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

OVERVIEW AND EXPANSION
How WFP’s near real-time food security monitoring is critical in the global COVID-19 response

01

GLOBAL HUNGER AND COVID-19 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

02

HUNGER AND COVID-19 WEEKLY SNAPSHOT
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

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>p.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact in the time of COVID-19

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
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

Early May 2020
- Benin
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania

Late May 2020
- Angola
- Ethiopia
- Guinea
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Mauritania
- South Sudan
- Zambia

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
Global Hunger and COVID-19 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Income Group</th>
<th>% Increase in the last 24 hours</th>
<th>Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High income</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3,364,780</td>
<td>264,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper-middle income</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1,382,770</td>
<td>57,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower-middle income</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>325,421</td>
<td>10,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>27,711</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**COVID-19 Statistics by Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>239,024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>325,407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>32,331</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>4,686</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East and Central Africa</td>
<td>6,152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America &amp; the Caribbean</td>
<td>192,565</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadjikistan</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Johns Hopkins University, HungerMap LIVE analysis

**Top 20 Countries with the Highest Daily Increase in COVID-19 Cases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>No. of Days for Cases to Double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1 (7.8 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 (8.4 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (8.7 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (10.3 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 (11.0 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadjikistan</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Johns Hopkins University, HungerMap LIVE 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 system to monitor the impacts on household health and market access, as well as livelihoods.

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

- Food security: 199.2M in 17 countries
- Coping strategies: 160.5M in 17 countries
- Health access: 120.9M in 17 countries
- Market access: 255.0M in 17 countries
- Livelihood coping: 180.4M in 8 countries

**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 adapted to monitor impacts on household health, access to markets, and livelihood coping. Data is collected in 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.
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**

- **37.2M** Population
  (World Bank, 2018)
- **10.2M** People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above
- **10.6M** Chronic hunger
  (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)
- **8.5M** People with insufficient food consumption*
  (WFP, May 2020)
- **9.5%** of children
  Acute malnutrition
  (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2013)
- **40.9%** of children
  Chronic malnutrition
  (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2013)

**FOOD SECURITY TRENDS** (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr 18, ’20</td>
<td>11.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 18, ’20</td>
<td>8.5M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*

**MACRO-ECONOMIC**

- **Import dependency**
  37.0% of cereals (May 2020)

- **Currency exchange**
  USD/ACompat data)

**NOTES**

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

**CONTACTS**

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For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
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.
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)

8.6% of children
Acute malnutrition

21.1% of children
Chronic malnutrition

NUTRITION

macro-economic

No data on import dependency available

Data source: WFP’s calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

USD/XOF

Headline and food inflation

-0.3%

Data source: Trading economics

Food Inflation

Headline Inflation

May-19
Aug-19
Nov-19
Feb-20
May-20

Food Security Trends

(May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*

14.9M

14.4M

14.3M

14.2M

14.1M

14.0M

13.9M

13.8M

0.22M decrease from 3 months ago

0.95M decrease from 2 months ago

Feb 18, ‘20

May 18, ‘20

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*

NOTES

WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via household 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 26–30 calendar days, with a write time lag of 2–4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the methodology and glossary sections at hungermap.wfp.org.

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should exceed the thresholds of deterioration in IPC (by one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IFC): >20% with FC requires a doubled deterioration in FC; 20–30% with FC requires a 15% deterioration in FC; >30% with FC requires a 10% deterioration in FC.

Jonathan Rivera Head, Hunger Monitoring Unit (m2061)
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For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
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: John 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 no 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 (50 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**
- Lack of money
- Health services are too far
- Health services are closed
- Travel restrictions
- High mortality

**Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores**
- Markets/grocery stores are closed
- Markets/grocery stores are too far
- Security concerns
- Concerned about going out because of the outbreak
- High mortality

**Top 5 livelihood coping strategies**
- Spend savings
- Reduce non-food expenses
- Sell more animals than usual
- Borrow money or food
- Sell female animals

NOTES
- Weekly Monitoring Unit (previously known as mdik) conducts continuous food security monitoring via satellite and 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.

CONTACTS
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- Jonathan Rivers: Head, Hunger Monitoring Unit
- arif.hussain@wfp.org
- jonathan.rivers@wfp.org

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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.
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

COVID-19 CASES

- Source: Johns Hopkins University
- Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020
- 6% average daily increase during the last 7 days
- 12.7 days estimated for caseloads to double based on this trend

DEMOGRAPHICS

Breakdown of age groups in Cameroon (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 0.86 compared to last week

MARKET ACCESS

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

LIVELIHOOD COPING

The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 0.38M compared to last week

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# 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.


### OVERVIEW

- **Population**: 4.7M (World Bank, 2018)
- **People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH, Sep 2019-Apr 2020)**: 1.6M
- **Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)**: 2.8M
- **People with insufficient food consumption* (WFP, May 2020)**: 3.1M

### NUTRITION

- **7.6% of children**
- **39.6% of children**
  - Chronic malnutrition (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2012)

### MACRO-ECONOMIC

- **Import dependency**: 0.0% of cereals (May 2020)
- **Currency exchange**: USD/XAF
- **Headline and food inflation**
  - No data on headline and food inflation available

### FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

- **Number of people with insufficient food consumption***
  - Feb 18, '20: 2.4M
  - May 18, '20: 3.1M
  - Increase from 3 months ago: 0.68M
  - Increase from 1 month ago: 0.21M

### 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 HungerMap LIVE (hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (IPC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of food insecurity in IPC (from one month to the next) relevant to the specific percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IPC).  
- ≤20% with IPC requires a 25% deterioration in IPC  
- 20-30% with IPC requires a 15% deterioration in IPC  
- >30% with IPC requires a 10% deterioration in IPC

### CONTACTS

- **Antonio Conti**
  - Chief Economist and Director Research Assessment and Monitoring Division
  - antonio.conti@wfp.org

For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org

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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.


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

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

1.0M / 27.5% reporting no challenges

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

0.4M / 10.5% reporting challenges

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

1.6M / 41% using negative coping strategies

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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.

**Food Security Trends (May 2020)**

- **Number of people with insufficient food consumption**
  - Feb 18, '20: 1.7M
  - May 18, '20: 2.2M
  - 0.05M increase from 3 months ago

- **Prevalence of insufficient food consumption**
  - 0.27M increase from 1 month ago

**Key Indicators**

- **Population** 15.5M (World Bank, 2018)
- **People in IPC/CH Phase 3 of Above** (IPC/CH, Jan 2020-May 2020)
- **Chronic hunger** (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)
- **People with insufficient food consumption** (WFP, May 2020)
- **13.3% of children Acute malnutrition** (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2015)
- **39.8% of children Chronic malnutrition** (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2015)

**Import Dependency**

- 6.0% of cereals (May 2020)

**Currency Exchange**

- USD/XAF

**Headline and Food Inflation**

- Headline inflation: 3.2%
- Food inflation: 9.9%

**Data Source**

- WFP’s calculation based on USDA data
- 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 for 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 HungerMap WFP (hungermap.wfp.org).

- To trigger a food consumption (IPC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of data variation in IPC (from one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IPC ≤ 0.30 with IPC) requires a 25% deterioration in IPC; 0.30-0.50 with IPC requires a 15% deterioration in IPC; >0.50 with IPC requires a 10% deterioration in IPC.

**Contacts**

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  Email: Jonathan.Rivas@wfp.org
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

**COVID-19 CASES** (Source: Johns Hopkins University) Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020

- 6% average daily increase during the last 7 days
- 12.5 days estimated for caseloads to double based on this trend

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Breakdown of age groups in Chad (66 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 increased by 0.27 compared to last week

- 3.0M / 30.4% reporting no challenges
- 10.6M / 99.6% reporting challenges

**MARKET ACCESS**

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

- 1.4M / 100.0% reporting challenges

**LIVELIHOOD COPING**

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

- 4.9M / 34% no coping or stress
- 9.9M / 66% coping or emergency

**Top 5 barriers to accessing health services**

- Lack of money
- Health services are too far
- Travel restrictions
- Medical personnel doesn’t come to home
- Health services are closed

**Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores**

- Markets/grocery stores are closed
- Concerned about going out because of the outbreak
- Markets/grocery stores are too far
- Travel restrictions
- All adults members are too sick to go out

**Top 5 livelihood coping strategies**

- Borrow food on credit or borrow food
- Spend savings
- Reduce non-food expenses
- Consumed seed stocks
- Sell more animals than usual

**NOTES**

- *WFP Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as MSLD) conducts continuous food security monitoring via video 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, those systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access and availability of healthcare, 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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  - jonathan.rivers@wfp.org

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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.
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

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

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

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Top 5 barriers to accessing health services

Travel restrictions
Lack of money
Health services are closed
Health services are too far
Denied access

Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

Travel restrictions
All adults members are quarantined in the house
Markets/grocery stores are too far
Security concerns
Markets/grocery stores are closed

Food based coping strategies

NOTES

VAM (Hunger Monitoring Unit) conducts continuous food security monitoring through 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 3-4 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 accessibility and availability of healthcare, and access to markets. This will help VAM 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 intervention.

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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.
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.


**COVID-19 CASES**
- Source: Johns Hopkins University
- Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020

6% average daily increase during the last 7 days
12.3 days estimated for caseloads to double based on this trend

**HEALTH ACCESS**
The number of people reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.9% compared to last week.

**MARKET ACCESS**
The number of people reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 2.7% compared to last week.

**LIVELIHOOD COPING**
The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has increased by 1.0% compared to last week.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**
Breakdown of age groups in Democratic Republic of the Congo

**VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY**
An estimate of possible season-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**
- Lack of money: 25.43M
- Travel restrictions: 0.45M
- Lack of equipment in hospital: 0.57M
- Health services are too far: 0.12M
- Health services are closed: 0.08M

**Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores**
- Concerned about going out because of the outbreak: 17.63M
- Lack of money: 11.67M
- Travel restrictions: 8.66M
- Markets/grocery stores are closed: 10.02M
- Security concerns: 0.04M

**Top 5 livelihood coping strategies**
- Spend savings: $1.52M
- Borrow money or food: $77.11M
- Consumed seed stocks: $59.02M
- Self-productive assets or means of transport: $25.36M
- Reduce non-food expenses: $24.80M
- Reduce non-food expenses: $24.15M

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

NOTES
- WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as Midsal) conducts continuous food security monitoring via village 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 timelag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (C0VID-19) outbreak, these systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access and availability of healthcare and access to markets. This will help WFP monitor the situation and to large-scale outbreaks of COVID-19, capture problems in real-time and take the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

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Click here to return to the table of contents.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (World Bank, 2018)</td>
<td>6.4M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above</td>
<td>0.2M</td>
<td>(IPC/CH, Dec 2018-Mar 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with insufficient food consumption* (WFP, May 2020)</td>
<td>0.3M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1% of children Acute malnutrition</td>
<td>2.1M</td>
<td>(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.6% of children Chronic malnutrition</td>
<td>13.6M</td>
<td>(UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MACRO-ECONOMIC

- **Import dependency**: 66.0% of cereals (May 2020)
- **Currency exchange**: No data on currency exchange available

### FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

#### Number of people with insufficient food consumption*

- May 07, 20: 0.3M
- May 18, 20: 0.3M

#### Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*

- Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

#### Headline and food inflation

- May-19: -4%
- Aug-19: 2.1%
- Nov-19: 2%
- Feb-20: 4%

**NOTES**

- WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via household 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 26-30 calendar days, with a weighted time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the methodology and glossary sections on HungerMap Unit (Hungermap.wfp.org).

- To trigger a food consumption (TC) alert, marked deteriorations should exceed the threshold of deterioration in TC (from one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (ICP):
  - <20% with FC requires a 25% deterioration in FC
  - 20-30% with FC requires a 15% deterioration in FC
  - >30% with FC requires a 10% deterioration in FC.

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For more information, visit: hungermap.wfp.org
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

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

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

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

Food based coping strategies:
- Rely on less expensive food
- Limit portion size
- Reduce number of meals
- Borrow food
- Restrict foods consumption to children

NOTES: 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 healthcare, and access to markets. This will help remote monitoring systems in 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 earlyaction and mitigation.

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Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Guatemala

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 | 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)
- **Currency exchange**
  - No data on currency exchange available

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

- Number of people with insufficient food consumption*:
  - May 07, 20: 3.3M
  - May 18, 20: 3.0M

- Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*:
  - Taxaca
  - Chiapas
  - Honduras

- **Headline and food inflation**:
  - May 19: 10%
  - Aug 19: 7%
  - Nov 19: 5%
  - Feb 20: 1.2%

NOTES

- WFP’s monitoring unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via 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 26-30 calendar days, with a right-time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the methodology and glossary sections of the HungerMap Unit (Hungermap.wfp.org).

CONCEPTS

- To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of deterioration in FC (+50% within one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IPC).<br>
- +20% with FC requires 25% deterioration in FC<br>
- 20-30% with FC requires a 15% deterioration in FC<br>
- +50% with FC requires a 10% deterioration in FC

CONTACTS

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For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Guatemala

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.
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Honduras

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.
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Honduras

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.
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Iraq

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 | Iraq | May 22, 2020

OVERVIEW
- **38.4M** Population (World Bank, 2018)
- **11.1M** Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)
- **2.4M** People with insufficient food consumption* (WFP, May 2020)
- **2.5%** of children Acute malnutrition (UNICEF, 2018)
- **9.9%** of children Chronic malnutrition (UNICEF, 2018)

No IPC analysis available

NUTRITION

MACRO-ECONOMIC

Import dependency
50.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP’s calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

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*

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 lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the Methodology and Glossary sections on HungerMap LIVE (hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the thresholds 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 IF: requires a 30% deterioration in FC
- 20-30% with IF: requires a 25% deterioration in FC
- >30% with IF: requires a 20% deterioration in FC

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For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
**Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Iraq**

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.
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Mali

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 | 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

Headline and food inflation

Data source: Trading economics

Food inflation

NOTES

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

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should occur the threshold of deterioration in FCS (an one month to the next) relative to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IPC) <20% with IPC requires a 2.5% degradation in FC
20-30% with IPC requires a 15% deterioration in FC
30% with IPC requires a 30% deterioration in FC
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Mali

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.
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

- **Population (World Bank, 2018)**: 29.5M
- **People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH, Apr 2019-Sep 2019)**: 1.4M
- **Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2017)**: 8.3M
- **People with insufficient food consumption* (WFP, May 2020)**: 11.3M

NUTRITION

- **6.1% of children Acute malnutrition (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2011)**
- **42.9% of children Chronic malnutrition (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2011)**

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

**Number of people with insufficient food consumption***

- April 1st, 2020: 16.3M
- May 15th, 2020: 11.3M
- Decrease of 1.68M from 1 month ago

**Prevalence of insufficient food consumption***

Data source: WFP (actual data)

MACRO-ECONOMIC

**Import dependency**

- 24.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP’s calculation based on USDA data

**Currency exchange**

- USD/MZM: 67.4

**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 HungerMap Live (Hungermap.wfp.org).

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

- 20% with IPC requires a 20% deterioration in F.
- 10% with IPC: requires a 10% deterioration in F.
- 5% with IPC: requires a 5% deterioration in F.

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For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
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.
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)

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS

(May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*

Headline and food inflation

NOTES

WFP’s hunger monitoring unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via face-to-face 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 26-30 calendar days, with a weight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the methodology and glossary sections on HungerMap Unit (Hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should exceed 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 FC requires a 15% deterioration in FC; 20%-30% with FC requires a 15% deterioration in FC; >30% with FC requires a 20% deterioration in FC.

Data source: WFP (actual data)

Data source: Trading Economics

Data source: WFP’s calculation based on USDA data

For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
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

COVID-19 CASES (Source: Johns Hopkins University)
Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 21 May, 2020

- 1% average daily increase during the last 7 days
- 90.9 days estimated for caseloads to double based on this trend

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

- 8.1M/38.4% reporting no challenges
- 17.9M/61.6% reporting challenges

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

- 4.6M/20.6% reporting no challenges
- 17.8M/79.4% reporting challenges

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

- 3.1M/14% no coping or stress
- 19.4M/86% crisis or emergency

DEMOGRAPHICS
Breakdown of age groups in Niger (66 and above)
(Source: UNICEF)

VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY
An estimation of possible climate-related seasonal changes in SARS-CoV-2 reproduction 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
- Lack of money
- Health services are too far
- Travel restrictions
- Health services are closed
- Denied access

Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores
- Markets/grocery stores are too far
- Security concerns
- Markets/grocery stores are closed
- Concerned about going out because of the outbreak
- Travel restrictions

Top 5 livelihood coping strategies
- Borrow money or food
- Spend savings
- Sell more animals than usual
- Sell female animals
- Reduce non-food expenses

NOTES
Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as midok) conducts continuous food security monitoring via videophone 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 3-4 days to ensure data quality. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak, those systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access and availability of healthcare, and access to markets. This will help WHF to monitor the situation on a large scale outbreaks of COVID-19, capture problems in real time in the event of an outbreak, and provide necessary information for early action and mitigation.

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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.
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.
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Syrian Arab 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.


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

Data source: Trading economics

**Headline and food inflation**

No data on headline and food inflation available

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS (May 2020)

Prevalence of people with insufficient food consumption:

- **5.21%**
  percentage point decrease from 2 months ago

- **7.82%**
  percentage point decrease from 3 months ago

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 face-to-face 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 of HungerMap Unit (Hungermap.wfp.org).

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deterioration: 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). 10% with 80% IFC, requires a 20% deterioration in FC; 20-30% with 80% IFC, requires a 25% deterioration in FC; 30-50% with 80% IFC, requires a 30% deterioration in FC.

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For more information, visit hungermap.wfp.org
Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot – Syrian Arab 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.
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.
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.
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Stay tuned for updates:

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