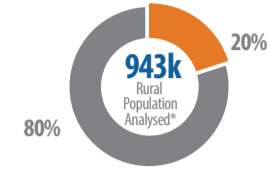


Key Figures



More than 200,000 people in Eswatini are expected to be in crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse through September 2019.

People facing severe acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)+



Stunting currently affects 26 percent** of children under 5 years, down from 31 percent in 2010.



In 2017, UNAIDS estimated that 210,000*** people were living with HIV in Eswatini.

Key Drivers



Dry Spells
Dry spells and the possibilities of an El Nino induced drought episode had a negative effect on the crop production.



High Unemployment
The high unemployment rate led to low purchasing power, reducing food access and availability.



High Food Prices
The unusually high prices of commodities further exacerbated food access and availability for the poor already living below the poverty line.

Overview

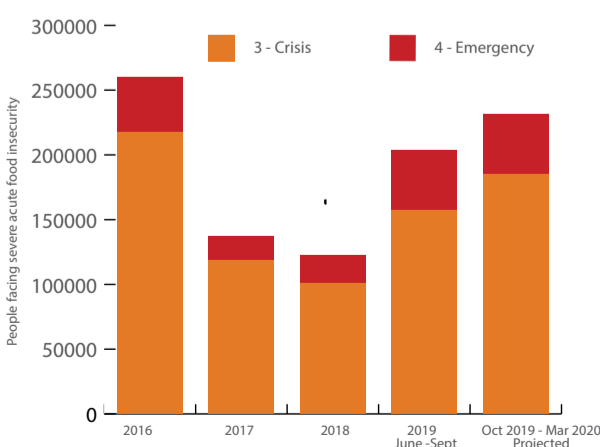
Between June and September 2019, it is estimated that over 200,000 people (20% of the rural population) are experiencing severe acute food insecurity and require urgent humanitarian action. These include around 157,000 people being in a crisis situation (Phase 3) and 47,000 people being in an emergency situation (Phase 4). Around 370,000 people are also in a stressed situation (Phase 2) and require livelihood support.

In comparison with last year, the situation has deteriorated, with two of the regions shifting to a more severe phase. This deterioration can be attributed to the anticipated drought, which led to farmers choosing not to plant their fields, reducing casual labour opportunities and food availability, with one-fifth of households depleting their assets or engaging in crisis or emergency coping strategies to mitigate moderate to large food gaps.

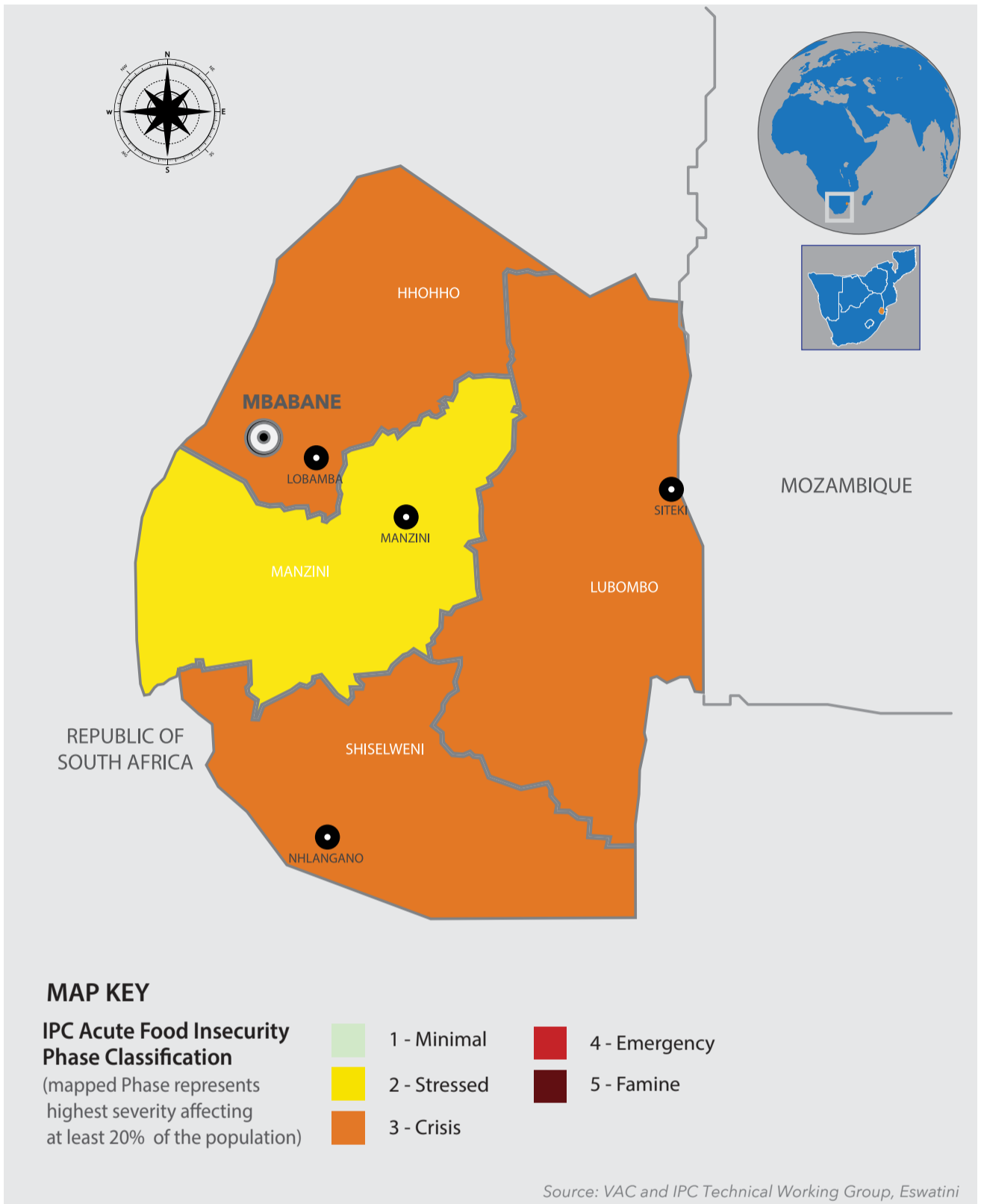
Between October 2019 and March 2020, around 232,000 people (25% of the rural population) are estimated that they will likely experience severe acute food insecurity, out of which an estimated 185,000 people will likely face a crisis situation (IPC Phase 3), and 47,000 people will likely be in an emergency situation (IPC Phase 4).

Around 370,000 people will also be in a stressed situation (IPC Phase 2). Assuming that rainfall will be better in this year's rainy season, all regions will maintain the same phase classification in the projected period. However, it is likely that around 28,000 people will slip into Crisis (IPC Phase 3), since all households will run out of food stocks before the end of the year, and due to the usual increase in human and livestock disease outbreaks and crop pest incidences in the rainy season.

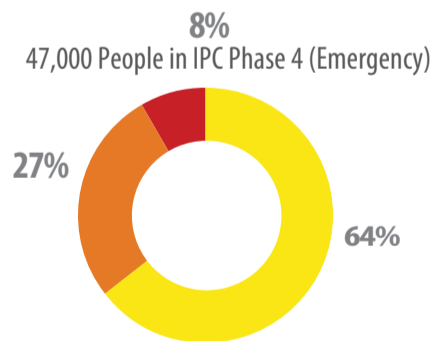
TREND: Phase Classification IPC Phase 3+ 2016 -2020



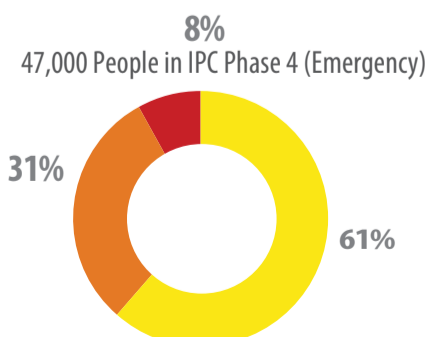
Current: Acute Food Insecurity | June - September 2019



Current: Phase Classification IPC Phase 2+ June - September 2019



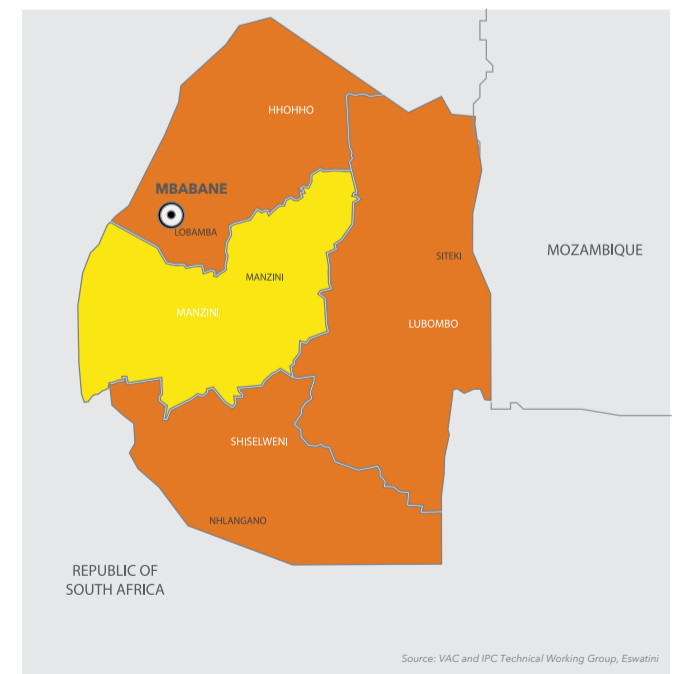
Projection Phase Classification IPC Phase 2+ October 2019 - March 2020



Projection: Acute Food Insecurity October 2019 - March 2020



More than 230,000 people in Eswatini are expected to be in crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse through March 2020.



IPC Analysis Partners:



Publication date: 2 July 2019 | *IPC population data is based on population estimate by the Eswatini Central Statistical Office. | **Nutrition statistics from WFP | ***HIV data is from UNAIDS, Eswatini. FeedBack: IPC@FAO.org | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.