



Global Network
Against Food Crises



GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

Chapter 4

Acute food insecurity and malnutrition forecasts for 2020

Acute food insecurity and malnutrition forecasts for 2020

The acute food insecurity forecasts included in this chapter were produced before COVID-19 became a pandemic and do not account for its hypothetical consequences. Having pre-pandemic data and analyses will allow for objective and evidence-based monitoring of its impact on food security.

REGIONAL FORECAST FOR EAST AFRICA

Abundant seasonal rains from mid-2019 benefitted crops and rangelands but also brought damaging floods, and fostered a severe desert locust outbreak that will likely aggravate acute food insecurity in 2020.

► Djibouti

In January 2020, 175 000 people were acutely food insecure, representing 27 percent of the rural population and 23 percent of urban dwellers in the five regions. The most-affected regions were Dikhil and Obock where 44–49 percent of the population was acutely food insecure, compared to 13 percent in Tadjourah, Ali Sabieh and Arta. Since late 2019, average to above-average rainfall and pasture and water availability improved livestock body conditions and benefitted pastoralist households through normal livestock production and sales (USAID, February 2020). However, the situation of some rural populations could deteriorate as around 27 000 people, who are largely reliant on agropastoralism, are living in areas affected by desert locust infestations (FAO and Government of Djibouti, January 2020).

▲ Ethiopia

The number of acutely food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance – in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) – is projected to seasonally increase from 6.7 million in October 2019–January 2020 to 8.5 million in February–June 2020, due to the depletion of stocks from 2019 harvests (IPC, November 2019). The highest prevalence of acute food insecurity is expected in the pastoral Somali and Afar regions, where the lingering impact of consecutive poor rainy seasons has resulted

in significant livestock losses, as well as in agropastoral areas of eastern Oromiya region, where herd sizes are below-average and the 2019 Belg harvest was reduced. The recent desert locust infestation will likely contribute to diminished agricultural production, placing additional pressure on an already complex and fragile food security context. Since June 2019, six regions have experienced an infestation of desert locusts (Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromia, Somali and Tigray), and by early 2020, the swarms were reported as having moved towards the Rift Valley, which is considered the breadbasket of Ethiopia (FAO, 2020).

A general election scheduled for August could worsen ongoing civil unrest and intercommunal violence. Further displacement of people is likely. Inflation is rising, driving up food prices (WFP, January 2020). The overall condition of IDPs and returnees will continue to be dire as hygiene and sanitation, as well as shelter conditions, are often inadequate (OCHA, December 2019).

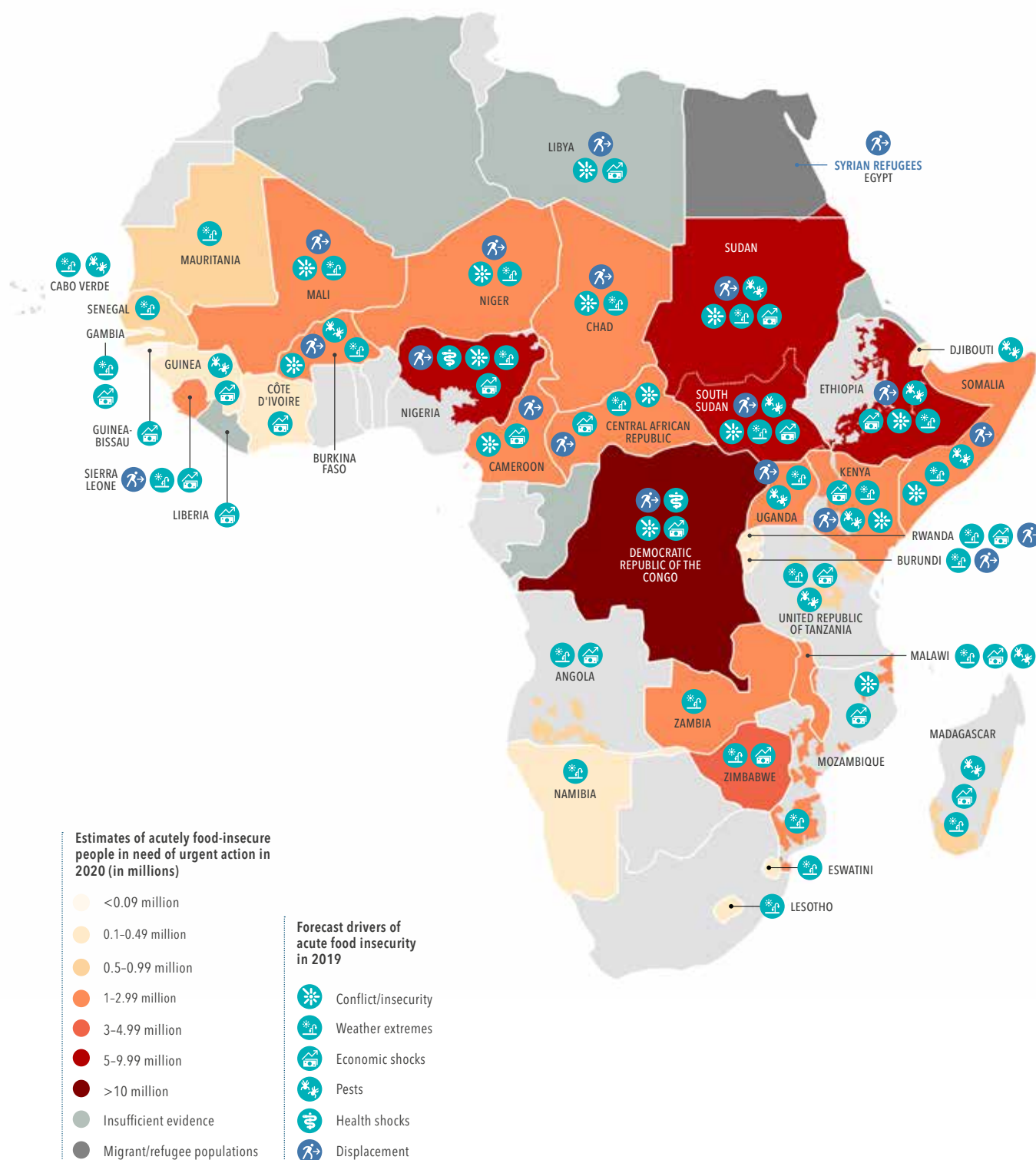
▼ Kenya

In the northern and eastern pastoral areas of Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir counties, the abundant 2019 October–December short rains boosted livestock conditions and productivity. This generally improved acute food insecurity levels from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in late 2019 to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions in early 2020. These levels are expected to prevail until July 2020 based on IPC February 2020 results. However, households that were the most affected by floods in Mandera, Tana River and Wajir counties are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Desert locust swarms in northern and central areas, as well as along the shores of Lake Turkana in February 2020 were expected to expand further into the north-eastern areas of the country (FAO, 2020). For the period April–July 2020, 985 000 people in Kenya's ASALs were expected to face Crisis conditions or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) (IPC, April 2020).

Number of acutely food-insecure people forecast to: ▲ increase in 2020; ▼ decrease in 2020; ► persist in 2020 at 2019 levels

Map 71

Number of people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above, drivers and risks in Africa in 2020



Source: FSIN GRFC March 2020.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
This map reflects analyses produced before COVID-19 became a pandemic and does not account for its direct and/or indirect impact on acute food insecurity.

▼ Somalia

In Somalia, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity was estimated at 1.2 million in January–March 2020, 55 percent fewer than in late 2019, due to the favourable impact of the abundant October–December Deyr rains on crop and livestock production. In the period from April–June, the number of acutely food-insecure people was projected to increase by 13 percent to 1.3 million people, mainly driven by substantial crop and pasture losses due to desert locusts, and the main Gu harvest, to be gathered in July, forecast at 15–25 percent below-average. Forecast above-average April–June Gu rains were expected to cause the Juba and Shabelle rivers to overflow after very high water flows and levels in late 2019 had damaged embankments. This was likely to lead to additional crop production shortfalls in riverine areas (FSNAU-FEWS NET, February 2020).

▼ South Sudan

Acute food insecurity levels are forecast to remain poor throughout the first half of 2020 as the lean season is exacerbated by ongoing local conflicts, years of conflict-related asset depletion, a crippled economy, poorly functioning markets and lack of infrastructure. In addition, northern and eastern areas that were devastated by floods in late 2019 incurred severe livelihood losses. An estimated 63 percent of the 2020 national cereal needs have been met by harvests, while the ongoing economic crisis will continue to inhibit households' purchasing power and push up food prices. The number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity is set to rise from nearly 5.3 million (45 percent of the population) in January 2020 to 6.5 million (55 percent of the population) by May–July. The highest prevalence of acute food insecurity will likely be in Jonglei State, the area worst affected by the floods, where close to 73 percent of the population will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels by the middle of the year (IPC, February 2020).

▶ The Sudan

A deterioration of the acute food insecurity situation is expected until the end of the lean season in September 2020, with seasonal trends exacerbated by an earlier than usual depletion of food stocks from the reduced 2019 harvest and the worsening macroeconomic situation, which is driving extremely high food and non-food prices and constraining food access. Despite availability of newly harvested cereal crops in January 2020, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels continue for IDPs in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan. They also persist for IDPs and conflict-affected households in Jebel Marra region in Darfur, and in several areas of Abyei, northern parts of North Darfur, parts of North Kordofan and parts of Kassala and Red Sea states.

From February–May 2020, acute food insecurity is expected to deteriorate further, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels expected in

North Kordofan and Red Sea states, in areas affected by flooding in Blue Nile, Kassala and White Nile states and for additional households in North Darfur. In the absence of humanitarian assistance, IDPs and conflict-affected people in parts of SPLM-N-controlled areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, and IDPs in parts of Jebel Marra region are likely to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4). From June–September, 5–6 million people are expected to be acutely food insecure and in need of urgent assistance (FEWS NET, February 2020).

▶ Uganda

Nationally, acute food insecurity is at minimal levels, thanks to the above-average second season harvest, gathered in January 2020. However, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food security levels in Bundibugyo district are expected to rise through May due to recent floods, landslides and severe crop damage, which left little or no harvests available for own consumption or sale. High food prices have forced many households in flood-affected areas to reduce the quantity and frequency of meals.

In the agropastoral north-eastern Karamoja region, below-average crop production will result in an earlier-than-usual depletion of household cereal stocks. However, abundant rains in the second half of 2019 improved livestock conditions and productivity, and an above-average availability of livestock products will maintain acute food security at Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels. Refugees from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo could face deteriorating acute food insecurity if adequate levels of humanitarian assistance are not provided. Acute food security conditions could deteriorate further in the face of the recent arrival of a mature swarm of desert locusts in February 2020 (FAO 2020). Considering these factors, from May–June 2020, 1.2–1.6 million people will likely face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) conditions (FEWS NET, February 2020).

REGIONAL FORECAST FOR CENTRAL AFRICA

Protracted conflict/insecurity in tandem with the damages incurred by 2019 flooding in many areas will either maintain or increase acute food insecurity levels in parts of Central Africa

▲ The Central African Republic

Seven years since the start of the conflict, despite the 2019 peace agreement between the Government and several armed groups, severe insecurity was expected to persist in 2020, mainly in western Ouham and Ouham-Pendé prefectures and in eastern and south-eastern Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou and Haute-Kotto prefectures. Violence may further increase in the run-up to the election in 2020 (WFP, January 2020). The number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is set to rise from nearly 1.6 million (35 percent of the population) in the



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East Africa desert locust upsurge

The worst desert locust upsurge in decades is spreading across East Africa, threatening the livelihoods and food security of the region's rural population. It is the worst upsurge Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia have experienced in the last 25 years, Uganda in 60 years and in Kenya in 70 years (FAO).

The upsurge began in the Arabian Peninsula in 2018 after successive cyclones led to favourable breeding conditions, and ongoing conflict in Yemen limited pest control operations. By mid-2019, swarms had reached the Horn of Africa (northern Somalia, southern Eritrea and northern and eastern Ethiopia).

Exceptionally heavy rains across East Africa exacerbated locust reproduction, and by late 2019 and early 2020, the pests had also spread to coastal areas of the Sudan and Eritrea, central and southern Somalia, southern Ethiopia, Kenya, eastern Uganda and south-eastern South Sudan. Some locusts were also reported in northern United Republic of Tanzania and in north-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Most areas infected by desert locusts, as of 17 February, were facing either Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes. Crop and pasture losses had generally been minimal in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia with the exception of northern and south-eastern Tigray, north-eastern Amhara, and eastern Oromia regions in Ethiopia which reported localized damages to the Meher crops in 2019.

According to FAO's Locust Watch, a favourable climate forecast in 2020 will likely cause the pest to spread, with the start of the long rains season in March–April of particular concern as it corresponds with the regeneration of rangelands and the start of planting activities. Though control operations were underway, they were hampered by limited resources, as well as conflict and insecurity in Somalia and north-eastern Kenya.

The impact on future food security will be highly dependent on the magnitude of production losses, both in marginal agricultural zones and in key surplus production areas, as

well as for rangeland resources. In this context, the Greater Horn of Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) has developed two scenarios based on the likelihood of infestations and expected impacts on crops, rangelands and ultimately the food security of local populations.

In the most likely scenario, households in areas where swarms have caused damages – particularly those relying on cropping activities that are already Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or worse – will experience significant impact on food security. Given the average-to-above-average rainfall forecast for the region, the main assumption rests on significant crop losses for affected households, resulting in below-average production in some areas at a sub-national level, but the impact on national production and agricultural labour wages will be minimal. Vulnerable populations already affected by recent shocks and facing elevated levels of acute food insecurity are likely to face further deterioration, particularly in late 2020 and peaking during the 2021 lean season.

In the worst-case scenario, desert locust infestations would 1) cause significant losses during the 2020 main and secondary seasons, resulting in below-average harvests, and 2) cause major pasture and browse losses in arid and semi-arid regions, resulting in a more dire food security outlook. Food access, availability and stocks would be reduced. Pastoralists who face reduced rangeland availability would likely resort to atypical migration, thus accelerating the depletion of scarce rangeland resources and increasing the risks of livestock diseases and the likelihood of resource-based conflicts. Migration options would remain limited for the poorest pastoralists and for those living in conflict-affected areas. Under this scenario, a deterioration in food security outcomes would likely begin in mid-2020.

Source: FSNWG. 2020. Special Report – East Africa desert locust and Food Security Update: Current Upsurge Threatens Upcoming 2020 Agricultural Season. 17 February.

September 2019–April 2020 post-harvest period to 2.1 million (47 percent of the population) in the May–August 2020 lean period. This represents a 17 percent increase compared with the same period in 2019.

In the areas most affected by insecurity, where large numbers of IDPs are located, the seasonal deterioration of the food security situation will be compounded by conflict-related livelihood losses and disruptions. From May–August 2020, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity are expected to prevail in several areas of Basse Kotto, Nana Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga prefectures and in parts of Haut-Mboumou, Kemo, Mambéré-Kadei, Mboumou and Sangha-Mbaéré prefectures (IPC, November 2019).

▶ **Rwanda and Burundi**

With conflict leading to large population displacements from neighbouring countries, food security needs in Burundi and Rwanda are expected to remain significant in 2020 among displaced populations, in particular. Both countries hosted close to 76 000 Congolese refugees each in late 2019 (UNHCR, February 2020). In addition, around 73 000 Burundian refugees were displaced in Rwanda, having fled political unrest from April 2015 (UNHCR, February 2020), and 113 000 people were internally displaced in Burundi mainly because of weather events as of January 2020 (IOM, February 2020).

In Burundi, above-average rainfall from late 2019 led to flooding, landslides and damaged crops. In Rwanda, food prices were unusually high in early 2020 as a result of increased transport costs and trade disruptions caused by torrential rains as well as reduced imports from Uganda (FEWS NET, February 2020; FAO-GIEWS, January 2020). However, in both countries above-average harvest prospects were expected to support Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security outcomes through May 2020. Around 150 000–350 000 people in Burundi as well as 85 000–125 000 in Rwanda are likely to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity (FEWS NET, February 2020).

REGIONAL FORECAST FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Post-harvest improvements are likely to be short-lived as poor rains, high food prices and unresolved political and economic instability could worsen acute food insecurity.

▶ **Angola and Namibia**

Improved seasonal rainfall has helped regenerate pasture and water resources and boost crop production prospects in 2020 in southern Angola and northern Namibia, following extreme dry conditions in the previous year. Agricultural production is expected to increase and contribute to an improvement in food security. In early 2020, Angola had 0.6 million and Namibia had

0.4 million acutely food-insecure people in Crisis or above (IPC Phase 3 or worse). This situation is mainly due to poor weather conditions in 2019. A slight decrease in acute food insecurity is projected through September in Namibia (IPC, October 2019).

▶ **The Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Acute food insecurity is expected to remain extremely concerning in conflict-affected eastern regions in 2020. In areas of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu provinces, where conflict intensified in 2019, the early 2020 harvest was expected to be below average because of disrupted agricultural activities and flood-related crop losses. Faster-than-normal depletion of household food stocks will result in an early onset of the lean season. In parts of Kasai Central, an outbreak of cassava mosaic virus could result in substantial crop losses. Maize availability is affected by reduced imports from neighbouring Zambia and Zimbabwe, where poor seasonal rains reduced 2019 maize harvests.

Despite the start of harvests, in January 2020 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of acute food insecurity were expected to prevail through May in 17 out of 22 provinces analysed, with particularly high prevalence (35–45 percent) in Haut-Uele, Ituri, Kasai, Kasai Oriental and Tanganyika. The acute food insecurity situation is expected to further deteriorate in these areas with the progress of the lean season until July, when newly harvested crops will be available for consumption.

Around 13.6 million people were projected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) from January–May, including 3.6 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These numbers reflect an improvement in some areas, such as Greater Kasai, due to expected improved security conditions and favourable rainfall. In parts of Ituri, Samkuru, South Kivu and Tanganyika, the acute food insecurity situation may worsen (IPC, August 2019).

There was still a high risk of re-emergence of the Ebola virus disease in early 2020 (WHO, March 2020).

▶ **Eswatini and Lesotho**

In early 2020, both countries' food security levels are expected to remain on a par with late 2019. In Eswatini, drier weather conditions towards the end of the cropping season are likely to maintain near-average cereal production levels in 2020, and food security is therefore anticipated to remain mostly stable. In Lesotho, a production recovery is expected to bolster national food supplies and reduce the number of people in need of assistance by the end of 2020. Eswatini had 0.2 and Lesotho had 0.4 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) from January–March 2020. A production upturn in South Africa, the sub-region's main exporter and producer, would likely further underpin food security improvement. Its production of cereals is forecast at well above-average levels, and this boost to supplies will likely reduce prices, thereby helping to improve access to food staples for import-dependent countries (IPC, July 2019).

▼ Madagascar

The larger agricultural output in southern and south-eastern Madagascar in 2019 was projected to lead to a reduction in acute food insecurity, with an estimated 0.7 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the January–March 2020 lean season. The population in these districts has limited capacity to withstand and recover from weather shocks, and even small production downturns can provoke a sharp deterioration in acute food insecurity.

The situation is worst in West Ampanihy District, where 30 percent of the population is expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The number of acutely food-insecure people is expected to seasonally decrease to 0.4 million from April–June (IPC, November 2019). A forecast contraction in national paddy production following erratic distribution of seasonal rains could push up food prices and lower food supplies at the local level, straining food security later in the year.

▼ Malawi

Food security levels are expected to improve with a forecast above-average 2020 harvest, based on generally conducive weather. However, high staple food prices are likely to prevent a large reduction in food assistance needs. Around 1.9 million people face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) acute food security outcomes until March 2020 (IPC, January 2020).

► Mozambique

In some areas affected by cyclones Kenneth and Idai in 2019, the recovery process may be slower than expected due to severe weather including heavy rains and flooding, hailstorms and strong winds. In central provinces, the adverse weather is expected to result in localised shortfalls in production for a second consecutive year in 2020. Meanwhile, southern provinces of Mozambique have faced drought conditions. Insufficient and erratic rainfall resulted in multiple rounds of planting and production is expected to be well below average for the third consecutive season (FEWS NET, January 2020). Political and economic instability, if unresolved, could trigger violence and displacement (OCHA, December 2019). From January–February 2020, around 1.7 million people faced Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) (IPC, July 2019).

► The United Republic of Tanzania

Acute food insecurity is expected to remain at similar levels during the lean season in early 2020. From May, the number of acutely food-insecure people (IPC Phase 3 or above) is projected to decline from about 1 million in November 2019–April 2020 to about 0.5 million (IPC, February 2020). This is the result of the 'msimu' harvests which are expected to increase cereal availability and 'masika' harvest which will boost availability. However, political and economic instability, if unresolved, could trigger violence and displacement (OCHA, December 2019).

► Zambia

While conditions may improve at the national level, they may worsen in the south where heavy rainfall since the beginning of January led to riverine and flash floods. The flooding destroyed crops, including maize, in some of the areas heavily affected by the last season's drought, according to the Government's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU). In addition, erratic rains and dry spells at the beginning of the rainy season in November had already compromised the planting period in the southern region. These recurrent climate shocks could aggravate the already fragile food security situation. From March, food security levels were expected to improve based on a forecast increase in the national cereal output. However, high prices of staple foods are likely to inhibit a more substantial improvement. Around 2.3 million people were expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season in October 2019–March 2020 (IPC November 2019).

▲ Zimbabwe

The alarming acute food insecurity situation is expected to worsen in 2020. Persisting economic difficulties have eroded the resilience of households. Given limited indications that there will be a significant turnaround in the economy during the first half of 2020, households are likely to continue to face severe food access constraints. Early rainfall deficits caused permanent wilting of crops in localized areas, while erratic rainfall is expected to result in a decline in crop productivity in the 2019/2020 season.

The ongoing economic crisis has hindered farmers' access to agricultural inputs, causing a reduction in the area planted with maize. The 2020 harvest is forecast to remain below the five-year average, which would sustain a tight supply situation and curtail potential earnings from crop sales for farming households. As a result, the acutely food-insecure rural population in need of urgent action is estimated at 4.3 million up to June 2020 (IPC, March 2020).

REGIONAL FORECAST FOR WEST AFRICA, THE SAHEL AND CAMEROON

Increasing violence and displacement in conflict-affected areas as well as weather extremes and disrupted regional trade will drive up acute food insecurity in many countries of West Africa.

▲ Burkina Faso

The escalation of conflict in northern areas (Nord, Centre-Nord and Sahel regions) and its spread to the eastern areas (Est region) is driving one of the world's fastest growing humanitarian crises. The number in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) during the June–August 2020 lean season is forecast at 2.2 million, three times the estimated number in the same period last year (RPCA,

April 2020). The sharp increase in the number and gravity of violent episodes had displaced 765 000 people as of February 2020 – a 16-fold increase compared to January 2019 – resulting in severe livelihood losses (UNHCR, February 2020). In conflict-affected areas, many farmers have been forced to abandon their fields, while pastoralists have faced restricted animal access to pasture and water points as well as episodes of cattle raiding. Food markets are either closed or poorly attended by traders, sellers and buyers, while road ambushes and the looting of trucks have disrupted trade flows between the country's main western cereal-producing areas and the northern conflict-affected, cereal deficit areas (FEWS NET, January 2020). Constraints to humanitarian access often result in irregular and reduced food assistance operations.

Cameroon

Continued violence and instability will continue to drive high levels of acute food insecurity. About 2.7 million people are forecast to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity from January–March 2020 before reducing to 2.1 million in June–August 2020 (CILSS-CH, March 2020). Boko Haram attacks in the Far North region continue, as does the precarious situation in North West and South West regions, where clashes between armed secessionists and security forces are disrupting agricultural and market activities and causing new displacements. Reduced exports to Nigeria also disrupt livestock and agricultural trade flows, lowering the purchasing power of producers (FEWS NET, January 2020). As of January 2020, the number of IDPs was estimated at 977 000, in addition to 293 Central African refugees and 111 000 Nigerian refugees (UNHCR, January 2020).

Chad

The number of acutely food-insecure people in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) during the June–August 2020 lean season is forecast at 1.0 million, 60 percent higher than the estimated number in the same period last year (CILSS-CH, March 2020). This sharp deterioration is mainly driven by heightened violence in conflict-affected Lac and Tibesti regions, resulting in new displacements and increasing food prices. Climatic events, such as prolonged dry spells in Bahr El Ghazal, Hadjer, Kanem and Lamis regions, are contributing to deteriorating crop and livestock conditions (FEWS NET, January 2020). Meanwhile, floods in Mandoul and Moyen-Chari regions in October resulted in displacements and livelihood losses (FEWS NET, October 2019).

Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone

With 2019 crop production lower than the previous year, food prices are expected to remain high in Sierra Leone in 2020. Currency depreciation could also limit food access for the most vulnerable, market-dependent populations (RPCA, April 2020). The border closures in Nigeria continue to disrupt regional trade and result in economic and food losses in countries across

the region, such as Côte d'Ivoire (RPCA, April 2020), where the appreciated value of the CFA franc against the USD will further affect exports and producers' incomes (ADB, January 2020).

The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

Around 1.1 million are expected to be facing Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) from June–August 2020 in these four countries (RPCA, April 2020). With 2019 crop production lower than the previous year, food prices are expected to remain high in the Gambia. Currency depreciation in Guinea could also limit food access for the most vulnerable, market-dependent populations (RPCA, April 2020). Prices of cashew nuts in Guinea-Bissau are likely to remain below the government-fixed price level, and could further decrease following the next harvest, significantly constraining rural populations' incomes and access to food.

Mauritania has experienced a third consecutive year of pasture deficits in border areas, placing additional pressure on pastoralists and natural resources (FEWS NET, February 2020). Floods contributed to localized crop production shortfalls in southern areas. Despite well-supplied markets and stable food prices, an early onset of the lean season in 2020 and increased market reliance of agro-pastoral and pastoralist households is expected (FEWS NET, January 2020). Around 610 000 people are forecast to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) during the lean season in June–August 2020 (RPCA, April 2020).

Mali

While security improved in northern areas in 2019, insecurity is severely affecting the more populated central areas, where armed groups are mostly targeting civilians. As of January, persisting insecurity in the Liptako Gourma areas and in Menaka continued to disturb movements of livestock, which could worsen body conditions (FEWS NET, January 2020). Violence and displacement are forecast to continue in 2020. As a result, about 1.3 million people are expected to face Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) during the June–August 2020 lean season. This is more than double the estimated 2019 lean season number. Forty percent of the projected acutely food-insecure population is located in the central Mopti region (RPCA, April 2020).

The Niger

The number of people facing Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) during the June–August 2020 lean season is forecast at 2.0 million, more than 70 percent higher than the same period last year (CILSS-CH, March 2020). This can be attributed to the prolonged conflict in neighbouring Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria spreading into the Niger, disrupting agriculture, transport and markets and resulting in displacement, particularly in Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabery regions. Dry spells, floods and pest attacks in 2019 affected crop production (down 6 percent compared to 2018 levels) particularly in parts of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabery regions, leading to an expected earlier-than-usual onset of the

lean season (CILSS and Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage, November 2019). Drought conditions, limited animal mobility due to conflict and the closure of the border with Nigeria have curtailed the demand for livestock and driven down livestock prices, negatively affecting pastoralist household incomes and purchasing power in 2020 (FEWS NET, January 2020).

▲ Northern Nigeria

The number of acutely food-insecure people (CH Phase 3 or above) during the June–August 2020 lean season is forecast at 7.1 million, over 40 percent up from the same period last year (CILSS-CH, March 2020). The expected deterioration is mainly due to the intensification of armed violence in conflict-affected north-eastern areas (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states), where tight supplies continue to sustain high food prices. In these states, around 3.7 million people were expected to be facing Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) in June–August 2020 – which constitutes a significant increase (23 percent) compared to the same period in 2019. Escalating intercommunal conflict and armed banditry in north-western and central areas (Kaduna, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau and Zamfara states), and widespread floods from June–October 2019 also resulted in localized livelihood losses, affecting the food security of local populations in 2020 (FEWS NET, January 2020). Border closures continue to limit food imports – particularly of rice – and drive up prices (FAO-GIEWS, February 2020).

▲ Senegal

Poor and erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells have led to pasture deficits for a third consecutive year in areas bordering Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and the Niger and created additional pressure on pastoral households and natural resources (FEWS NET, February 2020). Floods affected crop production, contributing to a fall in cereal production (down 4 percent compared to 2018). Despite well-supplied markets and stable food prices, an early onset of the lean season in 2020 and increased market reliance of agropastoral and pastoralist households is expected (FEWS NET, January 2020). Around 767 000 people are forecast to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) during the lean season in June–August 2020 (CILSS-CH, March 2020).

REGIONAL FORECAST FOR ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Violent conflict will drive alarming rates of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition across the most troubled areas of this region.

▶ Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition are expected in 2020 due to the cumulative

impacts of decades of war, continued insecurity, repeated displacement, the lingering impact of the drought in rural areas, annual flooding, and related interruptions to agriculture. Other notable contributors to acute food insecurity include widespread unemployment, loss of livelihoods, grinding poverty, high market reliance and elevated food prices (OCHA, December 2019). Given the political instability, the security outlook for early 2020 looks mostly unchanged from 2019. Average rainfall levels are expected in 2020 (OCHA, December 2019). Some 11.3 million people were estimated to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) up to March 2020, based on projections for 2020 (IPC November 2019).

Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar)

The majority of the 915 000 Rohingya refugees residing in Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas of Cox's Bazar are expected to remain in 2020.¹ The environment may become more complex, driven by factors such as evolving public opinion and decreasing social cohesion, following deteriorating security around camps in 2019, especially for women and girls. Government policy considerations and humanitarian access constraints may present further challenges – although dependence on external aid will likely continue. Without continued funds, the basic services put in place for Rohingya refugees could be at risk, with potential to endanger lives and lead to a rapid security breakdown. The impact of a cyclone would be devastating for the fragile camps and the Bangladeshi communities, in particular those on the coastline (JRP, March 2020).

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The geopolitical situation will likely remain volatile, with the protracted humanitarian crisis experienced by the most vulnerable unlikely to abate. Limited availability of agricultural inputs is likely to remain in 2020, ensuring that a lack of dietary diversity, acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain critical challenges. The health system faces a pressing shortage of essential medical supplies (OCHA, December 2019).

Iraq

Intermittent conflict and sociopolitical unrest continue to aggravate and threaten livelihoods. High levels of unemployment, perceived corruption and lack of basic services sparked widespread protests from October 2019, incurring adverse consequences for food security (WFP, January 2020). Without communal reconciliation, large-scale reconstruction, and widespread economic rejuvenation, high numbers of IDPs, returnees and host communities will remain vulnerable. The pace of closures and consolidations of IDP camps is an area of uncertainty for 2020: when families are relocated to non-camp settings, it is harder for humanitarian organizations to service their needs or track their vulnerabilities (OCHA, December 2019).

¹ Rohingya refugees/Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) registered under the joint Government-UNHCR registration exercise as of 31 December 2019. This figure was released after completion of the JRP 2020 planning process, using a planning figure of 855 000 persons.

Lebanon

Lebanon is facing a macroeconomic crisis, and the ongoing political deadlock that followed the Prime Minister's resignation under pressure from anti-government protests is likely to accelerate the economic decline. The country's very high public debt is placing a strain on foreign currency reserves, leading to reduced capacity to import critical goods, such as food and fuel. The local currency depreciated by 63 percent on the informal market from October 2019–February 2020, eroding people's purchasing power (WFP, March 2020).

Pakistan

Pakistan is experiencing its worst locust infestation since the 1990s following a drought period. The Government has declared a state of emergency and it is particularly worried about the potential impact on domestic food production to vulnerable agropastoral populations (FAO, April 2020). Nearly a decade of conflict and terrorism in 13 newly-merged districts/tribal sub-divisions of Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly known as Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATA)) and Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank (formerly known as Frontier regions), have caused major population displacements, disrupted livelihoods and severely damaged rural infrastructure and markets. Although the security situation has improved, in 2020, people are expected to continue facing difficulties in restoring their livelihoods. Their lack of purchasing power will likely be exacerbated by rising food prices as well as livestock diseases. Consequently, from June–August 2020, around 1.27 million people (25 percent of the population analysed) are expected to face Crisis or worse conditions (IPC Phase 3 or above) (IPC, April 2020).²

Palestine

The political situation and other main drivers of acute food insecurity are likely to remain largely unchanged in 2020. In the absence of investment, there is growing pressure placed on coping mechanisms, thereby deepening the vulnerability of the population. In the West Bank, policies and practices affecting Area C, East Jerusalem and the Israeli-controlled part of Hebron city are expected to continue, leading to erosion of livelihoods. Economic development will remain hampered by the limitations on Palestinian access to land and natural resources, and by a multi-layered system of administrative, bureaucratic and physical constraints, including the Barrier (OCHA, December 2019).

The Syrian Arab Republic

In early 2020 the humanitarian situation in north-west Syria was deteriorating at an alarming rate, as military operations and clashes intensified across the Idlib area, including in parts of northern Hama and western Aleppo (OCHA, February 2020).

Between early December 2019 and late February 2020, more than 900 000 people were estimated to have fled their homes or shelters in Idlib for northern Idlib and Aleppo governorates, seeking refuge in increasingly crowded areas (UNHCR, February 2020). Hostilities are having a devastating impact on key civilian infrastructure, particularly health facilities across Idlib and western Aleppo governorates (OCHA, February 2020).

Newly displaced people, overburdened communities, spontaneous returnees and IDPs living in sites of last resort, collective centres or in open areas are expected to remain particularly vulnerable in 2020. Food access was expected to worsen as food prices are rising (the reference food basket was 57 percent higher in February 2020 than in October 2019) and traders are unwilling to grant credit. The informal exchange rate is depreciating both in the Syrian Arab Republic and in Lebanon, further complicating the inflow of goods into the country (WFP, March 2020). Households headed by women and children, and people with disabilities will be highly vulnerable. Humanitarian access – including to conduct needs assessments – is likely to vary across the country. It continues to be severely challenged by several factors, including hostilities, administrative regulations and restrictions on staff movements (OCHA, December 2019).

Yemen

The beginning of 2020 was marked by the prospects for peace in Yemen, with the UN-backed Stockholm Agreement leading to a significant drop in violence in Hodeidah. However, conflict remains intense in several areas of the country and violence will likely continue (ACLED, January 2020). The combined effects of conflict, macroeconomic crisis, weather-related shocks and crop pests, including fall armyworm and desert locusts, are likely to lead to persisting levels of acute food insecurity in 2020 and may further increase acute malnutrition across the country. These conditions will likely ensure that Yemen remains the world's worst global food insecurity and malnutrition crisis in 2020. Should peace process efforts bring about a substantial lowering of the intensity of the conflict, this could provide some respite, but the process is likely to be protracted.

The number of acutely food-insecure people is expected to exceed 17 million, based on FEWS NET, and the risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists, particularly if conflict significantly disrupts port operations (FEWS NET, February 2020).

REGIONAL FORECAST FOR EUROPE

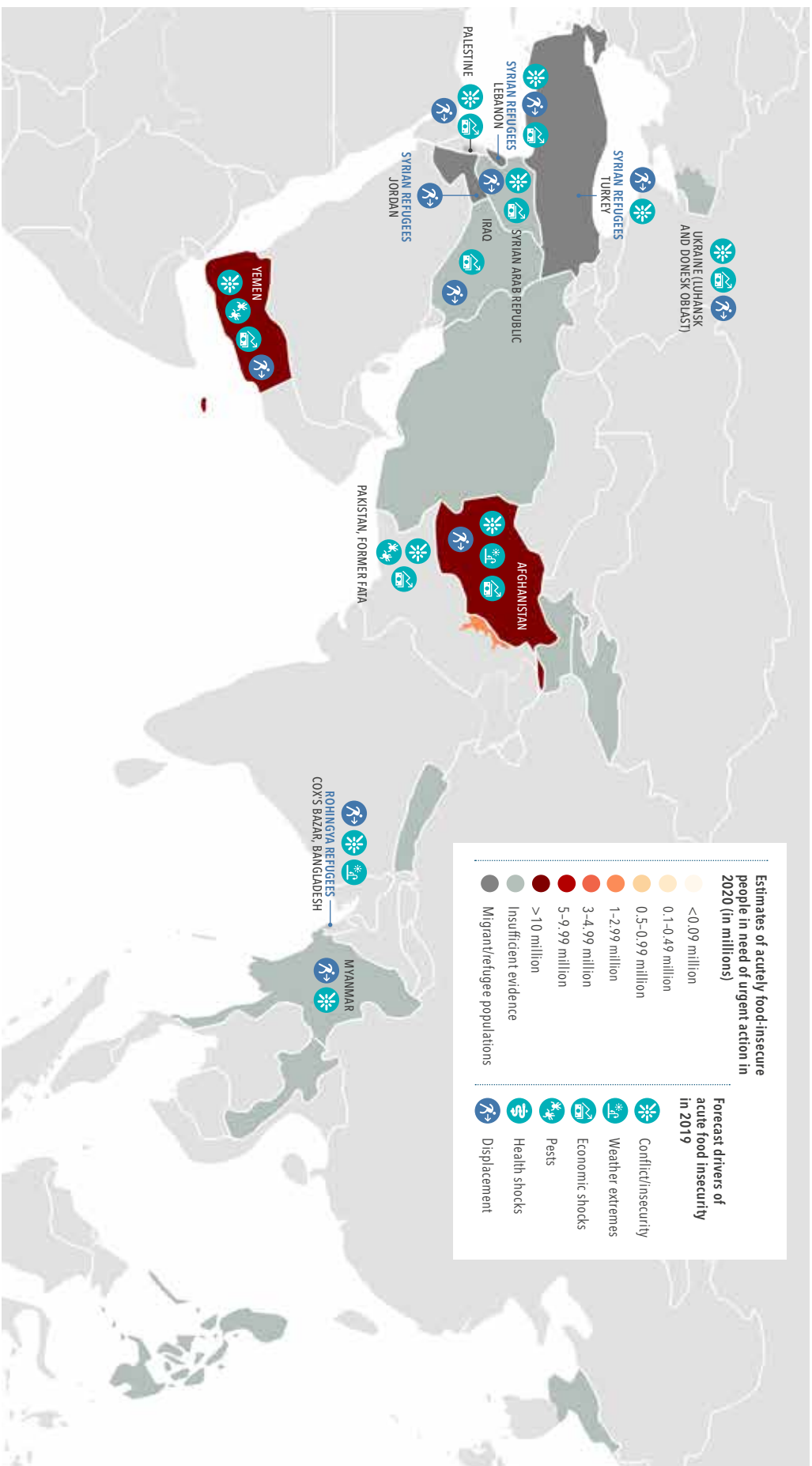
Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts)

December 2019 marked an important turning point and potentially new forward momentum in establishing a permanent ceasefire in the Ukraine. For the first time in three years the Presidents of France, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and the Federal Chancellor of Germany met to reinvigorate the stalled

² Preliminary findings pending official release at country level

Map 72

Number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above, drivers and risks in the Middle East and South Asia in 2020



Source: FSN GPEC March 2020.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. This map reflects analysis produced before COVID-19 became a pandemic and does not account for its direct and/or indirect impact on acute food insecurity.

conflict settlement process. Other promising actions included the disengagement of forces in several areas and the exchange of prisoners. However, humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas of Eastern Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts) are expected to remain severe in 2020 because of the effects of the six-year crisis on the lives, livelihoods and resilience of people. The most vulnerable are urban populations living closest to the 'contact line' (OCHA, January 2020).

REGIONAL FORECAST FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Sociopolitical crises, lack of employment and high food prices are likely to lead to deteriorating acute food insecurity in some countries.

Colombia

Conditions within the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) will likely maintain the continuous flow of people to Colombia, with an increase in their needs upon their arrival in the country. The restrictions imposed by other countries – as well as the degree of access that the Government of Colombia has offered to Venezuelans – will have an impact on the number of those in transit and with intent to stay in Colombia (R4V, January 2020).

Haiti

The sociopolitical unrest that paralyzed the economy and drove up food prices in 2019 (WFP, January 2020) had stabilized by early 2020, allowing for transportation and commercial activities to resume. However, the current dysfunction of Parliament creates uncertainty, and mass protests and episodes of violence may resurface in coming months (FAO, January 2020) and further weaken the country's economy. This in turn will diminish the ability of the poorest Haitians to meet their basic needs, as well as the capacity of the State to provide essential services (OCHA, December 2019).

Household food security therefore remains fragile, hampered by high food prices, the lack of employment opportunities and the residual effects of the sociopolitical crisis (FEWS NET, January 2020). According to the October 2019 IPC analysis, if no actions were taken to restore the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable populations, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) would increase from 3.7 million in October 2019–February 2020 to 4.1 million during the March–June 2020 lean season (IPC, October 2019).

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Venezuelans will face continued loss of livelihoods, and negative coping strategies could become the norm for the most vulnerable (OCHA, December 2019). The crisis is likely to affect increasing numbers of people in 2020. International sanctions could deepen the economic crisis and internal political tensions may escalate

domestic unrest (International Rescue Committee, January 2020).

The outflow of Venezuelans is expected to continue, making it one of the world's largest migration crises (R4V, January 2020). By the end of 2020, around 2.4 million are expected to be in Colombia and 659 000 in Ecuador (RMRP 2020). Various host countries have imposed stricter entry requirements to ease the burden on near-exhausted response capacities and to defuse growing social tensions (OCHA, December 2019).

A substantial increase in those undertaking circular migration to meet basic needs is also expected, primarily between the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Colombia. Other vulnerable people will include those returning from Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to their countries of origin, people in transit and host communities. Refugees and migrants living in shelters, on the streets and recent arrivals in a host/transit country are among the most vulnerable. Overstretched national capacities, as well as the economic and political difficulties in some host countries may adversely affect the refugees and migrants (R4V, January 2020).

The Central American Dry Corridor

The 2019 drought and depressed household incomes, particularly for coffee growers, will drive acute food insecurity in the Dry Corridor.

From February, the lack of basic grain reserves resulting from the prolonged 2019 drought and the fall in demand for casual agricultural labour – the main source of income for poor households – were expected to limit food access and signify the premature start of the lean season. The decline in international coffee prices continues to depress the incomes of coffee growers and consequently of those reliant on daily wages as coffee cutters. Households in the Dry Corridor will have limited chances to save money to buy food, pay credits and save for subsequent months (FEWS NET, January 2020).

In Honduras, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to increase from about 1 million in November 2019–February 2020 to 1.2 million in March–June 2020. In April–July 2020, 1.3 million people in rural Guatemala, representing 19 percent of the rural population, are expected to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) (IPC, December 2019). Around or less than 0.1 million people will likely face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) conditions in both Nicaragua and El Salvador from May–August 2020 (FEWS NET, February 2020).

In 2020, migration from Central America to northern countries is expected to continue, spurred by irregular climate patterns affecting food production, and criminality/insecurity in the Dry Corridor. Migrants face uncertainties amid the implementation of deals with the northern countries of Central America that would see asylum seekers returned from their destination country to their country of transit (OCHA, December 2019).

Map 73

Number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above, drivers and risks in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020



MALNUTRITION FORECAST EARLY 2020

In a number of countries affected by food crises in 2019, in addition to the inadequate dietary intake, a deterioration of the malnutrition situation is expected if disease outbreaks are not well managed and continue to spread, affecting children's nutritional status. In contexts of conflict where violence, insecurity and displacements are likely to increase, the nutrition situation is also expected to deteriorate due to the spread of diseases, limited access to food and basic services as well as limited access to humanitarian aid, such as in conflict areas in Burkina Faso, Mali, northern Nigeria and Yemen.

A persistent, deteriorated situation is forecast for countries with political and economic crises that are not likely to improve in the coming year including Eswatini, Haiti and Zimbabwe. In countries with positive food security forecasting, such as Malawi, the nutrition situation is not likely to deteriorate.

Nine countries (Chad, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda) affected by

food crises in 2019 have conducted an IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis and produced a forecast for early 2020. The situation is expected to deteriorate in all provinces of Chad and the Niger due to the seasonal increase in malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory infections, which peak from May–September, and constitute the main driving factors of acute malnutrition in these countries.

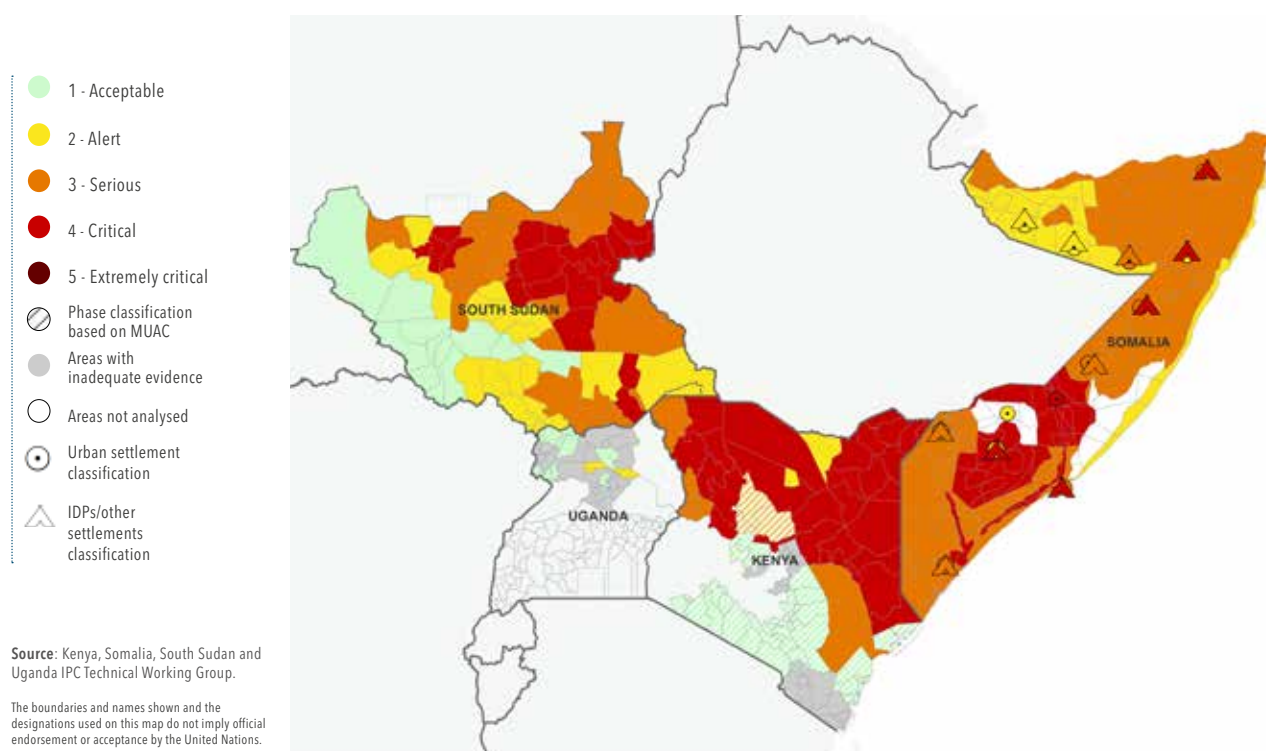
The deteriorating situations expected in Nigeria are the result of poor child-feeding practices coupled with seasonal food shortages and increased morbidity in the areas surveyed.

In Madagascar, the acute malnutrition situation was expected to deteriorate in more than 90 percent of the 12 areas analysed as the forecast period coincides with an increased incidence of diseases associated with poor sanitation and hygiene practices.

The nutritional status in a third of the 31 districts analysed in Mozambique are expected to deteriorate in the lean season when heavy rains contribute to an increase in the number of cases of malaria and diarrhoea. Deterioration is also possible in the districts affected in 2019 by cyclones Idai and Kenneth (Cabo Delgado and Sofala).

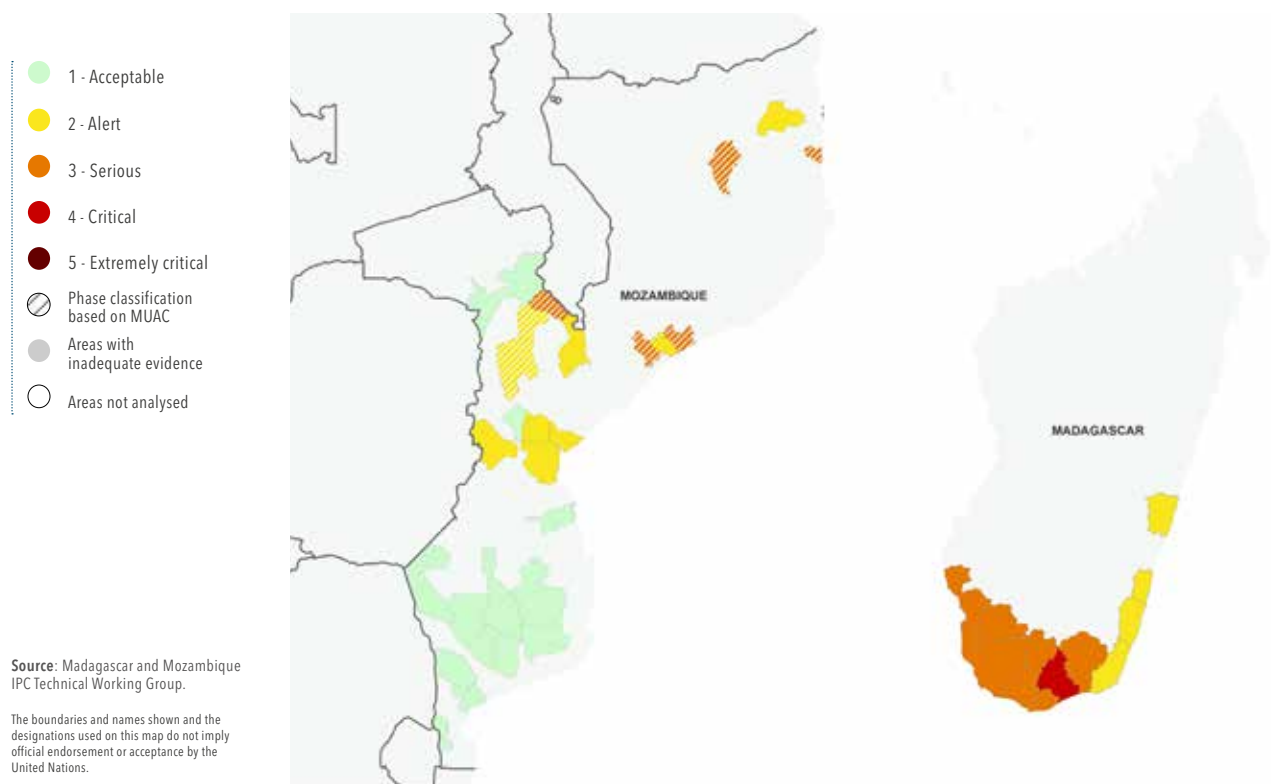
Map 74

Horn of Africa, IPC Acute malnutrition projections for 2020



Map 75

Southern Africa, IPC Acute malnutrition projections for 2020



Map 76

West Africa, IPC Acute malnutrition projections for 2020

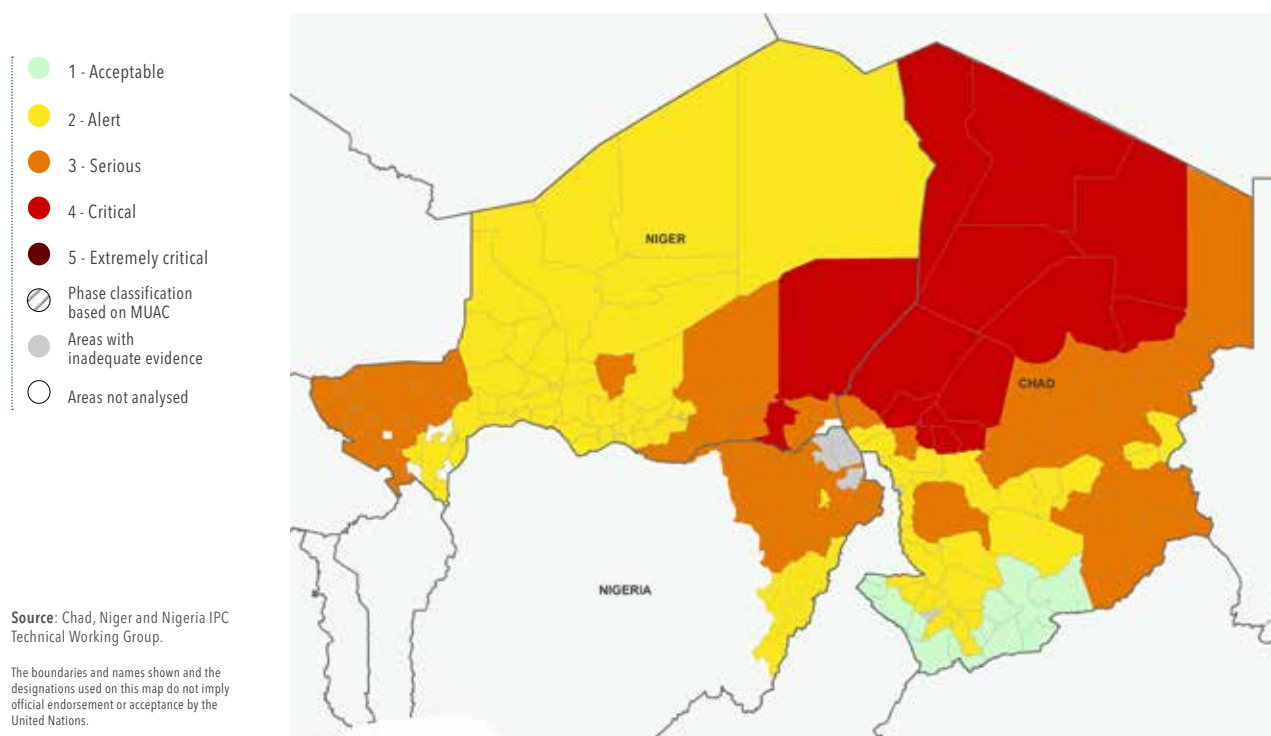


Table 6

Acute food insecurity forecast for 2020

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES	2019 PEAK NUMBER		ESTIMATES FOR 2020 PEAK NUMBER			
	PERIOD	POPULATION IN IPC/CH PHASE 3 OR ABOVE (MILLIONS)	ANTICIPATED PEAK PERIOD	POPULATION IN IPC/CH PHASE 3 OR ABOVE (MILLIONS)	HIGHEST EXPECTED AREA CLASSIFICATION	TREND IN 2020 PEAK NUMBER COMPARED TO 2019 PEAK NUMBER
Afghanistan	Nov 2019–Mar 2020	11.3	Jan–Apr 2020	11.3	Phase 4 Emergency	► Stable
Angola (24 communes in 3 provinces)	Oct 2019–Feb 2020	0.6	Jan–Feb 2020	0.6	Phase 4 Emergency	► Stable
Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar and host populations)	Nov–Dec 2019	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burkina Faso	Oct–Dec 2019	1.2	Jun–Aug 2020	2.2	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Burundi	Mar–Apr 2019	0.2	April–May 2020	0.15–0.35	Phase 1 Minimal	► Stable
Cabo Verde	Oct–Dec 2019	0.01	Jun–Aug 2020	0.01	Phase 2 Stressed	► Stable
Cameroon*	Oct–Dec 2019	1.4	Jan–Mar 2020	2.7	Phase 3 Crisis	N/A
Central African Republic*	May–Aug 2019	1.8	May–Aug 2020	2.1	Phase 4 Emergency	▲ Increase
Chad	Jun–Aug 2019	0.6	Jun–Aug 2020	1.0	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Colombia (Venezuelan migrants)	Sep–Dec 2019	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Côte d'Ivoire*	Jun–Aug 2019	0.06	Jan–Mar 2020	0.2	Phase 2 Stressed	▲ Increase
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Jul–Dec 2019	15.6	Varies in each area/region	13.6	Phase 4 Emergency	► Stable
Djibouti	N/A	N/A	January 2020	0.2	N/A	► Stable
Ecuador (Venezuelan migrants)	Jan–Mar 2019	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
El Salvador**	Apr–Jul 2019	0.3	May–Aug 2020	<0.1	Phase 2 Stressed	N/A
Eswatini (rural population)	Oct 2019–Mar 2020	0.2	Jan–Mar 2020	0.2	Phase 3 Crisis	► Stable
Ethiopia (selected areas in 6 regions)	Jul–Sep 2019	8.0	Feb–Jun 2020	8.5	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Gambia	Oct–Dec 2019	0.2	Jun–Aug 2020	0.1	Phase 2 Stressed	► Stable
Guatemala*	Mar–Jun 2019	3.1	May–Aug 2020	1.3	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Guinea	Jun–Aug 2019	0.3	Jun–Aug 2020	0.3	Phase 2 Stressed	► Stable
Guinea-Bissau	Oct–Dec 2019	0.1	Jun–Aug 2020	0.07	Phase 2 Stressed	► Stable
Haiti	Oct 2019–Feb 2020	3.7	Mar–Jun 2020	4.1	Phase 4 Emergency	▲ Increase
Honduras (13 departments)	Nov 2019–Feb 2020	1.0	Mar–Jun 2020	1.2	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Iraq	Jan–Dec 2019	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenya	Aug–Oct 2019	3.1	Jan–Mar 2020	1.3	Phase 2 Stressed	▼ Decrease
Lebanon (Syrian refugees)	Apr–May 2019	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lesotho (rural population)	Oct 2019–Mar 2020	0.4	Jan–Mar 2020	0.4	Phase 3 Crisis	► Stable
Liberia	Jun–Aug 2019	0.04	Oct–Dec 2020	N/A	N/A	N/A
Libya	Jan–Dec 2019	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madagascar*	Nov 2018–Mar 2019	1.3	Jan–Mar 2020	0.7	Phase 3 Crisis	▼ Decrease
Malawi	Oct 2018–Mar 2019	3.3	Jan–Mar 2020	1.9	Phase 3 Crisis	▼ Decrease
Mali	Oct–Dec 2019	0.6	Jun–Aug 2020	1.3	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Mauritania	Jun–Aug 2019	0.6	Jun–Aug 2020	0.6	Phase 3 Crisis	► Stable
Mozambique (39 districts)	Oct 2019–Feb 2020	1.7	Jan–Mar 2020	1.7	Phase 3 Crisis	► Stable
Myanmar	Jan–Dec 2019	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Namibia	Oct 2019–Mar 2020	0.4	Jan–Mar 2020	0.4	Phase 3 Crisis	► Stable
Nicaragua	Jul–Sep 2019	0.08	May–Aug 2020	0.07–0.11	Phase 2 Stressed	► Stable
Niger	Oct–Dec 2019	1.4	Jun–Aug 2020	2.0	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Nigeria (16 states and Federal Capital Territory)	Jun–Aug 2019	5.0	Jun–Aug 2020	7.1	Phase 4 Emergency	▲ Increase
Pakistan (Balochistan and Sindh drought-affected areas, 2019/former FATA, 2020)***	Oct 2018–Jul 2019	3.1	Jun–August 2020	1.3	Phase 3 Crisis	N/A
Palestine	Jan–Dec 2019	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rwanda	Apr–May 2019	0.1	Apr–May 2020	0.085–0.125	Phase 1 Minimal	► Stable
Senegal	Oct–Dec 2019	0.4	Jun–Aug 2020	0.8	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Sierra Leone	Oct–Dec 2019	0.3	Jun–Aug 2020	1.3	Phase 3 Crisis	▲ Increase
Somalia	Oct–Dec 2019	2.1	Apr–Jun 2020	1.3	Phase 3 Crisis	▼ Decrease
South Sudan	May–Jul 2019	7.0	May–Jul 2020	6.5	Phase 4 Emergency	▼ Decrease
Sudan**	Jun–Aug 2019	5.9	Jun–Sep 2020	5.0–6.0	Phase 4 Emergency	► Stable
Syrian Arab Republic	Jan–May 2019	6.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turkey (Syrian refugees)	Apr–Sep 2019	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Uganda	Apr–Jul 2019	1.5	May–Jun 2020	1.2–1.6	Phase 3 Crisis	► Stable
Ukraine (Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, and IDP)	Jan–Dec 2019	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Republic of Tanzania (16 districts)	Nov 2019–Apr 2020	1.0	Jan–Feb 2020	1.0	Phase 3 Crisis	► Stable
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Jul–Sep 2019	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yemen**	Dec 2018–Jan 2019	15.9	Jul–Sep 2020	17+	Phase 4 Emergency	▲ Increase
Zambia (86 districts)	Oct 2019–Mar 2020	2.3	Jan–Mar 2020	2.3	Phase 4 Emergency	► Stable
Zimbabwe (rural population)	Oct–Dec 2019	3.6	Jan–May 2020	4.3	Phase 4 Emergency	▲ Increase

* Due to different population/geographical coverage, the 2019 peak and 2020 anticipated peak are not directly comparable

** Due to different data sources, the 2019 peak and 2020 anticipated peak numbers are not directly comparable

*** Due to different population/geographical coverage, the 2019 peak and 2020 anticipated peak are not directly comparable. The 2020 forecasts are pending official release at country level.

Table 6 continued

Acute food insecurity forecast for 2020 continued

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES	MAIN DRIVERS
Afghanistan (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – floods, dry spells, related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Angola (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Bangladesh (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – floods
Burkina Faso (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – dry spells; pests
Burundi (cont...)	Weather extremes – floods and related displacement
Cabo Verde (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells; pests and related production shortfalls
Cameroon (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Central African Republic (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – floods, and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Chad (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – dry spells, floods
Colombia (cont...)	Economic shocks – downturn and related reduced purchasing power and displacement
Côte d'Ivoire (cont...)	Economic vulnerability – localized production shortfalls
Dem. Rep. of the Congo (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; Health shocks – EVD outbreak
Djibouti (cont...)	Pests – desert locusts
Ecuador (cont...)	Economic shocks – downturn and related reduced purchasing power and displacement
El Salvador (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls
Eswatini (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls
Ethiopia (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls; conflict/insecurity, and related displacements; pests – desert locusts; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Gambia (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Guatemala (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls
Guinea (cont...)	Economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; pests
Guinea-Bissau (cont...)	Economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Haiti (cont...)	Economic shocks – related reduced purchasing power; weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls; insecurity/political crisis
Honduras (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls
Iraq (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; insecurity/political crisis; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Kenya (cont...)	Weather extremes – floods, dry spells and related production shortfalls; pests – desert locusts; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; conflict/insecurity and related displacement
Lebanon (cont...)	Refugee influx from conflict-affected countries; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Lesotho (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls
Liberia (cont...)	Economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Libya (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Madagascar (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells, floods and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; pests – fall armyworm
Malawi (cont...)	Economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; weather extremes – dry spells and floods, and related production shortfalls; pests – fall armyworm
Mali (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – dry spells
Mauritania (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells, and related production shortfalls
Mozambique (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and floods, and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; conflict/insecurity
Myanmar (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement
Namibia (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells, and related production shortfalls
Nicaragua (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells, and related production shortfalls; insecurity/political crisis
Niger (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – dry spells/floods, and related production shortfalls
Nigeria (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – floods, and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; health shocks – disease outbreaks
Pakistan (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity; economic shocks (inflation); livestock disease outbreaks; pests – desert locusts
Palestine (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Rwanda (cont...)	Refugee influx from conflict-affected countries; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; weather extremes – floods
Senegal (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells, and related production shortfalls
Sierra Leone (cont...)	Weather extremes – floods and related displacement/production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Somalia (cont...)	Weather extremes – floods, dry spells and related production shortfalls; conflict/insecurity and related displacement; pests – desert locusts
South Sudan (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; weather extremes – floods and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – downturn; pests – desert locusts
Sudan (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and floods; economic shocks – downturn and reduced purchasing power; conflict/insecurity and displacement; pests – desert locusts
Syrian Arab Republic (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
Turkey (cont...)	Refugee influx from conflict-affected countries
Uganda (cont...)	Refugee influx from conflict-affected countries; weather extremes – dry spells, floods and related production shortfalls; pests – desert locusts
Ukraine (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power
United Rep. of Tanzania (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls; economic shocks – reduced purchasing power; pests – desert locusts and fall armyworm
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (cont...)	Economic shocks – downturn and related reduced purchasing power, production shortfalls and displacement
Yemen (cont...)	Conflict/insecurity and related displacement and production shortfalls; economic shocks – downturn and reduced purchasing power; pests – desert locusts
Zambia (cont...)	Weather extremes – dry spells, floods and related production shortfalls
Zimbabwe (cont...)	Economic shocks – downturn and reduced purchasing power; weather extremes – dry spells and related production shortfalls

The forecast 2020 estimates provided in this table for Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras and Sierra Leone reflects only the highest forecast available for 2020 – not the anticipated peak period, for which no estimates are available. The estimated peak numbers for Afghanistan, Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia remained unchanged between 2019 and 2020 as the same analysis was used to assess peak numbers of both years.

Table 7

IPC Acute food insecurity reference table

Phase name and description	Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/Famine
	Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident.(For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)
Priority response objective	Action required to build resilience and for disaster risk reduction.	Action required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods.	URGENT ACTION required to protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps.	URGENT ACTION required to save lives and livelihoods.	URGENT ACTION required to revert/prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FIRST-LEVEL OUTCOMES First-level outcomes refer to characteristics of food consumption and livelihood change. Thresholds that correspond as closely as possible to the Phase descriptions are included for each indicator. Although cut-offs are based on applied research and presented as global reference, correlation between indicators is often somewhat limited and findings need to be contextualized. The area is classified in the most severe Phase that affects at least 20% of the population.					
Food consumption (focus on energy intake)	Quantity: Adequate energy intake Dietary energy intake: Adequate (avg. 2 350 kcal pp/day) and stable Household Dietary Diversity Score: 5–12 food groups and stable Food Consumption Score: Acceptable and stable Household Hunger Scale: 0 (none) Reduced Coping Strategies Index: 0–3 Household Economy Analysis: No livelihood protection deficit	Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary energy intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2 100 kcal pp/day) Household Dietary Diversity Score: 5 FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical Food Consumption Score: Acceptable but deterioration from typical Household Hunger Scale: 1 (slight) Reduced Coping Strategies Index: 4–18 Household Economy Analysis: Small or moderate livelihood protection deficit <80%	Quantity: Moderately Inadequate – Moderate deficits Dietary energy intake: Food gap (below avg. 2 100 kcal pp/day) Household Dietary Diversity Score: 3–4 FG Food Consumption Score: Borderline Household Hunger Scale: 2–3 (moderate) Reduced Coping Strategies Index: ≥19 (non-defining characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) Household Economy Analysis: Livelihood protection deficit ≥80%; or survival deficit <20%	Quantity: Very Inadequate – Large deficits Dietary energy intake: Large food gap; much below 2 100 kcal pp/day Household Dietary Diversity Score: 0–2 FG (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) Food Consumption Score: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) Household Hunger Scale: 4 (severe) Reduced Coping Strategies Index: ≥19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) Household Economy Analysis: Survival deficit ≥20% but <50%	Quantity: Extremely Inadequate – Very large deficits Dietary energy intake: Extreme food gap Household Dietary Diversity Score: 0–2 FG Food Consumption Score: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) Household Hunger Scale: 5–6 (severe) Reduced Coping Strategies Index: ≥19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) Household Economy Analysis: Survival deficit ≥50%
Livelihood change (assets and strategies)	Livelihood change: Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets Livelihood coping strategies: No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	Livelihood change: Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods Livelihood coping strategies: Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood change: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and/or assets Livelihood coping strategies: Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood change: Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets Livelihood coping strategies: Emergency strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood change: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets Livelihood coping strategies: Near exhaustion of coping capacity
FOOD SECURITY SECOND-LEVEL OUTCOMES Second-level outcomes refer to area-level estimations of nutritional status and mortality that are especially useful for identification of more severe phases when food gaps are expected to impact malnutrition and mortality. For both nutrition and mortality area outcomes, household food consumption deficits should be an explanatory factor in order for that evidence to be used in support of the classification.					
Nutritional status*					
Global Acute Malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height Z-score	Acceptable <5%	Alert 5–9.9%	Serious 10–14.9% or > than usual	Critical 15–29.9% or > much greater than average	Extremely Critical ≥30%
Global Acute Malnutrition based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference	5%	5–9.9%	10–14.9%	≥15%	
Body Mass Index <18.5	<5%	5–9.9%	10–19.9%, 1.5 x greater than baseline	20–39.9%	≥40%
Mortality*	Crude Death Rate <0.5/10,000/day Under-five Death Rate <1/10,000/day	Crude Death Rate <0.5/10,000/day Under-five Death Rate <1/10,000/day	Crude Death Rate 0.5–0.99/10,000/day Under-five Death Rate 1–2/10 000/day	Crude Death Rate 1–1.99/10,000/day or <2x reference Under-five Death Rate 2–3.99/10,000/day	Crude Death Rate ≥2/10,000/day Under-five Death Rate ≥4/10,000/day
FOOD SECURITY CONTRIBUTING FACTORS For contributing factors, specific indicators and thresholds for different phases need to be determined and analysed according to the livelihood context; nevertheless, general descriptions for contributing factors are provided below.					
Food availability, access, utilization, and stability	Adequate to meet short-term food consumption requirements Safe water ≥15 litres pp/day	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water marginally ≥15 litres pp/day	Inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water >7.5 to 15 litres pp/day	Very inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water >3 to <7.5 litres pp/day	Extremely inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water ≤3 litres pp/day
Hazards and vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability on livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/or extreme food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits

Table8

IPC Acute malnutrition (AMN) reference table

Phase name and description	Phase 1 Acceptable	Phase 2 Alert	Phase 3 Serious	Phase 4 Critical	Phase 5 Extremely critical
	Less than 5% of children are acutely malnourished.	5-9.9% of children are acutely malnourished.	10-14.9% of children are acutely malnourished.	15-29.9% of children are acutely malnourished. The mortality and morbidity levels are elevated or increasing. Individual food consumption is likely to be compromised.	30% or more children are acutely malnourished. Widespread morbidity and/or very large individual food consumption gaps are likely evident.
	The situation is progressively deteriorating, with increasing levels of Acute Malnutrition. Morbidity levels and/or individual food consumption gaps are likely to increase with increasing levels of Acute Malnutrition.				
Priority response objective to decrease Acute Malnutrition and to prevent related mortality.	Maintain the low prevalence of Acute Malnutrition.	Strengthen existing response capacity and resilience. Address contributing factors to Acute Malnutrition. Monitor conditions and plan response as required.	Urgently reduce Acute Malnutrition levels by: scaling up treatment and prevention of affected populations.	Urgently reduce Acute Malnutrition levels by: significantly scaling up and intensifying treatment and protection activities to reach additional population affected.	Urgently reduce Acute Malnutrition levels by: addressing widespread Acute Malnutrition and disease epidemics by all means.
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on weight for height Z-score (WHZ)	<5%	5.0 to 9.9%	10.0 to 14.9%	15.0 to 29.9%	≥30%
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	5%	5-9.9%	10-14.9%	≥15%	
*GAM based on MUAC must only be used in the absence of GAM based on WHZ; the final IPC Acute Malnutrition phase with GAM based on MUAC should be supported by the analysis of the relationship between WHZ and MUAC in the area of analysis and also by using convergence of evidence with contributing factors. In exceptional conditions where GAM based on MUAC is significantly higher than GAM based on WHZ (i.e. two or more phases), both GAM based on WHZ, and GAM based on MUAC should be considered, and the final phase should be determined with convergence of evidence.					

1 The mortality mentioned above refers to the increased risk of mortality with the increased levels of Acute Malnutrition.

2 Priority response objectives recommended by the IPC Acute Malnutrition Reference Table focus on decreasing Acute Malnutrition levels; specific actions should be informed through a response analysis based on the information provided by analyses of contributing factors to Acute Malnutrition as well as delivery-related issues, such as government and agencies' capacity, funding and insecurity in the area.

3 GAM based on WHZ is defined as WHZ < -2 or presence of oedema; GAM based on MUAC is defined as MUAC < 125mm or presence of oedema

Table 9

Estimates of acutely food-insecure people in 2019–2020

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	HIGHEST NUMBER OF ACUTELY FOOD-INSECURE PEOPLE IN 2019					
		SOURCES ¹	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ANALYSED OUT OF TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE	POPULATION IN STRESSED (IPC/CH PHASE 2)		POPULATION IN CRISIS OR WORSE (IPC/CH PHASE 3 OR ABOVE)	
				POPULATION (MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ANALYSED	POPULATION (MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ANALYSED
Afghanistan	32.2	IPC analysis Sep 2019, covering Nov 2019–Mar 2020	95%	9.5	31%	11.3	37%
Angola (24 communes in 3 provinces)	31.8	IPC analysis Aug 2019, covering Oct 2019–Feb 2020	3%	0.2	21%	0.6	62%
Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar and host populations)	3.5	WFP REVA, covering Nov–Dec 2019	100%	N/A	N/A	1.3	37%
Burkina Faso	21.4	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	100%	3.6	17%	1.2	6%
Burundi	11.5	FEWS NET internal figures covering Mar–Apr 2019	100%	N/A	N/A	0.2	2%
Cabo Verde	0.6	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	86%	0.1	13%	0.01	2%
Cameroon*	25.0	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	64%	3.8	24%	1.4	8%
Central African Republic (excluding Lobaye)*	4.8	IPC analysis May 2019, covering May–Aug 2019	91%	1.8	41%	1.8	41%
Chad	15.8	CH analysis Mar 2019, covering Jun–Aug 2019	91%	2.7	19%	0.6	4%
Colombia (Venezuelan migrants)	1.6	WFP EFSA, covering Sep–Dec 2019	100%	0.7	41%	0.9	55%
Côte d'Ivoire*	25.5	CH analysis Mar 2019, covering Jun–Aug 2019	77%	2.6	13%	0.06	0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	86.8	IPC analysis Jun 2019, covering Jul–Dec 2019	69%	27.0	45%	15.6	26%
Djibouti	1.1	No data available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ecuador (Venezuelan migrants)	0.4	WFP EFSA, covering Jan–Mar 2019	100%	0.1	24%	0.3	76%
El Salvador**	6.4	IPC analysis Nov 2018, covering Apr–Jul 2019	22%	0.5	34%	0.3	22%
Eswatini (rural population)	1.4	IPC analysis Jun 2019, covering Oct 2019–Mar 2020	67%	0.4	39%	0.2	25%
Ethiopia (selected areas in 6 regions)	112.1	IPC analysis Sep 2019, covering Jul–Sep 2019	26%	10.0	34%	8.0	27%
Gambia	2.2	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	89%	0.4	23%	0.2	10%
Guatemala*	17.6	IPC analysis Mar 2019, covering Mar–Jun 2019	95%	4.8	29%	3.1	18%
Guinea	13.4	CH analysis Mar 2019, covering Jun–Aug 2019	75%	1.4	14%	0.3	3%
Guinea-Bissau	2.0	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	63%	0.3	26%	0.1	10%
Haiti	11.3	IPC analysis Oct 2019, covering Oct 2019–Feb 2020	93%	3.2	31%	3.7	35%
Honduras (13 departments)	9.7	IPC analysis Nov 2019, covering Nov 2019–Feb 2020	53%	1.8	35%	1.0	18%
Iraq	39.3	OCHA Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, Nov 2019	100%	N/A	N/A	1.8	5%
Kenya	52.6	IPC analysis Jul 2019, covering Aug–Oct 2019	26%	6.0	43%	3.1	22%
Lebanon (Syrian refugees)	0.9	WFP EFSA, covering Apr–May 2019	100%	0.6	63%	0.3	29%
Lesotho (rural population)	2.3	IPC analysis Jun 2019, covering Oct 2019–Mar 2020	63%	0.6	38%	0.4	30%
Liberia	5.0	CH analysis Mar 2019, covering Jun–Aug 2019	87%	0.8	19%	0.04	1%
Libya	6.7	OCHA Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, Jan 2020	100%	N/A	N/A	0.3	5%
Madagascar*	24.3	IPC analysis Oct 2018, covering Nov 2018–Mar 2019	19%	1.3	29%	1.3	28%
Malawi	18.1	IPC analysis Aug 2018, covering Oct 2018–Mar 2019	84%	5.0	33%	3.3	22%
Mali	20.5	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	100%	2.9	14%	0.6	3%
Mauritania	4.7	CH analysis Mar 2019, covering Jun–Aug 2019	87%	1.2	28%	0.6	15%
Mozambique (39 districts)	27.9	IPC analysis Jun 2019, covering Oct 2019–Feb 2020	18%	1.6	32%	1.7	34%
Myanmar	54.0	OCHA Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, Dec 2019	100%	0.02	0%	0.7	1%
Namibia	2.5	IPC analysis Oct 2019, covering Oct 2019–Mar 2020	97%	0.8	35%	0.4	18%
Nicaragua	6.0	FEWS NET internal figures covering Jun–Aug 2019	100%	N/A	N/A	0.08	1%
Niger	21.8	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	100%	4.5	20%	1.4	7%
Nigeria (16 states and Federal Capital Territory)	201.0	CH analysis Mar 2019 and Jun 2019, covering Jun–Aug 2019	51%	18.8	18%	5.0	5%
Pakistan (Balochistan and Sindh drought-affected areas)	216.6	IPC analysis Apr 2019, covering Oct 2018–Jul 2019	3%	1.4	23%	3.1	51%
Palestine	5.0	OCHA Palestine Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, Jan 2020	100%	0.8	17%	1.7	33%
Rwanda	12.6	FEWS NET internal figures covering Apr–May 2019	100%	N/A	N/A	0.1	1%
Senegal	16.2	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	81%	1.8	14%	0.4	3%
Sierra Leone	8.1	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	100%	2.6	33%	0.3	4%
Somalia	12.3	IPC analysis Aug 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	80%	4.2	34%	2.1	17%
South Sudan	11.4	IPC analysis May 2019, covering May–Jul 2019	100%	3.2	28%	7.0	61%
Sudan**	42.8	IPC analysis Jul 2019, covering Jun–Aug 2019	98%	11.8	28%	5.9	14%
Syrian Arab Republic	18.3	OCHA Syria Humanitarian Response Plan Monitoring Report, covering Jan–May 2019	100%	2.6	14%	6.6	36%
Turkey (Syrian refugees)	3.6	WFP EFSA, covering Apr–Sep 2019	75%	1.6	58%	0.5	17%
Uganda	40.0	FEWS NET internal figures covering Apr–Jul 2019,	100%	N/A	N/A	1.5	4%
Ukraine (Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, and IDPs)	42.0	OCHA Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, Jan 2020	15%	N/A	N/A	0.5	9%
United Republic of Tanzania (16 districts)	58.0	IPC analysis Nov 2019, covering Nov 2019–Apr 2020	8%	1.7	34%	1.0	20%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28.5	WFP EFSA, covering Jul–Sep 2019	100%	8.9	60%	9.3	32%
Yemen**	29.9	IPC analysis Dec 2018, covering Dec 2018–Jan 2019	100%	8.9	30%	15.9	53%
Zambia (86 districts)	17.9	IPC analysis May 2019, covering Oct 2019–Mar 2020	53%	3.1	33%	2.3	24%
Zimbabwe (rural population)	14.6	IPC analysis Jun 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	64%	2.7	28%	3.6	38%



* Due to different population/geographical coverage, the 2019 peak and 2020 anticipated peak are not directly comparable.

** Due to different data sources, the 2019 peak and 2020 anticipated peak numbers are not directly comparable.

¹ The month for IPC/CH source is the month of the analysis, followed by the analysis period. For HNO, date refers to report release date

Table 9 continued

Estimates of acutely food-insecure people in 2019–2020 continued

	LATEST UPDATE IN 2019						ESTIMATES FOR 2020 PEAK NEEDS		
COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES	SOURCES ¹	POPULATION IN STRESSED (IPC/CH PHASE 2)		POPULATION IN CRISIS OR WORSE (IPC/CH PHASE 3 OR ABOVE)		ANTICIPATED PEAK PERIOD	POPULATION IN CRISIS OR WORSE (IPC/CH PHASE 3 OR ABOVE) (MILLIONS)	SOURCE	
		 (MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ANALYSED	 (MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ANALYSED				
Afghanistan (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Apr 2020	11.3	IPC	
Angola (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Feb 2020	0.6	IPC	
Bangladesh (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Burkina Faso (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	2.2	CH	
Burundi (cont...)	No further update					Apr–May 2020	0.15–0.35	FEWS NET	
Cabo Verde (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	0.01	CH	
Cameroon (cont...)*	No further update					Jan–Mar 2020	2.7	CH	
Central Af. Republic (cont...)*	IPC analysis Sep 2019, covering Sep 2019–Apr 2020	1.7	38%	1.6	35%	May–Aug 2020	2.1	IPC	
Chad (cont...)	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	2.2	15%	0.6	4%	Jun–Aug 2020	1.0	CH	
Colombia (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Côte d'Ivoire (cont...)*	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	0.2	10%	0.01	0%	Jan–Mar 2020	0.2	CH	
Dem. Rep. of the Congo (cont...)*	No further update					Varies by area/region	13.6	IPC	
Djibouti (cont...)	No further update					January 2020	0.2	WFP	
Ecuador (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
El Salvador (cont...)**	No further update					May–Aug 2020	<0.1	FEWS NET	
Eswatini (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Mar 2020	0.2	IPC	
Ethiopia (cont...)	IPC analysis Sep 2019, covering Oct 2019–Jan 2020	10.5	36%	6.7	24%	Feb–Jun 2020	8.5	IPC	
Gambia (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	0.1	CH	
Guatemala (cont...)*	IPC analysis Dec 2019, covering Dec 2019–Mar 2020	2.3	34%	1.0	15%	May–Aug 2020	1.3	IPC	
Guinea (cont...)	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	0.9	9%	0.1	1%	Jun–Aug 2020	0.3	CH	
Guinea-Bissau (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	0.1	CH	
Haiti (cont...)	No further update					Mar–Jun 2020	4.1	IPC	
Honduras (cont...)	No further update					Mar–Jun 2020	1.2	IPC	
Iraq (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Kenya (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Mar 2020	1.3	IPC	
Lebanon (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Lesotho (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Mar 2020	0.4	IPC	
Liberia (cont...)	No further update					Oct–Dec 2020	N/A	CH	
Libya (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Madagascar (cont...)*	IPC analysis Oct 2019, covering Nov 2019–Mar 2020	1.3	38%	0.7	20%	Jan–Mar 2020	0.7	IPC	
Malawi (cont...)	IPC analysis Nov 2019, covering Nov 2019–Mar 2020	4.3	29%	1.9	13%	Jan–Mar 2020	1.9	IPC	
Mali (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	1.3	CH	
Mauritania (cont...)	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	0.7	16%	0.3	7%	Jun–Aug 2020	0.6	CH	
Mozambique (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Mar 2020	1.7	IPC	
Myanmar (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Namibia (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Mar 2020	0.4	IPC	
Nicaragua (cont...)	FEWS NET internal figures covering Oct–Dec 2019,	N/A	N/A	<0.1		May–Aug 2020	0.07–0.11	FEWS NET	
Niger (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	2.0	CH	
Nigeria (cont...)	CH analysis Nov 2019, covering Oct–Dec 2019	14.7	14%	4.0	4%	Jun–Aug 2020	7.1	CH	
Pakistan (cont...)	IPC analysis Apr 2019, covering Jul–Nov 2019	1.4	24%	3.0	51%	Jun–Aug 2020	1.3	IPC	
Palestine	No further update					No forecast			
Rwanda (cont...)	FEWS NET internal figures covering Oct–Dec 2019,	N/A	N/A	0.1–0.12		Apr–May 2020	0.085–0.125	FEWS NET	
Senegal (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	0.8	CH	
Sierra Leone (cont...)	No further update					Jun–Aug 2020	1.3	CH	
Somalia (cont...)	No further update					Apr–Jun 2020	1.3	IPC	
South Sudan (cont...)	IPC analysis Aug 2019, covering Sep–Dec 2019	4.7	40%	4.5	39%	May–Jul 2020	6.5	IPC	
Sudan (cont...)**	No further update					Jun–Sep 2020	5.0–6.0	FEWS NET	
Syrian Arab Republic (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Turkey (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Uganda (cont...)	FEWS NET internal figures	N/A	N/A	0.5–0.99		May–Jun 2020	1.2–1.6	FEWS NET	
Ukraine (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
United Rep. of Tanzania (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Feb 2020	1.0	IPC	
Venezuela (cont...)	No further update					No forecast			
Yemen (cont...)**	IPC analysis Jul 2019, covering Jul–Sep 2019, hotspots only	0.8	32%	1.2	52%	Jul–Sep 2020	17+	FEWS NET	
Zambia (cont...)	No further update					Jan–Mar 2020	2.3	IPC	
Zimbabwe (cont...)	No further update					Jan–May 2020	4.3	IPC	

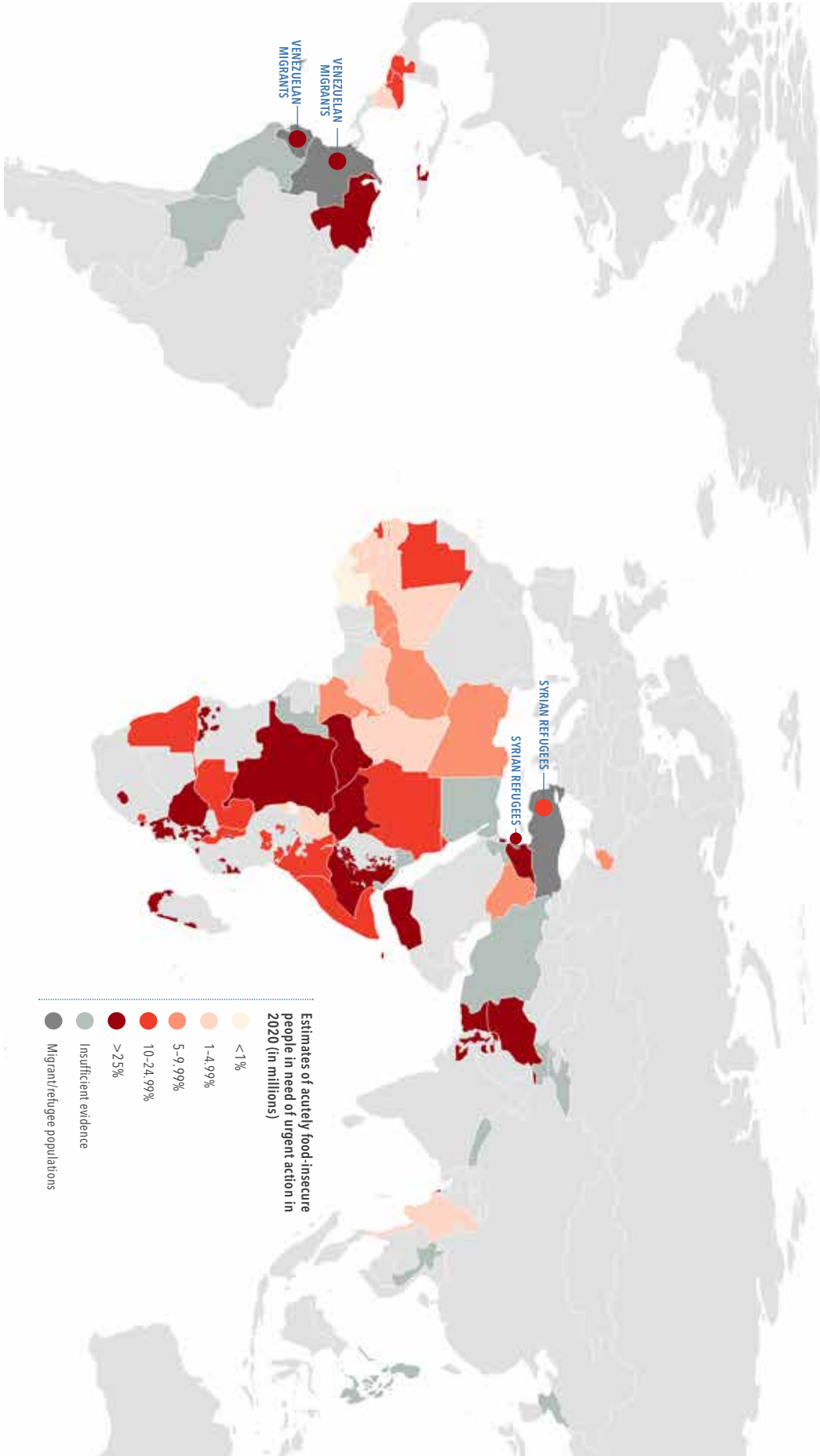
* Due to different population/geographical coverage, the 2019 peak and 2020 anticipated peak are not directly comparable.

** Due to different data sources, the 2019 peak and 2020 anticipated peak numbers are not directly comparable.

¹ The month for IPC/CH source is the month of the analysis, followed by the analysis period. For HNO, date refers to report release date

The forecast 2020 estimates in this table for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras and Sierra Leone reflect only the furthest forecast available for 2020 – not the anticipated peak period, for which no estimates are available. The estimated peak numbers for Afghanistan, Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia remained unchanged from 2019–2020 as the same analysis was used to assess peak numbers of both years.

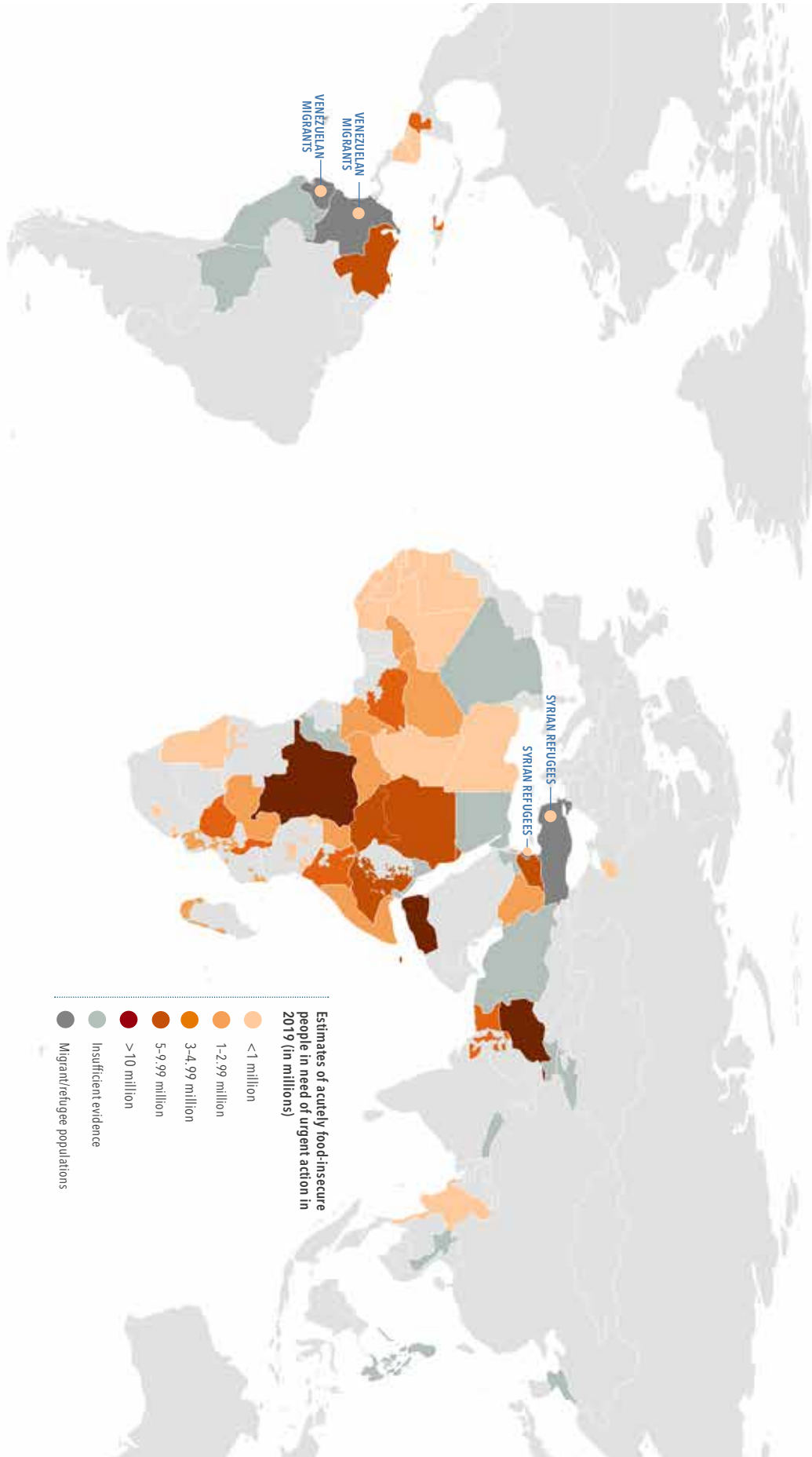
Share of acutely food-insecure people (percent) in need of urgent action in 2019



Source: FSIN GPEC March 2020.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map 78

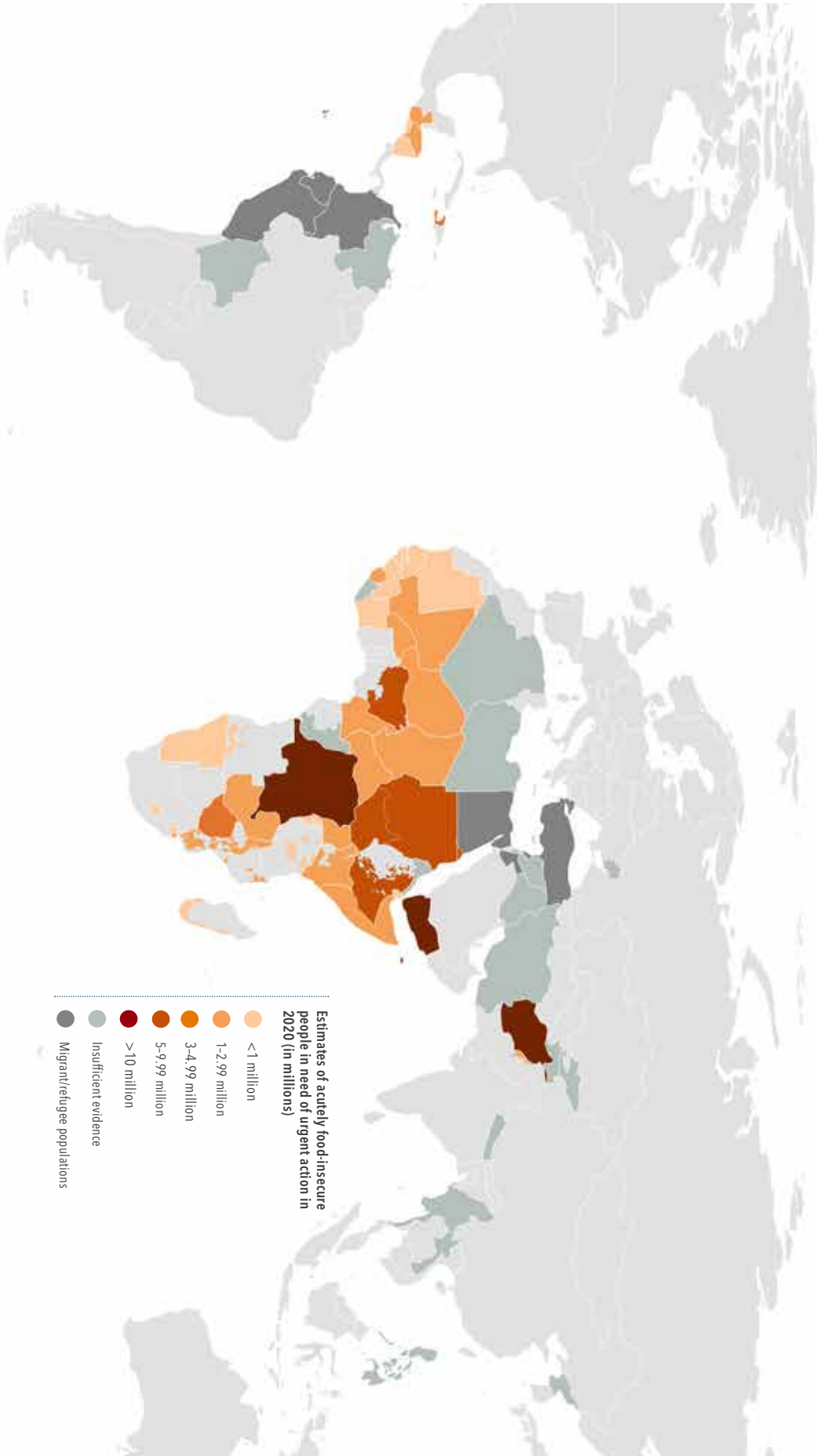
Numbers of acutely food-insecure people in need of urgent action in 2019 (in millions)



Source: FSIN GPEC March 2020.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map 79

Estimates of acutely food-insecure people in need of urgent action in 2020 (in millions)



Source: FSIN GRC March 2020.
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. This map reflects analyses produced before COVID-19 became a pandemic and does not account for its direct and/or indirect impact on acute food insecurity.

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CHAPTER 2

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**Global Network
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Food Security Information Network

The FSIN, founded by FAO, IFPRI and WFP, is a technical global platform for the exchange of expertise, knowledge and best practice among a network of food security and nutrition practitioners.

FSIN provides the core coordination and technical support to the Global Network Against Food Crises analytical pillar 1 which focuses on evidence to better understand food crises. Its purpose is to promote timely, independent and consensus-based information while also highlighting and addressing critical data and information gaps.



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