

Table 5

## Peak numbers of acutely food-insecure people in countries with food crises, 2019

For the most recent analysis for the numbers of acutely food-insecure people in 2019, see annex 3.

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES	TOTAL POPULATION ANALYSED (MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ANALYSED OUT OF TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE	POPULATION IN STRESSED (IPC/CH PHASE 2)		POPULATION IN CRISIS OR WORSE (IPC/CH PHASE 3 OR ABOVE)	
			NUMBER (MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ANALYSED	NUMBER (MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ANALYSED
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	30.7	95%	9.5	31%	11.3	37%
Angola (24 communes in 3 provinces) <sup>1</sup>	0.9	3%	0.2	21%	0.6	62%
Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar and host populations)	3.5	100%	N/A	N/A	1.3	37%
Burkina Faso <sup>1</sup>	21.4	100%	3.6	17%	1.2	6%
Burundi	11.5	100%	N/A	N/A	0.2	2%
Cabo Verde	0.5	86%	0.06	13%	0.01	2%
Cameroon (7 regions) <sup>1</sup>	16.1	64%	3.8	24%	1.4	8%
Central African Republic (excluding Lobaye) <sup>1</sup>	4.4	91%	1.8	41%	1.8	41%
Chad <sup>1</sup>	14.3	91%	2.7	19%	0.6	4%
Colombia (Venezuelan migrants) <sup>1</sup>	1.6	100%	0.7	41%	0.9	55%
Côte d'Ivoire	19.8	77%	2.6	13%	0.06	0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (109 territories) <sup>1</sup>	59.9	69%	27.0	45%	15.6	26%
Ecuador (Venezuelan migrants) <sup>1</sup>	0.4	100%	0.09	24%	0.3	76%
El Salvador (Eastern region) <sup>1</sup>	1.4	22%	0.5	34%	0.3	22%
Eswatini (rural population) <sup>1</sup>	0.9	67%	0.4	39%	0.2	25%
Ethiopia (selected areas in 6 regions) <sup>1</sup>	28.7	26%	10.0	34%	8.0	27%
Gambia	2.0	89%	0.4	23%	0.2	10%
Guatemala <sup>1</sup>	16.6	95%	4.8	29%	3.1	18%
Guinea	10.1	75%	1.4	14%	0.3	3%
Guinea-Bissau <sup>1</sup>	1.3	63%	0.3	26%	0.1	10%
Haiti <sup>1</sup>	10.5	93%	3.2	31%	3.7	35%
Honduras (13 departments) <sup>1</sup>	5.1	53%	1.8	35%	1.0	18%
Iraq	39.3	100%	N/A	N/A	1.8	5%
Kenya (Arid and Semi-Arid Lands) <sup>1</sup>	13.9	26%	6.0	43%	3.1	22%
Lebanon (Syrian refugees) <sup>1</sup>	0.9	100%	0.6	63%	0.3	29%
Lesotho (rural population) <sup>1</sup>	1.5	63%	0.6	38%	0.4	30%
Liberia	4.3	87%	0.8	19%	0.04	1%
Libya	6.7	100%	N/A	N/A	0.3	5%
Madagascar (southern, south-eastern and eastern areas) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	19%	1.3	29%	1.3	28%
Malawi <sup>1</sup>	15.3	84%	5.0	33%	3.3	22%
Mali <sup>1</sup>	20.5	100%	2.9	14%	0.6	3%
Mauritania <sup>1</sup>	4.1	87%	1.2	28%	0.6	15%
Mozambique (39 districts) <sup>1</sup>	5.0	18%	1.6	32%	1.7	34%
Myanmar	54.0	100%	0.02	0%	0.7	1%
Namibia	2.4	97%	0.8	35%	0.4	18%
Nicaragua	6.0	100%	N/A	N/A	0.08	1%
Niger <sup>1</sup>	21.8	100%	4.5	20%	1.4	7%
Nigeria (16 states and Federal Capital Territory) <sup>1</sup>	103.5	51%	18.8	18%	5.0	5%
Pakistan (Balochistan and Sindh drought-affected areas) <sup>1</sup>	6.0	3%	1.4	23%	3.1	51%
Palestine	5.0	100%	0.8	17%	1.7	33%
Rwanda	12.6	100%	N/A	N/A	0.1	1%
Senegal <sup>1</sup>	13.2	81%	1.8	14%	0.4	3%
Sierra Leone <sup>1</sup>	8.1	100%	2.6	33%	0.3	4%
Somalia <sup>1</sup>	12.3	100%	4.2	34%	2.1	17%
South Sudan <sup>2</sup>	11.4	100%	3.2	28%	7.0	61%
Sudan (excluding West Darfur) <sup>1</sup>	41.9	98%	11.8	28%	5.9	14%
Syrian Arab Republic	18.3	100%	2.6	14%	6.6	36%
Turkey (Syrian refugees) <sup>1</sup>	2.7	75%	1.6	58%	0.5	17%
Uganda	40.0	100%	N/A	N/A	1.5	4%
Ukraine (Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, and IDP)	6.1	15%	N/A	N/A	0.5	9%
United Republic of Tanzania (16 districts) <sup>1</sup>	4.8	8%	1.7	34%	1.0	20%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) <sup>1</sup>	28.5	100%	17.0	60%	9.3	32%
Yemen <sup>2</sup>	29.9	100%	8.9	30%	15.9	53%
Zambia (86 districts) <sup>1</sup>	9.5	53%	3.1	33%	2.3	24%
Zimbabwe (rural population) <sup>1</sup>	9.4	64%	2.7	28%	3.6	38%

<sup>1</sup> The estimates for this country contain populations classified in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) or equivalent

<sup>2</sup> The estimates for this country contain populations classified in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) and in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5)

All partners are in agreement with the general magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity indicated for the countries included in this report, except Afghanistan, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Haiti, for which FEWS NET analyses of available evidence suggest the population requiring emergency food assistance in 2019 was lower than IPC estimates, because of different interpretation of data released to factors contributing to food insecurity.