

FOOD SECURITY KEY DRIVERS

Tracking the COVID-19 related impact

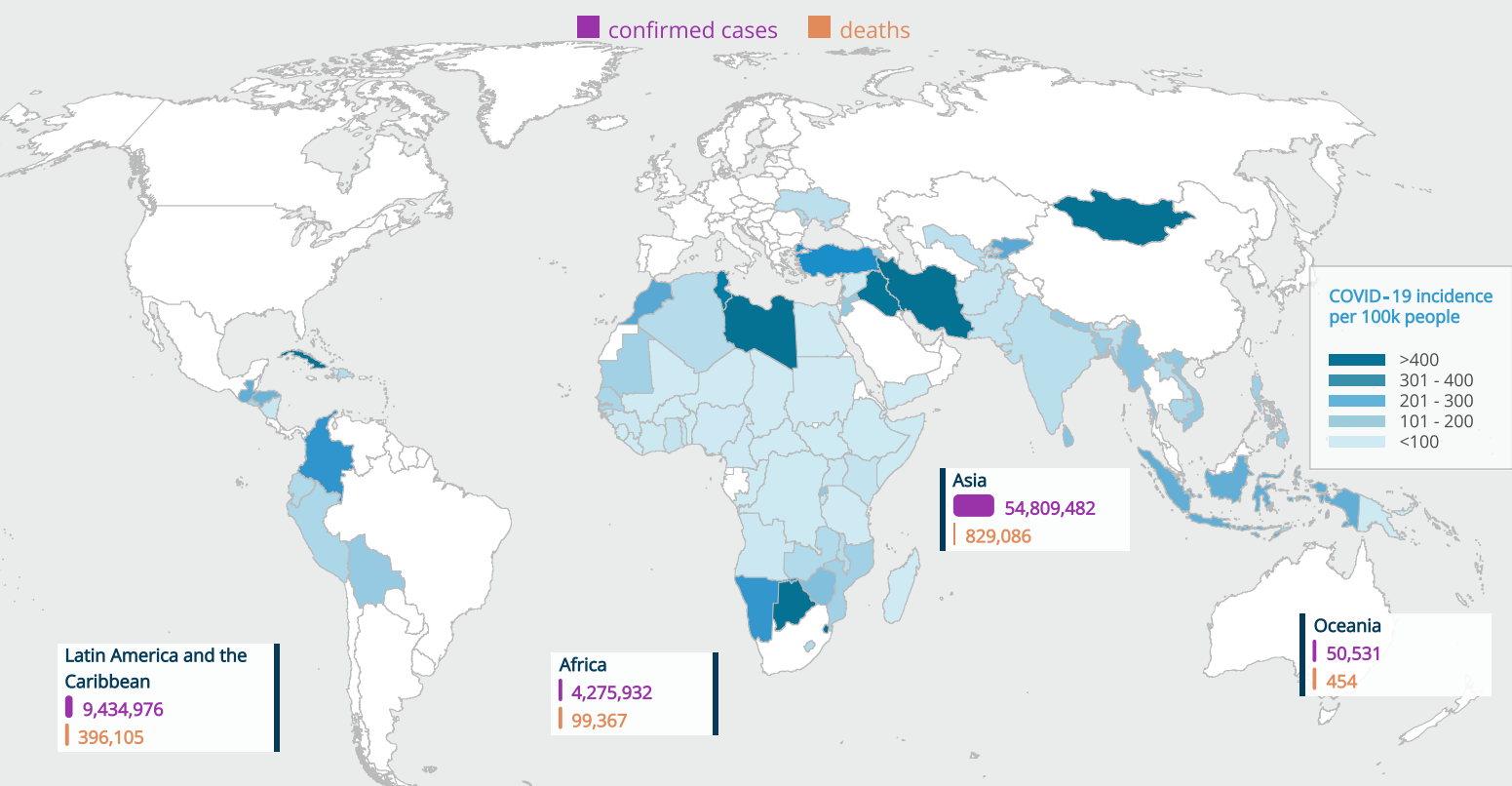
Globally, there have been 199,456,213 confirmed cases of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) so far, with the highest caseloads recorded in high-income and upper-middle income countries. The magnitude of caseloads, however, also depends on testing capacity, which varies throughout the world.

	% INCREASE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS	# INCREASE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS	CONFIRMED CASES	DEATHS
High-income	0.3%	223,887	84,750,919	1,603,021
Upper-middle income	0.4%	292,879	69,084,294	1,912,453
Lower-middle income	0.3%	118,362	44,475,437	697,788
Low-income	0.5%	5,517	1,129,597	29,865

Despite the disparity of caseloads, COVID-19, its related economic impact, and government mitigation measures have a particularly disproportionate impact on populations' food security and livelihoods in low and lower-middle income countries. In the 92 countries where WFP tracks food security daily, most of which are low or lower-middle income countries—the most affected region has so far been Asia, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

COVID-19 incidence per country

The map below depicts COVID-19 incidence per country in the 92 countries where WFP tracks food insecurity (as of 3 August 2021).



*While Ukraine and Republic of Moldova are included in the map, the total number of cases and deaths for Europe are not included, since the majority of countries in the region are not tracked

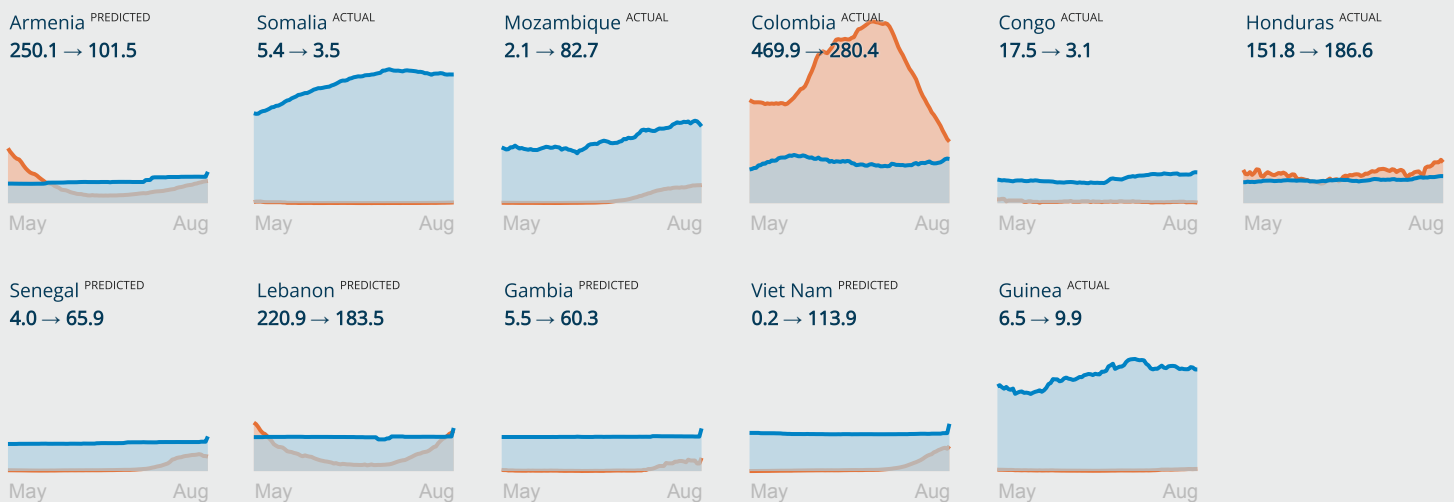
Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption and their current COVID-19 situation

The table below shows the current COVID-19 situation (total confirmed cases, deaths, and doubling time) in countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption. Currently, in the 12 countries with the highest levels of insufficient food consumption, there are 1,336,149 total confirmed cases of COVID-19, 34,973 total deaths, and caseloads are doubling between 87 and 11,561 days.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	CONFIRMED CASES	DEATHS	DOUBLING TIME (DAYS)
Afghanistan ^{ACTUAL}	83%	148,572	6,804	200
Somalia ^{ACTUAL}	64%	15,594	828	250
Pakistan ^{PREDICTED}	56%	1,047,999	23,575	156
South Sudan ^{PREDICTED}	55%	11,076	120	864
Sierra Leone ^{ACTUAL}	54%	6,292	120	676
Syrian Arab Republic ^{ACTUAL}	52%	26,026	1,918	1,096
Mali ^{ACTUAL}	52%	14,595	534	1,607
Guinea ^{ACTUAL}	51%	25,992	234	159
Central African Republic ^{ACTUAL}	51%	7,151	98	11,561
Burkina Faso ^{ACTUAL}	50%	13,591	169	1,881
Lesotho ^{PREDICTED}	50%	13,603	377	87
Niger ^{ACTUAL}	49%	5,658	196	471

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days and related COVID-19 incidence

The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration* of insufficient food consumption compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, which are all on the same scale, show the trend of the number of people reporting insufficient food consumption in each country over the past 90 days (6 May 2021 - 4 August 2021) in blue, and COVID-19 14-day incidence per 100k people in orange. The change in COVID-19 incidence is shown under the country name, with countries sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



Note that in countries with low incidences of COVID-19, the trend can appear as a straight line at the bottom of the graph, this does not denote missing data.

*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

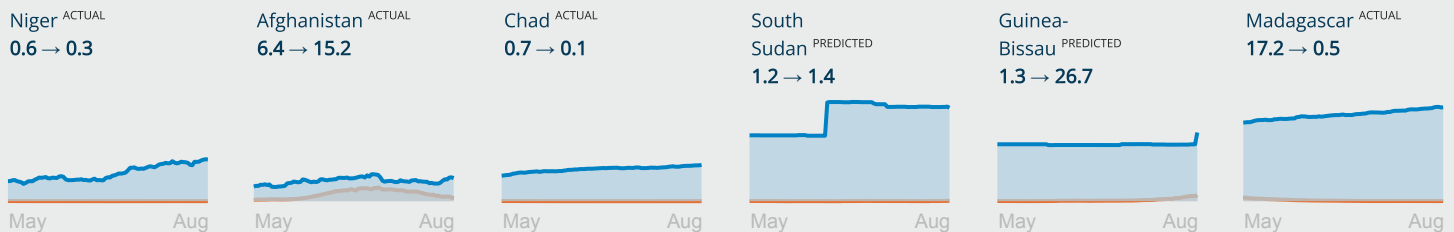
Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies and their current COVID-19 situation

The table below shows the current COVID-19 situation (total confirmed cases, deaths, and doubling time) in countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. Currently, in the 12 countries with the highest levels of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, there are 5,483,723 total confirmed cases of COVID-19, 136,082 total deaths, and caseloads are doubling between 48 and 11,561 days.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	CONFIRMED CASES	DEATHS	DOUBLING TIME (DAYS)
Zimbabwe ^{ACTUAL}	54%	112,435	3,676	48
Central African Republic ^{ACTUAL}	53%	7,151	98	11,561
Syrian Arab Republic ^{ACTUAL}	51%	26,026	1,918	1,096
Colombia ^{ACTUAL}	50%	4,807,979	121,216	385
Yemen ^{ACTUAL}	47%	7,086	1,380	535
Madagascar ^{ACTUAL}	47%	42,674	943	3,088
South Sudan ^{PREDICTED}	47%	11,076	120	864
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	46%	43,070	1,022	215
Mauritania ^{ACTUAL}	46%	26,555	576	56
Democratic Republic of the Congo ^{ACTUAL}	46%	50,529	1,045	137
Sierra Leone ^{ACTUAL}	45%	6,292	120	676
Dominican Republic ^{PREDICTED}	42%	342,850	3,968	705

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days and related COVID-19 incidence

The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration* of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, which are all on the same scale, show the trend of the number of people reporting crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies in each country over the past 90 days (6 May 2021 - 4 August 2021) in blue, and COVID-19 14-day incidence per 100k people in orange. The change in COVID-19 incidence is shown under the country name, with countries sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.








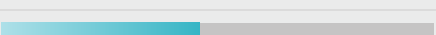
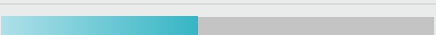





Note that in countries with low incidences of COVID-19, the trend can appear as a straight line at the bottom of the graph, this does not denote missing data.

*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

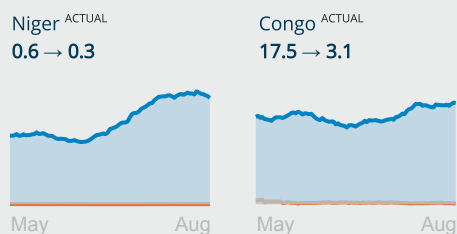
Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies and their current COVID-19 situation

The table below shows the current COVID-19 situation (total confirmed cases, deaths, and doubling time) in countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies. Currently, in the 12 countries with the highest levels of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies, there are 706,056 total confirmed cases of COVID-19, 12,383 total deaths, and caseloads are doubling between 45 and 12,061 days.

		PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	CONFIRMED CASES	DEATHS	DOUBLING TIME (DAYS)
Democratic Republic of the Congo ^{ACTUAL}	79%		50,529	1,045	137
Somalia ^{ACTUAL}	72%		15,594	828	250
Mozambique ^{ACTUAL}	65%		126,391	1,500	45
Ethiopia ^{ACTUAL}	58%		281,300	4,395	571
Cameroon ^{ACTUAL}	55%		82,064	1,334	—
Niger ^{ACTUAL}	53%		5,658	196	471
Congo ^{ACTUAL}	51%		13,216	178	1,065
Chad ^{ACTUAL}	47%		4,973	174	12,061
Guinea ^{ACTUAL}	46%		25,992	234	159
Mali ^{ACTUAL}	45%		14,595	534	1,607
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	45%		43,070	1,022	215
Madagascar ^{ACTUAL}	43%		42,674	943	3,088

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies over the past 90 days and related COVID-19 incidence

The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration* of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, which are all on the same scale, show the trend of the number of people reporting crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies in each country over the past 90 days (6 May 2021 - 4 August 2021) in blue, and COVID-19 14-day incidence per 100k people in orange. The change in COVID-19 incidence is shown under the country name, with countries sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.



Note that in countries with low incidences of COVID-19, the trend can appear as a straight line at the bottom of the graph, this does not denote missing data.

*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets¹ and their current COVID-19 situation

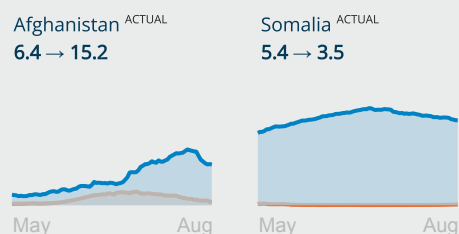
The table below shows the current COVID-19 situation (total confirmed cases, deaths, and doubling time) in countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. Currently, in the 12 countries with the highest levels of challenges accessing markets, there are 5,804,462 total confirmed cases of COVID-19, 143,025 total deaths, and caseloads are doubling between 56 and 11,561 days.

	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	CONFIRMED CASES	DEATHS	DOUBLING TIME (DAYS)
Benin ^{ACTUAL}	73%	8,394	108	577
Central African Republic ^{ACTUAL}	71%	7,151	98	11,561
Mauritania ^{ACTUAL}	65%	26,555	576	56
Malawi ^{ACTUAL}	63%	53,503	1,700	67
Nigeria ^{ACTUAL}	57%	175,264	2,163	238
Sierra Leone ^{ACTUAL}	56%	6,292	120	676
Namibia ^{ACTUAL}	55%	119,797	3,080	230
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	53%	43,070	1,022	215
Honduras ^{ACTUAL}	53%	300,572	7,902	161
Colombia ^{ACTUAL}	51%	4,807,979	121,216	385
Kenya ^{ACTUAL}	50%	205,356	3,995	153
Democratic Republic of the Congo ^{ACTUAL}	50%	50,529	1,045	137

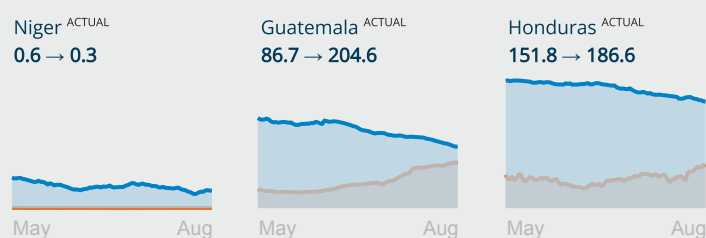
Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days and related COVID-19 incidence

The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration* of challenges accessing markets compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, which are all on the same scale, show the trend of the number of people reporting challenges accessing markets in each country over the past 90 days (6 May 2021 - 4 August 2021) in blue, and COVID-19 14-day incidence per 100k people in orange. The change in COVID-19 incidence is shown under the country name.

The following countries recorded the greatest increase of market challenges.



The following countries recorded the greatest decrease of market challenges.



Note that in countries with low incidences of COVID-19, the trend can appear as a straight line at the bottom of the graph, this does not denote missing data.

¹ Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Assessing the COVID-19 related impact on education

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote food security monitoring systems to assess the impacts on education across 23 countries.

Top countries with the highest prevalence of children (6-12 years) out of school due to COVID-19 closures

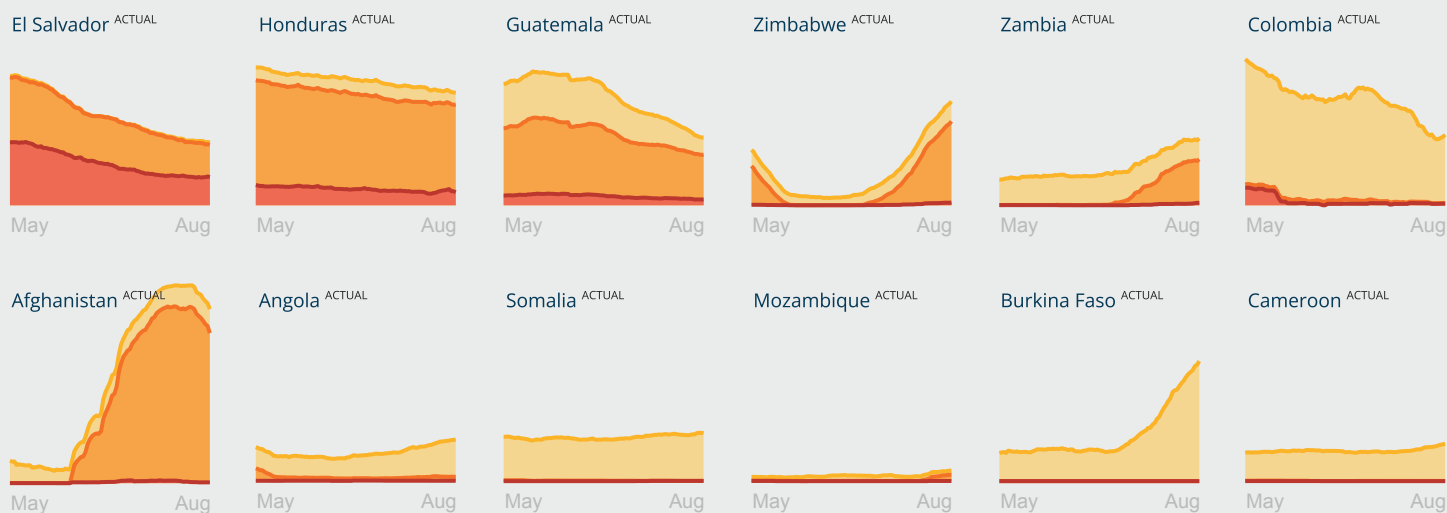
The table shows the percentage of households with school-age children currently not attending school, and the percentage of households with school-age children currently not attending schools due to COVID-19 closures (both values are percentages over the total of households with school-age children).

	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO COVID-19 CLOSURES
Afghanistan ^{ACTUAL}	87%	75%
Honduras ^{ACTUAL}	56%	50%
Zimbabwe ^{ACTUAL}	52%	42%
El Salvador ^{ACTUAL}	31%	30%
Guatemala ^{ACTUAL}	34%	25%
Zambia ^{ACTUAL}	33%	23%
Madagascar ^{ACTUAL}	10%	3%
Mozambique ^{ACTUAL}	5%	3%
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	21%	2%
Colombia ^{ACTUAL}	35%	1%
Nicaragua ^{ACTUAL}	4%	0.9%
Nigeria ^{ACTUAL}	11%	0.1%

School attendance trends for countries with the highest percentage of children (6-12 years) out of school due to COVID-19 closures

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the three layers of school attendance data spanning the past 90 days. Of all countries analyzed, the highest proportion of households with children **currently not attending school due to COVID-19 closures** and **intending not to return to school** are seen in El Salvador (**14%** of total households with school-age children), in Honduras (**6%**), and in Guatemala (**3%**).

■ Children not attending school
 ■ Children who are not attending school due to COVID-19 closures
 ■ Children who do not intend to return to school



Source: WFP mVAM and HungerMap^{LIVE} analysis; daily updated education data covering 23 countries.