Numbers Explained in COVID-19

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Process to update needs numbers

1. Update Pre-COVID Baseline (acute hunger!)**
   - 79 countries* (including refugees)

2. Projections – improved methodology
   - Additional people at risk to become food insecure by Dec 2020

3. Validation and finetuning - using assessment data where available
   - Vetting with all COs through RBs

Regular updates

- Additional data through joint analysis
- Remote assessment and monitoring data
- Impact modeling

* Countries with limited WFP operational footprint excluded (India, Bhutan, Pacific region, Iran, Morocco); DPRK excluded due to lack of data
**Limited pre-COVID acute hunger data available in middle-income countries and urban populations
*** Effects of compounding shocks factored into baseline where data was available

Compounding effects considered***
Acute food insecure people in countries with WFP operations - Key numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NEEDS</strong></th>
<th><strong>CASELOADS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Constantly evolving food security trends</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of people WFP plans to assist:</strong> 138 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-COVID: 149 million</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional: 121 million</td>
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<td>Total: 270 million</td>
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</table>
Groups amongst the hardest hit

- Households already in acute food insecurity pre-COVID-19 (149 million people)
- Nutritionally vulnerable groups and people with chronic illness at risk of inadequate nutrition
- Households dependent on income from the informal sector – including many in urban areas
Migrants and displaced populations likely to be left out of national social protection systems and often living in densely populated conditions.

Households dependent on remittances and/or seasonal migration.

Small farmers and informal casual labourer in rural areas affected by COVID-19 movement restrictions.
Real-time information is already an integral part of our everyday lives.
Real-time information is already an integral part of our everyday lives
Real-time data is also becoming increasingly important across the humanitarian and development sector.
However, when it comes to food security, we still rely on periodic or static data, even in emergencies.

Cadre Harmonisé
Conducted bi-annually – no data between rounds of analyses
Near real-time monitoring for food security

**Objective:**
Provide streaming analytics (continuous updates) on food security to facilitate:
1. Timely diagnosis of the situation and awareness among stakeholders
2. Rapid triggering of further analysis or surveys as necessary
3. Better decision-making to inform more effective and targeted operational response and programming
4. More effective advocacy and resource mobilization

**How it works:**
- Continuous data collection conducted remotely (through live calls)
- Representative data on the food security situation in a country
- Same indicators as Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analyses
- Data analysed automatically and results made available in near real-time
It is important to note that...

Near real-time monitoring is not meant to replace face-to-face assessments, but to complement and inform routine food security assessments.
The scale-up of near real-time monitoring systems was expedited by the onset of COVID-19.

Movement restrictions + social distancing

Face-to-face data collection suspended

Established Systems
23 countries

- Nigeria
- Yemen
- Syrian Arab Republic

2018
- West and Central Africa Expansion
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Democratic Republic of the Congo

2019
- Central America Expansion
- Colombia
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras

January 2020
- Afghanistan
- Iraq

March 2020
- Angola
- Benin
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Ethiopia
- Haiti
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Somalia
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Sierra Leone
- Mauritania

May-June 2020
- Guinea
- Kenya
- South Sudan
- Zambia

June-July 2020
- Burundi
- Eswatini
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea-Bissau
- Lesotho
- Senegal
- Zimbabwe

Proposed July-August 2020

COVID-19 global outbreak

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

**Speed**
Data collected, analyzed and published in near real-time

**Flexibility**
Surveys can easily be scaled-up/down or expanded to collect more information types

**Cost effectiveness**
Significantly cheaper compared to face-to-face surveys

**Credibility + relevance**
WFP as an information provider to governments and authorities

**Strategic positioning**
WFP as a leader in near real-time monitoring vis-à-vis other UN agencies and actors

**Donor demands**
Timely data to facilitate evidence-based funding decisions
Challenges

**Real-time data**
Constantly evolving food security trends, some of which could be unexpected

**Analysis and communication**
Ensuring consistent messaging to explain changes in the food security situation

**Political sensitivities**
Results may not be in line with government’s expectations
Global food security platforms and clusters are already adopting near real-time remote monitoring.

Preparing to roll out mVAM near real-time monitoring for the next round of IPC analyses in 32 countries in the second half of 2020.

Establishing near real-time food security information systems to provide continuous updates on countries in the Global Report on Food Crises.
Meeting information needs of partners...

- Collaboration
- Coordination

**FAO**
Expanding remote, real-time food security and locust monitoring to a large number of countries in 2020

**World Bank**
Large-scale phone surveys to track the impacts of COVID-19 in 100+ countries
Products available for COs

HungerMap LIVE: [https://hungermap.wfp.org/](https://hungermap.wfp.org/)
**Products available for COs**

**Weekly Hunger and COVID-19 Snapshots**

**HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot**
Burkina Faso | June 19, 2020

**OVERVIEW**

- **19.8M** Population (World Bank, INS, 2018)
- **1.2M** People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH, Sep - Dec 2019)
- **3.8M** Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)

**FOOD SECURITY TRENDS** (Jun 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption* 1

**HEALTH ACCESS**

- The number of households reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.05M compared to last week.
- 3.0M / 85.8% reporting no challenges
- 0.5M / 14.2% reporting no challenges

**MARKET ACCESS**

- The number of households accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 0.27M compared to last week.
- 0.8M / 22.0% reporting no challenges
- 2.9M / 78.0% reporting no challenges

**LIVELIHOOD COPING**

- 1.1M / 29.7% coping strategies
- 2.7M / 70.3% no coping or stress

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* * Products with insufficient food consumption

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Recommendations

• Scale-up to 60 + countries—new normal for the foreseeable future

• Combine food security monitoring with project monitoring

• Sensitize countries to interpretation of real-time monitoring results

• Invest in non-invasive assessment methods

• Continue to make information available as a global public good
## Acute food security by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Pre-COVID acute food insecure baseline (millions)</th>
<th>Additional acute food insecure due to COVID-19 by end 2020</th>
<th>Total number of acute food insecure due to COVID-19 by end 2020</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West and Central Africa</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>135%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>269%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>148.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>121.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>270.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>82%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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