



Near Real-time Food Security Monitoring During COVID-19

22 MAY 2020 | HUNGER MONITORING UNIT



Bolstering early warning systems to assess the risks posed by COVID-19 to food security and livelihoods, in advance of deteriorations

Monitoring and measuring impacts of COVID-19 on critical food security indicators in near real-time

Ensuring continuity of IPC/CH exercises in emergency countries, as in-person data collection is no longer appropriate

Impact
in the time
of COVID-19

Key products from near real-time monitoring to assess the risk of COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods

OVERVIEW AND EXPANSION

01

How WFP's near real-time food security monitoring is critical in the global COVID-19 response

GLOBAL HUNGER AND COVID-19 DAILY SNAPSHOT

02

A daily overview of the evolution of COVID-19 globally, aggregating caseloads by country income groups and regions, alongside a summary of how food security is shifting in the countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HUNGER AND COVID-19 WEEKLY SNAPSHOT

03

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

SNAPSHOTS AVAILABLE FOR:

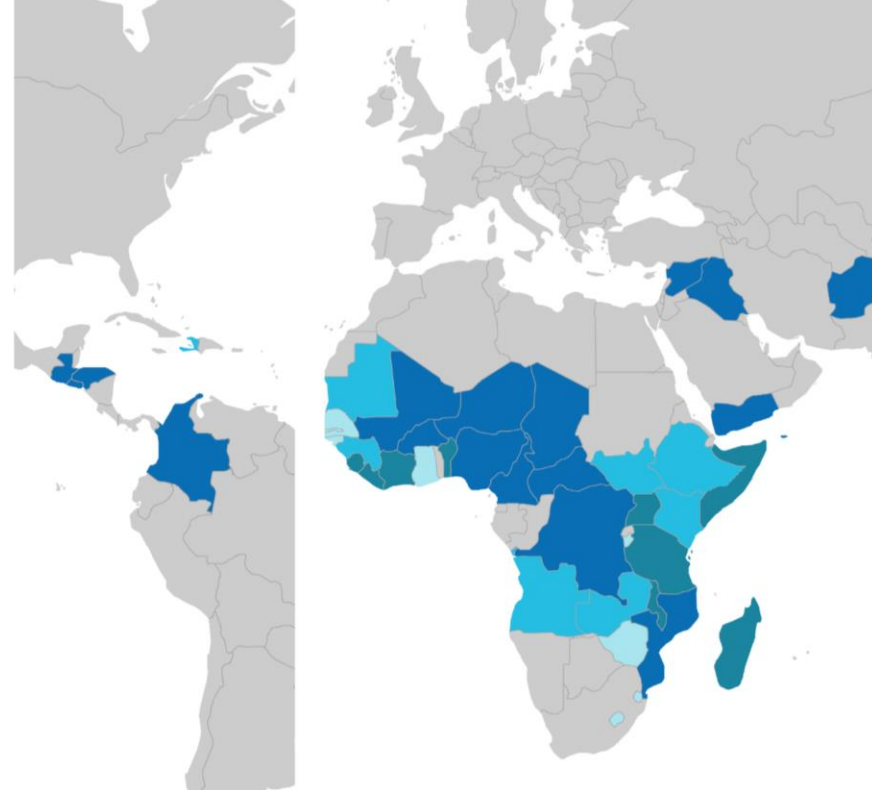
<u>Afghanistan</u>	<i>p.5</i>	<u>Guatemala</u>	<i>p.21</i>
<u>Burkina Faso</u>	<i>p.7</i>	<u>Honduras</u>	<i>p.23</i>
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<u>Colombia</u>	<i>p.15</i>	<u>Niger</u>	<i>p.31</i>
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		<u>Yemen</u>	<i>p.37</i>

01 Overview and Expansion

WFP is a leader in remote, near real-time food security monitoring, implementing its first systems in early 2018 and growing steadily from just a few countries initially to dozens of countries currently. Transitions to near real-time monitoring has increased the efficiency and timeliness of WFP's monitoring systems and helped ensure the availability of daily, robust information on the food security situation in the world's most vulnerable countries.

With the emergence of COVID-19, WFP's near real-time monitoring has assumed even greater importance. Within days of the pandemic declaration, all systems immediately transitioned to monitor COVID-19- related risks and impacts on food security and livelihoods. WFP's existing networks of partners and call centres are making it possible to expand our near real-time monitoring systems to 32 countries by the end of May.

This document is intended to highlight key metrics on the evolution of the pandemic and the risk it poses to food security and livelihoods. More detailed information is provided in WFP's global hunger monitoring system, [Hunger Map LIVE](#).



Established Systems 17 countries

2018

- Nigeria
- Yemen
- Syrian Arab Republic

2019

West and Central Africa Expansion

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Mali
- Niger
- Democratic Republic of the Congo

January 2020

Central America Expansion

- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras

March 2020

- Mozambique

April 2020

- Afghanistan
- Colombia
- Iraq

Phase 1A* 9 countries

Early May 2020

- Benin
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania

Phase 1B* 8 countries

Late May 2020

- Angola
- Ethiopia
- Guinea
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Mauritania
- South Sudan
- Zambia

Phase 2** 8 countries

Proposed June/July 2020

- Burundi
- Eswatini
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea-Bissau
- Lesotho
- Senegal
- Zimbabwe

*Phase 1 countries are subject to change, depending on the evolving situation of COVID-19
 **Phase 2 countries are subject to change, depending on the availability of funds

02 Global Hunger and COVID-19 Daily Snapshot

[CLICK HERE TO ACCESS THE CURRENT DAILY SNAPSHOT](#)

A daily overview of the evolution of COVID-19 globally, aggregating caseloads by country income groups and regions, alongside a summary of how food security is shifting in the countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established.

HungerMap LIVE: Global Hunger and COVID-19 Daily Snapshot | May 22, 2020



COVID-19 STATISTICS BY WORLD BANK COUNTRY INCOME GROUPS

	% Increase in the last 24 hours	Confirmed cases	Deaths
High income	1%	3,364,780	264,999
Upper-middle income	3%	1,382,770	57,064
Lower-middle income	5%	325,421	10,030
Low income	6%	27,711	787

Source: Johns Hopkins University, figures broken down by World Bank country income groups (HungerMapLIVE analysis)

COVID-19 STATISTICS BY REGION*

	confirmed cases	deaths
Asia and the Pacific	239,024	7,344
Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe & Central Asia	325,407	13,281
West Africa	32,331	801
Southern Africa	4,666	119
East and Central Africa	6,152	131
Latin America & the Caribbean	192,595	7,812

Source: Johns Hopkins University, HungerMapLIVE analysis
Countries are aggregated according to WFP regions

TOP 20 COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST DAILY INCREASE IN COVID-19 CASES

	confirmed cases	deaths	(no. of days) for cases to double
1. Nicaragua (0.8 days)	279 17		11. Nepal (7.8 days) 457 3
2. Mauritania (2.2 days)	173 5		12. Madagascar (8.4 days) 405 2
3. Comoros (2.7 days)	34 1		13. Sudan (8.7 days) 3,138 121
4. Central African Republic (3.6 days)	436 0		14. Guatemala (9.6 days) 2,512 48
5. Burundi (3.9 days)	42 1		15. Djibouti (10.3 days) 2,047 10
6. Haiti (4.8 days)	734 25		16. Equatorial Guinea (10.7 days) 903 10
7. South Sudan (5.0 days)	481 4		17. Chile (11.0 days) 57,581 589
8. Tajikistan (5.1 days)	2,350 44		18. Kuwait (11.0 days) 18,609 129
9. Yemen (5.6 days)	197 33		19. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (11.2 days) 5,187 215
10. Venezuela (7.2 days)	882 10		20. Afghanistan (11.2 days) 8,676 193

Source: Johns Hopkins University, HungerMapLIVE analysis

WFP NEAR REAL-TIME FOOD SECURITY MONITORING

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote food security monitoring systems to monitor the impacts on households' health and market access, as well as livelihoods.

Data is aggregated from near real-time monitoring systems in 17 countries: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Syria, and Yemen



199.2M in 17 countries
People with insufficient food consumption



160.5M in 17 countries
People with crisis-level coping strategies



120.9M in 17 countries
People reporting challenges accessing health services*

*Including hospitals, clinics, health centres and other health services



255.0M in 17 countries
People reporting challenges accessing markets or grocery stores



180.4M in 8 countries
People with crisis or emergencies livelihood coping strategies

Source: WFP

NOTES:

This snapshot provides daily updates on COVID-19 statistics with a focus on countries where WFP operates and low- and lower-middle income countries, as analyzed by HungerMap LIVE (hungermap.wfp.org). It also provides a daily snapshot of the impacts of the outbreak in countries where WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts remote near real-time food security monitoring. In light of COVID-19, these systems have been expanded to monitor impacts on households, specifically the access and availability of health care, access to markets and livelihood coping. Data is collected on a rolling basis via live telephone interviews and updated daily. This will help WFP to monitor the situation prior to large scale outbreaks, capture problems in real time and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation. Covid-19 data valid as of 2020-05-21

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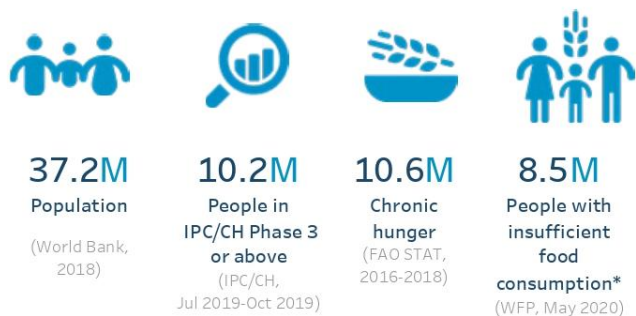
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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot - Afghanistan

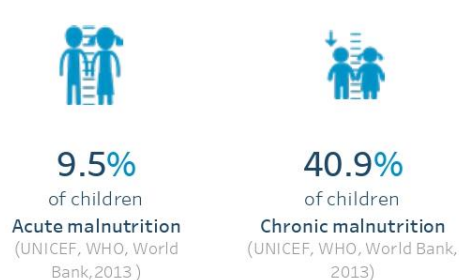
A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Afghanistan | May 22, 2020

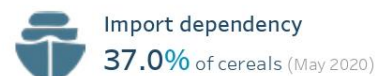
OVERVIEW



NUTRITION

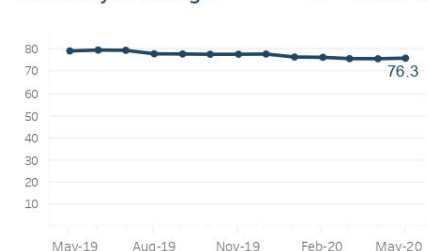


MACRO-ECONOMIC



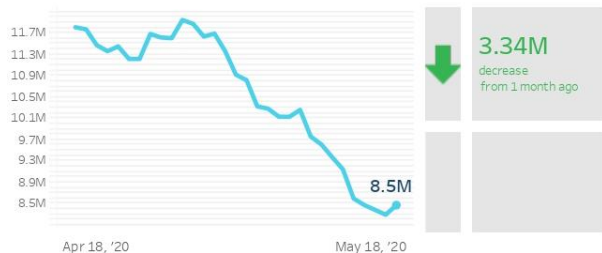
Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

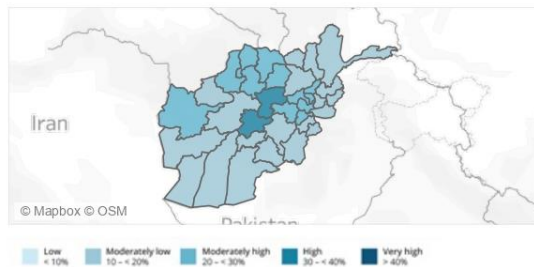
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



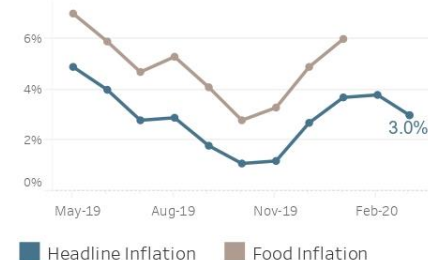
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

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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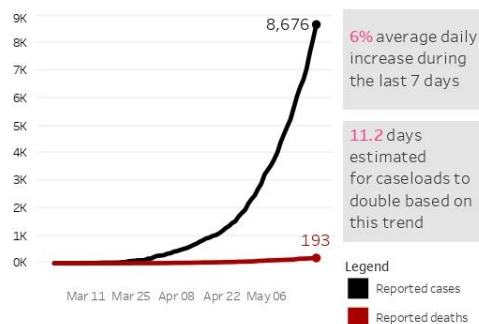
03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot - Afghanistan

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Afghanistan | May 22, 2020

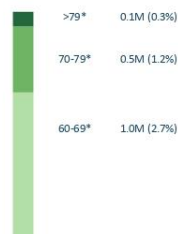
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.06 compared to last week

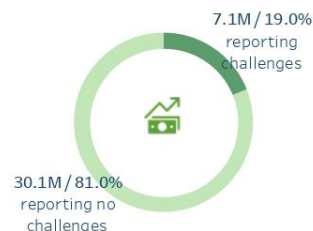


Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.70M compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

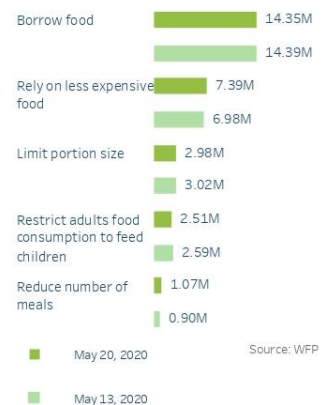


FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.06M compared to last week



Food based coping strategies



NOTES

WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) 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 situation over the past 14 calendar days for health and market access and 28/30 calendar days for livelihood coping. It is important to note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. 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 and availability of health care, and access to markets. This will help WFP to monitor the situation prior to large scale outbreaks of COVID-19, capture problems in real time in the event of an outbreak and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Burkina Faso

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Burkina Faso | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



19.8M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



1.6M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Jan 2020-May 2020)



3.8M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



12.9M

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

NUTRITION



8.6%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2017)



21.1%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2017)

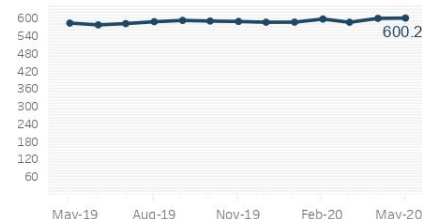
MACRO-ECONOMIC



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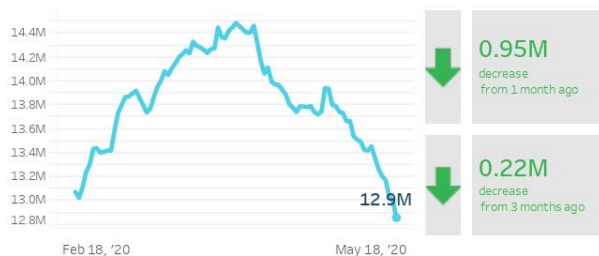
Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange ■ USD/XOF



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



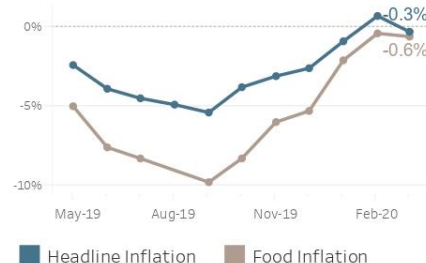
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

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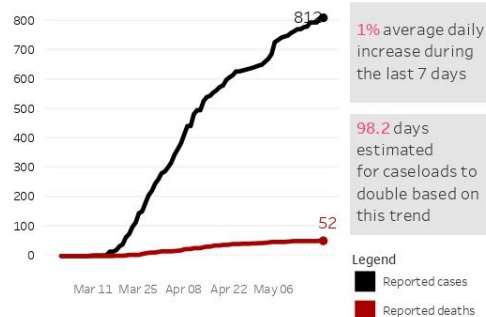
03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Burkina Faso

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Burkina Faso | May 22, 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.17 compared to last week



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 0.75M compared to last week



LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 1.28M compared to last week



DEMOGRAPHICS

Breakdown of age groups in Burkina-Faso (60 and above) (Source: UNDESA)



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



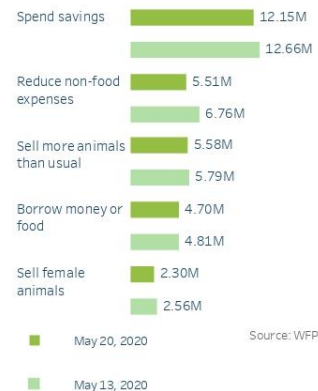
Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores



Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Cameroon

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Cameroon | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



25.2M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



2.7M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Jan 2020-May 2020)



2.4M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



2.7M

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

NUTRITION



5.2%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2014)



31.7%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2014)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



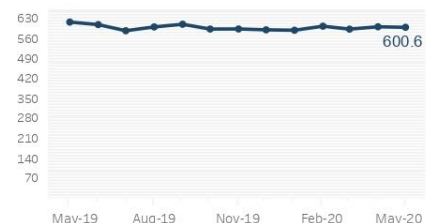
Import dependency

21.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

■ USD/XAF



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

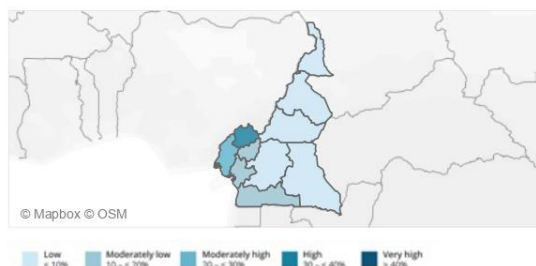
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



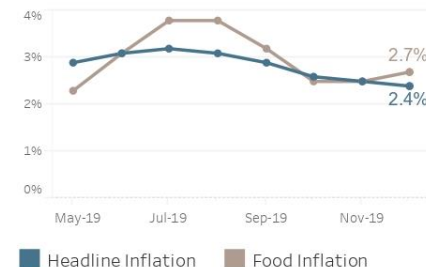
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

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).

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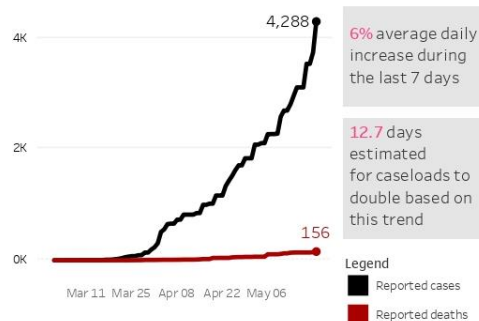
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Cameroon | May 22, 2020

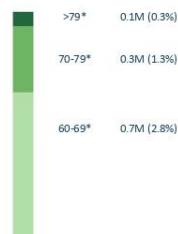
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 0.86 compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.80M compared to last week

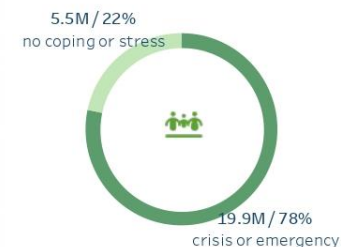


Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

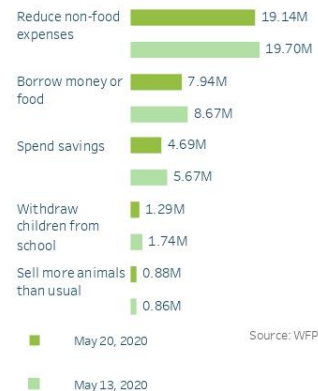


LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 0.34M compared to last week



Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Central African Republic

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Central African Republic | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



4.7M

Population
(World Bank, 2018)



1.6M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Sep 2019-Apr 2020)



2.8M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



3.1M

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

NUTRITION



7.6%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2012)



39.6%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2012)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



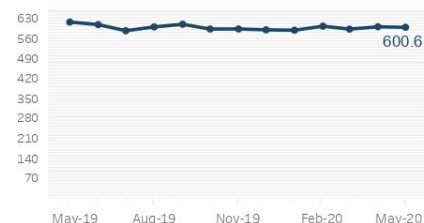
Import dependency

0.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

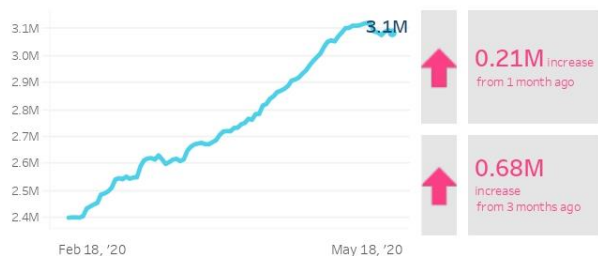
Currency exchange

USD/XAF



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

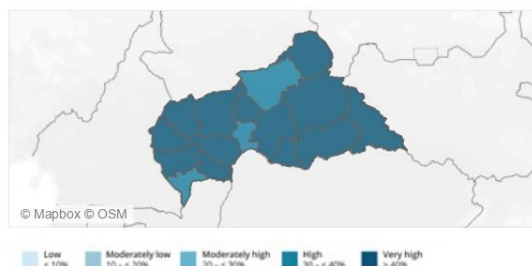
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



Data source: WFP (actual data and predictions)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation

No data on headline and food inflation available

Data source: Trading economics

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. In areas where a representative sample is not reached, food security trends are estimated with predictive models and updated daily. 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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vam
food security analysis

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Central African Republic | May 22, 2020

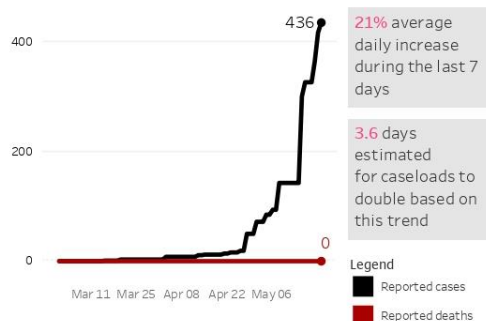
Note: data below cover only 10 provinces



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

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

Breakdown of age groups in Central-African-Republic (60 and above)
 (Source: UNDESA)



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)



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 0.06 compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing health services

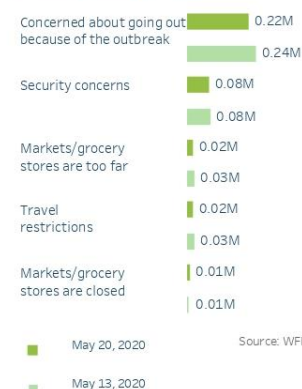


MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 0.04M compared to last week

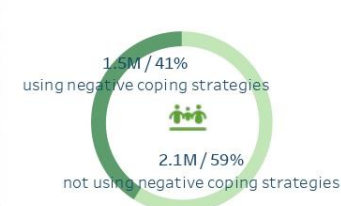


Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

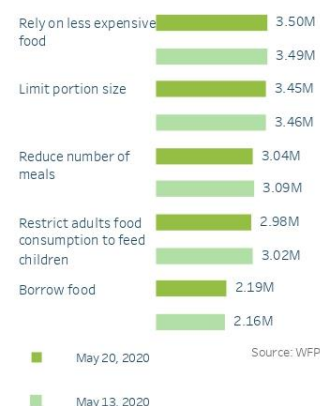


FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.11M compared to last week



Food based coping strategies



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Chad

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Chad | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



15.5M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



0.5M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Jan 2020-May 2020)



5.6M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



2.2M

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

NUTRITION



13.3%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2015)



39.8%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2015)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



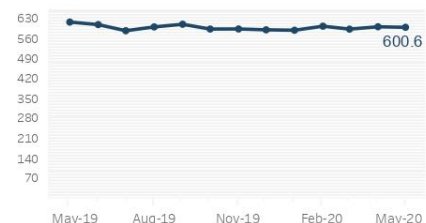
Import dependency

6.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

■ USD/XAF



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

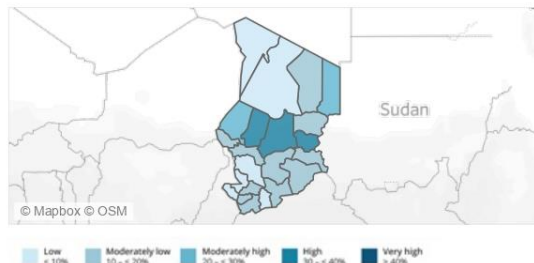
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



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).

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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vam
food security analysis

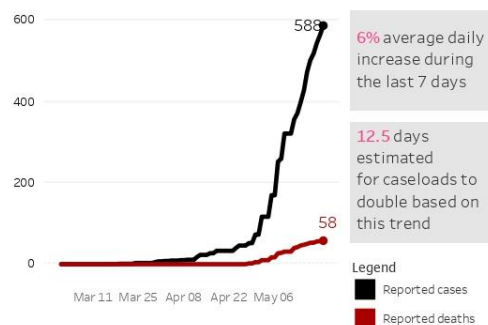
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Chad | May 22, 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.27 compared to last week



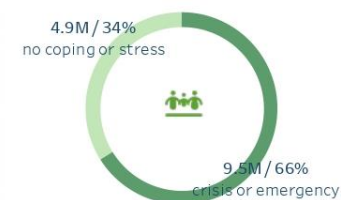
MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has remained stable 0.00M compared to last week



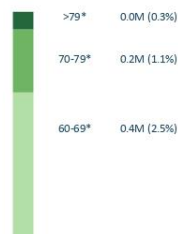
LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 0.23M compared to last week



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



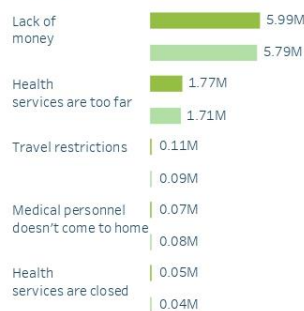
*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



May 20, 2020 Source: WFP

May 13, 2020

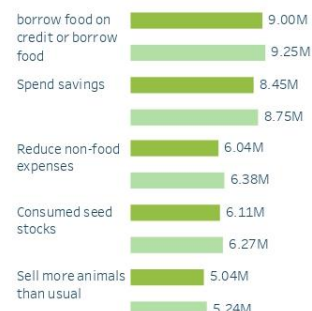
Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores



May 20, 2020 Source: WFP

May 13, 2020

Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



May 20, 2020 Source: WFP

May 13, 2020

NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Colombia

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Colombia | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



49.6M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



No IPC analysis available



2.4M

Chronic hunger

(FAO STAT, 2016-2018)



11.8M

People with insufficient food consumption*

(WFP, May 2020)

NUTRITION



0.9%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2010)



12.6%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2010)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



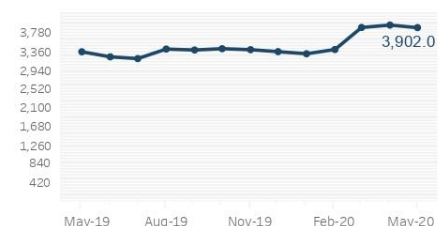
Import dependency

59.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

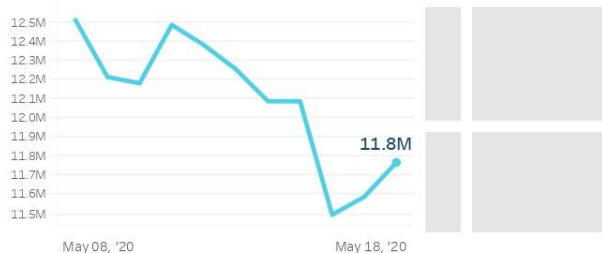
Currency exchange

■ USD/COP



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



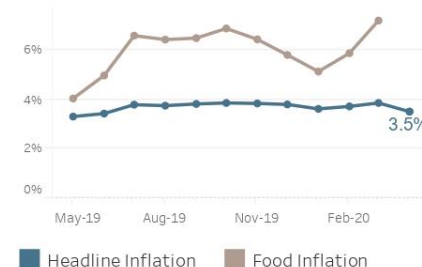
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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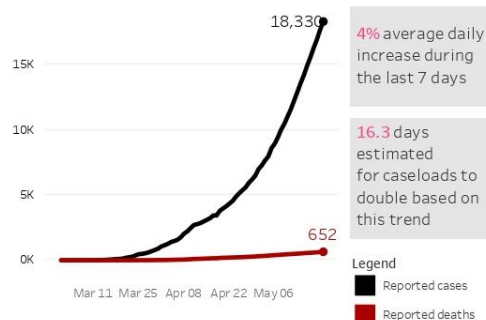
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Colombia | May 22, 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020

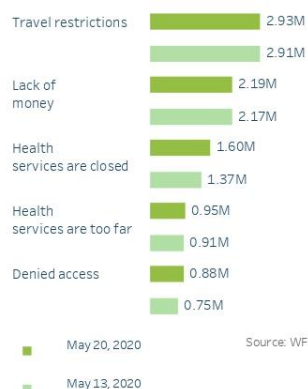


HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.38 compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.31M compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

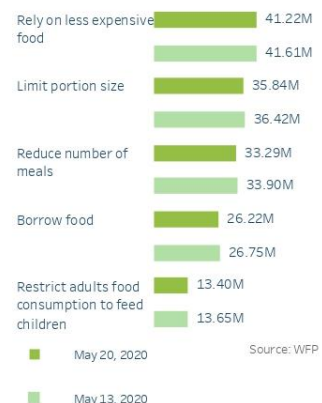


FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.80M compared to last week

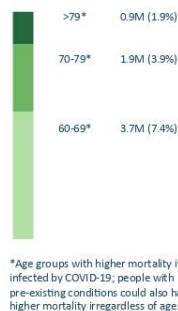


Food based coping strategies



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



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)



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Democratic Republic of the Congo

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Democratic Republic of the Congo | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



84.1M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



15.5M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above

(IPC/CH,
Jul 2019-Dec 2019)



No data on
chronic
hunger
available



33.2M

People with
insufficient
food
consumption*

(WFP, May 2020)

NUTRITION



8.1%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2013)



42.7%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2013)

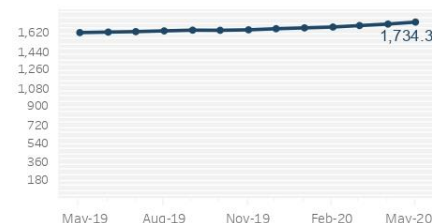
MACRO-ECONOMIC



No data on import dependency
available

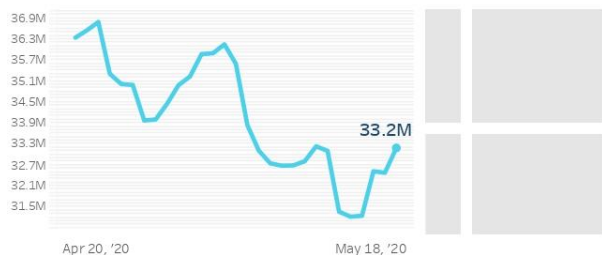
Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange ■ USD/CDF



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

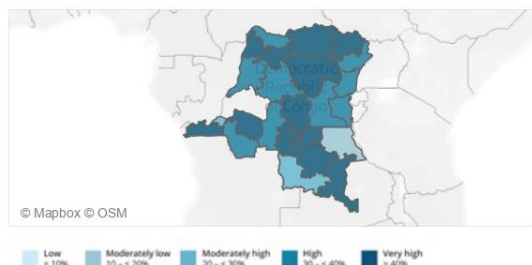
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



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).

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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>30% with IFC, requires a 10% deterioration in FC

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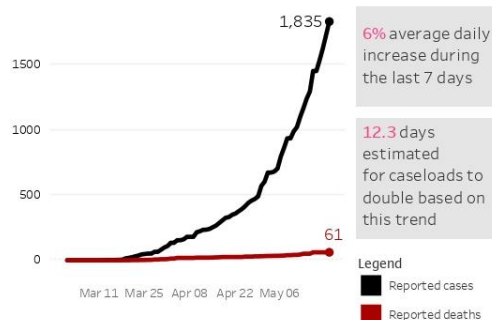
03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Democratic Republic of the Congo

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Democratic Republic of the Congo | May 22, 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

Breakdown of age groups in Democratic-Republic-of-the-Co.



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)

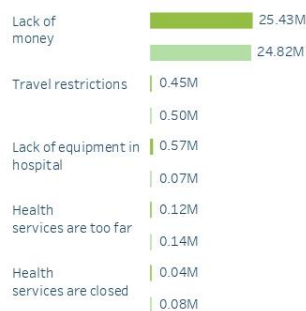


HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.96 compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing health services

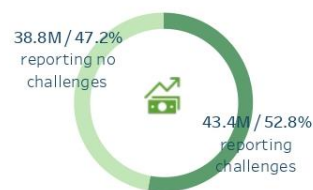


May 20, 2020 Source: WFP

May 13, 2020

MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 2.76M compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores



May 20, 2020 Source: WFP

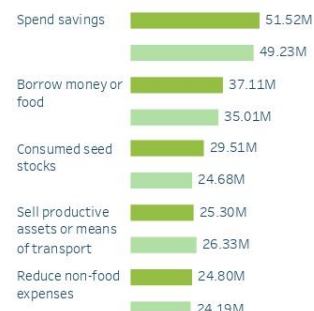
May 13, 2020

LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has increased by 1.08M compared to last week



Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



May 20, 2020 Source: WFP

May 13, 2020

NOTES

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03 | Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – El Salvador

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | El Salvador | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



6.4M

Population
(World Bank, 2018)



0.2M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Dec 2018-Mar 2019)



0.6M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



0.3M

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

NUTRITION



2.1%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2014)



13.6%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2014)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



Import dependency

66.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

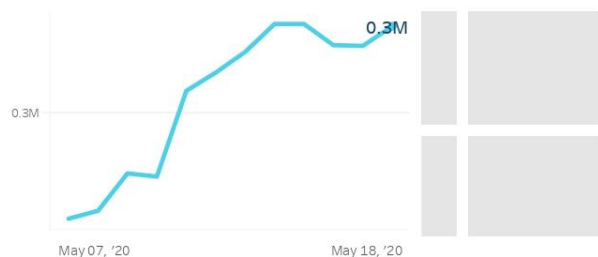
Currency exchange



No data on currency exchange
available

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Number of people with 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).

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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>30% with IFC requires a 10% deterioration in FC

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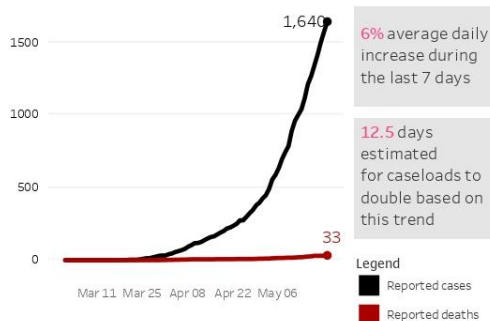
03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – El Salvador

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | El Salvador | May 22, 2020

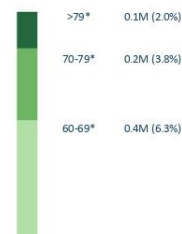
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

Breakdown of age groups in El-Salvador (60 and above) (Source: UNDESA)



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 0.05 compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.12M compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

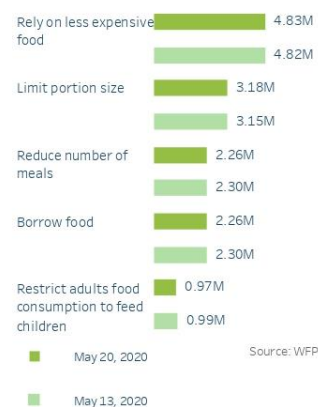


FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.01M compared to last week



Food based coping strategies



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Guatemala

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Guatemala | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



17.2M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



2.6M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Dec 2018-Feb 2019)



2.6M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



3.0M

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

NUTRITION



0.8%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2015)



46.7%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2015)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



Import dependency

59.0% of cereals (May 2020)

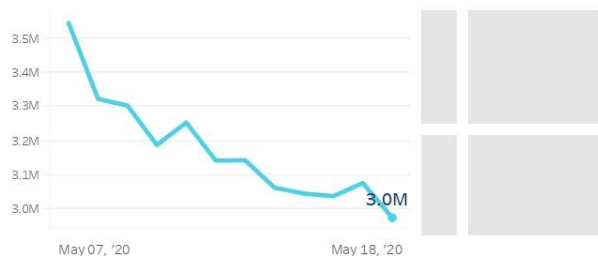
Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

No data on currency exchange
available

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



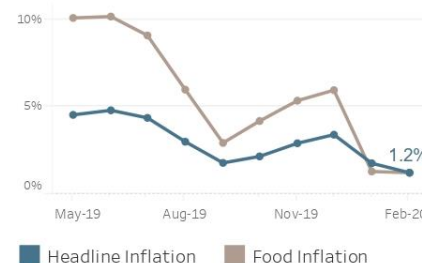
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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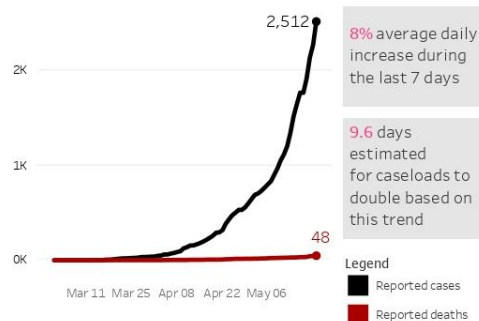
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Guatemala | May 22, 2020

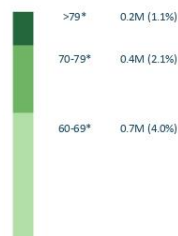
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.11 compared to last week

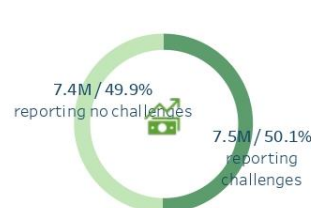


Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.64M compared to last week

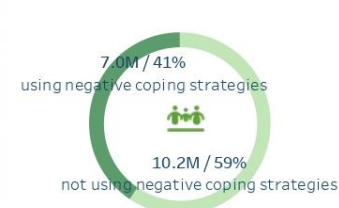


Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

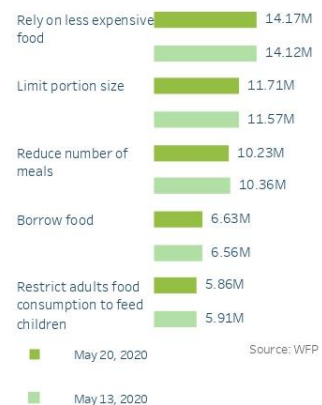


FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.01M compared to last week



Food based coping strategies



NOTES

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03 | Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Honduras

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Honduras | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



9.6M

Population
(World Bank, 2018)



1.0M

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



1.2M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



2.1M

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

NUTRITION



1.4%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2012)



22.6%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2012)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



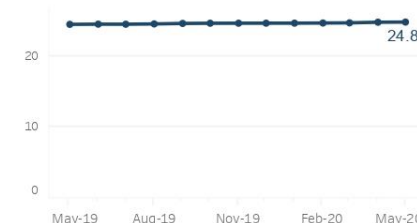
Import dependency

66.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

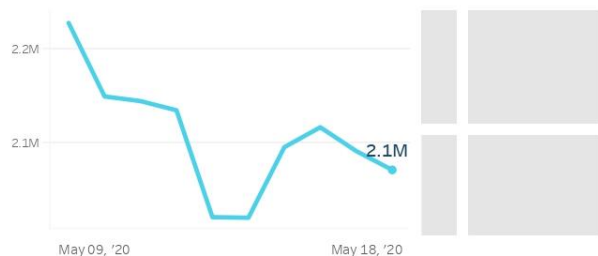
Currency exchange

■ USD/HNL



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



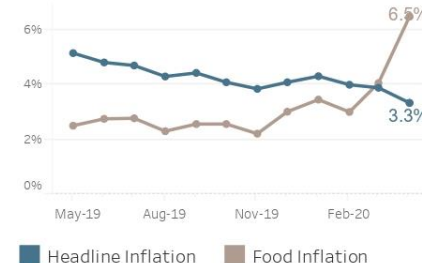
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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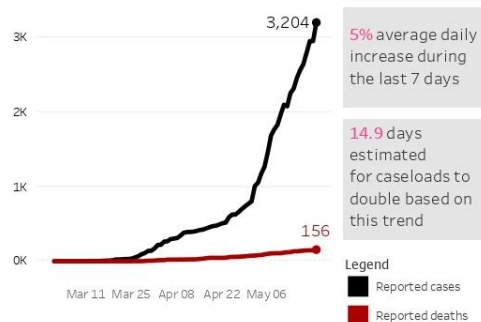
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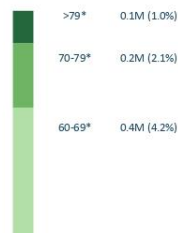
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



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VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY

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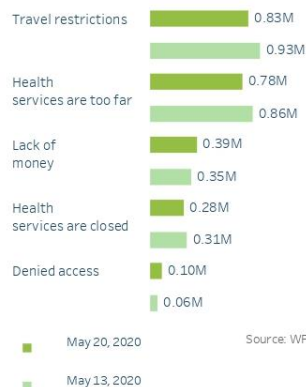


HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 0.10 compared to last week

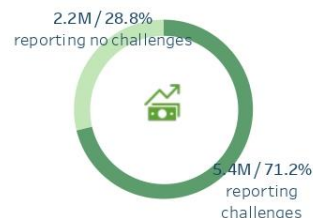


Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 0.11M compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

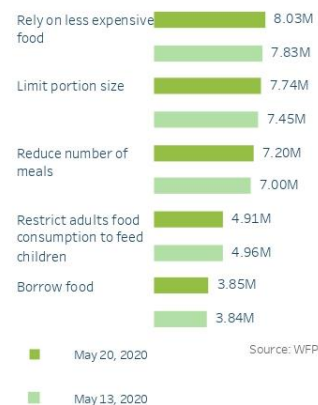


FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.08M compared to last week



Food based coping strategies



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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Iraq

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Iraq | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



38.4M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



No IPC analysis available



11.1M

Chronic hunger

(FAO STAT, 2016-2018)



2.4M

People with insufficient food consumption*

(WFP, May 2020)

NUTRITION



2.5%

of children

Acute malnutrition

(UNICEF, 2018)



9.9%

of children

Chronic malnutrition

(UNICEF, 2018)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



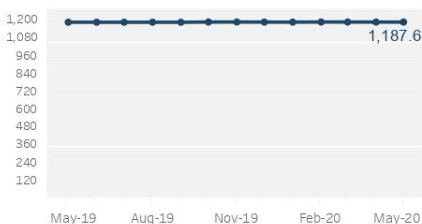
Import dependency

50.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

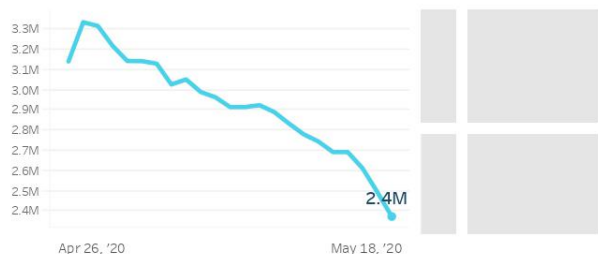
Currency exchange

■ USD/IQD



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

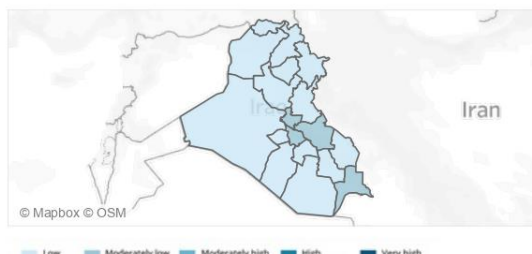
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



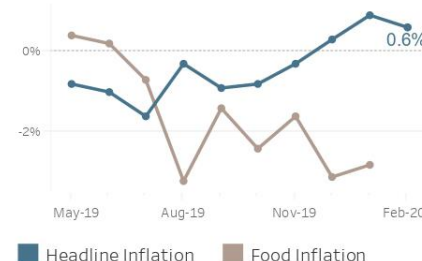
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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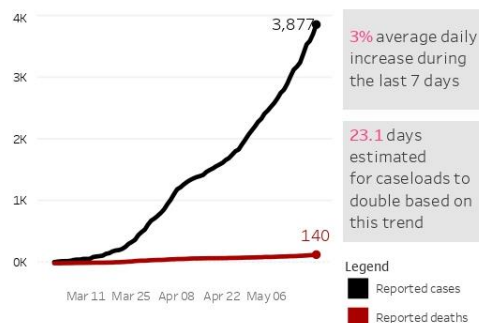
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Iraq | May 22, 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 1.25 compared to last week



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 2.70M compared to last week



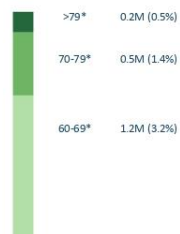
FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.83M compared to last week



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



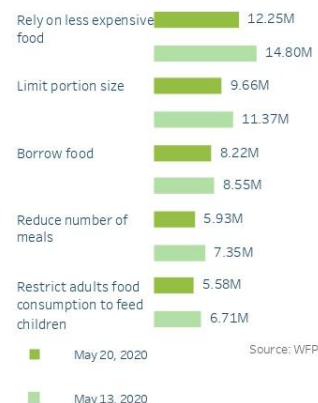
Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores



Food based coping strategies



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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Mali | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



19.1M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



0.8M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Jan 2020-May 2020)



1.2M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



10.6M

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

NUTRITION



13.5%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2015)



30.4%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2015)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



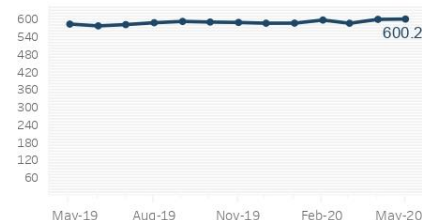
Import dependency

6.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

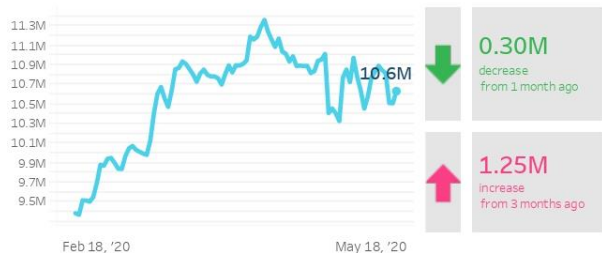
Currency exchange

■ USD/XOF



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

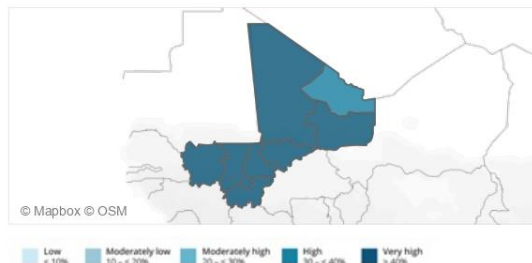
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



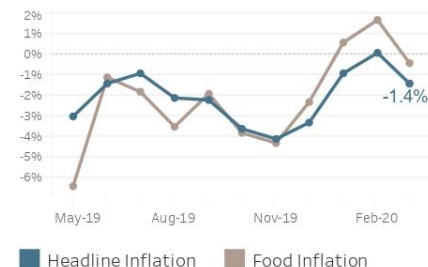
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

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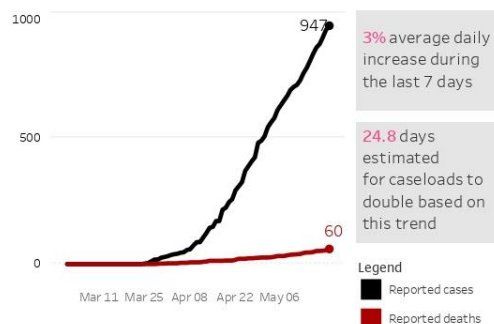
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Mali | May 22, 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



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VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY

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HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.19 compared to last week

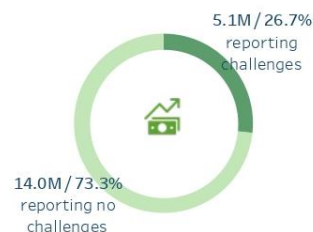


Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 0.32M compared to last week

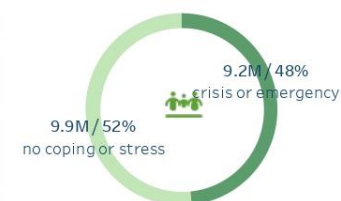


Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

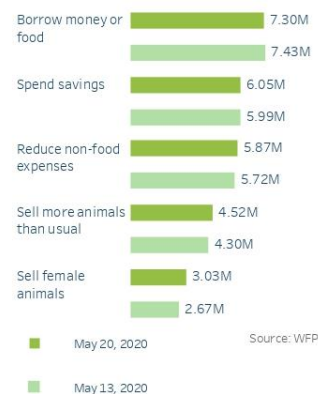


LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has increased by 0.14M compared to last week



Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Mozambique

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Mozambique | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



29.5M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



1.4M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Apr 2019-Sep 2019)



8.3M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



11.3M

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

NUTRITION



6.1%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2011)



42.9%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2011)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



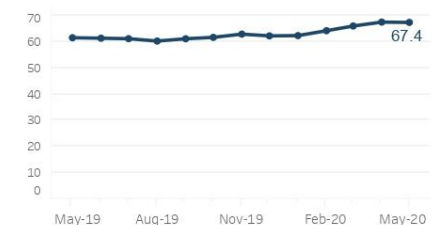
Import dependency

24.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

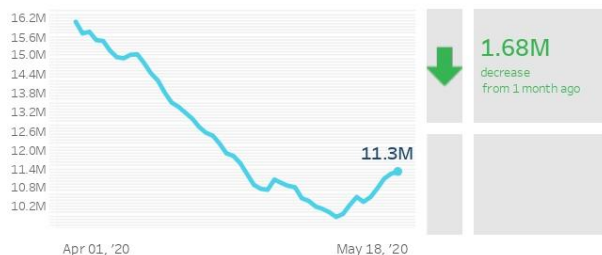
Currency exchange

■ USD/MZ..



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

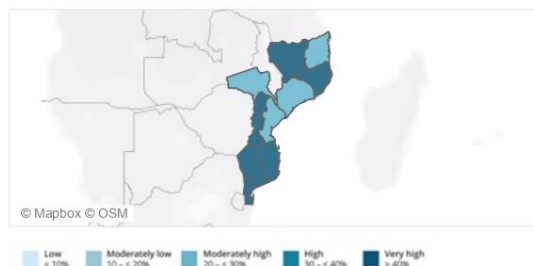
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



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).

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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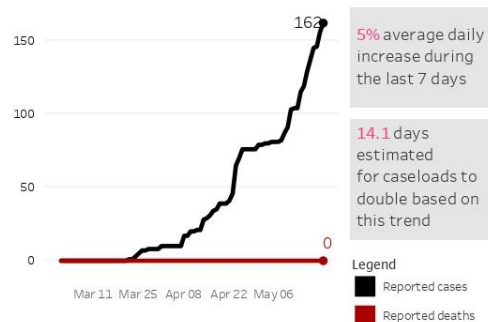
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Mozambique | May 22, 2020

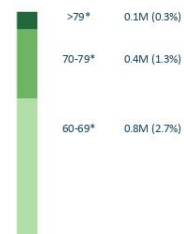
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 0.14 compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing health services

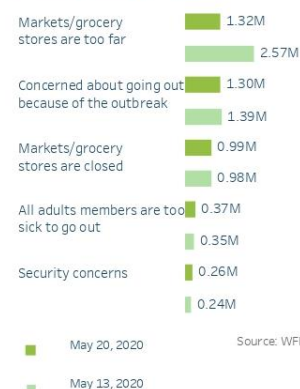


MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 1.17M compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

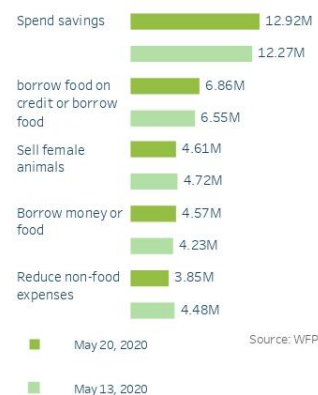


LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 0.91M compared to last week



Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



NOTES

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03 | Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Niger

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Niger | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



22.4M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



1.3M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Jan 2020-May 2020)



3.6M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



14.1M

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

NUTRITION



10.1%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2016)



40.6%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2016)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



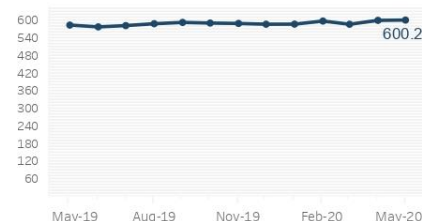
Import dependency

9.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

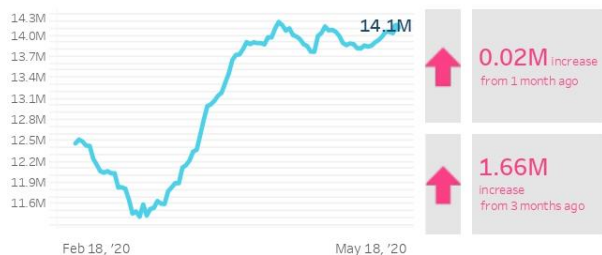
Currency exchange

■ USD/XOF



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

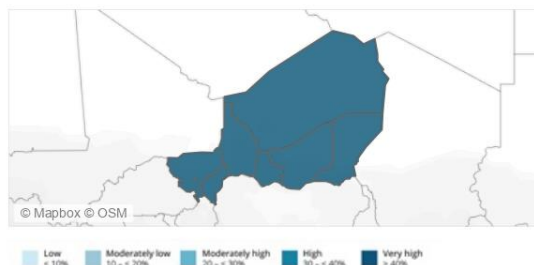
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



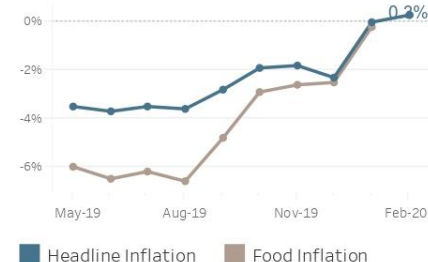
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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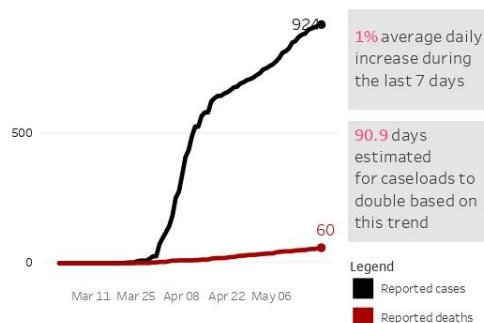
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Niger | May 22, 2020

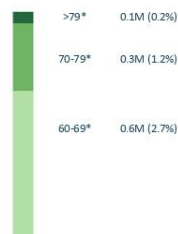
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

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)



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 0.21 compared to last week

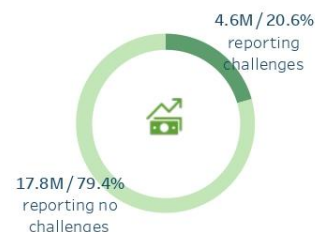


Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.19M compared to last week



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

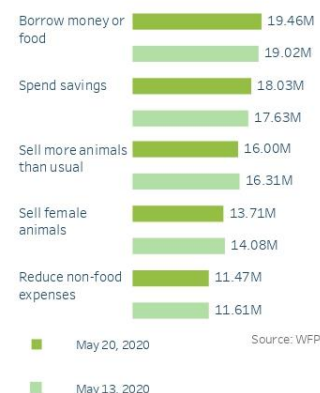


LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has increased by 0.18M compared to last week



Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Nigeria

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Nigeria | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



195.9M

Population

(World Bank, 2018)



5.0M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above
(IPC/CH,
Jan 2020-May 2020)



25.6M

Chronic
hunger
(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



65.4M

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

NUTRITION



7.0%

of children
Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World
Bank, 2018)



32.0%

of children
Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2018)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



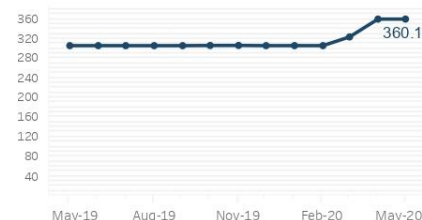
Import dependency

16.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

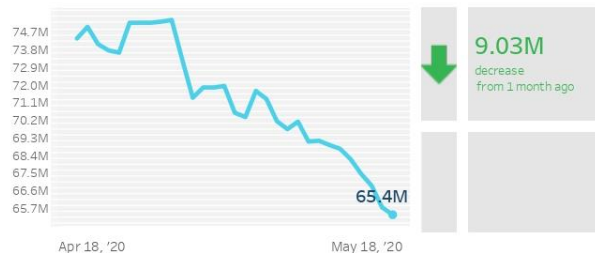
Currency exchange

■ USD/NGN



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



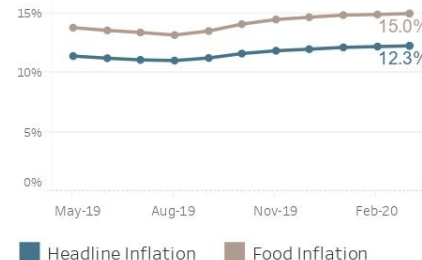
Data source: WFP (actual data)

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

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation



Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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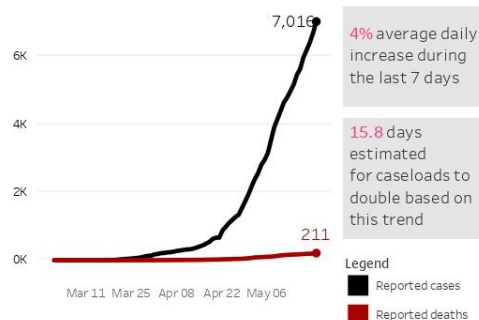
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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Nigeria | May 22, 2020

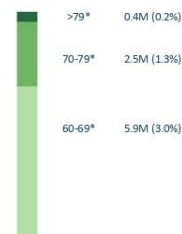
COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



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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)

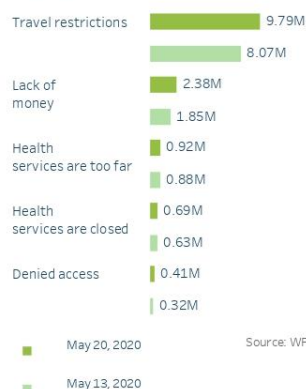


HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 2.46 compared to last week

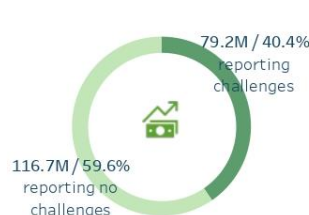


Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 5.64M compared to last week

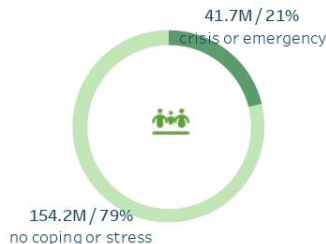


Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

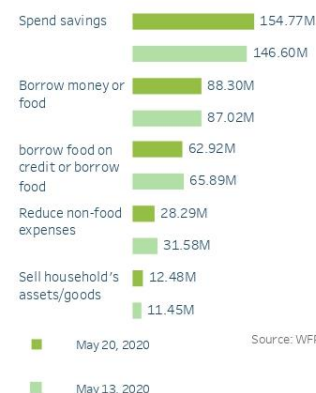


LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 2.93M compared to last week



Top 5 livelihood coping strategies



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Syrian Arab Republic

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Syrian Arab Republic | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



20.4M

Population

(OCHA, 2019)



No IPC analysis
available



No IPC
analysis
available



30.7%

People with
insufficient
food
consumption*

(WFP, May 2020)

NUTRITION



11.5%

of children

Acute malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank
,2009)



27.6%

of children

Chronic malnutrition
(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank,
2009)

MACRO-ECONOMIC

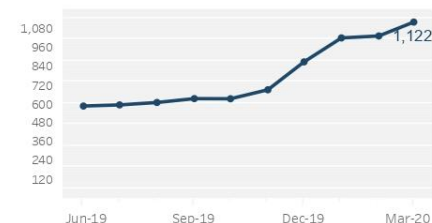


No data on import dependency
available

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

■ USD/LCU



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

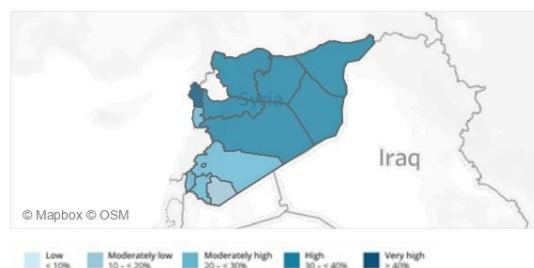
Prevalence of people with insufficient food consumption..



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).

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation

No data on headline and food
inflation available

Data source: Trading economics

NOTES

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Syrian Arab Republic | May 22, 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.08 compared to last week



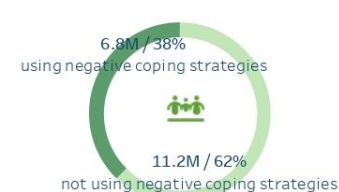
MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.11M compared to last week



FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.01M compared to last week



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



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)



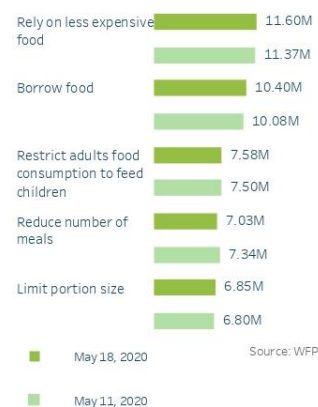
Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores



Food based coping strategies



NOTES

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03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Yemen

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HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Yemen | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW



30.0M

Population

(OCHA, 2019)



15.9M

People in
IPC/CH Phase 3
or above

(IPC/CH,
Dec 2018-Jan 2019)



11.0M

Chronic
hunger

(FAO STAT,
2016-2018)



10.0M

People with
insufficient
food
consumption*

(WFP, May 2020)

NUTRITION



11.7%

of children
Acute malnutrition

(OCHA, 2019)



47.5%

of children
Chronic malnutrition

(OCHA, 2019)

MACRO-ECONOMIC



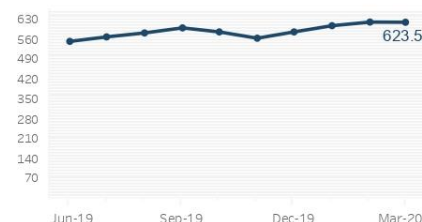
Import dependency

93.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP's calculation based on USDA data

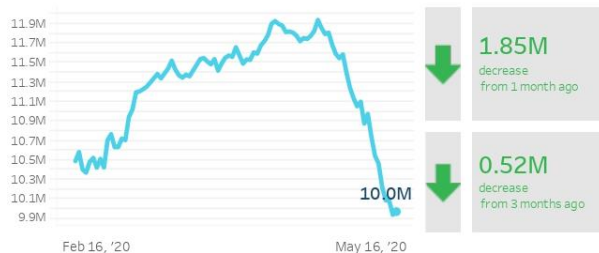
Currency exchange

■ USD/LCU



FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

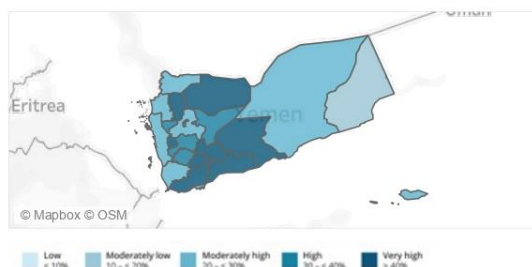
Number of people with insufficient food consumption*



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).

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*



Headline and food inflation

No data on headline and food inflation available

Data source: Trading economics

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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vam
food security analysis

03 Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Yemen

A weekly overview of the food security situation, COVID-19 caseloads, and an indication of how relevant indicators – such as health and market access – are shifting in countries where remote near real-time monitoring systems are established

HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Yemen | May 22, 2020



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

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020



HEALTH ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has decreased by 0.08 compared to last week



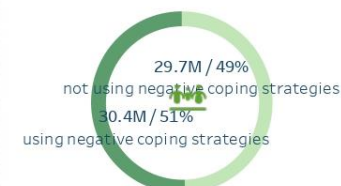
MARKET ACCESS

The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 0.06M compared to last week



FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households using negative coping strategies has decreased by 0.64M compared to last week



DEMOGRAPHICS

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



*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY

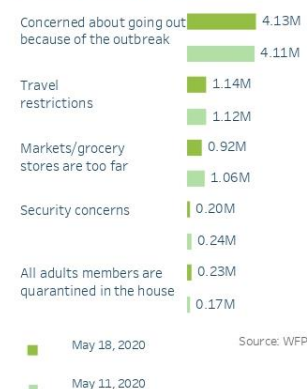
An estimation of possible climate related seasonal changes in SARS-Cov-2 reproductive number (R0), a measure of infectiousness, based on air temperature and relative humidity (Source: COVID-19 and climate: Possible geographical and temporal patterns)



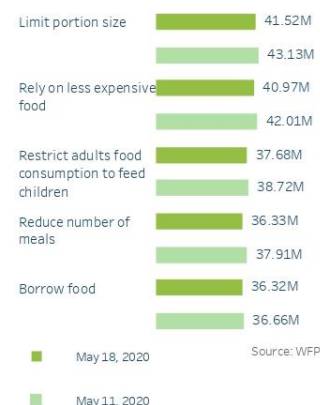
Top 5 barriers to accessing health services



Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores



Food based coping strategies



NOTES

WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) 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 situation over the past 14 calendar days for health and market access and 28/30 calendar days for livelihood coping. It is important to note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. 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 and availability of health care, and access to markets. This will help WFP to monitor the situation prior to large scale outbreaks of COVID-19, capture problems in real time in the event of an outbreak and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

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World Food
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