OVERVIEW

18.1M
Population
(World Bank, 2018)

1.9M
People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH, Nov 2019-Mar 2020)

3.3M
Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)

4.4M
People with insufficient food consumption* (WFP, May 2020)

2.8%
of children

37.4%
of children
Chronic malnutrition (JOINT MALNUTRITION ESTIMATES – UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, 2015)

NUTRITION

MACRO-ECONOMIC

Import dependency
4.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

Data source: Trading Economics

Headline and food inflation

Data source: Trading economics

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*

Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

NOTES
WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via live telephone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current food security situation over the past 28/30 calendar days, with a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the Methodology and Glossary sections on Hunger Map LIVE (hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of deterioration in FC (from one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IFC):

- < 20% with IFC requires a 25% deterioration in FC
- 20-30% with IFC, requires a 15% deterioration in FC
- >30% with IFC, requires a 10% deterioration in FC

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For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Malawi | 29 May 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University) Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 28 May, 2020

- 20% average daily increase during the last 7 days
- 3.9 days estimated for caseloads to double based on this trend

World Food Programme (WFP)’s Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) conducts continuous food security monitoring via phone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Updates represent a snapshot of the current situation over the past 14 days for health and market access and 28/30 calendar days for livelihood coping. Note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. From this week onward: the data on health/market access and livelihood coping has transitioned from reporting the number of people affected to the number of households affected. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak, these systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood changes/impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real time and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

NOTES
- COVID-19 ALERT: Total number of confirmed cases doubling within 7 days or less

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VAM Food Security Analysis

COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood changes/impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real time and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY
An estimation of possible climate related seasonal changes in SARS-CoV-2 reproductive number (R0), a measure of infectiousness, based on air temperature and relative humidity (Source: COVID-19 and climate: Possible geographical and temporal patterns)

- Baseline R0 = 1
- Transmissibility increases with colder temperatures and lower humidity
- High: 3.0 or greater
- Medium: 2.0 to 2.9
- Low: 1.0 to 1.9

DEMOGRAPHICS
Breakdown of age groups in Malawi (60 and above) (Source: UNDESA)

- >79*: 0.1M (0.3%)
- 70-79*: 0.2M (1.3%)
- 60-69*: 0.5M (2.5%)

Health Access
- 1.9M / 52.1% reporting no challenges
- 1.8M / 47.9% reporting challenges

Top 5 barriers to accessing health services
- Lack of equipment in hospital
- 0.92M
- Health services are too far away
- 0.36M
- Denied access
- 0.26M
- Lack of money
- 0.10M
- Concerned about going out due to disease outbreak
- 0.05M

Market Access
- 1.9M / 46.9% reporting no challenges
- 2.1M / 53.1% reporting challenges

Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores
- Lack of money
- 1.55M
- Concerned about going out because of the outbreak
- 0.10M
- Markets/grocery stores are too far
- 0.08M
- Markets/grocery stores are closed
- 0.06M
- Security concerns
- 0.05M

Livelihood Coping
- 1.4M / 34.8% no coping or stress
- 2.6M / 65.2% crisis or emergency

Top 5 coping strategies
- Borrow food on credit or borrow food
- 2.39M
- Spend savings
- 2.38M
- Sell more animals than usual
- 1.55M
- Consumed seed stocks
- 1.34M
- Send household members to eat elsewhere
- 1.19M

A dash indicates no data available.

SOURCES:
- COVID-19 and climate: Possible geographical and temporal patterns (Source: UNDESA)
- Malawi (60 and above) (Source: UNDESA)
- World Food Programme (WFP)