AFGHANISTAN | MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
2019
Total population of country 32.2M

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

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

8.6M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

2.7M IPC Phase 4 Emergency

9.5M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

2018–19 Change
The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) increased due to the inclusion of the urban population in the 2019 analysis. Among the rural population, acute food insecurity decreased compared to 2018.

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

2.5M 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 anaemic.

67% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

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

43.3% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

67% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Conflict/insecurity Economic shocks Weather extremes

- The number of civilian casualties reached record highs, 42% higher in July–September 2019 than in the same period in 2018.
- 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 IDPs.

There were 72,065 refugees in Khost and Paktika provinces.

There were 3.3M Afghan returnees and 4.6M Afghan IDP returnees.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 31.8M

34% Rural 66% Urban

Population analysed 0.9M (3% of total population, NOT including displaced populations)†

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

272,000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis

290,000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

193,000 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.
- 29.9% of children under 5 years are stunted.
- 89% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.
- 33.2% of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.
- 37.5% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- 64.8% of children under 5 years and 47.7% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.
- 8.2% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished.
- 37.5% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

- Weather extremes
  - Erratic and below-average rainfall caused a reduction in the national cereal output.
  - 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.

- Economic shocks
  - 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.

†This IPC analysis was conducted with minimal support from the IPC Global Support Unit.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

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

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

Food-insecure people in need of assistance in January-December 2019

2018-19 Change

There was no change in the 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

48300 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 3900 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.

48300 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 3900 are affected by SAM.

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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.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Conflict/insecurity

Economic shocks

Weather extremes

As the root causes of the conflict in Myanmar have not been addressed Rohingya refugees remain displaced in Cox’s Bazar and reliant on food assistance.

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 from 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**

**Country profile**

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

2019

Total population of country 21.4M

Population analysed 21.4M (100% of total population)

- **1.2M** CH Phase 3 or above in October–December 2019
  - CH Phase 3 Crisis
  - CH Phase 4 Emergency

- **3.6M** CH Phase 2 - Stressed

**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.

**Refugee population**

- 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.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

- Economic shocks
- Weather extremes
- Conflict/insecurity

- 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 pastoralist-based 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.

**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.

**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.
CAMEROON

MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 25M

- 44% Rural
- 66% Urban

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

- 1.4M CH Phase 3 or above in October-December 2019
- 1.2M CH Phase 3 Crisis
- 172 000 CH Phase 4 Emergency
- 3.8M CH Phase 2 Stressed

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.

Refugee population

- 17 700 children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 2 400 are affected by SAM in 11 sites.
- 42.2–54.9% of children under 5 years in 11 camps are stunted.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

- 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.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC | MAJOR FOOD CRISSES IN 2019

Country profile

Central African Republic

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 4.8M

59% Rural 41% Urban

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

1.8M IPC Phase 3 or above in May–August 2019

1.3M IPC Phase 3 Crisis 0.5M IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.8M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

2018–19 Change

Although the number of food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance fell slightly, deterioration was notable in eastern and south-eastern areas.

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 least basic drinking water services.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Conflict/insecurity  Economic shocks  Weather extremes

> Despite the February 2019 peace agreement, the level of violence and attacks only decreased temporarily.

> 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.
CHAD | MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 16M

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

CHAD | MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

- 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/destroyed 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 Sahelian 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.

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

619 000 people in June–August 2019

2018–19 Change

Thanks to a good harvest and favourable pasture conditions and the provision of humanitarian assistance, food security improved compared to 2018.

2020 Forecast

Population analysed

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

77% Rural

23% Urban

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

17.7% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

CH Phase 3 or above in June–August 2019

2019

619 000 CH Phase 3

22 000 CH Phase 4

6.3% of children under 5 years and 39.8% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.

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

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

17.7% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

2.7M CH Phase 2 Stressed

2019

619 000 CH Phase 3

22 000 CH Phase 4

6.3% of children under 5 years and 39.8% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.

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

39% of households do not consume micronutrient-rich food in 3 camps in Eastern Chad.

14.9–30.5% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 2.9% are affected by SAM.

32% of children under 5 years are stunted.

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 exclusively breastfed.

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

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.

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22 000 CH Phase 4

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2.7M CH Phase 2 Stressed

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2.7M CH Phase 2 Stressed

2019

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22 000 CH Phase 4

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22 000 CH Phase 4

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

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17.7% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
### Major Food Crises in 2019 - Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Global Report on Food Crises 2020**

- **56% Rural**
- **44% Urban**

#### Key Figures
- **5.2M Congolese** were internally displaced.
- **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.

#### Acute Food Insecurity 2019
- **Total population of country 86.8M**
- **56% Rural**
- **44% Urban**
- **Population analysed 59.9M** (69% of total population, including displaced populations)
- **15.6M** in IPC Phase 3 or above in July-December 2019
- **11.7M** in IPC Phase 3 Crisis
- **3.9M** in IPC Phase 4 Emergency
- **27M** in IPC Phase 2 Stressed

#### Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Drivers
- **Conflict/insecurity**
  - 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.
- **Weather extremes**
- **Economic shocks**
  - 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.

#### Nutrition Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Population</th>
<th>Refugee Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4M</strong> children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom <strong>1.1M</strong> are affected by SAM.</td>
<td><strong>4.6%</strong> of Burundian, <strong>4-6.5%</strong> of Sudanese and <strong>4.1-12.4%</strong> of Central African children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom <strong>2.6%</strong> of Burundian and <strong>0-3.2%</strong> of Central African children are affected by SAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>41.8%</strong> of children under 5 years are stunted.</td>
<td><strong>51.9%</strong> of Burundian, <strong>30-35%</strong> of South Sudanese and <strong>32.6-61.4%</strong> of Central African children under 5 years are stunted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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.

#### Global Report on Food Crises 2020
- **11.7M** people in IPC Phase 3 Crisis
- **3.9M** people in IPC Phase 4 Emergency
- **27M** people in IPC Phase 2 Stressed
- **59.9M** people analysed (69% of total population, including displaced people)

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**Global Report on Food Crises 2020 | 81**
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
2019

Total population of country 6.5M

28% Rural 72% Urban

Population analysed 1.4M (22% of total population)

302,000 IPC Phase 3 or above in April–July 2019

239,000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis 63,000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

473,000 IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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

- Several short dry periods affected the eastern part of the country causing crop losses and water scarcity.
- 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.

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

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

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 1.4M

- 76% Rural
- 24% Urban

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

- 232,000 IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019–March 2020
- 185,000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis
- 47,000 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

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 near-average 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 least basic drinking water services.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

- Weather extremes
- Economic shocks

- Rainfall deficits triggered localized shortfalls in staple food production in 2019.
- 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.
**MAJOR FOOD CRISSES IN 2019 | ETHIOPIA**

**GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISSES 2020 | 93**

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

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

58.6% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

56.9% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 0.6M are affected by SAM.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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5.1M children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom 0.6M are affected by SAM.

36.8% of children under 5 years are stunted.

79% Rural, 21% Urban

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

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

6.1M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

1.9M IPC Phase 4 Emergency

10M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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 1.1M Ethiopian returnees.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

Total population of country 112.1M

**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.

- Below-average and erratic seasonal rains diminished crop and livestock production.

- 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.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

**DISPLACEMENT**

- 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.

- Below-average and erratic seasonal rains diminished crop and livestock production.

- 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
2019

Total population of country 17.6M

49% Rural
51% Urban

Population analysed 16.6M (95% of total population)

3.1M IPC Phase 3 or above in March–June 2019

2.5M IPC Phase 3 Crisis
568 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

4.8M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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.

53.2% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

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

94% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

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.
**Country profile**

**Haiti**

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

2019

Total population of country 11.3M

45% Rural 55% Urban

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

People 3.7M IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019-February 2020

People 2.6M IPC Phase 3 Crisis People 1.1M IPC Phase 4 Emergency

People 3.2M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

**2018-19 Change**

Poor economic and security conditions compounded by climate shocks and the long-term 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.
- 65% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRivers**

- Economic shocks
  - Weather extremes
  - Conflict/insecurity

- Currency depreciation and high inflation as well as reduced cereal production and low market availability increased staple prices.
- 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

Total population of country 9.7M

Population analysed 5.1M (53% of total population)

1M IPC Phase 3 or above in November 2019–February 2020

787 000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis
177 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.8M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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.
31.2% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
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

- A prolonged widespread drought during the main agriculture season led to a near total crop failure, livestock deaths and water 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 assets.
- 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 Honduras were internally displaced in mid-2019.

Weather extremes
Economic shocks
Insecurity

a prolonged widespread drought during the main agriculture season led to a near total crop failure, livestock deaths and water scarcity in major cities.

Global Report on Food Crises 2020 | 105

Population of country 9.7M

Population analysed 5.1M (53% of total population)

1M IPC Phase 3 or above in November 2019–February 2020

787 000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis
177 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.8M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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.
31.2% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
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

- A prolonged widespread drought during the main agriculture season led to a near total crop failure, livestock deaths and water scarcity in major cities.
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- Rapid deterioration of livelihoods and assets.
- 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 Honduras were internally displaced in mid-2019.

Weather extremes
Economic shocks
Insecurity

a prolonged widespread drought during the main agriculture season led to a near total crop failure, livestock deaths and water scarcity in major cities.
**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

**2019**

Total population of country **39.3M**

- **30%** Rural
- **70%** Urban

Population analysed **39.3M** (100% of total population)

- **1.8M** food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance
  - Jan–Dec 2019

Data not available for marginally food-insecure people

**2018–19 Change**

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.

**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 stunted.
- **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.
- **44.6%** of children 6–23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.
- **25.8%** of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **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.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

- 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.
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.

### Country profile

#### Kenya

#### Acute Food Insecurity

**2019**

Total population of country 52.6M

- 73% Rural
- 27% Urban

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

- 3.1M IPC Phase 3 or above in August-October 2019
- 2.7M IPC Phase 3 Crisis
- 357,000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency
- 6M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

#### 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.

**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.

**2018-19 Change**

- The acute food insecurity situation deteriorated mainly as a result of very late and erratic long rains as well as flash floods and landslides.

**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.

#### Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Drivers

- Late onset of rains, dry spells and erratic rainfall caused cereal production shortfalls.
- 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 2.3M

Population analysed 1.5M (63% of total population)

433,000 IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2019–March 2020

362,000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis

71,000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

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

- Rainfall deficits caused a decrease in staple food production for the second consecutive year.

- The poor harvests reduced households’ food supplies and income-generating opportunities in a country reliant on agricultural labour.

Economic shocks

- Higher prices of staple cereal products diminished households’ capacity to access food.

- 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 26.3M

Population analysed 4.6M (18% of total population)

1.3M IPC Phase 3 or above in November 2018–March 2019

941,000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis

366,000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.3M 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 south-western, 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 Sud.

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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 18.1M

Population analysed 15.3M (84% of total population)

3.3M IPC Phase 3 or above in October 2018–March 2019

2.9M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

449 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

5M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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.

Refugee population

1.0–1.6% children under 5 years are acutely malnourished in 2 camps.

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

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Weather extremes

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.

Economic shocks

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%).
MALI | MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
2019
Total population of country 20.5M

- 58% Rural
- 42% Urban

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

- 648 300 CH Phase 3 or above in October-December 2019
- 609 600 CH Phase 3 Crisis
- 38 800 CH Phase 4 Emergency
- 2.9M CH Phase 2 Stressed

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.
- 78% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

- Persisting insecurity and intercommunal conflict continued to disrupt livelihoods and humanitarian access in the centre and north.
- 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.
**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

**2019**

Total population of country 27.9M

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<thead>
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<th>IPC Phase 3 or above</th>
<th>in October 2019-February 2020</th>
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<tr>
<th>IPC Phase 3 Crisis</th>
<th>IPC Phase 4 Emergency</th>
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<td>1.4M</td>
<td>265 000</td>
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<th>IPC Phase 2 Stressed</th>
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<td>1.6M</td>
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**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.

**Refugee population**

- 18% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished in 2 camps.
- 28.6% of children under 5 years are stunted.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

**Weather extremes**

- 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.

**Economic shocks**

- 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.

**Conflict/insecurity**

- 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.
**Country profile**

**Niger**

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

**2019**

Total population of country **21.8M**

- 84% Rural
- 16% Urban

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

- **1.4M** CH Phase 3 or above in October-December 2019
  - **1.4M** CH Phase 3 Crisis
  - **86 000** CH Phase 4 Emergency

- **4.5M** CH Phase 2 Stressed

**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**

- **1.2M** children under 5 years are acutely malnourished, of whom **396 500** are affected by SAM.
- **45.7%** of children under 5 years are stunted.

**Refugee population**

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

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

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

- **50%** of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.

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

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

- **21.1%** of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

- **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.

**Weather extremes**

- 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%).

- There were **30 000** Nigerian returnees from Nigeria.
**Country profile**

**Nigeria** (16 states and Federal Capital Territory)

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

### 2019

Total population of country **201M**

- **50% Rural**
- **50% Urban**

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

- **5M** CH Phase 3 or above in June – August 2019
- **4.6M** CH Phase 3 Crisis
- **412 000** CH Phase 4 Emergency
- **18.8M** 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.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

### Conflict/insecurity

- 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.

### Weather extremes

- 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 country.
- 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 north-west 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 north-eastern states affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis.
MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019 | PAKISTAN (BALOCHISTAN AND SINDH DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS)

Country profile

Pakistan (Balochistan and Sindh drought-affected areas)

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 216.6M

Population analysed 6M (3% of total population)

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

2.1M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

1M IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.4M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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

Weather extremes

Economic shocks

Prolonged drought/drought-like conditions have persisted since 2013 in arid south-eastern and western areas.

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.

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

Weather extremes

Economic shocks

Prolonged drought/drought-like conditions have persisted since 2013 in arid south-eastern and western areas.

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.

¹ Preliminary findings pending official release at country level.

DISPLACEMENT

Around 96 000 Pakistanis were internally displaced.

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

There were over 83 000 Pakistani IDP returnees.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

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

People in need of assistance

1.7 M food-insecure people
841 000 marginally food-secure people

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

The protracted conflict and ongoing blockade on Gaza continued to restrict trade and access to resources and livelihoods.
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 5.6M 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.

2018-19 Change

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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 12.3M

55% Rural

45% Urban

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

2.1M IPC Phase 3 or above in October-December 2019

1.7M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

439 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.7M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

439 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.7M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

439 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

4.2M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

2018-19 Change

Despite poor rains, floods and insecurity the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 5 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

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

25.3% of children under 5 years are stunted.

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.

Refugee population

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

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Weather extremes

- 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.

Conflict/insecurity

- 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 floods—underlie 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
2019

Total population of country **11.4M**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>IPC Phase</th>
<th>May–July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7M</td>
<td>3 or above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1M</td>
<td>Crisis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8M</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 000</td>
<td>Catastrophe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2M</td>
<td>Stressed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS**

- **Conflict/insecurity**
  - Despite a reduction in hostilities, multiple reinforcing factors relating to the six-year conflict pushed up acute food insecurity levels.
  - 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.

- **Economic shocks**
  - 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-of-year floods.

- **Weather extremes**
  - 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 **1.2M** South Sudanese returnees from abroad since 2016, including **534 100** between September 2018 and March 2019.
SUDAN | MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019

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

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

4.8M IPC Phase 3 Crisis

1.0M IPC Phase 4 Emergency

11.8M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

2019

Population of country 42.8M

65% Rural

35% Urban

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2018-19 Change

A marginal decrease in numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) can be attributed to security improvements and a bumper 2018 harvest in Greater Darfur. The 2019 analysis excluded West Darfur region.

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

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

36.8% of children under 5 years are stunted.

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.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Economic shocks

Weather extremes

Conflicts/insecurity

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.

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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 18.3M

- 64% Rural
- 46% Urban

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

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

- 2.6M 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.
- 57.3% of children 6-23 months in 3 governorates meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.
- 27.5% of children under 5 years are stunted.
- 24% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- 97% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.
- 34.9% of children under 5 years and 33.6% of women 15–49 years are anaemic.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

- An escalation of hostilities particularly in north-west Syria continued to displace people inside the country, while almost 5.6 million registered refugees remained outside the country.
- 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 pre-conflict 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 asylum-seekers and around 438,000 Palestinian refugees.
- There were 5.6M 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 40.0M

76% Rural

23% Urban

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

1.5M IPC Phase 3 or above in April–July 2020

IPC Phase 2 data not available

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.

Refugee population

50 800 children under 5 years in 12 camps are acutely malnourished, of whom 1 800 are affected by SAM.

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

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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 58M

Population analysed 4.8M (8% of total population)

1 M IPC Phase 3 or above (11 November 2019–April 2020)

761,000 IPC Phase 3 Crisis

225,000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency

1.7 M IPC Phase 2 Stressed

2018-19 Change

No data was available for 2018. However, acute food insecurity deteriorated as a result of weather extremes and pest infestations on food availability as well as the refugee influx.

2020 Forecast

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.

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

59.2% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

57.9% of children under 5 years and 44.8% of women 15-49 years are anaemic.

57% of households have access to at 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 drinking water sources.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Weather extremes and crop pests

- 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.

Economic shocks

- 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 28.5M

Population analysed 28.5M (100% of total population)

9.3M

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

7M

Moderately food-insecure people

2.3M

Severely food-insecure people

17M

Marginally food-insecure people

NUTRITION INDICATORS

6.3% of children under 5 years are acutely malnourished.

13.4% of children under 5 years are stunted.

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

- 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 3.8M 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.
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country **29.9M**

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

- **15.9 M** IPC Phase 3 or above in December 2018-January 2019
- **10.9 M** IPC Phase 3 Crisis
- **5 M** IPC Phase 4 Emergency
- **64 000** IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe
- **8.9 M** IPC Phase 2 Stressed

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

**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 **0.4M** 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.
- **26.6%** of children 6-23 months meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

- Insecurity continued to deny people access to livelihoods, markets and other basic services.
- 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 year.
- Conflict and economic collapse have exacerbated poor health care and inadequate child care and feeding practices.

DISPLACEMENT

- Over **3.6M** 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.
ZAMBIA | MAJOR FOOD CRISIS IN 2019

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

2019

Total population of country 17.9M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population analysed 9.5M (53% of total population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Phase</th>
<th>October 2019–March 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3M IPC Phase 3 or above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9M IPC Phase 3 Crisis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412 000 IPC Phase 4 Emergency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1M IPC Phase 2 Stressed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2018–19 Change

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

2020 Forecast

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.

Refugee population

- 95% 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.

- 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 are anaemic.
- 60% of households have access to at least basic drinking water services.
- 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 Mayukwayu and Meheba camps have access to improved drinking water sources.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION DRIVERS

Weather extremes

- 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.

Economic shocks

- 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.
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.

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

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

**2019**

Total population of country: **14.6M**

- **68%** Rural
- **32%** Urban

Population analysed: **9.4M** (64% of total population)

- **3.6M** IPC Phase 3 or above in October–December 2019
- **2.5M** IPC Phase 3 Crisis
- **1.1M** IPC Phase 4 Emergency
- **2.7M** IPC Phase 2 Stressed

**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**
  - Spiraling inflation and a dire shortage of local currency severely cut purchasing power.
  - 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.
- **Weather extremes**
  - 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 Idai.
- There were **21 400** refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (52%) and Mozambique (38%).