach lies in its ability to obtain a holistic and multidimensional profile of a micro-level context, (food, nutrition, livelihood, and rights-realization), with strong regional and national contextualization, allowing for the scaling-up of interventions.

According to the 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action, food security exists when all people, at all times, have **physical and economic access** for sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework is based on UNICEF's Nutrition Framework and the (DFID) Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (see Figure 1). The analysis of food security begins with an examination of livelihood assets, the agro-ecological, political and institutional context of the area, and the resulting livelihood strategies adopted by the people that may further lead to food security. Various hazards and gradual changes affect the macro context and household-level assets and strategies, and hence household food security.

The food security status of any household or individual is typically determined by the interaction among a broad range of agro-environmental, socio-economic, and biological factors. This complexity can be simplified by focusing on three distinct, but interrelated, dimensions: aggregate food availability, household food access, and individual food utilization. Achieving national food security requires addressing all three of these separate dimensions, ensuring that:

- the aggregate availability of physical supplies of food from domestic production, commercial imports, food aid, and national stocks is sufficient;
- livelihoods provide adequate access for all members of all households to those food supplies through home production, market purchases, or food transfers from other sources; and
- the utilization of those food supplies is appropriate to meet the specific dietary and health needs of all individuals within a household.

Figure 1. Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework



Source: WFP

Vulnerability is a forward-looking concept aimed at assessing community and household exposure and sensitivity to future shocks. Ultimately, the vulnerability of a household or community is determined by the ability to cope with their exposure to the risk posed by shocks such as droughts, floods, crop blight or infestation, economic fluctuations, and conflict, among others. This ability is determined largely by household and community characteristics, most notably a household or community's asset base and the livelihood and food security strategies it pursues.

The framework in Figure 1 shows that exposure to risk is determined by the frequency and severity of natural and manmade hazards, and their socio-economic and geographic scope of conditions. The determinants of coping capacity include household levels of natural, physical, economic, human, social, and political assets; levels of household production; levels of income and consumption, and, most important, the ability of households to diversify their income and consumption sources to mitigate the effects of any shock they face.

Coping behavior involve activities such as the sale of land or other productive assets, the cutting of trees for sale as firewood, and, in an extreme example, the early integration of children in the labor force. These practices undermine not only the long-term productive potential of vulnerable households, but can also degrade important social institutions and relationships. The extent of reliance on these destructive coping practices is an indicator of vulnerability levels during a crisis.

While an understanding of coping mechanisms of households is important for analysis, **knowing how well** these households "cope," or the **resilience of household livelihoods**, is equally or even more important.

How well the local economy can absorb the additional labor or products, such as livestock or firewood, that appear on the market as the result of coping behavior during a disaster, and the stability of wages and prices for those products are critical factors in understanding vulnerability.

Food security analysis is primarily a static view of food access and household constraints to food access, from both a short-term or long-term perspective. **In contrast, risk and vulnerability analysis, due to its inclusion of the element of risk that households face in their day-to-day decision-making and their capacity to respond effectively over time, views food access from a more dynamic, forward-looking perspective.**

B.2.MIGRATION, REMITTANCES, AND FOOD SECURITY

Migration, remittances, climate variability, and food security have received significant attention from the academic literature. However, the intersection between food security and migration, and vice versa, are not as thoroughly explored. The research team compiled an annotated bibliography of relevant literature pertaining to these subjects and presented in Annex 1. Attention to the subject is not purely academic, international organizations and countries have given the matter significant attention as well.

The review found literature on migration in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. This research focuses on trends in migration like the predominance of the US as a primary destination and the increase of families, women, and children who journey across the border. Other studies on migration analyze the impacts of trans-nationalism and the impacts of migration on security in countries of origin. Other research provide rich case studies on the migration experience across countries and within specific labor markets. Migration and remittances in the countries of study are also explored in the context of recent trends and impacts on the region's economy. In addition to trends and estimates on the amount of remittances exchanged by countries, studies delve into the remittances impact on emigrant households.

Extensive research explores the factors contributing to migration and their variation across the countries of study. One of the most salient causes of migration is poverty and economic scarcity. In regions affected by climate change and variability, households emigrate when their livelihood or income sources are affected. Some cultures with high climatic seasonality have incorporated migration as a coping strategy as is the case in Ghana where rural households immigrate to urban areas as a response to rainfall

availability. When livelihoods are compromised, migration is a coping strategy that can be resilient or erosive depending on the household's vulnerability prior to migration. Migration to resilient household becomes a means to diversify livelihoods and manage risks. Comparatively, in vulnerable households the costs associated with migration erode benefits from emigration. In essence, migration is a tool for managing risk, including environmental drivers that compromise local conditions and become push factors for migration.

Research on food insecurity finds the main causes of this condition to be from scarce local employment, low and irregularly paid wages, and a limited availability of food. When scarcity arises some households purchase lower quality food, borrow to purchase food, or sell personal items. These coping strategies can have nutritional and health implications. If a household experiences a high state of vulnerability, migration can be erosive and contribute to food insecurity. The extent to which emigrated members can contribute through remittances plays a large role in the household's food security and has the potential to either exacerbate or reduce food insecurity.

Migration and remittances in the countries of study are also explored in the context of recent trends and impacts on the region's economy. In addition to trends and estimates on the amount of remittances exchanged by countries, studies delve into the remittances impact emigrant households. Studies on food security and remittances consider the impact that remittances have on households in origin countries in terms of preferences and access to purchased food. There are trade-offs between income from remittances and productivity losses from a reduction in the labor force once dedicated to agriculture.

B.3. RECENT MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

The OAS and OECD published in 2015 the third edition of a report entitled "International Migration in the Americas." This edition shows that "during the period 2010-2013, international migration into all countries of the Americas increased on average by a modest 5% per year, but jumped to 17% per year in Latin America and the Caribbean, most of the increase due to migration from neighboring countries. If this high rate of increase continues, barring other factors, it would result in an almost doubling of immigration stocks every four years."

"According to the report, this development appears to be associated with a stabilization or decline of migration to OECD countries and, on the other hand, with the growing importance of regional integration processes among countries of the Americas, as evidenced by the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Andean Community (CAN), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Central American Integration System (SICA). Other aspects of migration that are examined in the report include the feminization of migration, outflows and expatriation rates, settlement vs return of emigrants, and the issue that highly educated emigrants from the Americas are often over-qualified in the labor markets of destination countries."

The report concludes that intra-regional migration now represents a fourth of all emigration from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and that if current trends continue, intra-regional migration will significantly gain in prominence in the future.

Table 1: General Data of the El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

No.	Features	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras
1	Territorial extension (sq km)	21,041	108,889	112,492
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population 2015 (World Bank data): Total % Urban % Rural Population Density Rate (<i>per km</i>²) 	6,126,583 67.0 33.0 292	16,342,897 52.0 48.0 150	8,075,060 55.0 45.0 72
3	World Bank Databank Poverty data: Poverty headcount ratio at USD 3.10 a day (2014, % of population) Poverty headcount ratio at USD 1.90 a day (2014, % of population) Gini's Coefficient (distribution of income)	31.8 3.0 0.418	59.3 9.3 0.487	62.8 16.0 0.506
4	HDI Human Development Index (UNDP) Position in Global Ranking on the Human Development Index 2016 (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index (UNDP)	0.666 117/188 0.958	0.628 125/188 0.989	0.606 130/188 0.942
5	Prevalence Undernutrition I children under five years of age (WFP)	14 % (NSN 2014)	46.5% (NCMHS 2014-2015)	23 % (NHS 2011-2012)
6	UNODC Homicide Rate (per 100,000 persons)	108.64 (2015)	31.21 (2014)	63.75 (2015)
7	The Dry Corridor (WFP): Approximate population (2016) Approximate area (ha)	490,102 1,975,905	1,263,562 3,840,743	4,083,180 6,706,847

Source: Secondary data assembled by the research team.

C. LOCATIONS OF THE STUDY

C.1. GENERAL DATA

The study was carried out in regions of the Dry Corridor of the three selected countries. Key statistics on the socio-economic and nutrition situation of the three countries is presented in the below table (national and Dry Corridor level).

C.2. THE DRY CORRIDOR OF EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS

The term Dry Corridor suggests a similar ecological basis, defined by a group of ecosystems combined in a region that goes from "the dry forest of Central America beginning in Chiapas (Mexico) and on a strip of land that contains the low lands of the Pacific Slope, to a large part of the premontane central region of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and part of Costa Rica". According to FAO, Central America has about "53 million hectares, and about 30% of this surface is located in what is considered to be the dry corridor."

The Dry corridor is not an official geographic demarcation, but rather a characterization of an imprecise geographic zone with a homogenous agro-climate, ecosystems, and livelihoods. In general, the dry corridor is characterized by an agro-climate of "dry tropical forests with accentuated and long dry seasons ("Verano"), a latent risk of recurring droughts during the reduced rainy season ("Invierno")

The predominant ecosystem of the Dry Corridor are:

- *At low elevation, deciduous broadleaf lowland forest and broadleaf semi-deciduous forest (piedmont, alluvial gallery and lowland) can be found. Secondary ecosystem are deciduous broadleaf evergreen shrubs and micro-broadleaf, seasonal broadleaf evergreen shrub in lower calcareous lowland and montane mixed, as well as, the savannas of short graminoides with deciduous shrubs.*
- *In the lowlands and middle elevations, seasonal evergreen broadleaf forest (lower montane or cloud forest, also sub-montane and lowland) can be found. Seasonal evergreen forest (lower montane, montane, and sub-montane) can be found mainly in Guatemala and Honduras, and to a lesser degree in El Salvador and Nicaragua. In the highlands, pine forests, forest nuboso, broadleaf evergreen forest (sub-montane, montane and lower montane higher) are presented. In addition, mixed seasonal evergreen forest (montane, lower montane, sub-montane and lowland *P. caribaea*) and semi-deciduous mixed forests (sub-montane and montane lower) are also indentified in highlands.*
- *The remaining ecosystems are presented over smaller areas within the Dry Corridor. Among the predominant wetland ecosystems are the mangrove forest on the Pacific, albina substrate with sparse vegetation in the Pacific marine sector, and the marshy reedbeds freshwater estuary. Humanized ecosystems are agricultural systems, urban areas (areas with over 6 months of dry climate) and to a lesser extend reservoirs, and shrimp and salt mines. Some or parts of natural were transformed into systems for the production of a resource that requires the population or market ("land use change) such as mangroves that have been converted int shrimp forms or salt mines and deciduosus forests that have been transformed into pasture or farmland, etc.*

Source: Study of Characterization of the Dry Corridor (CA-4 Countries). FAO, 2012.

which arrives late (compared with the rest of the country), an extension of the mid-summer drought¹, and/or a premature halt of the rainy season.

As to the livelihoods characterization of the Dry Corridor, according to FAO the area is divided into 14 agglomerated and well-defined livelihood zones, as shown in Table 1. ("*Estudio de Caracterización del Corredor Seco*"²)

Poor distribution of irregular rains, drought, environmental degradation, and low crop yields are among the many factors creating vulnerability in the Dry Corridor and they are the common denominators that describe the main challenges for these livelihood zones. The geophysical characteristics and deforestation make the region prone soil degradation, erosion, which increase potential for landslide and watershed altering sedimentation that increase vulnerability.

The percentage of rural population in Central America varies from 38% in El Salvador to 52% in Honduras and Guatemala. The percentage of rural families in the three countries that produce basic grains averages 62% and ranges from 54% in El Salvador and Honduras to 67% in Guatemala. The rest of the rural population (average 38%) of the three countries is dedicated to day labor in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Therefore, of the 14 livelihoods described above, **agricultural production and day labor are the livelihoods that most characterize the population living in the Dry Corridor.**

Guatemala has the highest percentage of families dedicated to basic grain production (42.5%), followed by Honduras (31%) and El Salvador (24.7%). **Food production by rural families in the Dry Corridor is primarily for self-consumption and there is not always a surpluses going to the market.** Moreover, WFP Food Security Assessments of the past three years reveal that not only has there been little surplus for the purpose of sale in the market, but **rural families have generally not produced enough to cover their basic food needs.** Adding to this hardship, the income of agricultural day laborers in the Dry Corridor "is low."

Communities in the Dry Corridor have seen a notable rise in food insecurity over the past two years because of two to four years of droughts or dry spells. The area has been the focus of WFPs longer-term resilience recovering efforts. Nevertheless, the area has increasingly become the focus of humanitarian interventions, as the cumulative impact of these recent dry seasons has led to negative coping strategies among those affected.

¹Peralta Rodriguez 2012 and Hidalgo et al 2015

²Estudio de Caracterización del Corredor Seco (Países CA-4). FAO 2012:49

Table 1: Agglomerate Livelihood Zones of the Dry Corridor, by Country

COUNTRY CODE: (GUATEMALA=GT; EL SALVADOR=SV, HONDURAS=NH AND NICARAGUA=NI)	
LIVELIHOOD ZONE CODE	LIVELIHOOD ZONE DESCRIPTION
AZMV-1	Fisheries, aquaculture, tourism and subsistence agriculture (GT, SV, NI)
AZMV-2	Subsistence agriculture, day labor (HN, GT, SV)
AZMV-3	Livestock and basic grains (GT, SV, HN, NI)
AZMV-4	Coffee and basic grains (HN, NI)
AZMV-5	Coffee, vegetables and spices (GT, HN)
AZMV-6	Coffee, agribusiness and day labor (SV)
AZMV-7	Fruit , horticulture , small livestock (HN, GT)
AZMV-8	Trade, agribusiness, intensive agriculture, "maquila", day labor (NI SV, HN, GT)
AZMV-9	Urbanized with trade and industry (NI05, SV05, GT10)
AZM-10	Agricultural area, micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and tourism(NI, GT)
AZM-11	Agriculture, livestock and forestry extensive (NI)
AZM-12	Agribusiness, timber industry, mining and coffee (GT)
AZM-13	Basic grains and wood (HN)
AZM-14	Timber (HN)

Source: Study of Characterization of the Dry Corridor (CA-4 Countries), FAO, 2012

This area is largely populated by small farmers, who depend upon rain-fed agriculture in an area extremely prone to droughts, whereas neighboring areas can suffer from periodic floods. Due to the normally short periods of adequate rainfall, idle labor days are quite frequent. The demand for agricultural day laborers comes from farms that produce export crops (sugar cane, coffee, melon and others), in irrigated areas or on commercial farms outside the Dry Corridor. When climatic conditions are also unfavorable outside the Dry Corridor, its inhabitants can go unemployed for long periods, thus affecting not only food production, but also their capacity to buy the food that they cannot produce. Migration is not a recent phenomenon in Central America. Its geographic location and socioeconomic conditions make it both a source of out-migration of its population and a bridge for migrants traveling from South America to North America and other regions of the world. The current focused on the direct and indirect causes of emigration in the Dry Corridor, and the consequences of migratory trends in connection with food security, violence and the immediate results of climate change.

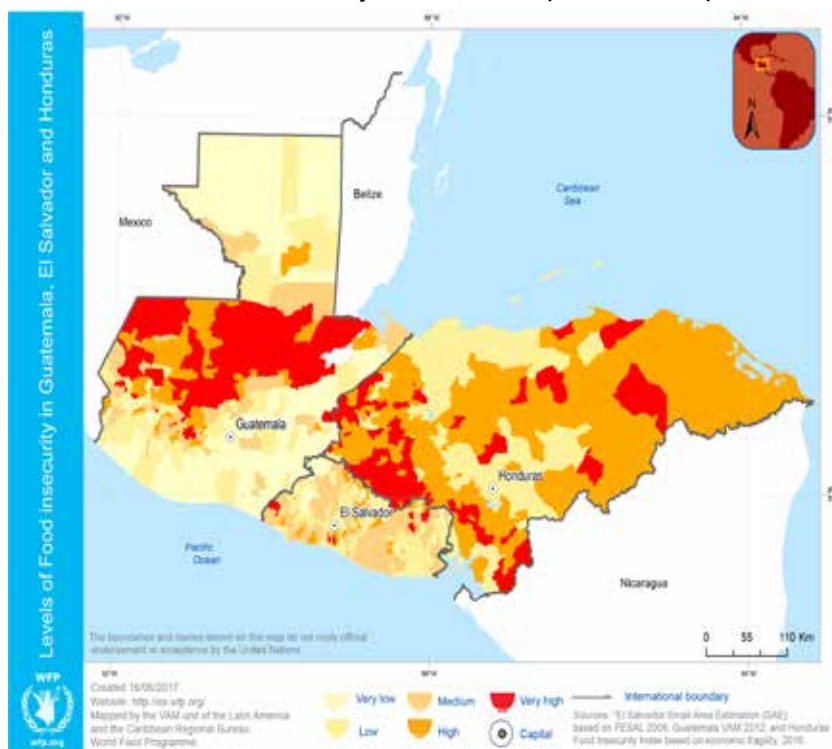
C.3. FOOD SECURITY CONDITIONS

Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala are also among the poorest and most food insecure countries in Latin America and the Caribbean³.

³ FAO (2015). Panorama de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional en Centroamérica y República Dominicana 2014. Panamá: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4349s.pdf>

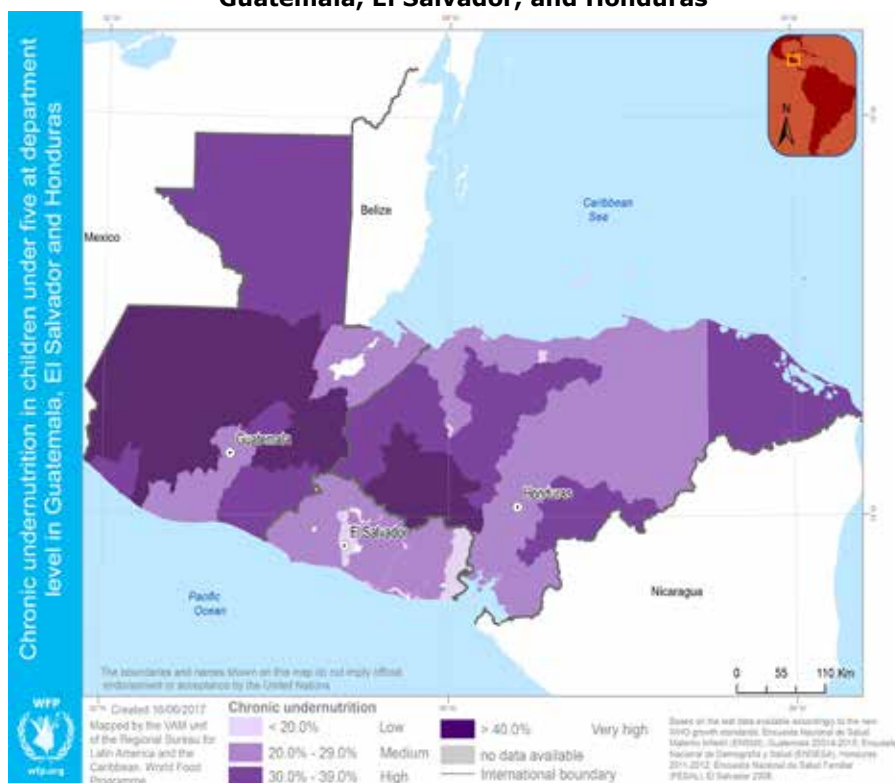
Food insecurity particularly affects rural areas. The summary of recent food security evaluations is presented below:

Figure 2: Levels of food insecurity in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras



Among the three countries, Guatemala had the highest prevalence of undernutrition (children under five) for the period 2011-2013 at 30.5%, compared to 11.9% in El Salvador and 8.7% in Honduras.

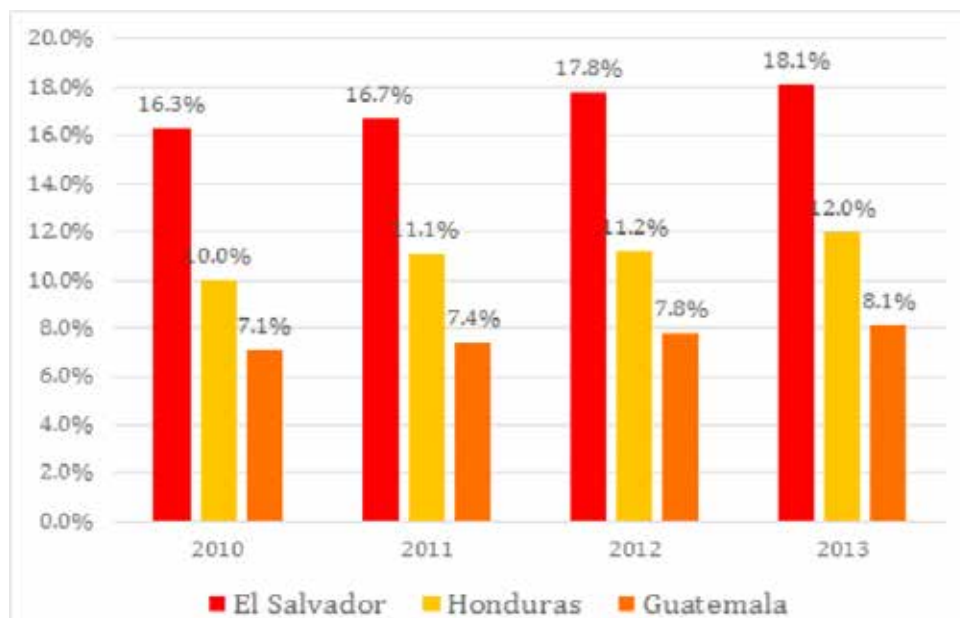
Figure 3: Chronic undernutrition in children under-five years of age by department level in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras



C.4. MIGRATION FROM EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS

Recent years have witnessed an increase in the number of emigrants from the region of study to the USA, and it is eye-catching the sharp increase in the numbers of accompanied and unaccompanied children. As of today, millions of Central Americans reside abroad (see Figure 4) and 80% of them in the US.⁴

Figure 4: Central American migrants as a percentage of country population



Source: Migration Policy Institute

Emigrants from the Dry Corridor

According to the results of ten household level assessments undertaken by WFP in 2014 and 2015, a notable share of households reported at least one member having emigrated because of the drought in the two months prior to the assessments. During these years, the outmigration numbers increased. This is the proportion of surveyed families that happened to have migrated family members:

- El Salvador: 5 % in 2014
- Guatemala: 12 % in 2014, and 15 % in 2015
- Honduras: 10 % in 2014, and 17 % in 2015

Most migrants reportedly left in search of work or because of crop losses. Many of the households that did not report migrant members highlighted a lack of resources or security concerns preventing members from migrating although this was considered a possible solution.

C.5. VIOLENCE AND EMIGRATION

The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon declared in 2012 Central America the most violent region in the world. The homicide rate had risen to epidemic levels since 2000. In spite of a worldwide decline of 16 %, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala respectively ranked the first, fourth and fifth highest in homicide rates in the world. Homicides in Honduras have tripled since 2003 and it remains the most violent country in the world.

⁴ Manuel Orozco and Julia Yansura, (2014). Understanding Central American Migration: The Crisis of Central American Child Migrants in Context, Inter-American Dialogue, August 2014, Washington DC: Inter-American Dialogue. http://www.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/FinalDraft_ChildMigrants_81314.pdf.

Violence is a likely driver of food insecurity. Extortions heavily affect most formal and informal traders and businesses, including transportation services and market vendors. Delays or refusals to pay the illegal fees, triggers violent retaliations. Extortions also lead to significant food price increases, especially in areas with fewer shops that are more easily controlled by gangs. All the above, along with the death or disability of the breadwinner (resulting from acts of violence) results in increased and often unbearable levels of formal and informal debt on the part of households.

The report “Understanding the Central American Refugee Crisis,” published in 2016 by the American Immigration Council says: “we have strong evidence from the surveys in Honduras and El Salvador in particular that one’s direct experience with crime emerges as a critical predictor of one’s emigration intentions.”

Lastly, the migration process in this region generates humanitarian and protection problems. Migrants are exposed to unsafe and undignified travelling conditions, risks of kidnapping, robbery, murdering, trafficking, gender-based violence, and exploitation. People who stay behind may also be confronted with negative consequences, such as family disintegration, children growing up with no parents, depression, mental illnesses, reprisals from gangs, and other impacts.

II. SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS - THE QUANTITATIVE COMPONENT

A. Quantitative Analysis of migration trends

A.1 SOURCES OF DATA

The report includes data collected from 120 households in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Thirty-eight (38) households participated in El Salvador, 41 in , and Honduras respectively. For the three countries, households were selected from the ten WFP Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) conducted from 2014 to 2016, and **only those who reported having one or more family member who emigrated were included in the sample**. To locate the same households, the same procedures were used as in the 2014-2016 EFSA surveys.

The survey was divided into seven sections and included a number of indicators related to socio-economic status, food security, coping strategies, livelihoods, and migration. The indicators aided in providing an insight into the relationship between migration, food security and livelihoods. In addition, the survey included evidence on the possible driving forces behind emigration. It is important to note, **that the results are not representative, but rather indicative, and describe the socio-economic and food security situation of households with one or more member who migrated since 2014.**

A.2. METHODS

Quantitative statistical methods were used to develop the survey and analyze the responses. The survey design followed a descriptive approach, as the intention was to establish associations between variables, without establishing possible causal relationships. The survey responses were processed using discrete numerical formats for data having multiple choices and binary formats (1-0) for yes/no answers. Every household was given a unique Identification (ID) number. Once data was collected, it was exported to SPSS where frequency analysis and cross-tabulation were computed. As technical principles were used for the frequency analysis, all the responses were mutually exclusive and exhaustive; therefore, the same observations were not counted twice, nor did they belong to another variable. Cross-tabulations were carried as simple joint-frequencies.

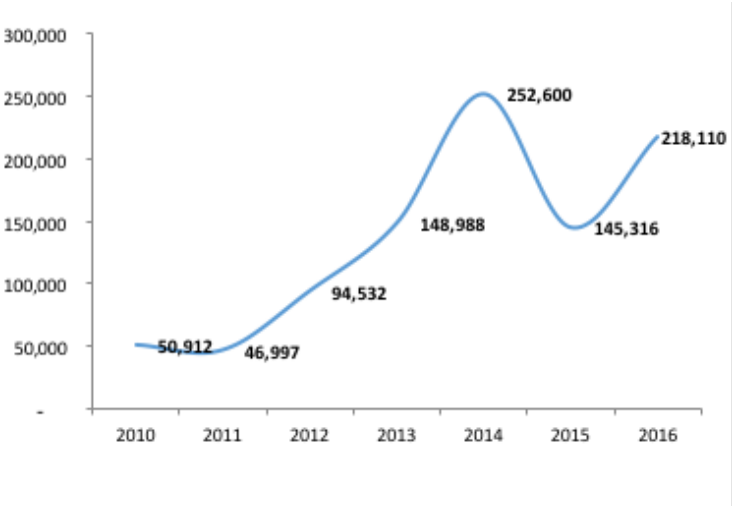
A.3. BACKGROUND DATA ON MIGRATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Migration from Central America is not a new phenomenon. The total Central American immigrant population in the United States increased from 354,000 in 1980 to more than 3 million by 2013,

accounting for 7% of the total migrant population in the US over this period, accordingly to a report of the Migration Policy Institute⁵. Most of this increase has been due to the high level of immigration from El Salvador and Guatemala, and more recently Honduras.

Even though migration from Mexico diminished in recent years, the flows of migrants from the countries in this study to the USA increased substantially since 2010. As reported by the United States Custom and Border Protection (US CBP), the number of irregular aliens (as per US CBP definition) from countries other than Mexico apprehended in the Southwest border of the US increased from 50,000 during the fiscal year (FY) 2010⁶ to more than 250,000 by FY2014, but was lower in FY 2016 (218,110 persons).

Figure 5: Apprehensions of irregular migrants other than Mexicans at Southwest Border of the USA (Total number by fiscal year)



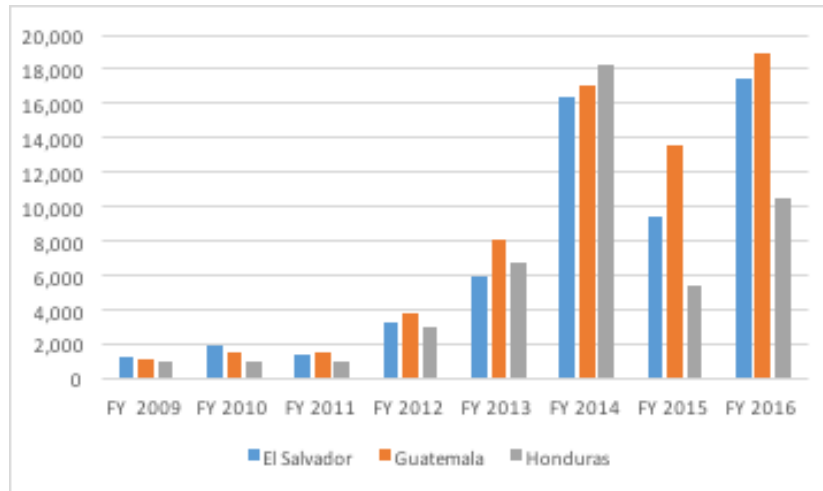
Source: US CBP

There was a substantial increase in the number of unaccompanied children apprehended by the US CBP in the USA border in 2014. During that fiscal year, 51,705 children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras were apprehended at the US southern border with Mexico. Regardless of the overall decrease in immigration observed in FY 2015, 48,893 children from the countries in this study were apprehended in FY 2016. This represents a 65.2% increase in migration of children compared to the 28,387 unaccompanied children reported in all of FY 2015.

⁵ MPI (2015) "Central American Immigrants in the United States" Migration Policy Institute. <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/central-american-immigrants-united-states>

⁶ Fiscal years (FY) corresponds to US fiscal years October – September

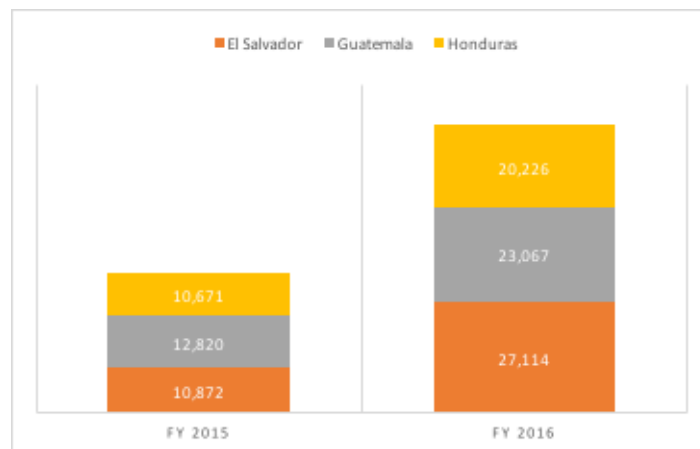
Figure 6: Unaccompanied Migrant Children Encountered by US authorities (Total number by Fiscal Year)



Source: US CBP

Moreover, there has been a change in the pattern of migration. More families are travelling together to the USA, particularly women with children. The number of family units apprehended at the border is substantial and remains high, even after a temporary decrease in 2015⁷. Between FY 2015 and FY 2016, the detention of families as a unit increased.

Figure 7: Family units detained by US authorities' (Total number by Fiscal Year)

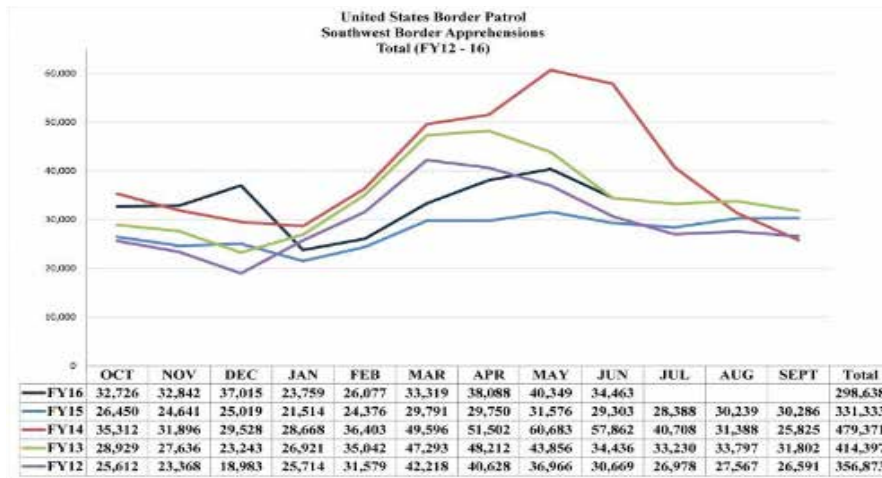


Source: US CBP

The following graph represents the number of monthly apprehensions in the USA Southwest border between 2012 and 2016 and shows a seasonal increase in the number of detentions in the US. It also shows that fiscal years 2013 and 2014 had the highest number of detentions.

⁷ Family unit represents the number of individuals (either a child under 18 years old, parent or legal guardian) apprehended with a family member by the US Border Patrol. <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-border-unaccompanied-children/fy-2016>

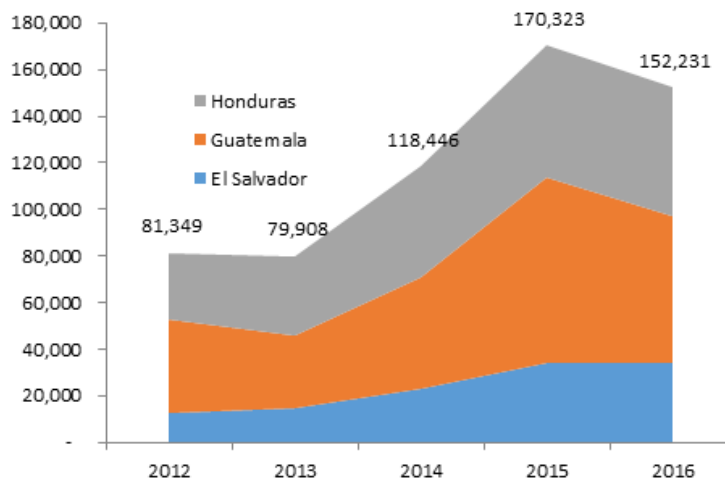
Figure 8: Southwest border apprehensions FY 2012-2016



Source: US CBP

Moreover, not only was there an increase in the number of detentions at the USA Southwest border but also the number of detentions in Mexico increased substantially in the same period. The Mexican government implemented the Southern Border Programme, where one of the objective was to secure its border with Guatemala and Belize. Detentions doubled between 2012 and 2015. The number of people encountered by Mexican authorities in 2016 were lower than in 2015.

Figure 9: Irregular migrants encountered by Mexican authorities (Total number by year)



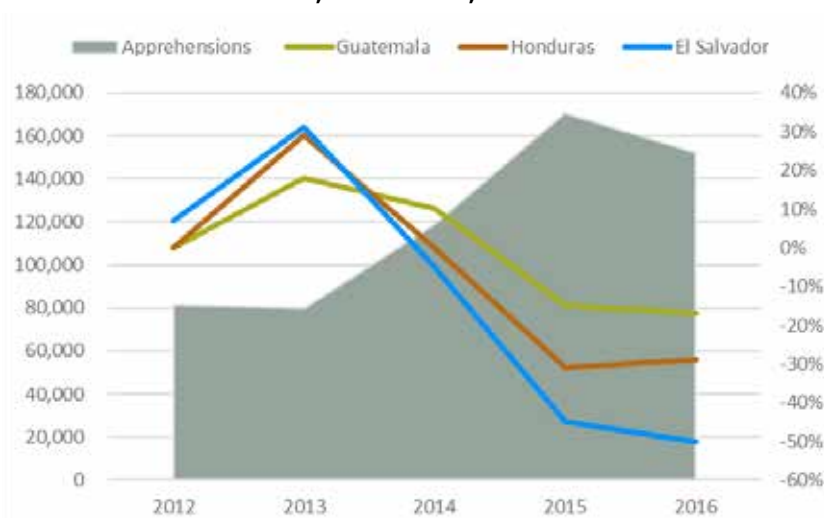
Source: Dirección de Política Migratoria – Secretaría de Gobernación – Estados Unidos Mexicanos

A.4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRANTS

The drought and other natural disasters that affected the region have potential repercussions on the decision whether to migrate by the inhabitants of the El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. According to related studies currently carried out by the Inter-American Dialogue in Guatemala and mentioned by IFAD in recent reports, food insecurity is indeed linked to droughts. However, it was noted that natural disasters do not necessarily determine migration in the short term but they are a factor that contributes to more long-term and gradual migration patterns.

The following graph shows the average rainfall for each country compared with the number of detained migrants in Mexico. This suggests an **inverse relationship between** rainfall and migration, where low rainfall relates to higher levels of migration.

Figure 10: Apprehension of emigrants in Mexico and average precipitation in the El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras



The EMIF-Sur Survey (*“Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera”*) captures information on migrants from the countries in this study, who were returned by Mexico and the USA. It is a very useful tool as it includes socioeconomic information from returned migrants, including gender, age, education, place that the migrant used to live prior to migrating, and economic activities undertaken prior to migrating, among other variables.⁸

Typically, migrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras who are returned by Mexican authorities have the following characteristics:

- Almost one in six speak indigenous languages (*lengua indígena*) and probably do not speak English
- One in three has only six years of formal education.
- One in two returnees worked in the agriculture sector before migrating
- Generally, they are mostly day laborers (*destajo*) rather than employees with a fixed salary
- In almost all cases (97% in 2014) the migrant had no prior migratory experience before the existing attempt
- Around 3% of the migrants use the services of a migrant smuggler (*“Coyotes”* or *“polleros”*).

When asked about the reasons for the decision to migrate, 65% cited the lack of employment and/or economic crisis, 19% low income and poor working conditions, and 9% violence and insecurity. Family reunification was only mentioned in one percent of the cases. There were no substantial differences in responses between migrants from rural and from urban areas.

According to 2015 EMIF-SUR Survey, well over half of the returned migrants from the three Central American countries come from a small number of departments, as shown in the table below:

⁸El Colegio de la Frontera, the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare, the National Population Council, the Migration Policy Bureau, Secretary of Foreign Relations, National Council to Prevent Discrimination, the survey of Migration at Mexico’s Southern Border, www.coel.mx/emif

Table 3: Percentage of migrants returned by Mexico, by departments of origin (2015)

El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras
San Salvador (13%)	Huehuetenango (24%)	Cortes (21%)
Usulután (11%)	San Marcos (22%)	F. Morazán (13%)
La Libertad (10%)	Quezaltenango (9%)	Comayagua (8%)
San Miguel (9%)	Quiche (7%)	Colon (7%)
Santa Ana (8%)		

Source: EMIF-Sur 2015

Migrants returned by USA authorities in 2014 typically have a slightly different profile. They are also primarily men (85% of the cases), many between 20 and 29 years old (53% of the cases), and 11% speak an indigenous language ("*lengua indigena*"). In terms of educational background, approximately one third have seven to nine years of schooling (28% of the total). Around 40% of the migrants have been working in the agriculture sector before migrating. As in the case of the migrants returned by Mexico, for the vast majority this would be their first migratory experience. **In contrast to Mexican estimates, USA authorities reported that approximately 68% of returned migrants used the services of migrant smugglers for their last journey.** As indicated in the following table, the distribution of returned migrants by department of origin shows some differences as well in comparison to those returned by Mexican authorities.

Table 4: Percentage of migrants returned by the USA, by departments of origin, (2015)

El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras
San Salvador (17%)	San Marcos (16%)	Cortes (12%)
La Libertad (12%)	Quiche (11%)	F. Morazán (11%)
La Paz (8%)	Petén (11%)	Atlántida (10%)
Chalatenango (8%)	Quetzaltenango (8%)	Olancho (9%)
Usulután (7%)	Chiquimula (7%)	Colon (8%)

Source: EMIF-SUR 2015

Changes in the migrant's profile during the last five years may usefully help to identify some of the potential impacts of drought on the regional migratory patterns.

During the last five years, there have been several changes in the profile of the migrants returned by the Mexican authorities. Changes in the migrants' profile may usefully help to identify some of the potential impacts of drought on the regional migratory patterns.

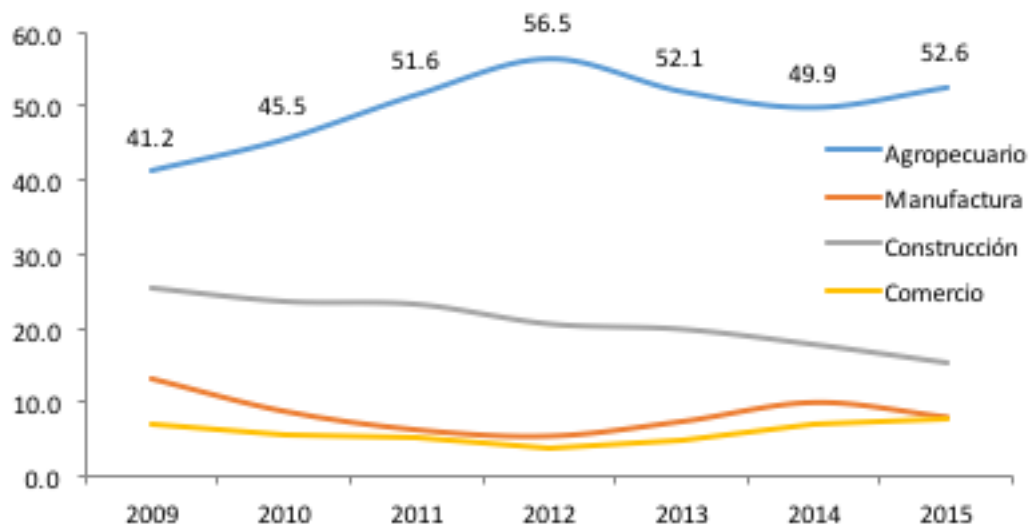
There has been an increase in returned migrants from El Salvador. Before the 2014 spike, almost half of the foreigners presented to Mexican authorities came from Guatemala, around 35% from Honduras, and 15% from El Salvador (2012). In the latter case, returned migrants from El Salvador increased to 20% of the total migrants in 2014.

According to the EMIF-Sur 2015, increasingly more women tend to migrate as a proportion of all migrants: around 15% of returned migrants in 2009 were women compared to 21% in 2015.

Migrants tend to be slightly older than before. Around 25% of the returned migrants were between 30 and 39 years old in 2015, as compared to 20.9% in 2009, not considering children under 16 years of age.

Returned migrants increasingly come from rural areas, 31% in 2009 and 52% in 2014. This is consistent with the finding that increasingly migrants returned by Mexico previously worked in the agricultural sector before migrating: 41% in 2009 and 53% in 2015. On the other hand, returned migrants who previously worked in the construction sector decreased from 25% to 15% in the same years.

Figure11: Migrants returned by Mexico classified by economic activity in country of origin (% of total returned migrants)



Source: EMIF-Sur

A more detailed analysis of the municipalities of origin in the Dry Corridor showed that the share of returned migrants from municipalities affected by the drought was slightly higher in 2015 compared to 2010: 7.5% versus 6.8%, respectively.⁹

⁹The difference is not statistically significant.

III. SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS - THE QUALITATIVE COMPONENT

A. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF THE QUALITATIVE COMPONENT

A.1. RESPONDENTS, DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

Fifty-four key informants participated in the study, among them government officers, representatives of humanitarian institutions and programs, members of local organizations, retired migrant smugglers ('Coyotes'), and returnees. A semi-structured questionnaire (see Annex 3) was prepared for the interviews.

Two *focus group (FG) discussions* were conducted in each study community: one with men and one with women, with an average of 15 participants in each group. A total of 44 FG discussions were held in which 660 persons participated across the region. Guidelines for the FG discussions were developed (see annex43) and a specific form was created to record the information that participants provided.

At household level, a structured questionnaire was prepared (See Annex 5) to be applied using a Portable Data Collection device. Its purpose was to record key aspects of food security, including the WFP corporate indicators that had been in use during the El Niño emergency, so comparison of results would be possible. The interviewed families were identified by the participants in the focus group discussions, and the requirement was to have members who migrated between 2014 and 2016.

A.2. STRATEGY OF WORK AND CALENDAR

The study was implemented in three stages:

- 1.1. Initial stage: This comprised the integration of a regional team, three research national teams, the conduction of a regional workshop for planning and coordination, participatory refinement of tools and methods, and the elaboration of instruments; followed by national participatory workshops to select the communities to be visited and to train additional team members. This took place from June 10 to July 20, 2016
- 1.2. Fieldwork: This included contacts with field workers of cooperating institutions, interviews with key informants, FG discussions and the survey of heads of households that reported migrant members. This took place from July 21 to August 9, 2016. For a list of each visited place, please refer to annex 6.

The summary of outputs of the above is presented in the following table.

Table 5 : Numbers of interviews, focus groups and survey questionnaires

Country	Outcome of the Fieldwork			Total
	Interviews with Key Informants	FG discussions	Household Surveys	
El Salvador	18	16	42	76
Guatemala	22	16	40	78
Honduras	14	12	41	67
Total	54	44	123	221

Data processing and analyses, elaboration of country reports, and integration and revision of the draft report took place from August 9 to September 16, 2016.

Processing

- (1) The data generated through interviews with key informants entailed tabulating frequencies of types of responses, and presentation of the frequencies in tables.
- (2) Information generated in the FG discussions were classified by topic, and within each topic, summarized as to types of perceptions, opinions, and attitudes. Next, the types were analyzed and the results represented in charts.
- (3) Data generated through the household survey for heads of household that reported members who had migrated, were collected with Portable Data Collection devices and then processed according to WFP standard statistics algorithms.

Analysis

A systematic computation of results in tables and charts was created and compared with expected results with determination of their total, partial or null value, in order to obtain answers to key questions, and to address the validity of the study hypotheses. For the household questionnaires, WFP utilized a standard methodology called **Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI)**,¹⁰ which estimates a food security indicator (FSI) based on the combination of a) Percentage of total expenses utilized to buy food; b) Classification of the household food consumption through the Food Consumption Score (FCS), and c) The level of severity of livelihood coping strategies (CSI).

B. QUALITATIVE RESULTS

B.1. MIGRATION AND THE DRY CORRIDOR

It is possible to analyze some of the specific migratory patterns in the Dry Corridor, making use of household level data collected by WFP through ten Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) between 2014 and 2016.

Around 7% of all households in El Salvador, 12% of households in Guatemala, and 16% of households in Honduras reported to have one or more members who recently migrated¹¹. When asked about the main reasons to migrate, the response was mostly related to looking for work (Honduras), and for food security issues (Guatemala).

**Table 6: Reported main reasons for migrating
(% total households with migrant members)**

Guatemala	
Lost their crops due to drought	37%
Lack of water for irrigation	2%
Lack or scarcity of food	58%
To pay debts	2%
Due to insecurity and violence	
Honduras	
Lost their crops due to drought	8%
Lack of water for irrigation	3%
Going in search of jobs	79%
Family reunification	2%

Source: WFP
NB: No information for El Salvador

¹⁰ The following link provides more information on these guidelines: <https://www.wfp.org/content/consolidated-approach-reporting-indicators-food-security-cari-guidelines>

¹¹ Results based on databases for El Salvador (2015), Guatemala (2016) and Honduras (2015) and the question related to migration covers 6 months for El Salvador and 1 year for Guatemala and Honduras.

The information collected by WFP during its Food Security Emergency Assessments allows an analysis of some household characteristics, including their vulnerability to food insecurity. The percentage of food insecure households with one or more migrant members is higher than for other households in the Dry Corridor. There is insufficient data to analyze whether this result reflects that food insecure households are more likely to have one or more members migrate, or/and whether household food insecurity is the consequence of one or more members having emigrated.

Table 7: Food security status of households, by migration status (% of total households with and without migrant members)

	Honduras		Guatemala	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Food secure	0%	0%	6%	11%
Marginally food secure	26%	33%	44%	56%
moderately food insecure	58%	54%	43%	30%
severely food insecure	16%	12%	7%	2%

Source: WFP
NB: No data available for El Salvador

The above information comes from the emergency food security assessments conducted by WFP in the Dry Corridor of the three countries from 2014 to 2016. The assessments were not intended to collect data on migration, although had a small module on the subject. Starting at this point, it will be presented the results of the Migration study conducted in 2016, which gave place to the present report.

As an additional contribution, IDB run an econometric estimation building a Migration Decision Model (please see Annex 2) using data collected by WFP in the Dry Corridor. A Probit¹² model aimed at estimating the impact of drought on the household decision to have one or more members migrate. Migration was modelled as an economic decision where the expected income of the household member at the new location would be compared with the expected income of the person if he/she decided not to emigrate, appropriately modified by the potential risks involved in migration. Based on such analysis, there is on average an estimated 1.5% higher probability to migrate for households in the Dry Corridor affected by a drought compared to other households.¹³

B.2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT EMIGRATION

The key informants also reported the most common **types of companions of under-aged emigrants in order of likely frequency:**

- El Salvador: Mother, father, and other relatives
- Guatemala: Father, mother, and other relatives
- Honduras: Migrant smuggler (“Coyote”), mother, other relatives.

¹²In statistics, a probit model is a type of regression where the dependent variable can only take on one of two values, in this case, 0=decided not to migrate, and 1= decided to migrate
¹³Estimated using information from El Salvador for 2014

The FG participants estimated the following percentages of **emigrants apprehended on their way to their destination or deported** from the USA and other countries:

Table 8: Percentage of apprehended or returned migrants

Country	Apprehended on their way to Mexico	Deported from the USA	Deported from other countries
El Salvador	30 %	20 %	50 %
Guatemala	27 %	29 %	44 %
Honduras	26 %	22 %	52 %
Average	27.6 %	23.7 %	48.7 %

The key informants described the following emigration routes:

Table 9: Emigration routes described by key informants

Country	Usual Emigration Routes	
	In the country	Border spots
Guatemala	Chiquimula	Tecún Umán
	Huehuetenango	La Mesilla
	Morazán, El Progreso	Guatemala, Tecún Umán
	San Marcos	Tecún Umán
	Jalapa -San Marcos	Tecún Umán
	Petén	Melchor de Mencos-Belize
El Salvador	San Francisco Menéndez	La Hachadura
	Ahuachapán, Ahuachapán	Las Chinamas
	Citalá, Chalatenango	El Poy
	Metapán, Santa Ana	Anguiatú
Honduras	Azacualpa, El Triunfo, Choluteca	Agua Caliente, Corinto y El Espino
	Jamalteca y San Francisco Loma Larga, San Jerónimo, Comayagua	Agua Caliente y Corinto
	San Francisco, Langué, Valle	Amatillo
	San Juan, La Paz	Agua Caliente, El Amatillo
Guatemala-Mexico	Ciudad Hidalgo, Suchiate	Chiapas
	Agua Prieta	Sonora
	San Marcos	Tecún Umán
	Tijuana	Baja California

B.3. TRIGGERS FOR EMIGRATION

The **household surveys** conducted from 2014 to May 2016 by the World Food Programme as parts of their Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) triggered by El Niño drought revealed the following triggers or push factors for emigration in communities of the Dry Corridor in the studied countries.

Table 10: Main motives for emigration in surveyed communities

	Loss of Crops	No Money	No Job	No food	Family reunion	Violence	Forced to leave	Other	Total
Numbers	45	115	54	391	26	13	14	32	690
Percentages	6.52	16.7	7.8	56.7	3.8	1.9	2.0	4.6	100.00

According to surveyed communities, the two main motives for emigration are the unavailability of food and the lack of money to buy it. The results of the present study are congruent with these claims, as indicated below.

Table 11: Main motives for emigration, by order of importance, as reported by focus group participants

Country	No.	Most common triggers	Justifications
Guatemala	1	Poverty	Lack of well-being of children
	2	Unemployment	Scarcity of labor demand
	3	Crop losses	Droughts and damage by Insects
El Salvador	1	Violence	Youth gangs
	2	Poverty	No Harvest, no food
	3	Unemployment or Low Salaries	Droughts and damage by Insects
Honduras	1	Unemployment	No jobs opportunities
	2	Poverty	High living costs and low salaries
	3	Better Opportunities	Better living, job opportunities, drought in the harvests

Poverty and unemployment in the three countries are a common cause for emigration. Guatemalan participants also reported the loss of crops, drought, and pest infestations as a common cause. Salvadorian participants reported violence as the main reason for emigrating, followed by droughts and pests. Participants from Honduras did not mention the loss of crops; they linked the lack of income and employment opportunities to the poor performance of agriculture in their geographical areas.

Key informants suggested **family reunification as a motive to emigrate**. The proportions of emigrants who intended to reunite with different family members in the destination country were as follows:

Table 12: Proportions of Emigrants according to the family member they intended to reunite

Country	Types of relatives they expect to reunite			
	Wives/ Husbands	Sons/ Daughters	Father/ mother	Other Relatives
El Salvador	30%	20%	80%	-----
Guatemala	17%	31%	23%	29%
Honduras	38%	17%	45%	-----

Most departing Salvadorian and Honduran emigrants seeking family reunification were intending to join parents, mainly. Guatemalan emigrants had the intention to reunite with diverse family members. The most frequently intended reunion was with wives or husbands for Honduran emigrants. These proportions do not refer to the totality of emigrants, but only to those who travelled for family reunification purposes. In addition, the family reunification motive is not mutually exclusive from the other motivating factors such as those related to food security, among others.

B.4. POVERTY AND MIGRATION

FG participants estimate that around 35% of emigrants to the US from El Salvador **travel legally and then, after their visa is expired, become irregular immigrants by overstaying the approved time covered by their visas**. On average, 25% of Guatemalan and 9% of Hondurans emigrants follow

the same strategy. If they travel as regular emigrants, they generally have access to the material means and social contacts to facilitate their departure and overseas stay.

As reported by the FG participants, **emigrants before departure** worked in the agricultural sector in the three countries, usually self-employed in agricultural activities, and/or as day laborers. Some were also employed as construction workers in El Salvador and Guatemala. Informal commercial activities were also mentioned as an income source before departure for emigrants in Honduras. Technical and research reports indicate that these jobs do not provide regular and up to the needs incomes, and keep those families permanently in economic insecurity. However, at the same time, they manage to obtain the funds to emigrate, which most likely indicates that these families do not suffer from extreme or severe poverty.

Information on the local **socio-economic levels of emigrants' families** was provided by the key informants, as follow:

Table 13: Local socioeconomic levels of emigrants' families

Country	Key respondent reporting of numbers of emigrants according to socio economic levels			Total
	Low socio-economic level	Middle socio-economic level	High socio-economic level	
El Salvador	8	14	0	22
Guatemala	5	9	1	15
Honduras	3	8	0	11
Total	16	31	1	48

As the table shows, when dividing the families into three socio-economic groups, the majority of emigrants belongs to the middle socio economic level, followed by the lowest level. There is little reporting of emigration coming from the higher socio/economic group. This is congruent with results of previous studies reporting that families in poverty face greater difficulties to obtain the necessary money to emigrate pay a migrant smuggler ("Coyote") and other costs. On the other hand, families with higher levels of economic capacity can travel legally, **do not feel the need, or desire to emigrate.**

The FG participants reported the following **fees paid to migrant smuggler** fees:

Table 14: Fees paid to traffickers of irregular emigrants

Country	Fees paid to traffickers of irregular emigrants (August 2016) Average payments in US Dollars			Number of reports
	Lowest fees	Middle Fees	Highest fees	
El Salvador	3,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	22
Guatemala	6,672.60	7,660.72	9,020.78	15
Honduras	2,500.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	11
Averages	4,224.20	7,053.57	10,673.59	

According to relatives of emigrants who participated in the FG discussions, irregular emigrants usually prefer to pay a migrant smuggler. The fees start at USD 2,400 and in the majority of cases, the cost is above USD 4,000, and can go up to USD 15,000, depending on a number of factors, including the number of times that a migrant smuggler will try to help the emigrant to cross the border. Regardless, USD 4,000 is beyond the means of many families without cash or collateral assets. These fees make it practically impossible for poor families to cover the migrant smuggler services and afford other travel expenditures.

FG participants reported that there are a number of **ways to obtain the necessary funds for emigration**, these are listed in the next table.

Table 15: Reported ways to obtain funds for emigration

Country	Most common ways reported to obtain the necessary funds for emigration (by order of importance)
El Salvador	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loans with family and friends 2. Sale of property 3. Loans from banks
Guatemala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taking out mortgages 2. Loans from banks 3. Loans from particular persons or events
Honduras	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loans from family and friends 2. Sale of property 3. Loans from banks

Loans (from relatives, banks, and local informal loaners) are the main source to cover the emigration costs. Both local loans and taking out mortgages are the riskiest means of paying emigration expenses, as interest rates are very high. Many migrant smugglers will prefer mortgages, as they become the beneficiaries in case of any difficulty to pay back the money. Obviously, if the loan can be paid with remittances, the family's financial situation can improve. If, however, the migration is unsuccessful or there is a loss of life in the attempt to emigrate, the entire family can be made landless and/or homeless. Overall, risks due to the emigration of family members exists and can result in an increased precarious situation and potential exploitation of the family members who stayed behind, especially if they are women and children. Key informants in some communities of Guatemala mentioned that sometimes families are required by some commercial plantation owners to sign a contract and work for free on the plantation for several years until the loan is paid off. This is a form of modern slavery, and further investigation into such claims should be deemed mandatory.

B.5. FOOD INSECURITY AND EMIGRATION

Drought and its consequences was identified during the focus group discussions in the three countries as the main problem for the studies period. **Pests and loss of crops were identified as additional problems by respondents in El Salvador and Guatemala**, while in **Honduras** respondents added **unemployment and poverty**. Participants estimated that **about 90 % of emigrants from Guatemala and Honduras, and 76% from El Salvador leave their communities because of drought**. These problems affect directly local agriculture and livestock rearing activities with direct impact on food production for self-consumption. In those communities where the possibilities of finding wage employment are rather scarce, this triggers food insecurity.

Respondents indicated that adequate food access is the main problem, but that there is no lack of food available at community level.

Respondents provided estimates of the proportions of families that fell in different food access classifications, based on their perceptions (Table 16).

Table 16: Proportion of families with different levels of food access in the study communities

Country	Proportions of families according to different levels of food access			
	Enough money; enough food (% families)	Some money; not enough food (% families)	No money; depend on assistance programs (% families)	No money; no assistance. Depend on community support. (% families)
El Salvador	20	30	40	10
Guatemala	41	16	27	16
Honduras	45	29	17	9
Promedio	35%	25%	28%	12%

In general, around one third of the families appear to be food self-sufficient, and the remainder face some degree of economic insufficiency to acquire food, 28% are totally dependent on food assistance (i.e. food aid, vouchers, etc.) and other types of assistance, such as agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer, while 12 percent are entirely dependent on community support.

Two thirds of respondents in El Salvador and Guatemala do **not consider that undernourishment of children to be a motive for adults' emigration; while one third do believe that this factor is important in the decision to emigrate.** None of the respondents in Honduras considered undernourishment or the inability to provide adequate nutrition to children to be a motive for emigration. Note that the term "undernourishment" relates to the perception of caregivers with respect to meeting a perceived dietary need of children. It does not necessarily imply a recognition that a child is malnourished or under-weight, even when the prevalence of chronic undernutrition (low height per age) is high among children in this region.

Table 17: Proportion of key informants who consider undernutrition of children as a contributing motive for adult emigration

Do you consider child under nutrition a cause of emigration?				
Answers	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Total
Yes	7	5	00	12
No	15	10	11	36
Total Respondents	21	15	11	48

Unemployment emerged as an important cause of emigration. According to key informants, more than half of the households (on average 58%) are affected by unemployment in the study communities, as follows:

- El Salvador: 52 %
- Guatemala: 54 %
- Honduras: 68 %

Informants were also asked to describe the **relationship of the emigrants' families to food assistance before and after the departure of family members.**

Table 18: Existence of food insecurity in emigrants’ families before and after emigration

Country	Estimated percentage of families with -migrant members who...		
	Received food assistance before departure of family members	Received food assistance after the departure of family members	No food assistance neither before nor after departure of family members
El Salvador	33%	27%	40%
Guatemala	55%	35%	10%
Honduras	Not known	Not known	Not Known

Note: The term “food assistance” can include distribution of food rations, as well as other food related assistance such as vouchers for purchase of food in markets.

According to these estimates, a third of the interviewed families in El Salvador and about half of the families in Guatemala used to receive food assistance prior to out-migration of one or family members, **which means that there was food insecurity before emigration.** The proportion of families receiving food assistance after the departure of one or more family members diminished, but the study did not ask why because there was no way to know this finding beforehand. Honduras respondents did not respond to this question due to a problem with the questionnaire. It must be considered that the answers could be biased by the expectation by the informants to be selected for further food assistance.

B.6. ROLE OF VIOLENCE IN EMIGRATION

This was a question where the informants were requested to compare the security situation in their communities in comparison with communities in the surroundings. According to key informants, the comparative **situation of violence in emigrants’ communities and neighboring communities** is as indicated in next table:

Table 19: Perception of violence intensity in the study communities

Country	In the emigrants’ communities, violence...	
	Is less intense than in other communities	Is more intense than in other communities.
El Salvador	50%	50%
Guatemala	77%	23%
Honduras	80%	20%
Average	69%	31%

In El Salvador, the violence seems to be present in the communities of emigrating people, which is in line with information obtained by other means in the study. The research team considered the responses from Honduras as biased because the participation in the meetings was quite open in comparison with El Salvador,¹⁴ where people could abstain from talking openly.

The most frequently mentioned **forms of violence** in the emigrants’ communities, as reported by both women and men FG participants are as follows:

¹⁴ It must be noted that the FG discussions in El Salvador were held in the district municipal hall with community leaders who were invited by the district authorities. On the other hand, the meetings in Honduras were mostly held in the communities themselves, which allowed for any neighbor or anyone in the community to attend.

Table 20: Forms of violence reported in emigrants' communities

Country	No.	Most common forms of violence reported by...	
		Women	Men
El Salvador	1	Extortions by gangs	Extortions by gangs
	2	Confrontations between gangs and police	Confrontation between gangs and police
	3	Assaults	Assaults
Guatemala	1	Thefts by people who have vices	Theft of crops
	2	Domestic Violence	Marijuana traffickers violence ("users don't do any harm")
	3	Women suicides	-----
Honduras	1	(No one referred to the subject because "everyone knows everybody").	(No one referred to the subject because "everyone knows everybody").

Both women and men in El Salvador indicated that the most frequent forms of violence affecting the communities are extortions, threats, and assaults perpetrated by gangs ("*maras*", organized crime). In Guatemala there are gender differences in the perception of the forms of violence affecting communities: women denounced domestic violence and women's suicides (perhaps an outcome of violence and abuse), and coincided with men on thefts. **These results are important for humanitarian protection purposes.** In the FG discussions in Honduras, violence in the communities was not denied, but for security reasons, the research team decided not to delve into the subject to protect the participants. Some community members were not confident to provide their names in the assistance sheets and preferred not to discuss certain topics.

With regard to the effects of violence on subsistence and economic activities, the key informants generally were of the following opinion:

Table 21: Perceptions about effects of violence on subsistence and economic activities

Country	Violence hampers agriculture, livestock rearing, business and other jobs in the emigrants' communities,		
	Yes	No	Totals
El Salvador	18 (82%)	4 (18%)	22 (100%)
Guatemala	00	15 (100%)	15 (100%)
Honduras	1 (10%)	10 (90%)	11 (100%)
Total	19	29	48

The results show that in El Salvador violence is affecting the livelihoods of community members by restricting their capacities to generate income. For Guatemala, the situation in the Dry Corridor is not seriously affected by violence. Regarding Honduras, as mentioned before, respondents preferred not to provide information regarding these matters, which can be taken as confirmation of violence as an issue.

When asked about the extent of the involvement of **returnees and deported persons' involvement in violent actions**, the key informants in El Salvador were outspoken about feeling threatened by returnees and/or departed persons. Only one key informant in Honduras and two in Guatemala mentioned that there are some returnees and deportees who are suspected of extortion and threats to local families (next table).

Table 22: Returnees and deported persons' involvement in violent actions

Country	Are some returnees or deported persons suspected of involvement in extortions and threats?		
	Yes	No	Total
El Salvador	11	9	20
Guatemala	2	13	15
Honduras	1	10	11
Total	14	32	46

Perceptions of FG participants **about families or communities who receive remittances and are often threatened and suffer extortions** are presented in the following table.

Table 23: Families in emigrants' communities who receive remittances and who receive threats or endure extortions

Country	Families in emigrants' communities who receive remittances receive threats and have to endure extortions?		
	Yes	No	Totals
El Salvador	184	30	214
Guatemala	1	00	1
Honduras	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	185	30	215

The majority of FG participants in El Salvador stated that the families receiving remittances in their communities are often threatened. In Guatemala, only one participant declared so.

The FG participants from El Salvador also declared that there are families who had lost their plots, crops, and livestock because of extortions, thefts and armed robberies.

Table 24: Have families lost food resources due to extortion, theft, and assault

Country	Number of answers: families that have lost their plots, crops and livestock because of extortions, thefts, and assaults			
	Women Respondents		Men Respondents	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
El Salvador	90	00	80	00
Guatemala	0	147	2	115
Honduras	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Both women and men in El Salvador declared that families in their communities have lost their land, crops, and livestock because of extortion, theft and assaults. In Guatemala, this does not seem to be a problem.

B.7 EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON FOOD SECURITY OF HOUSEHOLDS AND COMMUNITIES LEFT BEHIND

Key informants were asked about value and frequency of remittances, and they consider that people can receive from USD 50 to USD 1,000 a month, depending on the existence of debts to be paid.

According to the focus group participants, the proportion of families who receive remittances, the average value and frequency of remittances, are as follows:

Table 25: FG Discussions: proportion of families who receive remittances and average value and frequency of remittances

Country	Estimated number of emigrants' families who...		Value average of remittances (US Dollars)	Most common frequency
	Do not receive Remittances	Receive Remittances		
El Salvador	36 %	64 %	\$ 130	Monthly
Guatemala	44 %	56 %	\$ 210	Monthly
Honduras	55 %	45 %	\$ 170	Monthly
Averages	45 %	55 %	\$ 170	Monthly

Concerning **the allocation of the remittances** by the emigrants' families, the key informants indicated:

Table 26: Allocation of remittances by emigrants' families

Country	Main allocation of remittances by emigrants' families
El Salvador	1 Food 2 Clothes, shoes 3 Basic services
Guatemala	1 Food 2 Education 3 Basic services
Honduras	1 Food 2 Education 3 Construction and improvement of housing

According to the informants, **food is always a priority**; education follows for Guatemalans and Hondurans, whereas in El Salvador clothes and shoes are the second priority after food. Basic services are third in the list of priorities for El Salvador and Guatemala, while construction and house improvements is listed as a third priority for Hondurans.

Both women and men who participated in the FG discussions reported **similar distribution of remittances** by basic needs, this time identifying main destination:

Table 27: Goods and services obtained with money from remittances

Country	Sex of Respondents	Allocation of remittances to different goods and services		
		Priority use	Second priority use	Third priority use
El Salvador	Women	Buying food	Invest in crops or small businesses	Education Paying for basic services, Buying medicine
	Men	Buying food	Invest in crops or small businesses	Education, Buying medicine
Guatemala	Women	Buying food	Education, Buying medicine	No money left
	Men	Buying food, Buying land	Education, Paying the house, Buying medicine	No money left
Honduras	Women	Buying food	Education, Paying the house, Buying medicine	No money left
	Men	Buying food	Education, Buying medicine, Buying appliances or vehicles	No money left

The focus group participants, who were members of the emigrants' families, reported that:

- **More than a half** of the received money is used to buy food.
- Men of Honduras report that **a half** of the received money is used to buy food.
- For the FG participants of Guatemala and Honduras, **half** of the received money is used for agricultural and/or small business purposes.
- Men in Guatemala reported the use of **half of** the remittances to buy land.
- **Less than a half** of the received money is used in education, medicine, paying for lodging or buying home appliances.

The fact that food occupies the highest priority for the allocation of remittance is confirmed by both FG participants and key informants, men and women in all the three countries.

Remittances and their intended purposes are what motivate emigration to mitigate the impact of adverse climate effects and socio-economic problems. The real coping mechanism is not migration in itself but the remittances that successful emigration could generate.

What about **the survival strategies** of emigrants' families who do not receive remittances?

Key informants reported that the women members of emigrants' families in El Salvador are farmers and take care of crops and domestic animals; in Guatemala, women are employed in domestic work outside the home and men work as independent farmers or wage laborers.

According to key informants in the three countries, the general manner by which **deported persons - women and men - pay their debts due to emigration** is by selling their houses or plots of land.

Both women and men among the FG participants in El Salvador and Guatemala reported that they depend on the remittances to pay debts left by the emigrated family members. Honduran women and Guatemalan men report selling their houses and assets. Honduran men declared they depend on loans from relatives in the USA. Key informants reported that both mechanisms are used by all migrants:

receiving assistance from relatives living in the US, or actions that involve livelihood assets such as sale of land or houses.

B.8. LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS, RELIEF PROGRAMMES AND BENEFICIARIES

FG participants reported the following organizations of returnees, deported persons and emigrants in their communities:

Table 28: Organizations of returnees, deported persons and emigrants in the study communities

Country	Organizations:
El Salvador	-Local organizations: Pro-Texis (Texistepeque) Improvement Sub-Committee. -International organizations: United Transients in America, Joined by Chirilagua, FNLN Party Base Committee, Santa Elena Friends.
Guatemala	-Local organizations: CONAMIGUA, AJUDICAM, ASIJUCAM, officially recognized. -International organizations: Catarineca Fraternity, Los Angeles, Calif.
Honduras	No reports

These are organizations, which are reportedly active in the communities in El Salvador and Guatemala. The provided services were not identified, but the organizations are known because of their support to emigrants in different areas. FG participants in Honduras did not provide any information, though it is known that there are some organized groups in these communities.

FG participants also reported the following **relief programs and institutions in their communities that focus their assistance on food security (next table)**

Table 29: Relief programs and institutions, and types and frequencies of assistance

Country	Relief programs and institutions	Types of assistance	Frequency of provided assistance
El Salvador	1 Agricultural supplies package delivery Program (Family Farming Program, the MAGA) 2. UN Women in coordination (with FAO and the WFP) 3. IMU (in coordination with the SIS)	Agricultural supplies Food Food	Once or twice a year Periodically One time
Guatemala	MAGA- PMA	Food	Monthly
Honduras	No reports	No reports	No reports

B.9. PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF THE SITUATION

The perceptions of **key respondents regarding the situation and attitudes in emigrants' families**, are as follows:

Table 30: Key informants' perceptions regarding emigration and economic situations

Country	Estimated percentages of families in three different economic situations and attitude toward emigration in the study communities,		
	% of families covering their basic needs adequately with earned resources or remittances	% of families who have resources, but are willing to emigrate	% of families who live in extreme poverty and would emigrate if they get the means to
El Salvador	30 %	35 %	35 %
Guatemala	30 %	30 %	40 %
Honduras	33 %	40 %	27 %
Average	31 %	35 %	34 %

Overall, one-third of the families in the emigrants' communities were estimated to have sufficient resources to cover their food needs; another one-third had some resources and would want to emigrate if they could; while the remaining one-third lived in poverty and would emigrate if an opportunity were to present itself.

FG participants expressed their perceptions of possible changes in the current situation and the reasons for possible changes:

Table 31: Focus group participants' perceptions regarding situation

Country	Group Sex	Perceptions and attitudes of Focus Groups participants:
El Salvador	Women	-65 out of 91 women (71%) thought that the situation will improve (thanks to aid programs); -according to 18 women (20%), the situation will remain; - For other 18 women, the situation will get worse (especially regarding personal security).
	Men	-45 out of 86 men (46%) think that the situation will improve ("you have to be optimistic", "you have to trust God"); -19 (22%) think that things will go on the same; and. -22 (26%) think things will get worse ("this is what you see coming"):
Guatemala	Women	-68 out of 125 women (54%) think the situation will improve ("with the aid programs and the rains"); -22 (18%) think the situation will remain the same ("for those without a job, health and education"); -35 (28%) think the situation will get worse ("because there is no employment")
	Men	-30 out of 120 men (25%) think the situation will improve ("if we get land"); -10 think things will remain the same ("if there is no employment, education, and means of living"); -80 (66%) think things will get worse ("because of the global warming and the lack of attention and programs for the rural areas").
Honduras	Women	-16 out of 55 women (27%) think the situation will improve ("thanks to the government and other programs of help," "it will rain"); -10 (18%) think the situation will go on the same ("there are no good leaders, no jobs, no rains"); and. -27 (49%) think things will get worse ("lack of employment, drought, and poor crops").
	Men	-27 out of 56 men (48%) think the situation will improve ("Weather and crops will improve"); -9 (17%) think things will go on the same ("there are no changes; problems with crops"); -14 (25%) think things will get worse ("because of the climate change, droughts and politics")

Optimism about improving situations is generally more evident among women than among men in El Salvador and Guatemala, while in Honduras, the opposite is the case where women tended to be more pessimistic. The tendency among optimistic women was to expect help from governments and aid programs, and among men to base their optimism to climate circumstances and agrarian improvements. Pessimistic attitudes are linked to perceptions of worse climate conditions, drought and lack of government action.

What the emigrants’ families think they would do in the future to avoid food insecurity, as reported by FG participants:

Table 32: Focus Group participants’ perceptions about their responses to food insecurity in the near future

Country	Sex of Group	They would...
El Salvador	Women	1. Educate and give advice to young people (of the family) so that they avoid missteps or poor decisions 2. Participate in community meetings, support the leaders and monitor their performance
	Men	1. Keep the community informed
Guatemala	Women	1. Look for the support of organizations 2. Work, sell food 3. Look for a chance to emigrate
	Men	1. Get organized and look for support 2. Wait for another chance to emigrate 3. Whatever can be done to maintain the family
Honduras	Women	1. Go to the US 2. Keep working 3. Work the land to produce food instead of buying it
	Men	1. Look for the support of organizations and work hard to improve the family situation 2. Establish a small business 3. To sow, if it rains

The information presented in the table tells us that, to respond to food insecurity in the future:

- Both women and men in El Salvador would educate their own children and participate in community activities.
- Women and men in Guatemala would seek support from organizations and wait for a chance to emigrate.
- Women and men in Honduras would invest in agriculture or small business and emigrate to the USA.

B.9.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Some FG participants provided their recommendations. Women and men in Guatemala requested food aid from the government and non-government programs, with the participation of both women and men. In Honduras, men recommended a better treatment of migrants by the US and Mexican authorities, as well as better government policies to support families affected by immigration and emigrants themselves.

C.HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS: AN EVALUATION OF FOOD SECURITY AND EMIGRATION IN THE DRY CORRIDOR

C.1 REASONS, DESTINATION AND IMMEDIATE IMPACTS OF EMIGRATION

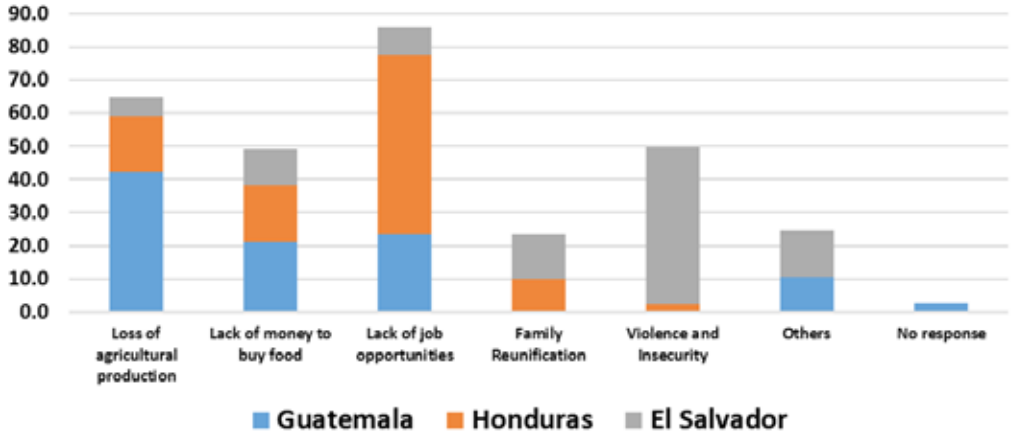
Overall, approximately 96% of study households reported having one or more family members who migrated since 2014 without having returned (ranging from 93% in El Salvador to 100% in Honduras). The majority of the study households (63%) in the three countries reported having one member who had migrated, and the remainder had two or more members who had migrated. (Table 33).

Table 33: Percentages of families with members who had migrated

Country	One member	Two members	Three members	More than four members	No response
El Salvador	81%	14%	5%	0%	0%
Guatemala	40%	26%	18%	13%	3%
Honduras	68%	22%	7%	3%	0%

The reasons for migration are different from country to country. Mainstream literature tends to list “employment, economic wellbeing, and family reunification” as the most common underlying “motives that induce migration”¹⁵. Results from the household survey revealed that in El Salvador the current levels of violence that affect the country were tagged as the main reason for migration, according to nearly one out of every two households. In Honduras, the main reason given was the lack of employment opportunities, while in Guatemala, agricultural production losses due to the drought were reported as the prime reason for migration. Field observations suggest that households tend to consider food insecurity as an outcome of the lack of income, employment, and of production losses.

Figure 12: Main reasons for migration, by country



About 58% of the study households reported that their family member left during the previous year, while some 25% reported that their relatives left more than three months ago. The USA remains overwhelmingly the preferred destination for migrants from Central America (Table 34).

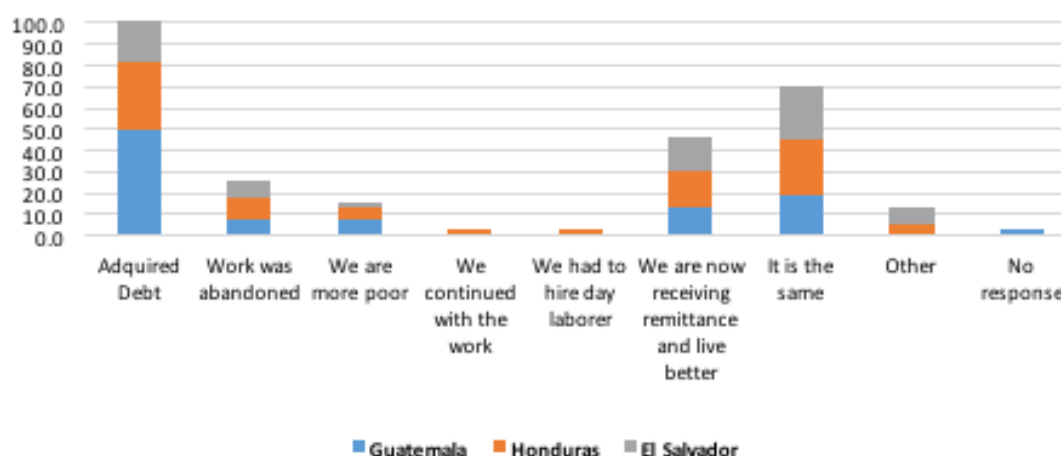
¹⁵ Jonathan Hiskey, Mary Malone, and Diana Orces (2014). op. cit.

Table 34 Migrants’ Preferred Destinations, by country

Destination	Guatemala	Honduras	El Salvador
To other Central American country	0%	0%	3%
To US	97%	100%	94%
Another non CA country	0%	0%	3%
Do not know/No answer	3%	0%	0%

The impacts of emigration on the household members who stay behind are both negative and positive. Forty percent of surveyed households reported acquiring debts as the main impact of migration. Other negative impacts include abandoning their work, and a worsening of their poverty condition. Twenty-four percent perceived no change at all; while other reports are ambivalent, such as continuing the work and hiring wage labor. Sixteen percent reported an improvement in their livelihoods because of receiving remittances. A few did not provide responses.

Figure 13: Different impacts of emigration, by country



C.2 REMITTANCES AND SOURCES OF INCOME OF FAMILIES IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Approximately, 61% of surveyed households receive remittances and 34% receive them at least once a month, while another 15% receive remittances sporadically (once every two (2) or three (3) months, or only on special occasions such as Christmas).

Remittances were considered as the main source of income for 25% of surveyed households with family members who migrated. Agricultural production is the main income source for 30% of the households, while only 7% of surveyed households reported day labor as their main income source, with differences between countries.

About one third of the surveyed households indicated having only one income source and of these 47% reported remittances as their only income source. This in turn highlights the high level of economic vulnerability of these households.

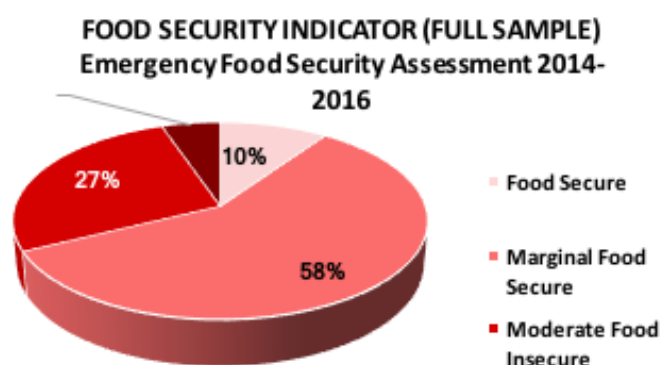
Three of every eight household indicated that their main source of income changed since their family member migrated. Of these, 28% reported that the migration severely affected their income sources, because of a 10 percent decrease in agricultural productivity, an 11.4% increase in wage income and an increase on average of 49% in remittances.

Unemployment is a big social problem affecting the majority (56%) of the surveyed households. Of the households that reported remittances as their main income source, at least 20 percent have one member who was unemployed at the time of the survey.

C.3 FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND VULNERABILITY

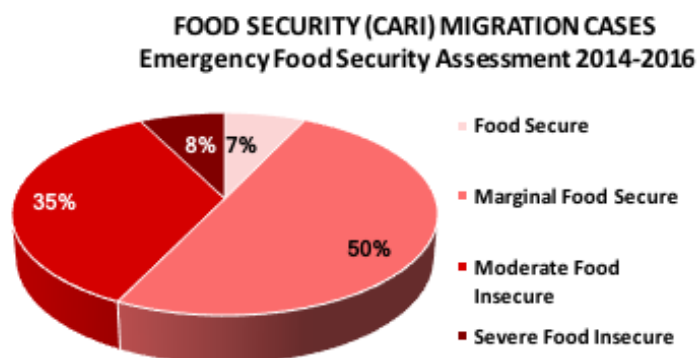
WFP conducted ten Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) in the Dry Corridor from 2014 to the first quarter of 2016. To be used in the current study, the WFP Food Security Index (FSI) was calculated for the entire sample using the CARI methodology. Then the cases where the households reported having a recently emigrated member were extracted and processed. In the full sample of households, 32% of these households were found to be moderately and severely food insecure (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Food Security Indicator in Dry Corridor (2014-2016)



When extracting the cases of households with recently emigrated family members, the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity increased to 43%.

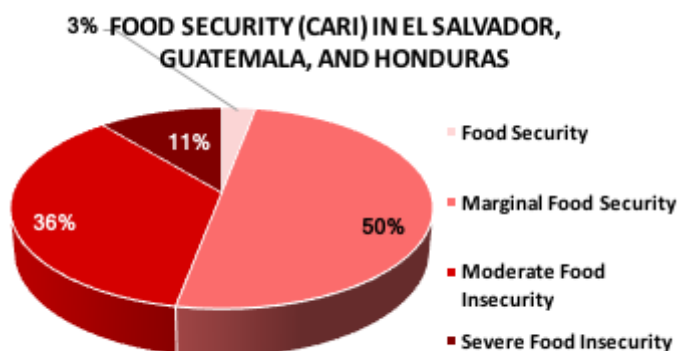
Figure 15: Food Security Index for surveyed households with members who migrated



The above confirms both a high prevalence of food insecurity in the drought-affected areas, as well as a higher prevalence of food insecurity among households with recently migrated members.

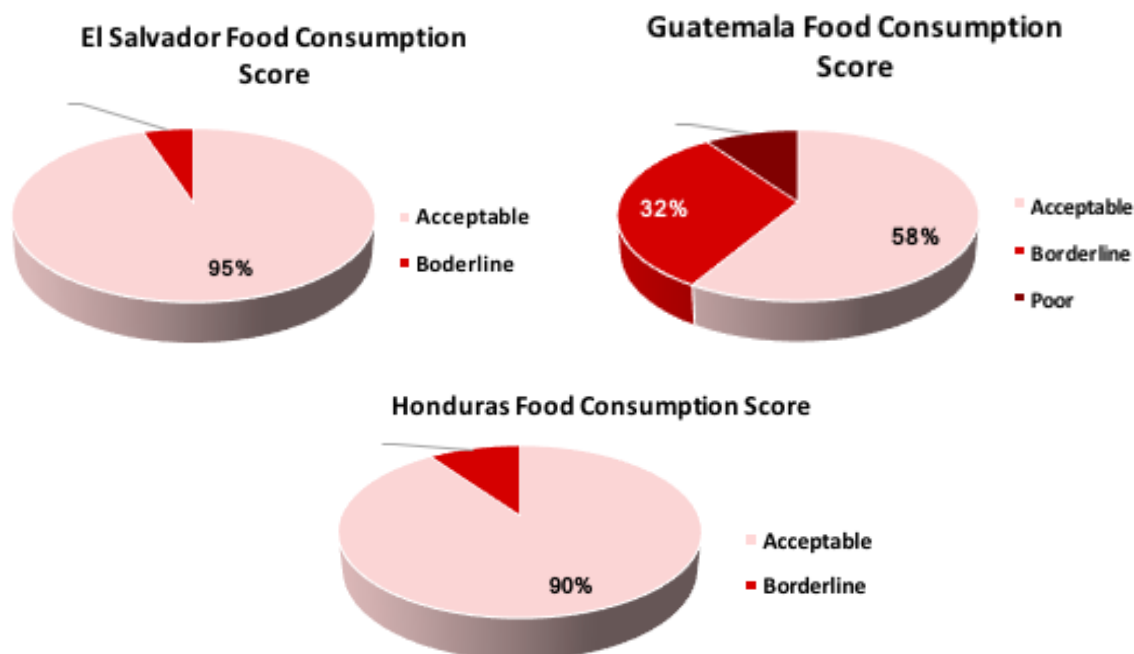
In the present study, a new household survey was applied to 120 households from the three countries and the level of food insecurity was 47%, higher than any of the previous surveys, and with a very high level of **severe food insecurity** (11%). According to WFP records, this level of severe food insecurity is the highest reported in the region thus far.

Figure 16: Food Security Index for households with members who migrated (2016)



About three out of every four households primarily purchase their food. This represents an increase of 19% from before the family member migrated. On the other hand, 13% of surveyed households consume self-produced foods; this is a decrease of 16% from before the family member migrated. Approximately 19% of households have an unacceptable food consumption score that lies between borderline and poor, although it varies by country.

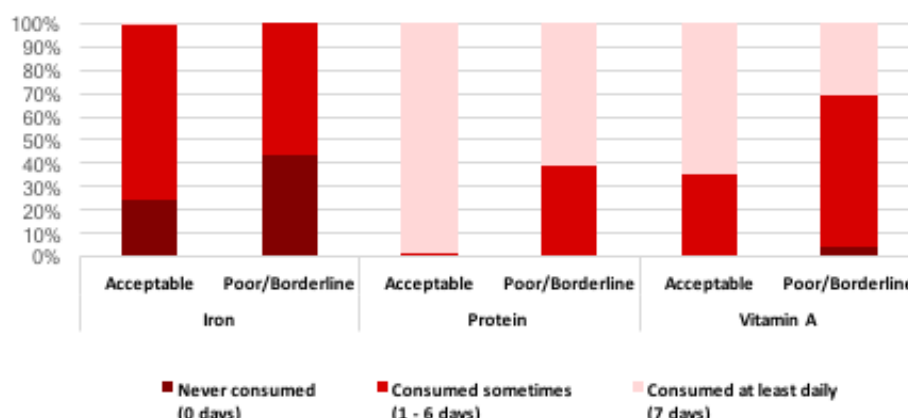
Figure 17: Food consumption, distribution by country.



Most households have an acceptable food consumption score, but dietary diversity and micronutrient consumption are usually not adequate. About 15% of surveyed households report low dietary diversity, or a poor-quality diet, consuming less than four food groups in the previous seven days.

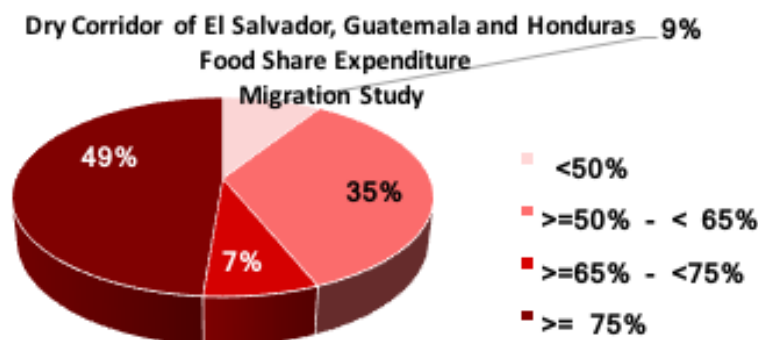
It was noted that even households with adequate food consumption, do not consume enough iron-rich foods. About 25% of surveyed households with acceptable food consumption score had not consumed iron rich-foods during the previous seven days. In addition, households with borderline and poor food consumption showed a significant deficit in the intake of vitamin A and protein-rich foods during the previous seven days.

Figure 18: Food consumption/nutritional analysis of all surveyed households



The proportion of the total household expenses allocated to food (known as “food share expenditure”) when high, is a prime indicator of household economic vulnerability. Poorer households spend a greater share of total expenditures on food. This then lowers their capacity to purchase non-food items, as well as erodes the households’ capacity to adjust and absorb upward food price fluctuations. It further indicates whether the household can adjust when faced with a crisis. Thus, if the food expenditure share is already high prior to a crisis, there is little room left for any adjustments in time of crisis. In this regard, almost half of all households (49%) reported that more than 75% of their expenditures go to purchase food. In addition, the majority (more than 60%) of households had not consumed any foods containing adequate quantities of vitamin A or iron during the past seven days, while the food expenditure share exceeded 65%. Thus, diet quality and nutritional intake are a major area of concern among these households.

Figure 19: Household’s share of food expenditures



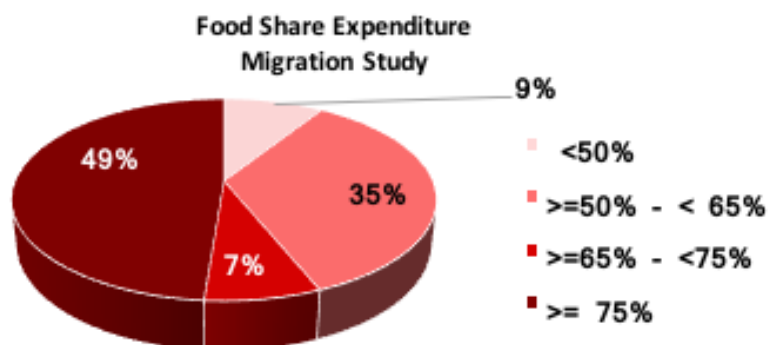
C.4 EMERGENCY AND CRISIS COPING STRATEGIES

Food coping strategies are behaviors applied by households to gain direct access to food, or access to income to purchase food. The majority of households applied more than two of the following food consumption strategies: (i) eat less preferred or cheaper foods (46%), (ii) reduce the size of food portions (31%), (iii) reduce the number of meals consumed per day (13%), (iv) reduce the quantity of food consumed by adults (mothers to benefit small children (7%), and with less degree, (v) borrow food or rely on friends and relatives.

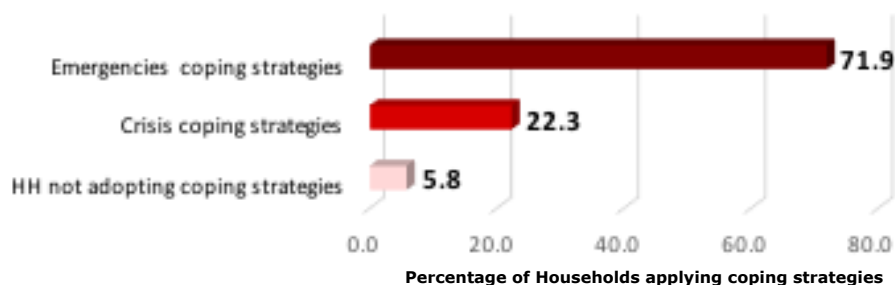
The significant prevalence of emergency coping mechanisms among households indicated severe constraints in resilience capacity of these households to deal with shocks. In the month before the survey, some 70% of household had applied emergency coping strategies such as asset depletion (the sale of their land, and/or working for food only). About 22% of the households applied crisis coping strategies such as the sale of their agricultural assets and purchase on credit. No household reported applying stress coping strategies, due to the fact they had already applied all possible stress coping mechanism in the past 12 months. Emergency coping strategies are often considered irreversible further pushing households into greater food insecurity and poverty.

Likewise, households that apply emergency coping strategies are also economically vulnerable, as they spend more than 75% of their resources on purchasing food, and despite an acceptable food consumption score, they present severely deficient intakes of micronutrients such as iron and Vitamin A.

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of livelihoods coping strategies applied



**Figure 21: Dry Corridor Livelihood Coping Strategies
Dry Corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras
Livelihood Coping Strategies**



C.5 RESULTS OF THE FOOD SECURITY INDEX (FSI)

A compilation of indicators of food consumption, food expenditure and livelihood coping strategies generates the food security index (FSI). Results from the field reveal that approximately 47% of households are categorized as “food insecure” based on their FSI score.

Disaggregated by country, Guatemala presents the most striking scenario, where at least 70% of households can be considered as “food insecure,” either moderately or severely. Asset depletion coping strategies are the most striking indicator related to food insecurity for these households.

Some 36% of households have received food assistance primarily from the government of their respective countries; however this percentage differs drastically among countries. Nearly three of every five households in El Salvador reported receiving assistance from the government: primarily in the form of agricultural resources such as seeds and fertilizers. Forty-two percent of households in Guatemala reported receiving food assistance from the government, while in Honduras, only 10% reported receiving food assistance. Nevertheless, food insecurity prevails, and the capacity to apply emergency coping strategies by the most vulnerable households becomes less and less over time.

The tables in the next pages provide details on the food security results. The FSI combines two types of indicators: a) current situation (represented by the Food Consumption Score and based on food consumption), and b) coping capacity (estimated through Economic vulnerability and Asset depletion, which use Food share expenditure and Livelihood coping strategies, respectively). Households are included in four categories: Food security, Marginal Food Security, Moderate Food Insecurity and Severe Food Insecurity. The combination of the data in the above four columns provides the value of the FSI.

Table 35: CARI results of households in the studied Dry Corridor.

THREE CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES		Indicators	Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Moderate Food Insecurity	Severe Food Insecurity
Domain			1	2	3	4
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	81%		16%	3%
	Response Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Share Expenditure	5%	46%	10%
Assets Depletion		Livehood Coping Strategies	6%	0%	22%	72%
Food Security Index			3%	50%	36%	11%
EL SALVADOR		Indicators	Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Moderate Food Insecurity	Severe Food Insecurity
Domain			1	2	3	4
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	95%	0%	5%	0%
	Response Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Share Expenditure	5%	46%	10%
Assets Depletion		Livehood Coping Strategies	5%	0%	31%	64%
Food Security Index			3%	64%	31%	3%
GUATEMALA		Indicators	Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Moderate Food Insecurity	Severe Food Insecurity
Domain			1	2	3	4
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	59%		32%	10%
	Response Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Share Expenditure	5%	29%	5%
Assets Depletion		Livehood Coping Strategies	0%	0%	20%	80%
Food Security Index			0%	29%	46%	24%
HONDURAS		Indicators	Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Moderate Food Insecurity	Severe Food Insecurity
Domain			1	2	3	4
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	90%	0%	10%	0%
	Response Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Share Expenditure	17%	29%	7%
Assets Depletion		Livehood Coping Strategies	12%	0%	17%	71%
Food Security Index			7%	56%	32%	5%

III. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

A. EMIGRATION TRENDS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

1.1. Adults still constitute the majority of emigrants from the Dry Corridor of the three Central American countries, but the proportion of **accompanied and unaccompanied children has increased in the last years**. It is expected that the results from this study will strengthen the ongoing efforts of governments and partners to address and reverse this trend.

1.2. Successful emigrants can become a source of support for family members who stay behind, once they establish themselves in the destination country, by sending back remittances. Those emigrants who are apprehended on route to their final destination and are deported back to their communities (about half of all emigrants), very often try again, as **reaching their destination is the only way to repay debts acquired to cover the emigration costs**. The economic situation of the family is likely to worsen with each new attempt, given the high emigration costs.

B. CAUSES OF EMIGRATION

2.1. Poverty and unemployment are the most common causes of emigration, followed by problems linked to agricultural losses and adverse climate events (drought, high temperatures and pests), as well as high levels of violence in some countries. The population describes this in several ways, including the **"inability to put enough food on the table"**. Family reunification is an emerging motive for emigration, particularly for accompanied and unaccompanied children. The above motives are not mutually exclusive and people often emigrate for multiple reasons.

2.2. The high prevalence of food insecurity found among the families with members who have emigrated suggests that food insecurity may be both a cause and a consequence of emigration.

2.3. One of the main goals of emigration is generate income that can be sent back home as remittances, in order to repay debts, support families to meet current basic needs and to make investments for a better life. Violence and the need to escape from life threatening situations has also been mentioned as a motive for emigration, but mostly in El Salvador.

C. COMPLEX ROLE OF POVERTY

3.1. Legal travelers who become irregular emigrants (by overstaying their visa) usually belong to households at the relatively higher socio-economic level.

3.2. Some irregular emigrants belong to families at a middle socio-economic level. Their jobs (before departure) did not provide regular and comparatively good income and kept them in a state of economic uncertainty and vulnerability. In turn, this economic insecurity can induce a level of food insecurity that starts as moderate and can become severe over time.

3.3. In addition to the economic problems they face and their inability to feed their families properly, emigrants from middle and low socio-economic strata have to acquire debts (with family assets as collateral) to pay for the emigration journey to the USA or elsewhere.

3.4. For the poorest strata of the population, using a migrant smuggler is not an affordable option - unless they have a relative who has previously emigrated and can cover the costs. Most emigrants in this category attempt to go on their own (without using a migrant smuggler) with increased risks of not reaching their intended destination. Their departure can translate into destitution for relatives who stay behind.

3.5. Poverty is also described by emigrants' families as a lack of capacity to adequately feed family members and pay for other basic needs.

3.6. There is often a perception that families with members who have successfully emigrated to the USA have adequate resources due to the remittances they receive. This does not account, however, for the costs of emigration and the impacts on the family members who stay behind. This study finds that those remittances do not always fully cover the total costs of emigration for family members, at least in the short to mid-term. The study found that 40 percent of households with emigrants have acquired debt and that remittances do not begin at the time of emigration. When remittances do begin to flow, most of the income goes towards debt repayment and consumption of basic foods. In the cases where emigrants stabilize and get gainful employment, more than half of the remittances are used to buy food in the three countries, followed by agricultural investments (buying land and animals and investments in small businesses) in El Salvador. The second destination in Guatemala and Honduras is education and healthcare. The study also found that in some cases, families who receive remittances are automatically excluded from social programs, in certain cases with the approval of other community members.

3.7. There is a large difference between the minimum and maximum values of the remittances (US\$50 to US\$1,000/month) received by remaining family members. Without knowing how much each individual family receives, it is not possible to estimate which families continue to be food insecure despite the support from abroad and which families improve their financial situation.

3.8. If remittances can provide for improved food access, but do not sufficiently offset debts incurred to finance emigration costs, or offset labor force losses, the net result will be continued economic hardship. As a result, when remittances are not productively exploited, even families who regularly receive remittances appear to be stuck in a poverty trap and/or potential need to emigrate.

D. CLIMATE CONDITIONS, FOOD INSECURITY AND EMIGRATION

4.1. Adverse climate conditions in the Dry Corridor negatively affect food and nutritional security through declines in the local production of food, as well as a reduced availability of agricultural work opportunities. There appears to be a connection between the appearance of El Niño in 2014 and an increase in irregular emigration to the USA.

4.2. Members of families affected by the drought are 1.5 percent more likely to emigrate than similar households elsewhere. Although this is a low value, the significance lies in the fact that the correlation between drought occurrence and emigration is positive and the probability of emigrating is higher than that of families who are not from the Dry Corridor.

4.3. It clearly emerges from several studies that climate change and emigration are strongly linked. The present study did not have a focus on climate change. However, challenges stemming from climate variability, poor rainfall distribution and drought, were identified in this study as key push factors for temporary and/or permanent emigration, reflecting a response to environmental adversity. Smallholder farmers, poorer fisher folk and other IFAD target groups are among the ones who suffer the most from climate change. With the region expected to face multiple impacts of climate change in the years ahead, migration may increase its shift from affected rural areas to other areas that experience lower environmental risks, including neighboring countries.

4.4. On the other hand, communities affected by drought conditions are also affected by unemployment, short duration of seasonal labor demand, as well as by low and irregularly paid wages. Emigration is a common coping mechanism in these communities.

4.5. It would be incorrect to conclude that in general, families are worse off when migrating. The positive impact of remittances can be observed sometimes by simple observation, but for the analysis of vulnerability and food insecurity, the attention of this study goes to those cases where the cycle of getting employment, sending remittances to pay debts and stabilizing remittances to normal and regular levels are not reached.

E. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND EMIGRATION

5.1. **Food insecurity**, seen by the population as the **inability to bring food to the table**, can trigger the decision to emigrate. Moreover, the family members who stay behind can go through a period of aggravated problems to cover their food needs because they lost a food provider, they are indebted and, in the case of those who are deported or die during the journey, the crisis can extend and even lead to losing the family livelihood.

5.2. The proportion of food insecurity among families with a recently emigrated member is very high as per the WFP Food Security Index: 47% of households were found to be food insecure. This included 38% with moderate food insecurity and 9% with severe food insecurity. **These high levels of food insecurity have not been seen in the region before, including during the repeated food security emergency assessments conducted by WFP since El Niño emerged in 2014**, (please refer to figures 14, 15 and 16 in the main report using the link provided on the cover).

5.3. The conclusions with respect to food access and according to a socio-economic classification of families provided by community members and key informants, are as follows:

- On average, a third of the families are considered as having sufficient access to food, be it through their own activities or with support from remittances.
- Another third of the families have some access to food but no long-term economic security. They consider emigration as an option. They tend to look for and take advantage of, local food assistance programs.
- The third group, represented by 35%, 40% and 27% of the families in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, respectively, live in extreme poverty, have inadequate access to food and would emigrate if an opportunity presented itself.

5.4 **When a desperate situation forces the poorest families to emigrate, they take the highest risks relative to dangers for survival and sustaining their livelihood.** Community members and key informants consider food assistance as a mitigating factor to help solve some of their situation; they highly valued this assistance and related it to avoiding “forced” emigration.

5.5. Some 70% of the families with recently migrated relatives in El Salvador and 58% in Guatemala, stated that they had not participated in food assistance programs before or after the departure of their relatives. Receiving food assistance has been very important for families with recently emigrated relatives. Whilst having members of the family living abroad is not a selection criterion for WFP food assistance programs, (although it becomes important when communities make their recommendations on the families who are to receive assistance), **the high rates of food insecurity among these families suggest the conclusion that food insecurity is not only a cause for emigration. It is also an outcome which needs to be fully understood if appropriate actions are to be identified to mitigate the effects of emigration.**

5.6. Food assistance is considered very important particularly during the period when the emigrant settles down at his/her destination, finds a job, is able to send remittances and the family who stayed behind repays loans and other debts. Despite the importance of food assistance during this settling-in period, its role may be much more important before emigration takes place, to mitigate the push effect of food insecurity and avoid negative outcomes.

F. IMPACTS OF EMIGRATION

6.1. *Positive impacts on family members at the place of origin:*

6.1.1 In the case of emigrants who manage to reach the USA, an average of 78% of their families report receiving US\$50 to US\$1,000 a month by way of remittances. Those receiving higher amounts are likely to repay debts. The amount tends to decrease and stabilize after debts have been repaid. Once stabilized, more than half of the remittances are used to buy food; followed by agricultural

investments (buying land, animals) and investments in small businesses. Left-over funds are allocated to education, medicine, utility bills, or buying home appliances. There is an undetermined period between when emigration takes place and the receipt of the first remittances to support family consumption. Economic stress is very high during this period. One of the main impacts of remittances is to improve the families' well-being, especially their food consumption.

6.1.2 There are positive and negative effects on women when men emigrate. Women take charge, managing the remittances and family resources. This is likely to have a positive effect on food consumption and on the wellbeing of the family as a whole, making women's empowerment an important area for action.

6.1.3 When emigration is motivated to escape threats of violence, successful emigrants may gain personal security at their destinations. However, they may have to endure violence during their migration journey.

6.1.4 If well managed, remittances enable children of recipient families to receive proper education and then become productively employed in a variety of activities.

6.2. *Negative impacts for family members in the place or origin:*

6.2.1 When funds to emigrate come from loans or sale of properties and assets, then debts, mortgages and economic scarcity lands on the relatives who stay behind. Their economic situation is negatively impacted and may become aggravated over time, when they receive little by way of remittances or any other assistance. Acquired emigration debts have to be repaid, independently of whether the emigrant successfully reached the intended destination and engaged in gainful activities or not. Indebted deportees many times cannot go back home because creditors will be asking for payment of the debt.

6.2.2 When women replace absent men in agricultural labor and production, an added burden is introduced for them, as this is usually added to their normal household and child-caring responsibilities. During the stressful period between the start of the emigration journey and receiving assistance, women have to take care of all family needs and may have to engage in extra economic activities to survive. The above can translate into further food insecurity.

6.2.3 Emigration reduces the labor force of the family, which may have a negative impact on agricultural production, livestock rearing and other economic activities and thus decrease family incomes.

6.2.4 Family disintegration, alteration of family structure and functions and increased perception of vulnerability and danger are socio-psychological impacts of emigration. The above increases the burden on family members who stay behind and can lead to exposure to new risks.

6.2.5 As reported by community members, there are cases where young family members who benefit from remittances end up abandoning school and jobs and may get involved in drug consumption or illegal and violent activities. This is clearly a protection issue of concern for humanitarian organizations and communities alike. The study did not include data to analyse the impact of remittances on education. But it may be assumed that the positive impact of remittances on supporting educational opportunities for young family members will outweigh any negative impacts.

G. SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF FAMILIES THAT DO NOT RECEIVE REMITTANCES

7.1. Relatives who stay behind often have to assume the work (crops, domestic animals) previously undertaken by the emigrant(s) or take on wage labor jobs (*jornaleo*, domestic services) and this may be the case whether the family receives remittances or not.

7.2. Returnees may be able to repay emigration debts if they manage to earn and save money when abroad. To pay off debts they may sell properties and assets, obtain credits and loans, or ask for

help from someone in the USA. There are reportedly many indebted returnees in the emigrants' communities who were caught and deported upon arrival, who may also face higher levels of indebtedness and possibly livelihood loss.

7.3. Emigrants' families and returnees (voluntary and deported) look for the support of organizations that are present in their communities. Some of them are international organizations, which provide institutional and legal support, as well as contacts with assistance programs. Others are local entities, which provide legal and political support and may eventually also provide economic support.

7.4. WFP has been providing food assistance to vulnerable families in the Dry Corridor. They were targeted because of the drought and crop losses. It also became apparent that many of these families have recently migrated relatives and had not received any remittances. Food assistance is described by these families as life-saving. Food insecurity among families with emigrated members is high in the Central American Dry Corridor, as evidenced by the WFP food security emergency assessments in the three countries studied.

H. VIOLENCE, FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

8.1. The term "violence" includes extortion, gangs, threats, assaults, robbery, domestic violence, as well as gender based violence and death sentences for youngsters who refuse to join or collaborate with gangs. There are differences between El Salvador and the other two countries in terms of the role that violence plays in emigration decisions and food and nutritional insecurity.

In El Salvador, violence was mentioned without restrictions (unlike Honduras) and came up as an important push-factor for emigration. The role of violence in Honduras is not clear due to the self-restriction by community members to discuss it openly. For Guatemala, the discussions were open and violence did not come up at the top of the triggering factors.

8.2. In the three countries, the families receiving remittances can be the subjects of threats and extortion. While in El Salvador violence was identified as a factor severely affecting normal economic activities, in Guatemala and Honduras this does not receive the same level of consideration, which does not mean that the problem is inexistent.

8.3. Only in El Salvador was it reported that voluntary and deported returnees engage in violent actions.

8.4. The interviewed citizens consider violence as a cause of both poverty and losing the capacity to properly feed their families. Violence represents restrictions to work and a constant loss of already restricted economic resources. Violence also create protection issues.

8.5. The journey's risks related to informal emigration are well known and documented. The spike in recent emigration levels as well as increased numbers of unaccompanied children are a concern. Protection issues related to family members who stay behind also need to be addressed.

8.6. Protection needs to be mainstreamed into existing social assistance programs in the Dry Corridor. Furthermore, governments and organizations with a protection mandate must consider how to better address these specific issues along the emigration chain, both for family members who stay behind and for the broader community in areas with high levels of emigration.

The findings of the study lead to certain reflexions regarding required policies and actions to deal with emigration from the Dry Corridor of the three countries. They lay the foundations for specific areas of actions to mitigate the emigration push-factors through actions like social safety nets, gender empowerment and protection measures. Research needs can also be identified to help shape prevention, mitigation and response measures to reduce the impacts of emigration on vulnerable populations.

It is expected that the study findings provide valuable input for policy and programmatic decisions by the three Governments as well as WFP and its partners. The study also provides justification for actions and investments for a large number of institutions and stakeholders. This will necessarily require broadly based consultations among all actors: governments, international organizations, local authorities, civil society organizations and the communities where emigration originates. Some general recommendations to guide actions are identified below.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO PUSH-FACTORS

Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation Related

Climate surveillance initiatives and trend analyses of climatic variables affecting crop production, combined with soil use/productive capacity and natural disaster monitoring, should be strengthened with the aim to identify critical areas that will incorporate special preventative emigration measures (geographical targeting). The use of WFP's Integrated Context Analysis could be one tool to facilitate this analysis and should be promoted across the three countries as a starting point. This will bring together a wide range of partners, including national authorities and other development-oriented actors.

To enhance climate variability resilience, more comprehensive climate change adaptation efforts need to be pursued through a combination of both community-based and institutional-strengthening initiatives. In particular, integration with risk transfer schemes, such as weather-based parametric insurance for vulnerable farmers, might be a promising opportunity.

Financial mechanisms need to be created to ensure access to agricultural inputs for food production (cereals and pulses), as well as technical assistance and insurance schemes.

Recognizing the increasing frequency of water stress, dry spells and droughts in the Dry Corridor and using a resilience approach, it is important to create programs to improve water management, such as small irrigation schemes, protection of water sources and agriculture diversification in areas identified as priority. These efforts, as well as community-based social safety nets aiming to increase food availability and access, need to be strengthened and integrated into community, district and departmental development plans.

There is a need to recognize the dynamics of the Dry Corridor, each of the three countries and the sub-region. In particular, while larger-scale investments in agricultural infrastructure would result in higher gains in production, the particular vulnerability of many households who benefit from agriculture in the area would not necessarily decrease. This is due to a combination of land tenure issues (not addressed in this study) and historical precedents in which such investments often result in advantageous purchases of improved lands from marginal households.

Promote risk reduction approaches to make communities less vulnerable to shocks. Strengthen informal and formal institutions at the local level with the aim to enhance the coping capacity of the communities and make them more resilient through measures designed to prevent, respond and recover from crisis situations.

Measures are needed to create local market opportunities for diversified food production by small-scale producers.

When food assistance is provided by WFP, or others, to mitigate push-factors for emigration or to respond to emergencies, the seasonality of food production and the length of the lean season should be considered to determine the duration of the assistance. This should be done instead of limiting assistance to a specific period independent of aggravating factors.

Responses to migration crises

For the studied countries, it is important to improve and systematize the way in which they respond to the assistance and protection needs of crisis-affected, vulnerable populations.

A useful tool for them to develop these kind of responses is the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), which is an analytical and operational tool designed to enable countries to provide a holistic response to the complex nature of crisis-generated population flows. Therefore, it looks at all phases of a crisis (before, during, after) as a whole and considers the specific needs and vulnerabilities of crisis-affected migrants who fall outside of existing protection frameworks. Accordingly, the MCOF aims to identify and address institutional and operational gaps that exist in the current set-up of international responses to crises with a migration dimension. The Framework thus allows countries to respond to migration crises in a more coordinated, inter-connected way.

Social protection related

Considering the long chain of events that are required for remittances to turn a positive balance in the life of the most vulnerable, it is recommended that food security programs and other social programs should increasingly take into account the vulnerability level of families with recent emigrants. This should apply to public social protection programs and to assistance provided by international and national organizations. The family composition should be considered, particularly the number of small children and elderly persons and whether the family is headed by a woman.

Develop crisis modifiers within social protection schemes to be alerted through surveillance of emigration push-factors at community and household levels. The aim is to prevent or offset in a timely manner the increasing pressure of these push-factors. This can also be informed by ongoing work by study partners, as well as by an ongoing WFP and Oxford Policy Management study on Shock Responsive Social Protection. The aim should be for social protection systems to increasingly emphasize the importance of adaptation and seasonal stresses while, also potentially serving as a tool to define unexpected needs following a shock.

Improve education coverage and training services to teach income-generation skills for children and youth, with incentives to stay in school. Support school meals transfers and connect school feeding programs with local small-scale producers, thus creating new local markets for food production, while also working with those producers to improve product quality and supply consistency.

Introduce disaster risk reduction and food and nutritional security to agricultural development initiatives, directly engaging national authorities, local governments and communities, promoting partnerships among local actors and community empowerment.

Recognizing the high transfer costs of sending remittances back home, discuss with Remittance Service Providers (MTOs, FinTechs, mobile companies, MFIs, banks, postal operators and others) how to lower transfer costs, facilitate transfers into the most remote areas and link them to additional financial services in order to promote financial inclusion. The idea is to approach money transfer companies to suggest and support linkages with financial institutions so recipients can be linked with financial products through their remittances. In other words, promote the linkage of remittances and financial inclusion which, as has been demonstrated so far, notably by IFAD, to be one of the greatest development impacts that remittances can have at the family unit level. In terms of reducing the cost, the rationale is that greater competition – innovation in the market place coupled with an enabling environment (regulatory framework) – will expand the market by providing recipients with more options while reducing transaction costs.

B. ADEQUATELY ADDRESSING PROTECTION, PREVENTION AND ADAPTATION ISSUES

Provide legal, social and psychological support for families with members who emigrated and who have compromised their livelihoods due to debts, mortgaged assets and loss of family labor. This must be a community-driven initiative to ensure proper targeting, making communities full partners and empowering them to make protection and prevention decisions that affect the community and the families with members

who emigrated. It also involves the involvement of the beneficiaries in the participatory monitoring of activities and also of the implementers.

Support deported returnees with protection services, particularly when violence was the push-factor for emigration and create incentives to restore their livelihoods through the provision of a minimum set of resources.

Governments and the international community need to recognize that violence, particularly in El Salvador but possibly also in other Central American countries, is effectively a humanitarian emergency. Violence has significantly impeded development and while the levels of violence in the three countries of the study do not represent a traditional conflict but criminal acts, the impacts of violence are creating humanitarian needs. There is a need to further ensure that gender needs are addressed, equal opportunities are created and assistance to the most vulnerable people prioritized with gender transformative approaches. As more men than women emigrate, the women who stay behind have to assume new responsibilities, including in agricultural production and in managing the family resources, in addition to their traditional tasks. Women's empowerment must prepare them to assume these new roles. This calls for targeted actions aimed at empowering women and to strengthen solidarity networks among women.

As it is foreseeable that climate change might continue during the near future, developing viable, specific solutions and policies (including National Adaptation Plans) to reduce forced movement is essential. Also important, such forced movements should be transformed into well-managed relocations within internal borders to help foster the resilience of individuals and communities, consequently creating diverse opportunities for livelihoods.

C. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Preventing emigration caused by food insecurity should be strengthened in national initiatives linked to the SDGs and should be fully incorporated in relevant social protection, violence, as well as environmental management policy and action frameworks.

National Governments should take into consideration the identified effects of food insecurity on emigration to promote public policies and development plans focused on the vulnerabilities of the Dry Corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Promote regional alliances (UN and other international development agencies, donors and financial institutions, Civil Society), starting with the stakeholders of this study to support the government's public policies and action frameworks to reduce food and nutritional insecurity, violence and climatic events related to emigration.

All initiatives of the UN system addressing protection concerns should include a focus on food security and nutrition for an integrated approach.

Joint efforts to reduce migration and promote human development, such as the alliance for prosperity, should take into consideration long-term investment in food security and nutrition.

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ANNEX 1: MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES RESEARCH ON MIGRATION

Several documents have been published on migration in tEl Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras in the last ten years: a study on Salvadorians in the US, by Ruiz in 2010. In 2012, an essay, about trans-nationalization in El Salvador because of migration, was published by Ramos and a study on undocumented young Salvadoran migrants, by Gaborit *et al.*

Documents about Guatemala include: Camus' published work (2007) on out-migration of the northwestern province of Huehuetenango. The International Organization for Migrations published in 2012 a profile of migration patterns. In 2013, a diagnostic of under-aged emigrants and migrants in transit was presented by the Institute of Social Protection. Considerations and proposals for a national migration policy in Guatemala, were published by Lopez and Rivera:

Among studies and publications about migration in Honduras, there is an assessment of security and migration, by Meza, from 2005 and two publications from 2013: one article of Carrasco on the Central American migration through México to the US and a study by CEAT of 'qualified' Honduran migrants in other countries, was followed by a statistical report of CENISS on Honduran returnees from January to September 2014.

Two other works, of international scope, were published on migration: a proposal of the International Organization for Labor in 2014 and an international report of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in 2015.

With the support of UNHCR, Camargo published in 2014 an analysis of causes of migration of unaccompanied children in Central America. Cueva and Terrón address the vulnerabilities of irregular women migrants in the US – Mexican border region (2014). Ruiz studied the experience of migrants on "The Beast", the train that runs from the Mexican border with Guatemala to the Mexican border with the US.

The International Organization for Migration published in 2013 a "Guatemalan Migration, Profile", based in its own and other government and non-government, national and international sources. Using census and survey data from the National Bureau of Migration and Customs Control, National Population Census and information about immigration in the Southern border of the US, it describes the Guatemalan context related to migration and analyzes its causes and effects on the economy, education, environment, health, employment and food/nutritional security, disaggregated by sex, gender, age, income, family composition and labor. The profile also explores the relationship between returnees, refugees, unaccompanied migrant children, human trafficking, family splits, institutional action and

programmes that attend to migrants. The Profile also elaborates on regularity, temporality, internal-external and transnational migration.

There is substantial information in the document. Highlights include:

- 85 % of emigrants are 15 to 29 years old.
- 61 % of migrants depart from urban areas and 39 % from rural areas.
- 52 % of migrants are economically motivated

REMITTANCES

Some of the above-mentioned documents refer to the effects of remittances on households and communities in the Dry Corridor of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The document by CEMLA, 2014 (Center for Studies of Middle America and Latin America) focuses specifically on remittances and provides a profile of Guatemalan immigrants in the US.

Migration and Food Security

Out of Central America, there is an extensive literature on these subjects. Critical analyses and evaluations have also been published that highlight the main advances in conceptualization, theory, methods and results with respect to these topics. There is a varied terminology to distinguish between expulsion and attraction spots, internal and external migration, migration corridors, sending and receiving countries and others. The term "out-migration" refers to the crossing of international borders. Emigration looks at migration from the point of view of the sending country, and immigration from the point of view of the receiving country.

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

Factors contributing to emigration

Sandoval and Melendez Torres (2008), in their article on poverty, migration and food security in four regions of Sonora (Mexico), described settled women laborers who tended to have more adequate access to nutrients but also exhibited higher obesity rates, while their children tended to suffer from nutritional deficiencies. Thus, in this case, access to food resulted in over nutrition (obesity) of adults and malnutrition of children. The findings of this study are:

- In these regions, particularly in rural areas, food insecurity results from scarce local employment, low and irregularly paid wages, and a limited availability of food. Some cultural and social traits, such as addictions to alcohol and drugs, aggravate food insecurity conditions.
- The following strategies to cope with food insecurity are employed in urban areas: families buy and eat low quality foods, eat monotonous daily diets, borrow money to purchase foods, and sell personal items to buy food. Many of those who manage to obtain a higher supply of nutrients, also have higher obesity rates, and in their children suffer from nutritional deficiencies.

In the introduction to the study "Pobreza, Migración y Seguridad Alimentaria" (Poverty, Migration and Food Security), Ortega and Alcalá (2008) postulate that an important indicator of food insecurity is the way that families obtain food, and not just food availability and access. The authors stress that there is a need to take into account the negative physical and emotional consequences of food insecurity. They point out that migration is one of the leading consequences of malnutrition.

Remittances and their effects

In their study on the role of foreign remittances on food security and nutrition in Pakistan, Craven and Gartaula (2015), found that large-scale out-migration potentially makes agriculture more vulnerable and unproductive. It turns an "unattractive livelihood". They also detected cultural and social changes related to large-scale out-migration, for example, a tendency among household members who stayed behind to develop a preference for imported foods.

From his surveys on food security, migration, and development done in eleven African cities, Crush (2013) found that: (i) food insecurity, social conflict and violence are among the main driving forces of rural to urban migration; (ii) rural households are already purchasing food, since they are not producing it; (iii) urban agriculture can contribute to reducing urban food insecurity; and (iv) migration and remittances play an important contribution to urban food security.

Reasons for migrating

The study of Etzold, Ahmed, Hassan and Neelormi (2013) about the links of rainfall variability and food insecurity in Northern Bangladesh and their effects on migration, indicates that migration decisions are not driven by climatic changes per-se but rather by the impact on existing livelihood and labor migration systems. They found that rainfall variability reduces agricultural productivity, which reduces household incomes (monetary and non-monetary) and food consumption, and motivates migration to obtain additional income.

Rademacher-Schulz, Schraven and Salifu Mahama (2013) studied seasonal migration in Northern Ghana in response to rainfall variability and food insecurity. They found that rural households are highly dependent upon rain, subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing in societies with few livelihood options. . In these regions, emigration is a complementary strategy to cope and adapt. **Although emigration is an erosive coping strategy, the unpredictability and changes in the rainfall season reduces their capacity to cope where they reside.**

Warner, Koko, Affi, and Tamer (2014), in their multi- country comparative study, examined vulnerable households and their use of migration to manage risks produced by rainfall variability and food insecurity. The study includes **Guatemala**, Peru, Ghana, Tanzania, Bangladesh, India, Thailand, and Vietnam. The study distinguishes between two concepts: a) "contented migration" of resilient households, and b) "erosive migration" of vulnerable households. In both cases, environmental factors can play a role in migration, but was not the only cause. **Resilient households use migration as one of a number of risk management strategies** to reduce climatic sensitivity; they have diverse assets and access to a variety of adaptation measures, social networks, community or government support programmes, and education. Migration is a way of diversifying livelihoods, build skill sets, and enhance resilience. **Vulnerable households, on the other hand, use internal migration during the hunger season, which reduces labor to harvest their crops and ensure their land tenure, and interrupts any investments in education.**

The authors indicate that research regarding "environmental migrants" has been ongoing since the mid-1980's and that environmental factors do play a role in human mobility (Affi & Jäger, 2010). They emphasize that some people who are more exposed to environmental stressors – particularly farmers, herders, pastoralists, fishermen, and others who rely on natural resources and climate for their livelihoods – may be the least able to move very far away, if at all. **Therefore, the question is not whether environment drivers cause mobility, but about the role of migration in managing risks associated with changing environmental conditions.**

The conceptual framework of the above research highlights three main variables: i) rainfall variability, ii) food security, and iii) migration - and their interactions. The research findings are based primarily on fieldwork-generated qualitative and quantitative data. The framework examines the interrelationships and pathways affecting household risk management and migration decisions related to rainfall, food, and livelihoods. Some risk management strategies, including migration, affect the resilience or vulnerability of the households to climatic stressors such as rainfall changes. If successful, migration can reduce food insecurity by increasing available household resources to buy food or when immigrants send back food or cash remittances. In this case, migration can be called 'contented'. **If migration as a risk management strategy is unsuccessful, migration is "erosive", i.e. it can exacerbate food insecurity,** (e.g. no remittances or food sent, reduced household labor supply for food production).

ANNEX 2: ECONOMETRIC ESTIMATION: MIGRATION DECISION MODEL (PREPARED BY IADB)

Based on the information collected by WFP in the Dry Corridor, there is on average an estimated 1.5% higher probability to migrate for households in the Dry Corridor affected by a drought¹ compared to other households.

An econometric model was used to estimate the impact of drought on the household decision to have one or more members migrate. Migration was modelled as an economic decision where the expected income of the household member at the new location would be compared with the expected income of the person if he/she decided not to emigrate, appropriately modified by the potential risks involved in migration.

A probit model² was used to estimate the migration decision. Given that the income for the migrant was not observed, income levels were approximated based on household characteristics. As WFP survey only covered the municipalities within the Dry Corridor, a comparison group was created by using data collected by DIGESTIC as part of the 2014 Multipurpose Household Survey (*Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2014*). This comparison group allowed the estimation of the differential impact on the migration decision of households living within the Dry Corridor³.

Migration = f (household characteristics, Dry Corridor location)

The estimated model is as follows:

$$\text{Migration} \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{if one member of the family migrated recently}^4 \\ = 0 & \text{if no member of the household migrated recently} \end{cases}$$

Drought is a dummy variable which is defined as:

$$\text{Drought} \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{when the household lives in a Dry Corridor municipality} \\ = 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

The obtained results are presented in the following table⁵:

Table 1: Estimated marginal effects. Dependent Variable: Migration

The results show that a household that lives in the Dry Corridor is 1.5 times more likely to have had one

	dy/dx	Std. Err.	Z	P>z	[95% Conf.]	
Ln Income	0.0753	0.0285	2.6500	0.0080	0.0196	0.1311
Ln Income square	-0.0078	0.0029	-2.6700	0.0080	-0.0136	-0.0021
Dry Corridor	0.0154	0.0050	3.0600	0.0020	0.0056	0.0253

of its members migrate recently, in comparison with households that do not live in this geographical area.

There is ample literature that analyses the role of **the remittances as insurance for natural disasters**. The information collected by WFP allows for an analysis of the role of remittances in Guatemala. The calculation was generated by estimating a propensity score matching methodology. This score allows finding households that are "similar" to the households in the Dry Corridor but that

¹Estimated using information from El Salvador for 2014

² In statistics, a probit model is a type of regression where the dependent variable can only take on one of two values, in this case, 0=decided not to migrate, and 1= decided to migrate.

³ For this econometric analysis, only El Salvador was used due to data availability. The dataset used was El Salvador 2014

⁴ The timeframe of the WFP survey is six months.

⁵ Robustness test were performed using the whole sample of the EPHM 2014 and the same results was obtained.

are located in other areas of the country. The matching households were identified using household characteristics such as household size, gender of the head of household, his/her main economic activity, and size of the arable land, if applicable.

The model estimated is:

$$\text{Remittances} = f(\text{household characteristics, drought,...})$$

Where

$$\text{Remittances} \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{if household received remittances in the last year} \\ = 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Drought is a dummy variable defined as:

$$\text{Drought} \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{when the household lives in a Dry Corridor municipality} \\ = 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Table 2: Impact of drought on remittances. Dependent Variable: Remittances⁶

Remittances	Coef.	Std. Err.	Z	P>z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Average effect of drought						
(1 vs 0)	0.059667	0.049869	1.2	0.232	-0.03807	0.157408

The results show that there is a positive, but not statistically significant, correlation between being a household recipient of remittances and living in the Dry Corridor area of Guatemala.

⁶ Only Guatemala was used for this analysis

ANNEX 3. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS ON EMIGRATION

(Este instrumento ha sido preparado para entrevistar funcionarios de instituciones estatales, dirigentes o técnicos de organizaciones y de programas humanitarios, representantes de organizaciones de migrantes y líderes comunitarios relacionados con migraciones, ayuda alimentaria, seguridad ciudadana y otros)

<p><u>Datos de la Entrevista:</u></p> <p>1. País: El Salvador ____; Guatemala____; Honduras: ____.</p> <p>2. Entrevistado(a):</p> <p>2.1. Institución, organización o programa: _____</p> <p>2.2. Puesto que ocupa: _____</p> <p>2.3. Funciones que desempeña _____</p> <p>2.4. Regiones o comunidades con las que se relaciona: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2.5. Nombre: _____</p> <p>3. Lugar de entrevista:</p> <p>3.1. Comunidad _____</p> <p>3.2. Municipio _____ 3.3. Departamento _____</p> <p>4. Local de la entrevista: 4.1. Municipalidad _____ 4.2. Iglesia _____ 4.3. Salón comunitario _____ 4.4. Oficina de la institución _____ 4.5. Otro (especificar) _____</p> <p>5. Fecha de entrevista: Mes _____ día _____</p> <p>6. Entrevistador(a) _____</p>	
<p align="center"><u>Explicación del propósito del estudio y solicitud de colaboración:</u></p> <p>De parte del Programa Mundial de Alimentos de Naciones Unidas estamos realizando un estudio sobre la inseguridad alimentaria y los motivos de las emigraciones. El aporte de personas conocedoras del tema es muy importante y por eso lo(la) estamos visitando y solicitando su colaboración. Hemos preparado unas preguntas, si me permite empiezo....</p>	

A. Aspectos generales de la emigración

1. De las regiones o comunidades en las que ustedes trabajan, ¿de cuáles han estado emigrando personas en los tres últimos años (2014-2016)? _____

2. ¿Aproximadamente cuántas personas de estas comunidades han emigrado en los últimos tres años (2014 a 2016) a ...

		Mujeres	Hombres	Niños		Total
				Acompañados	No acompañados.	
2.1	los Estados Unidos					
2.2	México					
2.3	Otros países de Centro América					
2.4.	Belice					
2.4	Otros países: (nombrar) _____					

3. A los niños emigrantes acompañados, ¿Quién los acompaña?

4. ¿Qué porcentos de los emigrados de estas comunidades han sido detenidos **en el camino** y retornados al país? _____

5. ¿Qué porcentos de los emigrados de estas comunidades han sido deportados de los Estados Unidos y devueltos al país? _____

6. ¿Cuáles son las rutas más utilizadas por los emigrantes de estas comunidades? _____

7. ¿Hay en estas comunidades algún comité de emigrados, o de retornados por voluntad propia, o de deportados?

(Si la respuesta anterior fue Sí)

7.1. ¿Qué comité es? _____

7.2. ¿Es transnacional? Sí _____ No _____

7.3. ¿Ha sido reconocido por las autoridades? Sí _____ No. _____

8. En estas comunidades ¿tienen ustedes o alguna otra institución algún programa de apoyo para retornados? Sí _____ No _____

(si la respuesta anterior fue **sí**):

	8.1. Cuáles comunidades	8.2. Clase de ayuda	8.3. Número de familias	8.4. Frecuencia	8.5. Tiempo que les dura la ayuda a las familias
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B. Motivos y razones de los emigrantes

9. Con base en la experiencia de ustedes, ¿cuáles son los tres principales motivos o razones de que la gente esté emigrando de estas comunidades? (de más a menos importante)

9.1) _____

¿Por qué? _____

9.2 _____

¿Por qué? _____

9.3 _____

¿Por qué? _____

10. ¿Qué porcentaje de los que han emigrado lo han hecho para reunirse con...

10.1. el esposo o la esposa: _____

10.2. con sus hijos(as): _____

10.3. Con su padre o su madre: _____

11. Las personas que han emigrado, ¿son miembros de las familias más pobres de estas comunidades, o de qué nivel son sus familias? _____

12 ¿Se sabe cuánto están cobrando los "traficantes de migrantes" a cada emigrante por llevarlo? _____

13 ¿Qué hacen los que quieren emigrar de estas comunidades, para reunir el dinero e irse? _____

C. La inseguridad alimentaria como motivo o razón de la emigración

14. En estas comunidades de donde está emigrando la gente, ¿se producen alimentos de origen vegetal o animal, o los traen de otras comunidades? _____

15. ¿Qué proporciones o por cientos de familias de estas comunidades...

15.1	Tienen dinero para obtener suficientes alimentos para toda la familia	
15.2	Tienen algún dinero pero no para obtener suficientes alimentos para toda la familia	
15.3.	No tienen dinero para obtener alimentos y sobreviven de ayuda alimentaria	
15.4.	No tienen dinero ni ayuda alimentaria y sobreviven de la caridad pública	

16. ¿Han emigrado algunas personas por problemas de desnutrición en sus hijos?

Sí _____ No _____

17 ¿Cuánto por ciento de los jefes de las familias de estas comunidades están desempleados o sólo tienen trabajos excepcionalmente? _____

18. Las personas que han emigrado, ¿habían perdido siembras o ganado, o producto antes de irse?

Sí _____ No _____

19. Las familias de los emigrados, ¿recibían ayuda alimentaria o ayuda para comprar alimentos?

Sí _____ No _____

Si la respuesta anterior fue Sí:

19.1 ¿Qué proporción de las familias recibían la ayuda **antes** de que sus familiares emigraran? _____

19.2. ¿Qué proporción de las familias reciben o han recibido la ayuda después de la emigración de sus miembros? _____

19.3. ¿Qué ayuda era (o es) y cada cuánto tiempo la recibían (o reciben)? _____

19.4. ¿Quién(es) les daba(n) (o da) la ayuda? _____

D. Papel de la violencia en las emigraciones

20. En estas comunidades de las cuales está emigrando la gente, ¿hay violencia?

Sí _____ No _____

20.1. (si la respuesta anterior fue **Sí**) La violencia que hay en estas comunidades de donde están emigrando las personas, es mayor que la violencia de otras comunidades vecinas? _____

21. ¿Las personas que se han ido, estaban siendo extorsionadas o amenazadas?

Sí _____ No _____

21.1. (si la respuesta anterior fue **Sí**): ¿Qué por ciento de los que se fueron se han ido porque estaban siendo extorsionados o amenazados? _____

22. ¿Se ha acusado a algunos deportados de estar amenazando, asaltando o extorsionando a otras personas en estas comunidades? _____

E. Efectos de la violencia en la inseguridad alimentaria

23. ¿A quiénes les cuesta más conseguir alimentos en estas comunidades...

23.1. A viudas y huérfanos por violencia _____

23.2. A discapacitados por violencia _____

23.3. A todos en general sean víctimas de violencia o no? _____

24. Las formas de violencia en estas comunidades, ¿impiden sembrar, o criar ganado, o trabajar en comercio u otros oficios? _____

25. ¿Están extorsionando en estas comunidades a quienes tienen siembras, o ganado, o hacen negocios? _____

26. ¿Están extorsionando en estas comunidades a las familias que reciben remesas? _____

F. Efectos de las emigraciones sobre la seguridad alimentaria de hogares y comunidades de origen:

27. Las familias que quedaron en estas comunidades, ¿están recibiendo alguna ayuda de sus familiares que ya están en otros países? Sí _____ No _____

27.1. Si la respuesta anterior fue **Sí:**

(1) ¿Qué porcentaje de las familias que quedaron aquí están recibiendo ayuda económica de sus familiares que viven en otros países? _____

(2) En promedio, ¿cuánto dinero reciben las familias de sus familiares en el extranjero?

* Las que más reciben: _____

* Las que menos reciben _____

(3) Cada cuánto tiempo recibe la ayuda la mayoría de familias? _____

(4) ¿Cuáles son los tres usos principales que le dan a esa ayuda la mayoría de familias que la reciben?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

27.2. Si la respuesta a 28 fue **No:**

(1) ¿Cómo subsisten los familiares que permanecen en estas comunidades?

(2) ¿Reciben ayuda de alguna institución? (si es así, ¿qué tipo de ayuda? _____

G. Perspectivas del futuro

28. Desde el punto de vista de ustedes como conocedores de la situación, ¿cómo piensan ustedes que los familiares (de emigrados) que permanecen en estas comunidades ven su situación y el futuro? ¿Qué porcentos de las familias...

No.	Actitudes	Por ciento de familias que tienen esa visión
28.1	Están tranquilas y saliendo adelante con los recursos que tienen para vivir, sea por trabajo propio o porque reciben remesa	
28.2	Tienen intenciones de emigrar, a pesar de tener recursos por trabajo propio para vivir,	
28.3	Viven en pobreza extrema pero emigrarían si consiguieran el dinero para hacerlo	
28.4	Otro (explicar)	

H. Otras observaciones

29. ¿Tiene algunas otras informaciones o consideraciones que le gustaría agregar? _____

MUCHAS GRACIAS POR SU TIEMPO Y SU COLABORACIÓN CON ESTE ESTUDIO.

ANNEX 4. FORM USED FOR DATA REGISTRATION OF FOCUS GROUPS WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS

(En cada comunidad seleccionada se deben realizar por lo menos dos Reuniones Focales; una con hombres y una con mujeres, todos jefes o representantes de familias, preferiblemente que tengan algún miembro emigrado a los Estados Unidos de América, México u otro país de Centro América. Ver la Guía Breve de Técnicas de Grupos Focales y Entrevistas Abiertas para las Evaluaciones de Seguridad Alimentaria en Emergencias, del Programa Mundial de Alimentos, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Panamá)

<p>Datos de la Reunión:</p> <p>1.País: El Salvador ____ ; Guatemala ____ ; Honduras: _____.</p> <p>2.Lugar de la Reunión:</p> <p>2.1.Nombre de la comunidad _____</p> <p>2.2.Municipio: _____</p> <p>2.3.Departamento _____</p> <p>2.4.Local de la reunión: _____</p> <p>3.Reunión de: Mujeres _____; Hombres _____.</p> <p>4.Número de participantes: _____</p> <p>5.Fecha de la reunión: Mes _____ día _____</p> <p>6.Conductores:</p> <p>6.1.Facilitador(a): _____</p> <p>6.2.Relator(a) _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Explicación del motivo de la reunión

"Buenos días (tardes) señoras (señores). Gracias por estar aquí con nosotros. Venimos de parte del Programa Mundial de Alimentos a platicar con ustedes acerca de las personas que se van de aquí a otros países y los motivos que tienen para hacerlo. Creemos que esto es importante porque las familias se separan y porque también puede significar una mejora para algunas familias. En esta reunión todos tenemos derecho a hablar y oír con respeto a los demás. Así que esperamos que cada uno(a) de ustedes participe, que nadie se quede callado. Voy a empezar haciéndoles unas preguntas:...

Nota previa importante: las preguntas de cada sección de esta boleta han sido elaboradas para señalar los puntos que se deben discutir de cada tema durante la reunión. No es un cuestionario que se debe aplicar como en una entrevista con algún individuo. Aquí lo importante en el grupo es captar la variedad de opiniones, experiencias y actitudes.

Temas	Asuntos:																																																			
Aspectos generales	<p>Primera parte:</p> <p>1. ¿Cómo cuántos habitantes hay en esta comunidad? _____</p> <p>2. ¿Cuántas viviendas (o familias) hay en la comunidad? _____</p> <p>3. ¿De cuántas de las familias se ha ido por lo menos uno de sus miembros a...</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 450 1393 768"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th rowspan="2">Mujeres</th> <th rowspan="2">Hombres</th> <th colspan="2">Niños</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Acompañados</th> <th>No acomp.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3.1</td> <td>los Estados Unidos</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2</td> <td>México</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3</td> <td>Otros países:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3.2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3.3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>4. ¿Cuántos de los que se habían ido a los Estados Unidos o a otros países ya regresaron a esta comunidad?</p> <p>4.1. Por su cuenta? _____</p> <p>4.2. Deportados? _____</p> <p>Segunda parte:</p> <p>5. ¿Cuántas familias de esta comunidad están representadas hoy aquí en esta reunión? Por favor levanten la mano para contar; solo una mano por cada familia: _____ (anote los nombres, para encuesta posterior)</p> <p>6. Ahora, por favor levanten la mano...</p> <p>6.1. los que tienen parientes que han ido a los Estados Unidos: _____</p> <p>6.2, los que tienen parientes que se han ido a México: _____</p> <p>6.3. los que tienen parientes que se han ido a otros países de Centroamérica: _____</p> <p>6.4. los que tienen parientes que se han ido a Belice: _____</p> <p>6.5. Ahora por favor levanten la mano los que tienen parientes que se han ido de 2014 para acá? _____</p> <p>6.6. Y ahora por favor levanten la mano los que tienen parientes que se fueron antes entre el 2008 y el 2013 _____</p>			Mujeres	Hombres	Niños		Total	Acompañados	No acomp.	3.1	los Estados Unidos						3.2	México						3.3	Otros países:						3.3.1							3.3.2							3.3.3						
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<p>Preguntas para discutir el tema de los motivos o, razones de la emigración.</p>	<p>7. ¿De qué trabajaban aquí los que se fueron? _____ _____ _____</p> <p>8. ¿Por qué decidieron irse? (Instrucciones: (a) Anotar cada uno de los motivos; (b) pida que los de cada motivo levanten la mano y cuéntelos; (c) en la anotación de los motivos ordénelos de mayor a menor número de casos. (d) Ahora lea cada motivo, del que tenga mayor número de casos al que tenga el menor número; y (e) para cada motivo pregunte "¿Por qué...?" y anote la respuesta)</p> <p>8.1. Motivo 1: _____ ¿Por qué? _____</p> <p>8.2. Motivo 2: _____ ¿Por qué? _____</p> <p>8.3. Motivo 3: _____ ¿Por qué? _____</p> <p>9. ¿Cuánto están cobrando los "traficantes de migrantes" por llevarse una persona a los Estados Unidos? _____</p> <p>10. ¿Ha habido aquí algunos que se fueron legales pero se quedaron en el país a donde se fueron? Sí _____ No _____</p> <p>10.1. (si la respuesta anterior fue SI), ¿Cómo cuántos se fueron legales y se quedaron? _____</p> <p>11. Los que se van, ¿cómo hacen para reunir el dinero para pagar los gastos del viaje? _____ _____ _____</p>									
<p>Preguntas para discutir el tema de los Efectos de la inseguridad alimentaria sobre la emigración</p>	<p>12 ¿Cuáles han sido los principales problemas que han preocupado a esta comunidad (sequías, inundaciones, deslaves, terremoto)? _____ _____</p> <p>13. De los que han emigrado, ¿cuántos se fueron por...</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 1368 1353 1480"> <tr> <td>13.1</td> <td>haber perdido, siembras, animales o negocios</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.2</td> <td>haberse quedado sin trabajo</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.3</td> <td>reunirse con otros parientes</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	13.1	haber perdido, siembras, animales o negocios		13.2	haberse quedado sin trabajo		13.3	reunirse con otros parientes	
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<p>Preguntas para discutir el tema de los Efectos de la violencia en emigraciones</p>	<p>14. Cómo está la situación de violencia o inseguridad en esta comunidad? _____ _____</p> <p>15. Los que se fueron, ¿habían sido amenazados, o extorsionados o asaltados? _____</p> <p>16. ¿Hay familias que reciben remesas y que están siendo extorsionadas o amenazadas? _____ _____</p>									

<p>Preguntas para discutir el tema de los Efectos de la violencia en la inseguridad alimentaria</p>	<p>17. ¿Hay en esta comunidad algunas familias que están padeciendo hambre y pobreza por fallecimiento de familiares por causa de la violencia? _____ _____</p> <p>18. ¿Hay familias que están siendo amenazadas o extorsionadas quitándoles parte de las cosechas, animales, o terrenos, exigiéndoles dinero? _____ _____</p>																																																																						
<p>Preguntas para discutir el tema de los Efectos de la emigración en seguridad alimentaria</p>	<p>19. ¿Cómo cuántas familias de esta comunidad están recibiendo remesas u otras ayudas de familiares que se fueron a otros países? _____</p> <p>20. ¿Cuánto dinero es lo que se recibe en una remesa? 20. 1. Lo mínimo: _____ 20.2. Lo máximo: _____</p> <p>21. La mayoría de familias, ¿cada cuánto tiempo reciben su remesa? _____ _____</p> <p>22 La mayoría de familias que reciben remesas ¿cuánto de lo que reciben en una remesa usan para ...</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 55%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">Todo</th> <th style="width: 10%;">La mayor parte</th> <th style="width: 10%;">La mitad</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Menos de la mitad</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Nada</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22,1</td> <td>Comprar comida</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.2</td> <td>los estudios de los hijos</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.3</td> <td>Hacer o pagar la casa</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.4</td> <td>Comprar medicinas</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.5</td> <td>Hacer negocios</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.6</td> <td>Comprar medicina</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.7</td> <td>Comprar o recuperar terrenos</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.8</td> <td>Comprar aparatos o vehículos</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.9</td> <td>Otros (especifique=</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>23. ¿Qué hacen las personas deportadas para pagar la deuda del pago del Coyote y los otros gastos? _____ _____</p> <p>24. ¿Qué hacen los familiares que se quedan aquí para pagar deudas que dejan los que se van? _____ _____ _____</p>			Todo	La mayor parte	La mitad	Menos de la mitad	Nada	22,1	Comprar comida						22.2	los estudios de los hijos						22.3	Hacer o pagar la casa						22.4	Comprar medicinas						22.5	Hacer negocios						22.6	Comprar medicina						22.7	Comprar o recuperar terrenos						22.8	Comprar aparatos o vehículos						22.9	Otros (especifique=					
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Otros asuntos a discutir	25. ¿Cuáles serían las ayudas más urgentes que ustedes necesitan aquí? _____																
	26. Y si ustedes tuvieran que escoger las dos o tres ayudas más importantes ¿cuáles escogerían? 26.1. La más importante: _____ Número de votos _____ 26.2. La segunda más importante: _____ Número de votos _____ 26.3. La tercera más importante: _____ Número de votos _____																
	27. ¿Están ustedes organizados en esta comunidad? Sí _____ No _____ (Si la respuesta anterior fue Sí) 27.1. ¿Qué organización es? _____ 27.2. ¿Ya está autorizada su organización? Sí _____ No _____																
	28. ¿Hay algún proyecto, o institución que esté trayendo ayuda a las familias de aquí? Si la respuesta anterior fue Sí : 28.1. ¿Cuál institución? _____ 28.2. ¿Qué ayuda traen? _____ 28.3. ¿Para cuántas personas y durante cuánto tiempo alcanza la ayuda? _____																
	29. ¿Cuántos de ustedes piensan que en los siguientes meses y años la situación...																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Número de votos</th> <th>¿Por qué?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>29.1</td> <td>Va a mejorar</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>29.2</td> <td>Va a seguir igual</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>29.3</td> <td>Va a empeorar</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Número de votos	¿Por qué?	29.1	Va a mejorar			29.2	Va a seguir igual			29.3	Va a empeorar		
			Número de votos	¿Por qué?													
	29.1	Va a mejorar															
	29.2	Va a seguir igual															
	29.3	Va a empeorar															
29. ¿Y qué piensan hacer ustedes? _____																	
Bueno. Con esto estamos terminando nuestra reunión, 30. ¿Hay algo más que ustedes quisieran decir, o proponer? _____ _____																	
Cierre de la reunión, agradecimiento y despedida: "Bueno. Estamos muy agradecidos con cada uno(a) de ustedes, que hayan venido a platicar con nosotros de estos asuntos. Esperamos que les vaya bien de regreso a sus casas o sus trabajos. Muy buenos días (tardes). (No olvidar que la Hoja de Participantes se debe adjuntar a este Registro de Datos. En los renglones del cuadro se anotan los adultos; abajo del cuadro pero afuera de él, se anota el número de niños y niñas que estuvieron con sus madres o familiares en la reunión)																	

ANNEX 5. HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

ESTUDIO DE MIGRACIÓN

NOTA: Indicar al Encuestador o Monitor de Campo como debe presentarse ante los hogares, y recordar siempre asegurar la **CONFIDENCIALIDAD DE LA ENCUESTA** y para que será utilizada la información brindada

BOLETA NÚMERO (a llenar en la oficina)	□□□	Fecha de la Encuesta dd/mm/año ____/07/2016			
Departamento	Código□□	Municipio		Cód□□	
Comunidad	Código□□	Caserío		Cód□□	
Dirección del Hogar	Georreferencia(en decimales) X: _____ Y: _____		Altitud		
Encuestador:	Supervisor:				
Entrevistados/as	1.	2.			
SECCION I: CONTEXTO					
P1.1 ¿Actualmente cuántas personas viven en su vivienda?				□□	
P1.2 ¿Cuántas personas son de las siguientes edades en su hogar?					
GRUPOS DE EDAD	Total	Mujeres	Hombres	P1.3 ¿Cuántos saben leer y escribir?	P1.4 ¿Cuántos ganan dinero para sostener al hogar?
1. Menos de 6 meses					
2. De 7 a 24 meses					
3. De 2 a 5 años					
4. De 6 a 17 años					
5. De 18 a 60 años					
6. Mayores de 60 años					
P1.5 El jefe del hogar, ¿es hombre o mujer? (Jefe es quien toma las decisiones)				1= Hombre 2=Mujer	□
P1.6 El (la) jefe del hogar, ¿tiene esposo(a) o marido(o), o es sola(o)?				1= Sí tiene 2= Es solo(a)	□
P1.7 El(la) jefe(a) de hogar ¿sabe leer y escribir?				1= Si 2= No	□
P1.8 ¿Hay en su hogar alguna(s) persona discapacitada en su hogar? ¿Cuántas? (decir ejemplos de discapacidad)				(0 si no hay)	□
P1.9 ¿Hay en su hogar alguna persona con una enfermedad crónica? ¿Cuántas personas son? (Si es necesario, diga que enfermedad crónica es un padecimiento que no es pasajero o de corta duración)				(0 si no hay)	□
P1.10 El (la) Jefe(a) de hogar ¿tiene tarjeta o documento de identificación?				1= Si 2= No	□
P1.11 El (la) jefe(a) del hogar, ¿tiene teléfono celular?				1= Si 2= No	□
P1.12 (Si la respuesta anterior fue SI), ¿Nos permitiría usted que lo(la) llamemos a su teléfono en el futuro?				1= Si 2= No	□
P1.13 (Si la respuesta anterior fue SI) ¿Cuál es el número de su teléfono?				Teléfono:	

SECCIÓN II: MIGRACIÓN –MOVIMIENTO DE PERSONAS			
P 2.1a ¿Durante el 2015, algún miembro de su hogar emigro? Si=continúe. Si respondió NO pasar a la siguiente sección		1= Si 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
P 2.1b ¿Cuántos miembros de su familia emigraron?			
P2.2 ¿Por qué se ha(n) ido del hogar? (Anote los dos principales motivos o circunstancias)	1= Perdida de cultivos para alimento de la familia	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Para reunirse con familiares
	2= Falta de dinero para comprar comida	<input type="checkbox"/>	6= Por la violencia / la inseguridad
	4= Por aquí no se consigue comida	<input type="checkbox"/>	7= Los obligaron a irse
	3= Falta de trabajo	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Otros
P2.3 ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que se fue (fueron) estas personas?	1= Menos de un mes 2= Entre 1 a 2 meses 3= Entre 2 a 3 meses	4= Más de tres meses 5= Más de 1 año 6= No sabe / No responde	<input type="checkbox"/>
P2.4 ¿A dónde se fueron?	1= A pueblos vecinas 2= A otros municipios de este mismo departamento 3= A otros departamentos 4= A la capital o a otra ciudad grande	5= A otro país de Centro América 6= A Estados Unidos 7. A otro país (especifique):__	<input type="checkbox"/>
P2.5 ¿Qué efectos ha tenido en su hogar la salida de los que emigraron?	1. Nos quedamos endeudados	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Tuvimos que contratar trabajadores
	2. El trabajo se quedó abandonado	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Ahora estamos recibiendo remesas y vivimos mejor.
	3. Estamos más pobres	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Seguimos igual que antes.
	4. Nosotros seguimos con el trabajo (preguntas cuales _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	8=
P2.6 ¿Piensan regresar los que se fueron, o no? ¿Cuándo?	1= No piensan regresar 2= regresarán antes de 1 mes 3= Dentro de 2 a 6 meses 4= En 1 año más o menos.	5= En los próximos 2 años. 6= No planea volver 7= No sabe/No responde	<input type="checkbox"/>
P2.7 Los que emigraron, ¿les han enviado remesas?		1= Si 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>

P2.8 (Si la respuesta anterior fue Sí, ¿Cada cuánto tiempo reciben ustedes las remesas	1= cada semanal 2= Dos veces al mes 3= Una vez al mes / Mensual	4= Cada dos o tres meses 5 Cada seis meses 6. Cuando puede 7= Para fechas especiales	7. En navidad, o cumpleaños u otras fechas especiales 8.= No sabe\No contesta	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SECCIÓN IV: AGRICULTURA, MEDIOS DE VIDA					
P 4.1 ¿ACTUALMENTE, cuáles son los tres trabajos principales de los miembros de la familia, con los cuales ganan dinero para vivir? [Ordenar prioritariamente, iniciar por la más importante] Usarcódigos (1 al 19)	P 4.2 De todo el dinero que logran reunir trabajando, ¿cuánto viene de cada trabajo? (la mitad, la tercera parte, la cuarta parte, etc. %) (Total = 100%)	P4.3 ¿Estos trabajos han sido lo que siempre ha tenido la familia?,		Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Si respondió NO. complete P4.4 y P4.5	
		P 4.4 ¿ANTES de que se emigraran esos miembros de su hogar, ¿con qué trabajos ganaban ustedes el dinero para vivir? [Ordenar prioritariamente, iniciar por la más importante]		P 4.5 ¿En qué formas la emigración de los miembros de su hogar afectó los trabajos que les permitían a ustedes sobrevivir? 1= Totalmente o casi totalmente afectado (más del 70%) 2= Parcialmente afectado (40% -70%) 3= Poco afectado (menos de 40%) 4= Sin afectación (0%)	
1) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	1) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
2) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	2) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
3) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	3) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Códigos de las fuentes de Ingresos 1= Producción propia: Agricultura de café, granos básicos u otros cultivos 2= Ganadería: animales mayores 3= Ganadería: animales menores 4= Pesca		5= Jornaleo en actividad agropecuaria 6= Trabajo eventual (jornaleo) en actividades no agrícola 7= Trabajo asalariado\ permanente (con sueldo regular) 8= Elaboración\venta de artesanías	9= Venta de alimentos	13= Remesas familiares 14= Construcción (albañil, carpintero) 15= Bonos\donaciones 16= Otros: _____	
P 4.5 ¿Algunos miembros de su hogar trabajan por jornal? Sí___ No___. (Si respondió SÍ) ¿Cuántos jornalean? Hombres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mujeres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Total <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
P 4.6.1 (Si hay miembros del hogar que trabajan por jornal) ¿Cuántos días jornalearon en el último mes los hombres? ¿Y las mujeres?			Días al mes trabajados <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hombres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mujeres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
P 4.6.2 ¿Cuánto dinero le están pagando actualmente por jornal a un hombre? ¿Y a una mujer?			Hombres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mujeres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
P4.7 ¿Algún miembro de su hogar, que sea mayor de edad, está actualmente desempleado?			1= Si 2=No	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SECCION V: ACCESO A ALIMENTOS

P5.1 ¿En qué forma obtienen o consiguen ustedes sus alimentos AHORA? ¿Y en qué formas los obtenían o los conseguían ANTES de que se fueran los migrantes (usar los códigos)

Fuentes o forma de obtención de Alimentos	AHORA	Antes
Fuente principal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Segunda fuente	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Códigos de las fuentes de Alimentos 1= Compra al contado 2= Préstamo en las tiendas/mercados 3= Su producción agrícola/pecuaria	4= Pesca 5= Caza/recolección 6= Asistencia alimentaria-cupones o efectivo de instituciones 7= Ayuda de familiares, amigos	8= Trueque 9= Otro

SECCIÓN VI: CONSUMO DE ALIMENTOS

¿Cuántos días (0-7) de la semana pasada, los miembros de su hogar consumieron los siguientes alimentos, preparado y/o consumidos en el hogar, y cuál fue la fuente de estos? [Para las fuentes use los códigos, escriba 0 si no fue consumido en los últimos 7 días]
Nota para el encuestador: Determine si el consumo fue solamente en pequeñas cantidades.

VI.3 ¿En las últimas 24hrs consumió alguno de los siguientes alimentos?
1= Si 2=No

Grupos de alimentos	VI.1 Número de días que lo han consumido en los últimos 7 días Escribir 0 si no fue consumido en los últimos 7 días.	VI.2 ¿Cómo fueron adquiridos los alimentos? (Escriba el código de la FUENTE principal de alimentos en los últimos 7 días)	VI.3
1 Cereales, granos, raíces y tubérculos: papa, plátano verde (de cocinar), yuca, nabo, camote, arroz, fideo, pan, harinas, maíz	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Legumbres, nueces, y semillas secas: frijoles, lentejas, arvejas, haba, soya, girasol, maní, almendra	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Leche y otros productos lácteos: Leche fresca/cortada, queso, yogurt, quesillo, cuajada, requesón (excluir la margarina/mantequilla y pequeñas cantidades de leche para el té / café)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Carne, pescado y huevos: todas las carnes rojas y blancas, incluyendo animales silvestres como todos los peces y el huevo. (No contabilizar si se utilizan en pequeñas cantidades, por ejemplo un solo huevo utilizado como ingrediente en la sopa)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Si Número de días de fila 4 es igual a 0 Salte a fila número 5.			
4.1 Carnes frescas: res, pollo, cerdos, chivo, oveja, conejo, aves de corral, animales silvestres	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2 Vísceras de color rojo: hígado, riñón, corazón, y carne de otros órganos.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3 Pescado/Mariscos: pescado fresco, pescado enlatado, incluyendo atún en lata y/u otros mariscos (consumido NO sólo como condimento)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.4 Huevos (al menos uno por persona al día)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Vegetales y hojas: Espinaca, cebolla, tomate, zanahoria, apio, lechuga, rábanos, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Si Número de días de fila 5 es igual a 0 Salte a fila número 6.			
5.1 Vegetales anaranjados (ricos en vitamina A): zanahoria, pimentón rojo, camote, zapallo, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.2	Vegetales de hojas verdes: espinaca, acelga, brócoli, berro, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Frutas: Guineo, manzana, naranja, limones, mangos, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Si Número de días de fila 6 es igual a 0 Salte a fila número 7.				
6.1	Frutas de color naranja (Frutas ricas en vitamina A): mango, papaya, damasco, melón, durazno, guayaba	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Aceite/Grasas/Mantequilla: manteca, aceite vegetal, margarina, mantequilla, y otras grasas/aceites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Azúcar o dulce: azúcar, miel, dulces, galletas, mermeladas, pastelillos dulces bebidas azucaradas, gaseosas, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Condimentos/especias/ bebidas: té, café, cacao, sal, ajo, especias, polvo de hornear, levadura, salsa de tomate, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Códigos de la FUENTE de los alimentos adquiridos: 1= Su propia producción (agrícola, pecuaria) 2= Pescando/cazando 3= Recolectando en el campo 4= Préstamo 5= Mercado (compra al contado)		6= Mercado (compra al crédito) 7= Caridad 8= Intercambio trabajo por alimentos 9= Trueque de alimentos 10= Regalo (alimentos) de la familia, seres queridos o amistades 11= Asistencia alimentaria de ONGs, Gobierno, PMA, etc.		

SECCION VII: GASTOS: En esta sección las estimaciones de porcentajes serán realizadas utilizando la técnica de apilamiento proporcional (10 objetos-semillas), tomando como referencia los últimos 30 días. En el caso de gastos usar 5 categorías para el apilamiento: alimentos, salud y aseo personal, educación, transporte, servicios (agua, luz, teléfono), y otros

VII.1 Del total de alimentos consumidos en el hogar en el último mes, qué porcentaje:		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Total 100%	
		a) Es comprado (ingreso familia) b) Es producción propia-reservas c) Es recibido en donaciones/apoyo	
VII.2 De los ingresos totales del hogar recibidos durante el último mes, que porcentaje se gastó en comprar alimentos para consumir en la casa?		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
VII.3 ¿Su hogar se ha endeudado en los últimos dos meses?		1= Si 2= No	<input type="checkbox"/>
VII.4 ¿Por qué se ha endeudado?	1= Compra de alimentos 2= Compra de semilla para resiembra, 3= Compra de insumos agrícolas para resiembra	4= Pago de renta de tierra 5= Enfermedades 6= Pago de créditos anteriores 7= otros(cual)	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECCION VIII: ESTRATEGIAS DE SOBREVIVENCIA

VIII.1 ¿Durante los últimos 7 días, cuántas veces (en días) el hogar ha realizado algunas de estas acciones para contrarrestar la falta de alimentos o dinero para comprar alimentos? Leer uno por uno.	Frecuencia (en número de días, de 0 a 7)
a. Comer alimentos más baratos	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Pedir alimentos prestados, o contar con la ayuda de amigos y familiares	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Reducir el número de comidas consumidas al día	<input type="checkbox"/>

d.	Reducir el tamaño de las porciones de comida	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Restringir el consumo de los adultos/madres, para que coman los niños pequeños	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Enviar a los miembros del hogar a comer a otro lugar	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Pasar días enteros sin comer	<input type="checkbox"/>

VIII.2 ¿En el último mes, alguien en su hogar se vio en la necesidad de hacer alguna de estas actividades debido a que no había suficientes alimentos o dinero para comprar comida?	1= No, porque no enfrente escasez de alimentos 2= No, porque vendió los activos en los últimos 12 meses o porque ya recurrió a esta actividad 3= Sí 4= No aplica
a) Vender activos domésticos (radio, muebles, TV, joyas)	__
b) Gastar ahorros	__
c) Vender animales menores (aves, cerdos)	__
d) Enviar a los miembros del hogar a comer a otra parte	__
e) Comprar a crédito o pedir alimentos prestados	__
f) Pedir prestado dinero	__
g) Gastar ahorros	__
h) Enviar o cambiar a los niños a otras escuelas (a escuelas más económicas)	__
i) Vender activos productivos o medios de transporte (herramientas, moto)	__
j) Sacar a los niños de la escuela	__
k) Disminuir gastos de salud y educación	__
l) Cultivar granos inmaduros (maíz verde)	__
m) Consumir las reservas de semillas que tenían para la próxima siembra	__
n) Disminuir los gastos para los insumos de agricultura, pesticidas, veterinarios	__
o) Vender tierras o casa	
p) Pedir Limosna	__
q) Vender los animales reproductores hembras (para los ganaderos)	__
r) Migración de uno o más miembros del hogar	__
Opcionales (Otras Estrategias)	
Trabajar solo por alimentos	__
Buscar otros empleos o emprender pequeños negocios	__
Depender de la ayuda de familiares o amigos	__

ANNEX 6. GUIDE FOR SECONDARY SOURCES REVIEW

STUDY ON EMIGRATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras **Note to contributors to the Secondary Sources review**

A.Target: Studies, reports, articles or other, about Food Security and Migration, and violence related to food security and out-migration.

B.Suggested outline for the Reports of Review

1.Reference data:

- 1.1.Author(s)
- 1.2.Title of book, article or report (if part of a sourcebook, journal or magazine, please provide data or publication).
- 1.3.City, publishing house or institution (if Web site source, please provide link)
- 1.4.Year of publication

2.Objectives of the study, article or report.

3.Brief summary of the author(s) theory or conceptual framework (key definitions, concepts and schemes); contributions with new concepts, distinctions, definitions.

4.Brief description of methodological elements: universes or populations, samples, data collection technics and instruments, places and dates of research, types of respondents.
(if the study was of statistical nature, please indicate types of statistical analyses applied).

5.Key findings and results about relationship between food insecurity, outmigration and the possible role of violence in it.

6.To what extent the results and conclusions are sustained by the data and the analysis?

7.Main strong and weak points of the research or the report of results.

ANNEX 7. COOPERATING PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Colaboradores			
Municipios	Contacts	Institution	Position
Metapán	Juan Umaña Samayoa	Municipality of Metapán	Mayor
	Claudia Orellana	Municipality of Metapán	Women Department and Nutritional Security ,
Texistepeque	José Armando Portillo Portillo	Municipality of Texistepeque	Mayor
	Oscar Sandoval	Municipality of Texistepeque	Social Municipal programme Promoción
	Noelia Polanco de Escobar	Municipality of Texistepeque	Women department encharged
	Santos Rivera	Municipality of Texistepeque	Social Promotion assitant
	Juan Pablo Chicas	Municipality Texistepeque	Mayors ´ Contact
	Oscar Romero Manacia Adán Pineda		Community Leaders
Santa Rosa Guachipilín	Hugo Flores Magaña	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayor
	Nahún Hernández	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayors ´ Contact
	Patricia Guevara	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayors ´ Contact
Jiquilisco	Raúl Antonio Franco	Municipal Alcaldia	National and International Procurator
	David Barahona Marroquin	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayor
Chirilagua	Fausto Portillo	Municipal Alcaldia	Municipal Corporation Member
	Manuel Antonio Vásquez Blanco	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayor
Santa Elena	Oscar Humberto Gómez	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayor
	Jennifer Miguelina Cortez Montoya	Municipal Alcaldia	Social and economical development director
	Henry Chávez	Municipal Alcaldia	Unidad Ambiental
El Tránsito	Roel Werner Martínez Romero	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayor
	José Ángel Benítez Benítez	Municipal Alcaldia	Social Promotion and charge
	Orangel Adonay	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayors ´ Contact
Concepción Batres	Walter Antonio Aparicio	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayor
	William Salmerón	Municipal Alcaldia	Social Promotion Director
	Evelyn Roberina Portillo Cornejo	Municipal Alcaldia	Unit of Environment Services
	Marlene Cruz	Municipal Alcaldia	Secretary ´s

Guatemala

Municipios	Contacts	Institution	Position
San Luis Jilotepeque	Aristides Portillo	Ministry of Education	Principal of Grammar School Caserío los Magueyes
San Manuel Chaparrón	Berta Trinidad Guerra	Women Committee El Pedernal	Leader
	Norberto Trinidad Guerra	Comunity Committee Member COCODE	Grower
Teculután	Byron Paz	Ministry of Agriculture	Field Technician
	Mirsa Salguero	Community Committee Member	House-Wife
	Claudia Barillas	CONAMIGUA	Regional Promotor
Aristondo, Morazan	Ing. Armando Sagastume	Agronomist	Field Technician
Marajuma Morazan	Sandra Figueroa de País	SESAN Community	Monitor
Santa Catarina Mita	Karina Aguilar de Duarte	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayores ' Wife
	Veronicaa Reyes	ONM Municipality	Women department Asistente
	Mirsa Vallejos	ONM Municipality	Women Municipal Department Cordinator
Baja, Verapaz /Quiche	Juan Jose Sosa	WFP	Monitor
	Oscar Vaides	WFP	Monitor
	Luis Segura	WFP	Monitor
Rabinal	Norma Chen	ONM	Municipal Women Department Cordinator
Canilla Quiche	Catarino Hernandez	Municipal Alcaldia	Mayor
	Maria Beatriz Gomez	ONM	Cordinator
Jocotan	Wiliam Garcia Perez	Food/Nutritional services	Cordinator
Guatemala	America Carcamo	WFP/ GUATE	Monitor
	Lida Escobar	WFP/GUATE	Monitor
	Lucia Torres	WFP/GUATE	Monitor
	Byron Román	WFP/GUATE	Monitor

Honduras

Municipios	Contacts	Institution	Position
San Francisco, Langué, Valle	Isabel Contreras	Secretariat of health	Administration support and linking
Solubre, Aramecina, Valle	Rony Fúnez	Municipal Alcaldia	Municipal Mayor
Azacualpa, El Triunfo, Choluteca	Profesor Juan Fausto Ortéz	Base Center Miguel Paz Barahona	Director
San Juan, San Juan, La Paz	Clarisa Galo	Municipal Alcaldia	Women Department encharged
Monjaraz, Marcovia, Choluteca	Flor de María Moya Mendoza	Alcaldía de Marcovia, Choluteca	Children/Youth promotor
San Jerónimo	Arnold Méndez	President	Community Sponsors
Municipio El Rosario	Nancy Padilla	Coordinator	Children/Yourh Municipal Department
San Francisco de Loma Larga /El Rosario	Selvin Orellana	President	Community Sponsors Committee
San Antonio del Norte/ Pitahayas	Marlen Guadalupe Moreno	High School Teacher	Secretariat of education
	Lilian Castillo	PMA	Monitor of Peace
	Ana Gladys Flores	PMA	Monitor

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