**OVERVIEW**

- **Population**
  - 4.7M (World Bank, 2018)

- **People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above**
  - 1.6M (IPC/CH, Sep 2019-Apr 2020)

- **Chronic hunger**
  - 2.8M (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)

- **People with insufficient food consumption**
  - 3.1M (WFP, May 2020)

- **Children with Acute malnutrition**
  - 7.6% (JOINT MALNUTRITION ESTIMATES – UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, 2012)

- **Children with Chronic malnutrition**

**FOOD SECURITY TRENDS** (May 2020)

- **Number of people with insufficient food consumption**
  - 3.1M (May 2020)
  - **Increase**: 0.13M from 1 month ago
  - **Increase**: 0.65M from 3 months ago

- **Prevalence of insufficient food consumption**

Data source: WFP (actual data and predictions)

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

**MACRO-ECONOMIC**

- **Import dependency**
  - 0.0% of cereals (May 2020)

- **Currency exchange**
  - USD/XAF

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

- **Headline and food inflation**
  - No data on headline and food inflation available

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. In areas where a representative sample is not reached, food security trends are estimated with predictive models and updated daily. More information can be found in the Methodology and Glossary sections on HungerMap 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 35% 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 impacts on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood change/impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real time and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

The number of households reporting challenges accessing health services has remained stable compared to last week.

- 0.1M / 27.9% reporting no challenges
- 0.3M / 72.1% reporting challenges
- 0.3M / 90.0% reporting no challenges

The number of households reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has remained stable compared to last week.

- 0.0M / 10.0% reporting challenges
- 0.0M / 90.0% not using negative coping strategies
- 1.4M / 39.2% using negative coping strategies
- 2.1M / 60.8% not using negative coping strategies

The number of people using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.07M compared to last week.