# **Afghanistan**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 32.2M



**75**% Rural

**25**% Urban



NSIA 2019

AFGHANISTAN IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP SEPTEMBER 2019

DHS 2015

Population analysed 30.7M (95% of total population, including displaced populations)

11.3 M IPC Phase 3 or above in November 2019-March 2020

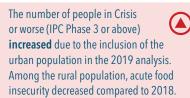
IPC Phase 3 **Crisis** 

IPC Phase 4 Emergency



9.5 M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



## 2020 Forecast



The situation is expected to persist at similar levels as a result of the cumulative impacts of decades of conflict, climate shocks, and economic stressors.



### **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



**2.5**M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **690 000** are affected by SAM.



40.9% of children under 5 years are stunted.



24.3% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



43.3% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**46.4**% of children under 5 years and 42% of women 15-49 years are



**67**% of households have access to at \ \{\xi} least basic **drinking water** services.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**









- ▶ Intensified conflict continued to displace people and to prevent humanitarian workers from reaching people in need.
- ▶ Unemployment levels soared, incomes fell and food prices climbed.
- ▶ Residents and returnees competed for scarce work, particularly in urban areas.
- ▶ Seasonal flooding affected more Afghans than normal, but the impact of flooding on the harvest was likely to be minimal.
- ▶ Households were still struggling to recover their livelihoods after the devastating 2017-2018 drought.
- ▶ The crisis is worsening access to health services, water and sanitation, and severely limiting children's diets.

# DISPLACEMENT



There were 4.2M Afghan



MAR

There were 72 065 refugees in Khost and Paktika provinces.



There were 3.3M Afghan returnees and 4.6M Afghan IDP returnees.

# **Angola**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **31.8**M



**34%** Rural



UN DESA

Population analysed 0.9M (3% of total population, NOT including displaced populations)<sup>1</sup>

†† 562 000 IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019-February 2020

290 000

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

93 000 IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



In 2019, acute food insecurity increased as a result of severe drought and soaring temperatures in southern provinces, as well as refugee influx.

## 2020 Forecast



Acute food insecurity persisted at similar levels in early 2020 following poor weather conditions in 2019, but improved seasonal rainfall helped regenerate pasture and boost crop production prospects.



# NUTRITION INDICATORS



8.2% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished.



**33.2**% of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



IIMS 2015-16

**64.8**% of children under 5 years and **47.7**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**29.9**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



37.5% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



least basic **drinking water** services.

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# Weather extremes



# **Economic shocks**



- ▶ Currency depreciation and poor agricultural output contributed to an increase in cereal prices.
- ▶ The severe drought and soaring temperatures in southern provinces led to animal fodder shortages and high livestock mortality rates.
- ▶ In April 62% of the refugees (mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo) in Lovua settlement had inadequate food consumption.
- ▶ Besides household acute food insecurity, poor child feeding practices and low access to safe water are a cause of high rates of child malnutrition.

# DISPLACEMENT



55 000 refugees were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritania.

The number of Congolese refugees decreased from 36 500 in November 2018 to 12 500 in November 2019 and rose again to 23 500 in December.

<sup>1</sup> This IPC analysis was conducted with minimal support from the IPC Global Support Unit

# Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar and host populations)



## **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

2019

Total population in Cox's Bazar district 2.7 M plus 915 000 refugees

Population analysed 3.5M (100% of total population, including displaced people)

1.3 M Food-insecure people in need of assistance in January–December 2019

2018-19 Change

WPR





number of Rohingya refugees and members of the host community who were acutely food insecure and in need of urgent food assistance.

### 2020 Forecast



The majority of the Rohingya refugees currently residing in Cox's Bazar are expected to remain in 2020 and dependence on external aid will likely continue.

# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Refugee population**



**48 300** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 3 900 are affected by SAM.



32.6-39% of children under 5 years are stunted.

12.6% of children 6-23 months in the makeshift settlements and **37.4**% in Nayapara camp meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



**50**% of children under 6 months in the makeshift camps and **74**% in Nayapara are exclusively breastfed.

37.1-41.6% of children under 5 years and 20.2-31.8% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.

ENHVCA ROUND 4

## **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

ENHVCAROUND 4, 2019

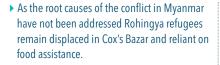
# Conflict/insecurity



# **Economic** shocks



# \*\* Weather extremes



- ▶ Limited income earning opportunities continued to compel refugees to resort to unsustainable coping mechanisms.
- ▶ Refugees have depleted their savings; daily labour wages are low and they are increasingly falling into a cycle of debt.
- Incidents of tension and violence have been observed, both within the camps and between refugees and host communities.

- ▶ Bangladeshi host communities have lost access to previously farmed lands and casual labour opportunities due to competition with cheaper refugee labour.
- ▶ Refugees live in highly challenging circumstances, exposed to cyclic climatic shocks resulting in soil erosion, slope failure, storms and damaged or destroyed shelters.
- ▶ Early marriage and poor infant and caring practices drive malnutrition alongside poor sanitation and hygiene and high levels of water contamination.

### DISPLACEMENT



There were **915 000** Rohingya refugees/Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals under the joint Government-UNHCR registration exercise as of 31 December 2019.

This figure was released after the completion of the JRP 2020 process, which used a planning figure of 855 000 persons.

The refugees live in 34 extremely congested camps formally designated by the Government of Bangladesh in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar district.

# **Burkina Faso**



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country **21.4**M



**71%** Rural

**29**% Urban



CILSS-CADRE HARMONISÉ, NOVEMBER 2019

Population analysed 21.4M (100% of total population)



T 28 000

CH Phase 3 **Crisis** 

CH Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change



The number of acutely food-insecure people increased by 28% as violence and insecurity spread through large parts of northern and eastern Burkina Faso, displacing hundreds of thousands of people and disrupting livelihoods.

### 2020 Forecast



Conflict is expected to continue, displacing growing numbers of people from their homes and livelihoods and increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance.



# NUTRITION INDICATORS

### **Host population**



465 800 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 133 100 are affected by SAM.



25% of children under 5 years are stunted.



24.6% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



**55.8**% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**SMART 2018** 

86.2% of children under 5 years and **49.6**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



61% of households have access to at \( \) least basic **drinking water** services.





647 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 112 are affected by SAM.



32.9-36.2% of children under 5 years in 2 camps are **stunted**.



44.2-64% of children under 6 months in 2 camps are exclusively breastfed.



**65.7-70.3**% of children under 5 years and 54.9-64% of women 15–49 years in 2 camps are **anaemic**.



100% of households in 2 camps have access to improved drinking water sources.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**







- ▶ An escalation of armed conflict displaced more than half a million people in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Nord and Est regions in 2019.
- ► Conflict disrupted livelihoods, especially those related to agriculture and livestock, and constrained access to grain and livestock markets in the Sahel region.
- ▶ Drought and conflict created fodder deficits in the Sahel region, threatening pastoralistbased livelihoods and aggravating the risk of conflict between farmers and animal herders.
- ▶ Insecurity, carjacks and kidnappings of humanitarian staff prevented humanitarian actors from reaching vulnerable populations in need of urgent food assistance.
- ▶ This escalating crisis is exacerbating poor child-feeding practices, disease prevalence and low access to safe water, sanitation and health services, driving up malnutrition.

### DISPLACEMENT



Over 500 000 Burkinabés have been internally displaced in 2019, bringing the total to 560 000.



There were 25 900 refugees from Mali, with little change since September 2018.

**UNHCRDEC 2019** 

# Cameroon



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country **25**M



44% Rural



CILSS-CADRE HARMONISÉ NOVEMBER 2019

Population analysed 16.1M (64% of total population, including IDPs, returnees and refugees)

†† 1.4 M CH Phase 3 or above in October-December 2019

172 000

CH Phase 3 **Crisis** 

CH Phase 4 Emergency

3.8 M CH Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change





2020 Forecast

The number of people in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) is expected to almost double nationally and treble in the Far North although the geographical

coverage has expanded significantly.

# NUTRITION INDICATORS

### **Host population**



**4.3**% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 1.6% are affected by SAM.



28.9% of children under 5 years are stunted.

DHS 2018

SENS/UNHCR

10% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum acceptable diet.



39.7% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**57.4**% of children under 5 years and **39.7**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**60**% of households have access to at \ \{\xi} least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**



**17 700** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 2 400 are affected by SAM in 11



**42.2-54.9**% of children under 5 years in 11 camps are **stunted**.



31.4% of households do not consume micronutrient-rich food in Minawao camp.



40-87.3% of children under 6 months in 11 camps are exclusively breastfed.



33.2-60% of children under 5 years in 8 camps and **24.7-62.5**% of women 15-49 years in 7 camps are anaemic.



SENS 2015/16

**6.6%–100**% of households in 11 camps have access to improved drinking water sources.

UNHCR DEC 2019

## **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

# Conflict/insecurity





**Economic shocks** 

- Clashes in the North and South-West regions forced huge numbers to abandon their homes, crops and livelihoods.
- In the Far North intensified Boko Haram related violence and insecurity prevented people from farming or working.
- ▶ The acute food insecurity status of refugees from neighbouring countries worsened as humanitarian food rations shrank.
- In the Far North, crops were destroyed by floods, birds and fall armyworm leading to reduced income for farmers and reduced food availability.
- ▶ The drivers of acute food insecurity also inhibited child feeding practices, access to safe water, sanitation and health services to the detriment of child nutrition.

# DISPLACEMENT



950 300 Cameroonians were internally displaced, up by one third since late 2018, with a huge increase in Oct 2019.



There were 416 200 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Central African Republic (72%) and Nigeria (27%).16 700 refugees arrived in 2019 but the increase rate was slower than in previous years.



There were **347 900** Cameroonian IDP returnees.

DEC 2019

# **Central African Republic**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 4.8M



**59**% Rural



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP JUNE 2019

**SMART 2018** 

Population analysed 4.4M (91% of total population, including displaced populations)

†† 1.8 M IPC Phase 3 or above in May-August 2019

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.8M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change





### 2020 Forecast



Without taking into account the effect of humanitarian assistance, acute food insecurity is projected to increase as attacks by armed groups intensify in some areas.



# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



178 000 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 49 000 are affected by SAM.



37.7% of children under 5 years are stunted.



35.6% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



36.3% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



71.9% of children under 5 years and **46**% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.



**48**% of households have access to at \ \{\xi} least basic **drinking water** services.

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS









- In eastern and south-eastern prefectures, in particular, insecurity and conflict limited agricultural activities.
- ▶ Displaced people were unable to work as insecurity prevented them from returning to their area of origin, putting pressure on resources of host communities.
- ▶ Violence and insecurity curtailed trade and contributed to high food prices and staple shortages.
- ▶ Below-average rainfall and floods affected agricultural production – although the 2019 harvest was above the five-year average.
- ▶ Malnutrition is linked with poor access to health, water and sanitation services and is higher among displaced populations and in remote rural areas.

# **DISPLACEMENT**



687 200 Central Africans were internally displaced.



There were **7 500 refugees**, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Chad. There were **594 000** Central African refugees, mainly in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Chad.



There were **130 300** spontaneous returnees, 13 700 facilitated repatriations and 61 400 IDP returnees.

NOV NOV

# Chad



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country **16**M



**77% Rural** 



SISAAF 2019

CILSS-CADRE HARMONISÉ MARCH 2011

Population analysed 14.3M (91% of total population, including displaced populations)



619 000 **†† 22 000** 

TO 6 M CH Phase 3 or above in June-August 2019

CH Phase 3 **Crisis** 

CH Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change





2020 Forecast



The situation is expected to worsen during the next lean season, especially in the western and north-western areas, such as Lac and Tibesti.



# NUTRITION INDICATORS

### **Host population**



**12.9**% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 2.9% are affected by SAM.



32% of children under 5 years are stunted.



SMART 2019

SMAF 2019

7.3% of children 6-23 months meet the **minimum dietary** diversity requirement.



17.7% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**63.6**% of children under 5 years and **39.8**% of women 15–49 years



**39**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**



**23 600** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 3 300 are affected by SAM, in 19 camps.



**29.9-51.0**% of children under 5 years in 19 camps are **stunted**.



**14.9-30.5**% of households do not consume micronutrient-rich food in 3 camps in Eastern Chad.



1.7-83.6% of children under 6 months in 19 camps are exclusively breastfed.



SENS 2017/19

26.1-60.0% of children under 5 years and **11.7-53.5**% of women 15-49 years in 19 camps are anaemic.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

# Conflict/insecurity Weather extremes





**Economic shocks** 

- ▶ The Boko Haram conflict, related violence and insecurity have created large-scale displacement and damaged livelihoods in the Lake Chad area.
- ▶ Pests and floods damaged/destoyed crops in the Sahelian belt.
- ▶ Internal displacement and the ongoing arrival of refugees from conflict-affected neighbouring countries put additional stress on vulnerable host populations.
- In Tibesti, markets were disrupted by increasing violence and the temporary border closure with Libya.
- ▶ Recurrent drought over the last years in the Sahelien belt has depleted livelihoods and eroded people's resilience to shocks.
- ▶ Extremely low rates of exclusive breastfeeding and low dietary diversity are among the drivers of a deteriorating malnutrition crisis.

# DISPLACEMENT



The Chadian IDP population increased by 3% to 170 300 compared to 2018, but has almost doubled since 2017.



There were around 438 000 refugees and 3 700 asylum seekers, mostly Sudanese (76%) and Central African (22%).



There were **69 600** Chadian returnees from Central African Republic and 47 400 Chadian **IDP returnees** in the Lac region.

IOM 2019

# **Democratic Republic of the Congo**



## **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **86.8**M



**56**% Rural



UN DES/ 2019

DRC IPC TECHNICALWORKING GROUP JUNE 2019

Population analysed 59.9M (69% of total population, including displaced populations)

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

†† 15.6 N IPC Phase 3 or above in July-December 2019



# 2018-19 Change



Acute food insecurity worsened in eastern areas where violence intensified and forced huge numbers to abandon their homes, exacerbated by the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu.

## 2020 Forecast



Acute food insecurity is expected to remain extremely concerning, particularly in eastern regions where conflict intensified in 2019 and the early 2020 harvest was expected to be below average, prompting an early start to the lean season.

### **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

## **Host population**



**3.4**M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **1.1**M are affected by SAM.



**41.8**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



15% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



53.5% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



63.2% of children under 5 years and 41% of women 15–49 years are



33.6% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

## **Refugee population**



**4.6**% of Burundian, **4-6.5**% of Sudanese and **4.1-12.4**% of Central African children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 2.6% of Burundian and **0-3.2**% of Central African children are affected by SAM.



51.9% of Burundian, 30-35% of South Sudanese and 32.6-61.4% of Central African children under 5 vears are stunted.



19.6-72.2% of children under 6 months in 4 camps are exclusively breastfed



**32.6-61.4**% of Burundian, **66**% of South Sudanese and 45-63% of Central African children under 5 years are anaemic.



**36.5-100**% have access to improved drinking water.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**





# **Economic shocks**

- Violent inter-ethnic conflict between armed groups drove mass displacement and abandonment of livelihoods.
- ▶ Conflict/insecurity severely damaged food production, trade, transport systems and market functioning.
- It hampered the delivery of basic services and drove up food prices.
- Plant diseases and pests lowered agricultural productivity.
- ▶ The Ebola epidemic in North Kivu aggravated the situation in a conflict zone.
- ▶ Malnutrition is linked with acute household food insecurity, poor childcare and feeding practices, disease, poor access to health services, water and sanitation, and conflict-related shocks.

# DISPLACEMENT



5M Congolese were internally displaced.



There were **524 100 refugees** and 3 200 asylum-seekers, largely from Rwanda, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Burundi.



2.1M Congolese returned since August 2019, mainly from Angola.

# **El Salvador**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **6.5**M



**28%** Rural



Population analysed **1.4**M (22% of total population)

**†† 302 000** IPC Phase 3 or above in April-July 2019

239 000 **FT 63 000** 

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

473 000 IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



The number of food-insecure increased largely due to the effects of dry spells and excessive rains, crop losses and low grain reserves from the previous year.



# 2020 Forecast

EL SALVADOR IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP NOVEMBER 2018



Persisting lack of grain reserves following the 2019 drought and depressed household incomes, particularly for coffee growers, will continue to drive acute food insecurity.

## **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



2.1% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.4**% are affected by SAM.



13.6% of children under 5 years are stunted.



78.3% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



46.7% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**30.6**% of children under 5 years and **22.7**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



97% of households have access to at \≤ least basic **drinking water** services.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



# Weather extremes Economic shocks Insecurity







part of the country causing crop losses and water scarcity.

▶ Several short dry periods affected the eastern

- Excessive rains affected production in northern and western areas.
- Deterioration of livelihoods and assets and the effects of the 2018 drought left poor households severely affected.
- ▶ Lower international coffee prices in 2019 affected production, while erratic and excessive rains lowered the harvest
- ▶ High levels of insecurity and lack of economic opportunities intensified food insecurity and out-migration.

# DISPLACEMENT



71 500 Salvadorans were internally displaced.

There were **46 800** Salvadoran asylum-seekers worldwide.

# **Eswatini**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **1.4**M



**76**% Rural

**24**% Urban



Population analysed **0.9**M (67% of total population, not including displaced populations)

**†† 232 000** IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019-March 2020

185 000 **FT 47 000** 

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

370 000 IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change

The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) remained unchanged, reflecting a second consecutive year of localised shortfalls in food production and constrained food availability.

2020 Forecast

ESWATINI IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP JULY 2019



Acute food insecurity is forecast to persist at current levels in early 2020. Drier weather towards the end of the cropping season is likely to maintain nearaverage cereal production levels.

### **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



1.5% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 0.4% are affected by SAM.



26.3% of children under 5 years are stunted.



**59**% of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



64.8% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**42**% of children under 5 years and **27.2**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**69**% of households have access to at \ \{\xi} least basic drinking water services.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



# **Weather extremes**



# **Economic shocks**



- ▶ The lower harvests reduced availability of food for rural households and constrained income-generating opportunities.
- ▶ Prices of the main cereal staple, maize, increased in 2019, impeding access to food.
- ▶ Chronic malnutrition is a far greater problem than acute malnutrition. Lack of knowledge, myths, misconceptions and misinformation lead to parents and caregivers failing to adequately nourish their children with just over half of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet.

# DISPLACEMENT



There were 900 refugees and 800 asylum seekers.



# **Ethiopia**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **112.1**M



**79**% Rural



Population analysed 28.7M (26% of total population, including displaced populations)

\*\*\* 8 M IPC Phase 3 or above in July-September 2019

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency



OM IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



The number of food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance was almost as high as in 2018, despite difference in population coverage of analyses.



## 2020 Forecast



Numbers forecast to increase from February-June 2020 (to 8.5 million). Food access will be constrained due to declining stocks and above-average food prices in pastoral zones and Belg dependent areas.



# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



4.5M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.6**M are affected by SAM.



13.8% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.

months are exclusively breastfed.



SENS 2017/18

ETHIOPIA IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP SEPTEMBER 2019

56.9% of children under 5 years and 24.3% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.



**41**% of households have access to at \ \{\xi} least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**

are stunted.



38 900 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 7 400 are affected by SAM.



**4.0-51.0**% of children under 5 years in 24 camps are **stunted**.



**23.0-90.6**% households in 11 camps do not consume micronutrient-rich food.

**58.6**% of children under 6



56.5-98.4% of children under 6 months in 24 camps are exclusively breastfed.



12.0-60.3% of children under 5 years and **3.3-44.7**% of women 15-49 years in 24 camps are anaemic.



**97.5-100**% have access to improved drinking water sources.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# \* Weather extremes







- ▶ Pastoralists' recovery was later curbed by floods, which killed livestock and increased animal diseases.
- As a result of an intense period of conflict and climate shocks between January and April, the number of IDPs reached 3.2 million.
- ▶ IDPs experienced deplorable conditions in camps, and limited access to basic services and livelihoods.
- ▶ By October cereal prices were up to 70% higher than year earlier levels as a result of reduced crop production, local currency depreciation and increased prices of fuel and agricultural inputs.
- ▶ Drought, displacement, poor sanitation and low access to health care contribute to disease outbreaks and deteriorating malnutrition.

### DISPLACEMENT



1.6M Ethiopians were internally displaced.





There were around 735 200 refugees from South Sudan (45%), Somalia (26%), Eritrea (21%), and the Sudan (7%).





There were 1.1 M Ethiopian returnees

# **Guatemala**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 17.6M



**49**% Rural

**51**% Urban



GUATEMALA IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MARCH 2019

Population analysed 16.6M (95% of total population)



**F** 568 000

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

\*\* 3.1 N IPC Phase 3 or above in March-June 2019



# 2018-19 Change



Intense climate shocks, crop losses and high prices increased the number of people Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above).



### 2020 Forecast



Persisting lack of grain reserves following the 2019 drought and depressed household incomes, particularly for coffee growers, will increase acute food insecurity.



# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



0.7% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 0.1% are affected by SAM.



**46.5**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



62.6% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.





DHS 2014-15

**36.5**% of children under 5 years and **16.4**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



least basic **drinking water** services.

94% of households have access to at \ ₹

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# Weather extremes 🚄 Economic shocks 🤼 Insecurity





- ▶ Erratic rainfall and a prolonged dry period during the main season affected most of the country, causing major crop losses.
- ▶ Subsistence households were particularly badly affected and had very low grain stocks.
- ▶ Minimum wage workers and agricultural labourers had insufficient income to cover their basic needs and maize and beans prices were higher than normal.
- ▶ Households were yet to recover their livelihoods and assets following the 2018 drought.
- Insecurity, lack of economic opportunities, evictions and food insecurity drive internal displacement and migration.

# Haiti



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **11.3**M



**45**% Rural

**55**% Urban



UN DESA 2019

HAITI IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP OCTOBER 2019

DHS 2016-17

Population analysed 10.5M (93% of total population, not including displaced populations)

**1.7** IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019-February 2020



IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency



3.2 M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



Poor economic and security conditions compounded by climate shocks and the longterm impact of natural disasters worsened acute food insecurity.



### 2020 Forecast



Acute food insecurity forecast to **increase** as the worsening economy and civil unrest are likely to deepen acute food insecurity during the lean season.



# NUTRITION INDICATORS



65 500 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished.



**21.9**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



25.4% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



39.9% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



49% of children under 5 years and **66.3**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



least basic **drinking water** services.

**65**% of households have access to at \ ₹

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

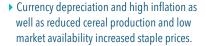
DHS 2016





# **Economic shocks** Weather extremes





- ▶ Work opportunities became scarcer for poor households both in rural and urban areas.
- ▶ Aggregate cereal output was expected to be 12 percent below year-earlier levels.
- ▶ Violent political demonstrations severely disrupted markets and livelihoods in urban areas.
- ▶ Civil strife disrupted humanitarian access and basic services.
- ▶ Although chronic malnutrition is more of a public health concern than acute at the national level, a sizeable number of under-5s needed treatment for acute malnutrition in drought-affected areas. Very few (11%) children receive a diet that meets the minimum acceptable level of quality and quantity for growth and development.

# DISPLACEMENT



34 500 Haitians were internally displaced, slightly down from 38 000 in March 2018.



**302 100** of Haitians internally displaced by the 2010 earthquake have returned.

IOM.

IOM JAN 2019

# **Honduras**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 9.7 M



**43**% Rural

57% Urban \_ 🗏



UN DES 2019

HONDURAS IPC TECHNICALWORKING GROUP NOVEMBER 2015

DHS 2011-12

Population analysed 5.1M (53% of total population)

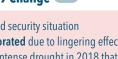




IPC Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change



The food security situation **deteriorated** due to lingering effects of the intense drought in 2018 that left rural households with low grain reserves, and exacerbated by the severe drought, crop losses and lower coffee prices in 2019.

### 2020 Forecast



Numbers are forecast to increase due to increase in staple grain prices, lower than normal grain stocks for poor households, early start of lean season, lower activity in coffee sector and depleted household assets and coping strategies.

## **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



1.4% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 0.3% are affected by SAM.



22.6% of children under 5 years are stunted.



67.7% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.





31.4% of children under 5 years and **17.8**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



95% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# \*\* Weather extremes







- scarcity in major cities. ▶ Structural issues including high levels of poverty and lack of economic opportunities,
- poor public services causing vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity.
- ▶ Rapid deterioration of livelihoods and
- ▶ Lower international coffee prices in 2019 increased economic difficulties for hiring manual labour for harvest, affecting rural labourers and farmers.
- Outmigration is linked to insecurity, lack of economic opportunities and food insecurity.

# **DISPLACEMENT**



247 100 Hondurans were internally displaced in mid-2019.

Iraq



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country **39.3**M



**30%** Rural





Population analysed 39.3M (100% of total population)



†† 1.8 M food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance



Data not available for marginally food-insecure people

# 2018-19 Change

UN DESI 2019



The numbers in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, including for food and livelihoods, fell, but many groups remained vulnerable, facing protracted displacement and political volatility.

# 2020 Forecast



Conditions for refugees remain highly precarious amid severe livelihood losses, refugee camp closures, and limited access to humanitarian assistance.

## **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



2.5% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.8**% are affected by SAM.



9.9% of children under 5 years are stunted.



MICS 2018

44.6% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



25.8% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



24.1% of children under 5 years and **29.1**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



93.1% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

## Refugee population



2% of children under 5 years in Duhok, 3.1% in Erbil and 1.2% in Sulaymaniyah are acutely malnourished.



13.9% of children under 5 years in Duhok, 13.8% in Erbil, and 13.8% in Sulaymaniyah are

# Conflict/insecurity Economic shocks



**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS** 



**Weather extremes** 

- ▶ The security situation remained fragile, hampering displaced people's safe returns.
- ▶ Some 78% of nearly 1.5 million IDPs have been displaced for more than three years, competing for scarce work with host communities.
- Although return rates have slowed, around a million returnees grapple with resilience and recovery needs and face a lack of livelihoods.
- ▶ From October, protests against corruption, unemployment and poor services became violent and further complicated the humanitarian response.
- ▶ Seasonal floods in March caused displacement and affected access to safe water.
- Child malnutrition rates seem not to be a concern, but exclusive breastfeeding rates are low and only one in three children receives a minimum acceptable diet.

## DISPLACEMENT



Over 1.4M Iraqis were internally displaced.



There were 245 800 Syrian refugees, up from 233 000 in July 2019.



There have been almost 4.5M Iraqi IDP returnees since 2015. NON WOL

# Kenya



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **52.6**M



**73**% Rural



UN DESA 2019

KENYA IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP JULY 2019

Population analysed 13.9M (26% of total population, including IDPs, returnees and refugees)

**†† 3.1** M IPC Phase 3 or above in August-October 2019

**7**7 357 000

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 **Emergency** 



# 2018-19 Change





2020 Forecast



Conditions are expected to **improve** due to short rains boosting livestock conditions and productivity, although desert locust swarms are expected to expand further into the north-eastern areas of the country.



## **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

## **Host population**



4% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.9**% are affected by SAM.



26% of children under 5 years are stunted.



40.9% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



61.4% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**41.1**% of children under 5 years and **27.2**% of women 15–49 years



**59**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**



**14 600** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 2 400 are affected by SAM.



**18-27.3**% of children under 5 years in 5 camps are **stunted**.



10.5% of households in Kakuma camp and 10.7% in Dagahaley camp do not consume micronutrient



**62.5-91.2**% of children under 6 months in 5 camps are **exclusively** breastfed.



46.7-60.7% of children under 5 years and **27.5-53**% of women 15-49 years in 5 camps are anaemic.

99.7-100% of households in 5 camps have access to improved drinking water sources.

**SENS 2018** 

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

# Weather extremes Economic shocks Conflict/insecurity







- ▶ Pastoral and marginal agricultural areas faced high prevalence of human/animal diseases.
- ▶ Flash floods and landslides disrupted livelihoods, displaced thousands, destroyed farmlands and crops, and swept away livestock and irrigation systems, mainly in north-eastern, central and coastal regions.
- ▶ Insecurity, resource-based conflict and cattle rustling limited access to markets and resulted in loss of livestock.
- ▶ High food prices limited purchasing power of low-income households.
- ▶ The drought-related food crisis has lowered milk consumption and increased WASH-related illnesses, contributing to higher child malnutrition rates.

### DISPLACEMENT



There were nearly 490 000 refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia (54%), South Sudan (24%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Burundi and the Sudan.



# Lesotho



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 2.3M



**72**% Rural

**28**% Urban



LESOTHO I PC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP JUNE 2019

MICS 2018

Population analysed 1.5M (63% of total population)

**†† 433 000** IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019-March 2020

IPC Phase 4 **Emergency** IPC Phase 3 Crisis

553 000 IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



Another year of reduced harvests increased households' market reliance, while income-earning opportunities fell and prices soared, increasing levels of acute food insecurity.

# 2020 Forecast



Continuing dry-weather conditions could result in a poor 2020 harvest, worsening acute food insecurity.



## **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



2.1% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.8**% are affected by SAM.



**34.5**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



18.6% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



59% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**50.4**% of children under 5 years and **27.4**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**79.4**% of households have access to § at least basic drinking water services.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



# **Weather extremes**



# **Economic shocks**

- ▶ Rainfall deficits caused a decrease in staple food production for the second consecutive
- ▶ The poor harvests reduced households' food supplies and income-generating opportunities in a country reliant on agricultural labour.
- ▶ Higher prices of staple cereal products diminished households' capacity to access
- ▶ Labour opportunities during the harvest were limited by the poor crop performance and construction and domestic work opportunities also decreased.
- ▶ Chronic malnutrition among under 5s is a greater concern than acute malnutrition and is mainly driven by children having diets that are severely lacking in nutritional diversity.

# Madagascar



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **26.3**M



**63**% Rural

**37**% Urban



MADAGASCAR IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP OCTOBER 2018

Population analysed 4.6M (18% of total population)

1.3 N IPC Phase 3 or above in November 2018-March 2019

**FT 366 000** 

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

.3M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



In 2019, cereal production especially for rice - increased by comparison with 2018 and the five-year average, improving food security levels.

## 2020 Forecast



Food security is forecast to improve in 2020 due to multi-sectoral humanitarian response and good rainfall during the growing season.



## NUTRITION INDICATORS



6% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 1% are affected by SAM.



42% of children under 5 years are stunted.



25% of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



51% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**48.8**% of children under 5 years and **36.8**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**41**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



# **Weather extremes**



# Crop pests



# **Economic shocks**

- ▶ Rainfall deficits had a negative impact on rice and maize crops in late 2018 in southwestern, eastern and extreme southern parts.
- ▶ In 2019 four cyclones Desmond, Ekestang, Gelena and Belna - flooded maize and rice fields and displaced local populations.
- Lack of access to inputs and poor irrigation infrastructure contribute to a structural cereal deficit.
- Vulnerable households faced high food prices, low incomes and high agricultural production costs, especially in the Grand
- ▶ Droughts, floods and tropical cyclones, coupled with chronic poverty, severely limited food availability and access especially during the lean season.
- ▶ Major contributing factors to the deterioration of the nutritional situation in some areas include inadequate food intake and low dietary diversity of children.
- Low vaccination rates and poor sanitation and hygiene lead to a high prevalence of diseases (diarrhoea, Acute Respiratory Infection, malaria and measles), but people lack access to health services.

# Malawi



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 18.1 M



**17**% Urban



IPC TECHNICALWORKING GROUP AUGUST 2018

Population analysed 15.3M (84% of total population)

**†† 3.3** M IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2018-March 2019

449 000

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change



The number of acutely food-insecure people remained unchanged between late 2018 and early 2019 as households were yet to recover stocks following the poor 2018 maize harvest and prices remained high.

## 2020 Forecast



An estimated increase in domestic maize production in 2019 due to conducive rainfall is likely to improve household level food availability and access.



# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



2.7% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.6**% are affected by SAM.



37.1% of children under 5 years are stunted.



25.1% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



60.9% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



DHS 2015-16

SENS 2016

**62.6**% of children under 5 years and **32.7**% of women 15–49 years



**69**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**



1.0-1.6% children under 5 years are acutely malnourished in 2



34.8-47.7% of children under 5 years are **stunted** in 2 camps.



**67.9-70.5**% of children under 6 months in 2 camps are exclusively



**22.7-48.2**% of children under 5 years are anaemic in 2 camps.



**SENS 2016** SENS 2016

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



# **Weather extremes**



# **Economic** shocks

- ▶ Rainfall deficits had caused cereal production shortfalls in 2018 and smallholders were yet to recover in early 2019.
- ▶ The poor harvests reduced households' food supplies and income-generating opportunities.
- ▶ Prices of maize rose to record highs, straining economic access to food for low income households.
- ▶ Chronic malnutrition is a major problem and is mainly linked to low birth weight, poor maternal nutrition, low levels of education among mothers, child illnesses, lack of sanitation, lack of dietary diversity in under fives and poor access to healthcare.

### DISPLACEMENT



53 200 Malawians were internally displaced because of cyclone Idai.



There were around 45 000 refugees, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (60%), Burundi (23%) and Rwanda (16%).

UNHCR DEC 2019

10M NO 2019

# Mali



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

Total population of country 20.5 M



**58%** Rural

**42**% Urban



NS.

CILSS-CADRE HARMONISÉ NOVEMBER 2019

Population analysed 20.5M (100% of total population, including IDPs, returnees and refugees)



38 800

CH Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change



Despite a significant escalation in violence, food security improved as a result of above-average production and stable food prices.

### 2020 Forecast



Increasing insecurity is expected to worsen acute food insecurity in 2020, mainly through population displacement, and production and trade disruption.



# NUTRITION INDICATORS



**401 300** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 166 200 are affected by SAM.



26.6% of children under 5 years are stunted.



17.3% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



40.3% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**81.9**% of children under 5 years and **63.4**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



least basic **drinking water** services.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**





# Conflict/insecurity Weather extremes Economic shocks





- ▶ Despite above-average cereal production prospects, localized shortfalls occurred as insecurity forced farmers to abandon their fields.
- ▶ Unusual movements of herds were reported in central and northern areas and in neighbouring countries as well as cattle raids, and thefts.
- ▶ Localized rainfall deficits affected crop production and pasture conditions in the north and some regions of the centre and south-west.
- ▶ Traders were unable to access livestock and cereal markets in the northern and central areas.
- ▶ Malnutrition is linked with sub-optimal childcare and feeding practices and conflict-related shocks.

# **DISPLACEMENT**



201 400 Malians were internally displaced, mainly as a result of insecurity in Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kayes and Segou in 2018-2019.



There were 26 800 refugees and asylum seekers from Mauritania, Burkina Faso and the Niger.



There have been 561 600 IDP returnees and 74 700 Malian refugee returnees from 2013, mostly from Burkina Faso, the Niger, Mauritania and Algeria. Of those 5 300 refugees have returned since December 2018. 2019

2018

# Mozambique

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 27.9M



**64**% Rural

**36**% Urban



INE 2017

MOZAMBIQUE IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

JUNE 2019

Population analysed 5M (18% of total population, not including IDPs, returnees and refugees)

1.7 M IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019-February 2020



`265 000

IPC Phase 3 **Crisis** 

IPC Phase 4 **Emergency** 



# 2018-19 Change



Multiple and consecutive extreme weather events destroyed crops, disrupted livelihood systems and triggered food price rises, which significantly worsened acute food insecurity.

### 2020 Forecast



Acute food insecurity is expected to persist at similar levels in the first guarter of 2020 as household resilience has been undermined by drought and cyclone-related flooding.



# NUTRITION INDICATORS

### **Host population**



**67 500** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 6 500 are affected by SAM.



**42.6**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



HRP 2018-2020

28% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



43% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



60.2% of children under 5 years and **51**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**56**% of households have access to at ∃ least basic **drinking water** services.

# **Refugee population**



18% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished in 2 camps.



28.6% of children under 5 years are stunted.



**68.4**% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**71.2**% of children under 5 years and **56.5**% of pregnant and lactating women are anaemic.



100% of housesholds have access to improved drinking water sources.

SENS 2015

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# Weather extremes



**Economic shocks** 



- ▶ Multiple climatic shocks, beginning with poor rains at the start of 2019, caused substantial agricultural losses in the South.
- ▶ Tropical Cyclones Idai, Kenneth and Desmond in March and April brought flooding that displaced tens of thousands of people.
- ▶ The flooding destroyed crops in key central producing areas, infrastructure and livelihoods.
- ▶ Abnormally high prices of staple maize grain constrained purchasing power of poor households.
- ▶ Armed violence in northern Cabo Delgado forced people to abandon their homes, crops, livelihoods and assets.
- ▶ Drought and floods exacerbated the root causes of acute malnutrition: poor child feeding and care practices, disease and poor access to safe water and sanitation.

# DISPLACEMENT



93 500 Mozambicans were internally displaced.



There were 4 700 refugees and 20 500 asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Somalia and Rwanda.



There were 8 800 Mozambican refugee returnees and 8 800 IDP returnees.

UNHCR MID-YEAR 2019

2019

# Niger



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

Total population of country 21.8M



**84**% Rural

**16**% Urban



EWS/SAI 2019

CILSS-CADRE HARMONISÉ NOVEMBER 2019

Population analysed 21.8M (100% of total population, not including refugees)



86 000

CH Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change



Conflict and insecurity, crop losses and floods drove up the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above).

# 2020 Forecast



The situation is expected to worsen further next year if nothing is done to address the escalation of conflict in the central Sahel and the continuation of violence in Lake Chad. Biomass and crop production deficits will worsen the situation in localized areas.

# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



**1.2**M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 396 500 are affected by SAM.



45.7% of children under 5 years are stunted.



6.3% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



21.1% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



61.2% of children under 5 years and **45.1**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**



**12 500** children under 5 years in 5 camps are acutely malnourished, of whom 2 800 are affected by



37.5-50.2% of children under 5 years in 5 camps are **stunted**.



37% in Intikane camp, 8% in Mangaize and **90+**% in the other three camps of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

# Conflict/insecurity



- ▶ Insecurity in Lake Chad Basin, Liptako Gourma, north Tahoua and south Maradi disrupted agricultural, pastoralist and trade activities.
- ▶ Conflict and insecurity forced large numbers of people to desert their homes, assets and livelihoods and become reliant on assistance.
- ▶ Rainfall irregularities, pest attacks and floods created cereal deficits for households in Tillabéry, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder, prompting an early reliance on markets.
- In pastoral areas of Diffa, drought led to a sharp decline in the availability of pasture, reducing the purchasing power of livestock farmers.
- ▶ A grave malnutrition situation was exacerbated by insecurity lowering access to health services, and poor WASH services and child feeding practices, which are often worse among displaced populations.

# **DISPLACEMENT**



Over 190 000 Nigeriens were internally displaced.



There were 217 000 refugees and asylum seekers from Nigeria (74%) and Mali (26%).



**UNHCR DEC 2019** 

# Nigeria (16 states and Federal Capital Territory)



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

Total population of country **201**M



**50%** Rural

**50**% Urban



NBS

CADRE HARMONISÉ TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MARCH 2019

**NNHS 2018** 

Population analysed 103.5M (51% of total population including displaced populations)



CH Phase 4 Emergency



8.8M CH Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



Nationally, the number of people in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) decreased by 7% since 2018, but in the north-eastern conflict-affected states the number remained constant at about 3 million.

### 2020 Forecast



The situation is expected to significantly worsen next year particularly in the north-eastern states affected by conflict and insecurity, if nothing is done.



# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



7% children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **1.5**% are affected by SAM.



32% of children under 5 years are stunted.



**34.5**% of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



27.2% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**67.9**% of children under 5 years and **57.8**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic



71% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

2018

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



## Conflict/insecurity



# Weather extremes

- In the north-eastern states, over 1.8 million people were internally displaced by intensified violence and insecurity.
- ▶ Insecurity prevented households from accessing land to sow crops and stopped people from engaging in livelihood activities.
- Around 800 000 displaced people were cut off from humanitarian aid in north-eastern Nigeria due to conflict.
- In north-western and north-central states, banditry, kidnappings and communal clashes damaged livelihoods and displaced over 540 000 people.
- ▶ IDPs in camps in Borno, host populations, and returnees were particularly vulnerable.

- In July, heavy rainfalls heightened the incidence of waterborne diseases especially in camps and camp-like settings with stagnant water, poor hygiene conditions and overcrowding.
- ▶ Between June and October, flooding across 32 of the 36 states and FCT affected over 210 000 people, displaced about 130 000 and damaged crops across the
- ▶ Factors relating to conflict, including displacement, exacerbate pre existing drivers of malnutrition including poor diets, sub-optimal childcare and feeding practices, lack of access to improved water, sanitation and health services.

# DISPLACEMENT



2M Nigerians were internally displaced in six states of the north-east.

540 000 Nigerians were internally displaced in the northwest and north-central areas.



There were **55 000 registered** refugees and asylum-seekers from Cameroon (96%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1%) and the Central African Republic (1%), a considerable increase compared to 33 000 in late 2018.



There were 1.6M Nigerian IDP returnees from three northeastern states affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis.

IOM 2019

# Pakistan (Balochistan and Sindh drought-affected areas)



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **216.6**M



**63**% Rural

27% Urban

UN DES/ 2019

PAKISTAN IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP, APRIL 2019

Population analysed **6**M (3% of total population)

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

3.1 M IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2018-July 2019



# 2018-19 Change



Acute food insecurity worsened in Sindh due to the effects of poor rains, inflation and currency devaluation (Balochistan province was not included in the 2018 analysis).

## 2020 Forecast



A severe locust infestation is likely to affect domestic food production and vulnerable agropastoral populations. In North West Pakistan (former FATA), 1.27 million people are expected to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) by August 2020.1

### NUTRITION INDICATORS



17.7% children under 5 years are acutely malnourished; 19% prevalence in Balochistan and 23% in Sindh.



**40.2**% of children under 5 years are **stunted**; **47**% prevalence in Balochistan and 46% in Sindh.



**14.2**% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement; 13% in Balochistan and 10% in Sindh.



48.4% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed; 44% in Balochistan, and 52% in Sindh.



**53.7**% of children under 5 years and **42.7**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



91% of households have access to at \ ₹ least basic **drinking water** services.

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# 





- ▶ Low availability of water and fodder resulted in livestock diseases, deaths and distress sales of animals.
- ▶ Subsistence farmers faced reduced food production and increased reliance on markets.
- ▶ In November 2019 food was 16% more expensive than a year earlier.
- ▶ Both acute and chronic child malnutrition rates are extremely concerning, particularly in rural drought-affected areas, where children consume poor quality diets and face poor water and sanitation conditions.
- ▶ Low vaccination coverage in Balochistan and high incidence of low birthweight in Sindh are also concerning.

## DISPLACEMENT



Around 96 000 Pakistanis were internally displaced.



There were **1.4**M registered refugees from Afghanistan, 324 200 in Balochistan and **64 000** in Sindh.



There were over 83 000 Pakistani IDP returnees.

Preliminary findings pending official release at country level.

# **Palestine**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **5**M (3M in the West Bank and 2M in the Gaza Strip)



†† 1.7 M food-insecure people in need of assistance

\*\*\* 841 000 marginally food-secure people

# 2018-19 Change

PCBS



The number of people in need of urgent food assistance did not change as there was no progress in resolving the Israeli Palestinian conflict and the situation on the ground continued to deteriorate.

## 2020 Forecast



Coping strategies for households are becoming increasingly strained, as livelihoods are put under increasing strain due to political and climatic pressures.

# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



1.2% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.4**% are affected by SAM.



7.4% of children under 5 years are stunted.



62.6% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



38.6% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**61.5**% of households have access to 

§ improved drinking water sources.

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

# Conflict/insecurity Economic shocks





- ▶ In Gaza, unemployment rates increased from 43% in 2018 to almost 47% in the second quarter of 2019, with youth unemployment at 64%, the highest rate in the world.
- ▶ Poor vulnerable households were falling into a cycle of indebtedness to pay for electricity, water and grocery shopping.
- ▶ By the end of November, 815 Palestinians, half of them children, had been displaced in the West Bank as a result of demolitions, almost double the equivalent figure for 2018.
- ▶ Continuous conflict, alongside sudden shocks, overwhelmed an already overburdened health system, as well as water and sanitation infrastructures.

## DISPLACEMENT



There were **5.6**M registered Palestinian **refugees** in the Gaza Strip (1.4M) and West Bank (854 000) as well as in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

UNRWA 2018-2019

# **Somalia**



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country 12.3M



**55%** Rural



UNFP. 2014

SOMALIA IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP AUGUST 2019

Population analysed 12.3M (100% of total population, including IDPs, but NOT refugees)



439 000

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change

Despite poor rains, floods and insecurity the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) decreased since 2018 when households were still recovering from the 2016/17 drought.

### 2020 Forecast



**Improving** food security conditions are forecast due to the favourable impact of rains on crop and livestock production, although desert locust infestations are likely to have a negative impact on crop production.

## **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

## **Host population**



**1.1**M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 178 000 are affected by SAM.





15% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



62.7% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



55.8% of children under 5 years and **44.4**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**52**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.



18% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 3.5% are affected by SAM.



# **Refugee population**



- ▶ Two consecutive below-average rainy seasons resulted in the lowest cereal harvest since 1995 in southern Somalia.
- ▶ Many pastoral households, yet to recover from the 2016/17 drought, experienced reduced milk availability and took on large debts to cover basic needs.
- ▶ Poor harvests inflated the price of locally produced staples, while low demand for labour depressed household income.
- ▶ Continued conflict and insecurity disrupted livelihoods, markets, trade flows and humanitarian access.

- ▶ Widespread flooding from October-December displaced 370 000 people.
- ▶ The country's 2.6 million IDPs lacked livelihood opportunities and those in settlements with poor sanitation were vulnerable.
- Lack of nutritious diets and waterborne diseases-worsened by the floodsunderlie alarming acute malnutrition rates, especially among displaced households.

## DISPLACEMENT



Over 2.6M Somalis were internally displaced.



There were around 35 600 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Ethiopia (60%) and Yemen (37%). The population increased by 9% compared to November 2018.



There were **91 200** Somali **IDP** returnees since December 2014.

# **South Sudan**



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country **11.4**M



**80%** Rural

**20%** Urban



NBS 2019

SUDAN IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MAY 2019

Population analysed 11.4M (100% of total population, including IDPs, returnees and refugees)



21 000

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe



# 2018-19 Change



Despite lower levels of conflict, the number in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) increased to record levels.



### 2020 Forecast



Food security levels are forecast to improve, but conflict, poorly functioning markets, limited crop production, severe floods in certain areas, and potential impact of desert locust infestations are expected to continue driving high levels of acute food insecurity.

## **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



**860 000** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 290 000 are affected by SAM.



**15.6**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



12.8% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



**58**% of children under 5 years and **34**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



69.4% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



38% of households have access to at least basic **drinking water** services.

### Refugee population



**8 400** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 1 000 are affected by SAM.



17.1-47.2% of children under 5 years in 8 camps are **stunted**.



UNHCR 2018

SENS 2018

**41.5**% of households in Ajuong Thok camp, **7.4**% in Gorom camp and 45% in Pamir camp do not consume micronutrient-rich food.



88.1-94.4% of children under 6 months in 6 camps are exclusively breastfed.



38-55.2% of children under 5 years and **12.9-56.9**% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS







# 



- An increase in inter- and intra-communal violence continued to displace people.
- ▶ The macroeconomic crisis and extremely high food prices weakened households' purchasing power and access to food.
- ▶ Delayed rainfall pushed back the green harvest and limited the availability of wild foods, fish and livestock products.
- ▶ Over 750 000 people needed food and nutrition assistance as a result of end-ofyear floods.
- ▶ Returnees, host communities and displaced populations faced particularly high levels of food insecurity.

### DISPLACEMENT



1.5M South Sudanese were internally displaced.



There were around 298 000 refugees and 3 700 asylum seekers from the Sudan (92%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (6%).



There were **1.2**M South Sudanese returnees from abroad since 2016, including 534 100 between September 2018 and March 2019.

IOM JUNE 2019

UNHC 2019

# Sudan



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country 42.8M



**65**% Rural

35% Urban



UN DESA 2019

SUDAN IPCTECHNICALWORKING GROUP JULY 2019

Population analysed 41.9M (98% of total population, including IDPs, returnees and refugees)

**†† 5.85** M IPC Phase 3 or above in June-August 2019

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

11.8M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change



### 2020 Forecast



A bleak macro-economic outlook, high food prices, reduced 2019 harvest and potential impact of desert locusts will maintain high levels of acute food insecurity.

# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

## **Host population**



**2.7**M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **522 000** are affected by SAM.



36.8% of children under 5 years are stunted.



HNO 2020

**24.1**% of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



61.5% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



S3M-II 2019

**38.8**% of children under 5 years and **30.7**% of women 15–49 years



**Refugee population** 



**23 000** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished in 16 camps, of whom 4 500 are affected by SAM.



**4.6-58.8**% of children under 5 years in 15 camps are stunted.



camp and **36.5**% in Meiram camp do so not consume micro



29.4-90.9% of children under 6 months in 15 camps are **exclusively** breastfed.



are anaemic. **65.6**% of households have access

to at least basic drinking water services.

**23–56.8**% of children under 5 years SENS



years in 15 camps are anaemic. 68.8-100% of households in 15 camps have access to improved

drinking water sources.

and 17.4-42.1% of women 15-49

10M OCT 2019

UNHCR NOV 2019

# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



Economic shocks





- ▶ The economic crisis worsened. Contracting output and currency depreciation lowered work opportunities, while reduced imports of fuel and agricultural inputs pushed up food prices to exceptionally high levels.
- ▶ Extremely erratic weather (dry conditions followed by torrential rains and floods) damaged livelihoods and destroyed crops.
- ▶ Pest infestations further constrained the 2019 cereal output, which was well below average.
- ▶ Civil unrest and ensuing security measures by the Government disrupted livelihood activities for several months.
- While conflict has declined considerably in recent years in Greater Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, the country still hosts 2.1 million IDPs and 1.1 million refugees and asylum seekers requiring humanitarian assistance.

# **DISPLACEMENT**



2.1M Sudanese were internally displaced.



There were 1.1M refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from South Sudan (78%).



There were 543 000 IDP returnees.

20 000 Sudanese refugees from neighbouring countries voluntarily returned from January-September 2019.

9/IOM

# **Syrian Arab Republic**



### ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 18.3M



**64**% Rural

46% Urban \_ 🗒 🛔



0CH 2019

HRP MONITORING REPORT 2019

Population analysed 18.3M (100% of total population, including displaced populations)



† 6.6 M food-insecure people in need of assistance Jan-May 2019

**2.6**M marginally food-insecure people

# 2018-19 Change



Acute food insecurity has persisted at similar levels, mainly related to escalated conflict in the north-west, displacements, limited livelihood opportunities and increasing prices.



### 2020 Forecast



Weakening local currency and unemployment, combined with continuing hostilities, displacements and returns are expected to thwart any potential improvements in the food security situation.

# NUTRITION INDICATORS



91 800 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 19 300 are affected by SAM.



27.5% of children under 5 years are stunted.



**57.3**% of children 6–23 months in 3 governorates meet the **minimum** dietary diversity requirement.



24% of children under 6 months in 11 governorates are exclusively breastfed.



**34.9**% of children under 5 years and **33.6**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**97**% of households have access to at least basic drinking water

201 JMP

2019

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# Conflict/insecurity 🚄 Economic shocks 🎁 Weather extremes







- Syrians' purchasing power was limited by high unemployment rates, low salaries and high competition for labour opportunities.
- ▶ Food prices increased by up to 30% during the last quarter of 2019, and market supply routes continued to be affected by insecurity in some areas.
- ▶ The nominal exchange rate for the Syrian pound against the USD depreciated by 18.4% between January 2019 and 2020.

- ▶ Agricultural production was slowly improving, but remained well below preconflict levels for all crops but barley.
- ▶ Despite the increased area for cereal cultivation and ample rains, flooding damaged agricultural land and high temperatures and strong winds led to fires that destroyed over 85 000 hectares just before the harvest.
- ▶ Malnutrition is linked with poor child care and feeding practices, limited access to basic services and conflict-related shocks.

## DISPLACEMENT



6.1M Syrians were internally displaced. 950 700 Syrians were newly displaced in January-September 2019, the majority from Idlib governorate.



The Syrian Arab Republic hosts 27 800 refugees and asylumseekers and around 438 000 Palestinian refugees.

There were **5.6**M Syrian **refugees** in neighbouring countries: Turkey (3.6M), Lebanon (900 000), Jordan (655 000), Iraq (246 000) and Egypt (129 400).



There were **467 000** spontaneous Syrian IDP returnees and 96 000 refugee returnees.

UNHCR, MID 2019 AND UNRWA DEC 2019

# **Uganda**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country 40.0 M



**76%** Rural

23% Urban



FEWS NET, April 2019

Population analysed 40.0M (100% of total population, including displaced people)



†† 1.5 M IPC Phase 3 or above in April-July 2020



IPC Phase 2 data not available

# 2018-19 Change



### 2020 Forecast



Food security conditions are expected to remain precarious due to floods, severe crop damage, and below-average crop production, as well as the potential impact of desert locust infestations on food security.

# **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



3.5% children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 1.3% are affected by SAM.



28.9% of children under 5 years are stunted.



30.3% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



65.5% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



DHS 2016

DHS 2016

SENS 2017

**52.8**% of children under 5 years and **31.7**% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.



**49**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**



50 800 children under 5 years in 12 camps are acutely malnourished, of whom 1800 are affected by SAM.



8.4-32.6% of children under 5 years in 12 camps are stunted.



21.7-70.1% of of households in 12 camps did not consume micronutrient-rich food.



55.6-87.5% of children under 6 months in 12 camps are exclusively breastfed.



**24.7-56.6**% of children under 5 years and **24.5-38.8**% of women 15-49 years in 12 camps are anaemic.



**61.0-100**% have access to protected drinking water.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

# Conflict/insecurity



**Weather extremes** 



**Economic shocks** 

- ▶ The majority of food-insecure populations were refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing conflict and insecurity, ethnic clashes and lack of basic social services in their countries of origin.
- ▶ A failed sorghum harvest in 2018 in Karamoja resulted in an early, severe lean season in February-July 2019, significantly constraining poor and very poor households' food access.
- ▶ Staple food scarcity, late onset of early 2019 rains and poor terms of trade further constrained food access in Karamoja and parts of Teso.
- ▶ Production was around 30% below average in bimodal areas due to accumulated rainfall deficits.

## DISPLACEMENT



There were 1.4M refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan (62%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29%) and Burundi (3%).

190 200 refugees and asylum seekers arrived in the year to December 2019.

# **United Republic of Tanzania**



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY** 2019

Total population of country **58**M



66% Rural

**34**% Urban



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA IPCTECHNICALWORKING GROUD DECEMBER 2019

Population analysed 4.8M (8% of total population)



**FT 225 000** 

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change



### 2020 Forecast

the refugee influx.



Acute food insecurity is expected to remain at similar levels during the lean season in early 2020. Subsequent improvements are expected mainly driven by favourable rainfall, a good harvest and decreasing food prices.

### **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



4.5% children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 1.2% are affected by SAM.



34.4% of children under 5 years are stunted.



DHS 2015-16

**39.9**% of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



59.2% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



DHS 2015-16

**57.9**% of children under 5 years and **44.8**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic



least basic **drinking water** services.

### **Refugee population**



5 500 children under 5 years in 4 camps are acutely malnourished, of whom 800 are affected by SAM.



**32.9-52.1**% of children under 5 years in 4 camps are stunted.



**13.5-7.3**% of children 6-23 months in 4 camps did not consume iron-rich or iron-fortified foods.



44.2-89.2% of children under 6 months in 4 camps are exclusively breastfed.



19.2-32.9% of children under 5 years and **8.2-26.0**% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.



100% have access to improved dirnking water sources.

## **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

# Weather extremes and crop pests



# **Economic shocks**

- ▶ The 2019 aggregate cereal production was estimated to be 3 percent lower than that of 2018 and the average of the previous five years.
- ▶ Prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfalls resulted in low food availability and reduced income opportunities for vulnerable households.
- ▶ Maize prices increased throughout 2019 due to sustained exports, reduced output and heavy rains that disrupted trade flows and inflated transport costs.
- ▶ Fall armyworm infestation levels were estimated at more than 50 percent in several regions.
- ▶ Poor child feeding practices were among the drivers of extremely concerning rates of chronic malnutrition.

# DISPLACEMENT



There were over 285 000 refugees and asylum-seekers from neighbouring Burundi (74%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (26%) as a result of crises in those countries.

# Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)



# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

2019

Total population of country **28.5**M



**12%** Rural



Population analysed 28.5M (100% of total population)

**前 9.3**M

Acutely food-insecure people in need of assistance in July-September 2019

Moderately food-insecure people

**Severely** food-insecure people



Marginally food-insecure people

# 2018-19 Change



Acute food insecurity levels rose as the Venezuelans remaining in the country felt the acute impact of hyperinflation and were unable to meet their essential needs.

### 2020 Forecast

WFP EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT



Economic hardship is expected to intensify for the Venezuelans left in the country, as well as for the increasing numbers migrating to Colombia and Ecuador.

### NUTRITION INDICATORS



6.3% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished.

13.4% of children under 5 years





30% of children under 5 years and 23.9% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.



96% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

## **Economic shocks**

are stunted.

- ▶ Deep economic recession has persisted for five consecutive years with monthly inflation reaching 200% in January 2019.
- ▶ More than a third of the population have experienced total loss of income.
- ▶ The minimum monthly wage (USD 7) covered less than 5% of the basic food basket.
- ▶ Food shortages became more prevalent as the harvest was below average and dwindling foreign exchange earnings limited imports.
- ▶ The disintegration of health services and mass exodus of health workers disproportionately affected the most vulnerable, and threatened their nutrition status.

## DISPLACEMENT



There were around **3.8**M Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean including: 1.6M in Colombia, 862 000 in Peru and 385 000 in Ecuador.

Driven out by food shortages, high prices, lack of work and insecurity, the number of Venezuelans emigrating rose from 3 million to 4.6 million between 2018 and 2019.

# Yemen



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country 29.9M



63% Rural

**27%** Urban



CSO-UI 2018

YEMEN IPCTECHNICALWORKING GROUP DECEMBER 2018

DHS 2013

Population analysed 29.9M (100% of total population including displaced populations)

†† 15.9 N IPC Phase 3 or above in December 2018-January 2019

64 000

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe

**8.9**M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change

Despite massive humanitarian assistance, acute food insecurity remained alarmingly high due to persistent conflict, economic decline and disrupted livelihoods, affecting over half of the population.

### 2020 Forecast



The combined effects of conflict, macroeconomic crisis, climate-related shocks and crop pests, including fall armyworm and desert locusts, are likely to lead to **increasing** levels of acute food insecurity in 2020.

### **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



2M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **0.4**M are affected by SAM.



46.5% of children under 5 years are stunted.



26.6% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



10% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**83.5**% of children under 5 years and **69.6**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**63**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

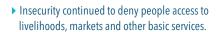
# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



# Conflict/insecurity Economic shocks \* Weather extremes







- ▶ Lack of foreign currency kept exchange rates high and informal rates even higher, disrupting essential imports and payment of public sector salaries.
- ▶ Food prices in the third quarter of 2019 were well above the five-year average - rice by 83% and wheat by 50%.
- ▶ Acute fuel shortages increased prices from mid-September.

- ▶ Over 40% of Yemeni households have lost their primary income source and labour opportunities are scarce.
- ▶ Total cereal production in 2019 was forecast at about 12% below the previous
- ▶ Conflict and economic collapse have exacerbated poor health care and inadequate child care and feeding practices.

# DISPLACEMENT



Over **3.6**M Yemenis were internally displaced. 390 500 people were displaced at least once in 2019.



There were around 277 300 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Somalia followed by Ethiopia.



There were around 1.3M IDP returnees and 44 800 Yemeni returnees from Saudi Arabia.

**IOM DEC 2019** 

# **Zambia**



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country **17.9**M



**56%** Rural

**44**% Urban



ZAMBIA IPCTECHNICAL WORKING GROUP, MAY 2019

Population analysed 9.5M (53% of total population)



T 412 000

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

IPC Phase 4 Emergency



# 2018-19 Change

Acute food insecurity **increased** due to poor rainfall which resulted in crop failure and record high staple food prices.



Continued dry-weather in areas that suffered shortfalls in crop production in 2019 is expected to sustain high humanitarian needs, but a foreseen upturn in the national agricultural output could alleviate overall acute food insecurity.

### **NUTRITION INDICATORS**

### **Host population**



4.2% children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 1.5% are affected by SAM.



**34.6**% of children under 5 years are stunted.



12% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



69.9% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**58.1**% of children under 5 years and **31.1**% of women 15–49 years



**60**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

## **Refugee population**



950 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **82** are affected by SAM.



34.6-66.2% of children under 5 years are **stunted** in 3 camps.



0.9% of households in Mayukwayuka camp and 6.4% in Meheba camp did not consume micronutrient-rich food.



61.8% of children under 6 months ∰ in Mayukwayukw and 28.9% in Meheba are exclusively breastfed.



42.4-45.8% of children under 5 years and **23.7-29.1**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic in Mayukwayukw and Meheba.



**99.7-100**% of households in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa camps have access to improved drinking water sources.

### ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS



# **Weather extremes**



# **Economic shocks**

- Adverse weather led to a sharp reduction in the 2019 cereal harvest.
- ▶ Well below-average harvests curbed households' food supplies and limited income-generating opportunities.
- ▶ Tight domestic supplies triggered hikes in the price of key food staples, which reached record highs and diminished households' financial capacity to access food.
- ▶ Malnutrition is linked with poor child care and feeding practices as well as morbidity.

## DISPLACEMENT



There were 62 300 refugees and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (83%), Burundi (9%) and Somalia (6%).



There were **23 300** Zambian returnees.

# **Zimbabwe**



# ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY 2019

Total population of country 14.6M



**68**% Rural

32% Urban



ZIMBABWE IPCTECHNICALWORKING GROUP JUNE 2019

MICS 2019

Population analysed 9.4M (64% of total population)

\*\* 3.6 N IPC Phase 3 or above in October-December 2019

IPC Phase 3 Crisis IPC Phase 4 Emergency

2.7 M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

# 2018-19 Change

In 2019, Zimbabwe experienced its worst drought in decades, which, in tandem with the impacts of Cyclone Idai and a severe economic crisis that sent food prices spiraling created the country's worst acute food insecurity crisis in 10 years.

### 2020 Forecast



A major deterioration in food insecurity is expected as a result of persisting economic difficulties, eroded household resilience, rainfall deficits and forecast low harvests.

### **NUTRITION INDICATORS**



3.6% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 1.4% are affected by SAM.



24% of children under 5 years are stunted.



17% of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.



42% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.



**58.1**% of children under 5 years and **31.1**% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.



**64**% of households have access to at § least basic **drinking water** services.

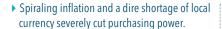
# **ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**



## **Economic shocks**



# **Weather extremes**



- ▶ High prices of cereal products severely constrained access to food for low-income households.
- ▶ Low foreign currency supplies reduced Zimbabwe's capacity to access food imports.
- ▶ Severe drought and below-average rains

sharply reduced the 2019 harvest.

- ▶ Cyclone Idai caused severe damages with around 270 000 people affected in March.
- Deteriorating food insecurity and health conditions (inflation of the prices of medicines, cholera outbreak at the end of 2018 and progressive increase in the rates of diarrhoeal disease) contributed to increasing levels of child malnutrition.

# DISPLACEMENT



**51 000** Zimbabweans were internally displaced by cyclone



There were **21 400 refugees** from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (52%) and Mozambique (38%).

**UNHCRDEC 2019**