**OVERVIEW**

**FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)**

**Number of people with insufficient food consumption**

- **19.8M** Population
  (World Bank, 2018)
- **1.6M** People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH, Jan 2020-May 2020)
- **3.8M** Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)
- **12.3M** People with insufficient food consumption* (WFP, May 2020)

Data source: WFP (actual data)

* People with insufficient food consumption refer to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS).

**NUTRITION**

**Prevalence of insufficient food consumption**

- 12.3M People with insufficient food consumption
- 1.42M decrease from 1 month ago
- 1.08M decrease from 3 months ago

Data source: WFP (actual data)

**NUTRITION**


Data source: WFP (actual data)

**MACRO-ECONOMIC**

- **No data on import dependency available**

**Currency exchange**

- **USD/XOF**

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

**Headline and food inflation**

- **0%**
- **-0.3%**
- **-0.8%**

Data source: Trading Economics

**NOTES**

WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via live telephone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current food security situation over the past 28/30 calendar days, with a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the Methodology and Glossary sections on Hunger Map LIVE (hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of deterioration in FC (from one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IFC):
- <20% with IFC requires a 25% deterioration in FC
- 20-30% with IFC requires a 35% deterioration in FC
- >30% with IFC requires a 10% deterioration in FC

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COVID-19 impact on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood changes/impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real-time and provide the necessary data for early action and mitigation.

**HEALTH ACCESS**

The number of households reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.01M compared to last week.

**MARKET ACCESS**

The number of households reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 0.13M compared to last week.

**LIVELIHOOD COPING**

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 0.15M compared to last week.

**Notices**

WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) conducts continuous food security monitoring via phone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current situation over the past 14 days for health and market access and 28/30 calendar days for livelihood coping. Note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. From this week onward: the data on health/market access and livelihood coping has transitioned from reporting the number of people affected to the number of households affected. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak, these systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood changes/impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real-time and provide the necessary data for early action and mitigation.