FSIN
Food Security Information Network

2019

Global Report on Food Crises

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

ABRIDGED

FSIN
Food Security Information Network

FOREWORD

This year's *Global Report on Food Crises* highlights the plight of millions of people who must fight every day against acute hunger and malnutrition.

The report also points the way towards solutions that can rebuild lives and livelihoods in communities around the world.

Climate-induced disasters, economic crises and, above all, armed conflict, continued to drive hunger rates and food insecurity in 2018.

Last May, the United Nations Security Council condemned the use of starvation as a weapon of war.

Determined action is needed to uphold this pledge.

In this spirit, I welcome your efforts to focus on food and agriculture in times of crisis.

Let us all commit to building societies without hunger – and a world at peace.

António Guterres,
Secretary-General of the United Nations

FSIN's work is made possible thanks to the generous support of the European Union and USAID.

WHY THIS REPORT?

For several years the number of people unable to meet their daily food needs without humanitarian assistance has been rising, primarily driven by two factors: persistent instability in conflict-ridden regions and adverse climate events. While critical to saving lives and alleviating human suffering, the increasing levels of humanitarian assistance do not address the root causes of these food crises.

In response, those coordinating emergency humanitarian assistance are working more seriously with those in development support and conflict prevention to find ways to reverse the current trend in escalating numbers of people in need of urgent food and livelihood assistance.

This *Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC)* contributes to these humanitarian and development efforts by providing the global and national food security community with timely, independent and consensus-based information on the severity, magnitude and drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition in food crisis contexts. This information supports humanitarian and development actors to plan and fund evidence-based responses, while using the data to seek high-level political action for durable solutions to food crises.

For the 2019 edition of the *GRFC*, 15 agencies in the international humanitarian and development community joined forces to share their data, analysis, knowledge and expertise regarding food insecurity and malnutrition in countries facing crisis.[1]

Methods

When more than one food insecurity figure exists for 2018, the *GRFC* presents the highest number – or peak – of food-insecure people who needed urgent action during 2018. This allows for a direct comparison with peak figures from previous years.

This figure is mainly sourced from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) or the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) estimates for populations in need of food, nutrition and livelihood assistance i.e. classified in *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3), *Emergency* (IPC/ CH Phase 4) or *Catastrophe/Famine* (IPC/CH Phase 5). Those classified in *Stressed* (IPC/CH Phase 2) require a different set of actions—ideally disaster risk reduction and livelihood protection.

For countries that lack either an IPC/CH or IPC-compatible analysis, estimates of the number of people in need of food assistance were primarily derived from IPC-compatible analyses carried out by FEWS NET or from Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VAC), Food Security Cluster (FSC) reports, Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO) or WFP Food Security Assessments using CARI methodology.

The sources for the outlook and projected trends for 2019 are based on IPC/CH projections and FEWS NET's projected emergency food assistance needs.

Estimates of the number of children affected by acute malnutrition are from IPC acute malnutrition analyses (seven countries) or in-country calculations officially approved by the nutrition clusters/sectors and shared in key planning documents such as Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) or Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO).

Consensus and data gaps

All partners are in agreement with the general magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity indicated for the countries in this report, except for Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Haiti. For these countries FEWS NET analyses of available evidence suggest that the population requiring emergency food assistance in 2018 was lower than that of IPC estimates because of different interpretation of data related to factors contributing to food insecurity.

Inaccessible areas of countries where conflict and insecurity are particularly severe have data collection challenges. It is particularly difficult to obtain reliable nutrition data for displaced populations in affected regions. National-level aggregated nutrition data sometimes differ greatly from values reported in the food crisis-affected areas of the country.

There are 13 countries and territories, including Angola, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Western Sahara, which are not included in the report because of the lack of recently validated data.

The number of people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action: some households may be in IPC Phase 1 or 2 but only because they receive humanitarian assistance.

1 GRFC partners in 2019 edition: CILSS, European Union, global Food Security Cluster, global Nutrition Cluster, IFPRI, IGAD, IPC Global support unit, FAO, FEWS NET, SADC, SICA, OCHA, UNICEF, USAID, WFP.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY GLOBAL ESTIMATES IN 2018

More than 113 million people across 53 countries experienced acute hunger requiring urgent food, nutrition and livelihoods assistance (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) in 2018.

The worst food crises in 2018, in order of severity, were: Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, South Sudan and northern Nigeria. These eight countries accounted for two thirds of the total number of people facing acute food insecurity – amounting to nearly 72 million people.

Countries in Africa remained disproportionally affected by food insecurity

The figure of 113 million people represents a slight improvement over the number for 2017 presented in last year's report, in which an estimated 124 million people in 51 countries faced acute hunger.

Despite the slight decrease, over the past three years, the report has consistently shown that, year on year, more than 100 million people (2016, 2017 and 2018) have faced periods of acute hunger.

The modest decrease between 2017 and 2018 is largely attributed to changes in climate shocks. A number of highly exposed countries did not experience the intensity of climate-related shocks and stressors that they had experienced in 2017 when they variously faced severe drought, flooding, erratic rains and temperature rises brought on by the El Niño of 2015-16. These include countries in southern and eastern Africa, the Horn of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Asia-Pacific region.

An additional 143 million people in a subset of 42 countries were found to be living in *Stressed* conditions on the cusp of acute hunger (IPC/CH Phase 2). They risked slipping into *Crisis* or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) if faced with a shock or stressor.

High levels of acute and chronic malnutrition in children living in emergency conditions remained of grave concern. The immediate drivers of undernutrition include poor dietary intake and disease. Mothers and caregivers often face challenges in providing children with the key micronutrients they need at critical growth periods in food crises. This is reflected in the dismally low number of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet in most of the countries profiled in this report.

Primary drivers

Conflict and insecurity, climate shocks and economic turbulence – the main drivers of food insecurity – continued to erode livelihoods and destroy lives.

Conflict and insecurity remained the key driver in 2018. Some 74 million people – two thirds of those facing acute hunger – were located in 21 countries and territories affected by conflict or insecurity. Around 33 million of these people were in 10 countries in Africa; over 27 million were in seven countries and territories in West Asia/Middle East; 13 million were in three countries in South/South-east Asia and 1.1 million in Eastern Europe.

Climate and natural disasters pushed another 29 million people into situations of acute food insecurity in 2018. As in previous years, most of these individuals were in Africa, where nearly 23 million people in 20 countries were acutely food insecure primarily due to climate shocks.

Economic shocks were the primary driver of acute food insecurity for 10.2 million people, mainly in Burundi, the Sudan and Zimbabwe.

Food insecurity: short-term outlook for 2019

Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, South Sudan and northern Nigeria are expected to remain among the world's most severe food crises in 2019. Large segments of populations in most of these countries risk falling into *Emergency* (IPC/CH Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity.

Climate shocks and conflict will continue driving food insecurity and are expected once again to severely affect several regions. Dry weather in parts of southern Africa and drought in Central America's Dry Corridor have dampened prospects for agricultural output. El Niño conditions are likely to have an impact on agricultural production and food prices in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The needs of refugees and migrants in host countries are expected to remain significant in Bangladesh and the Syrian regional crisis. The number of displaced people, refugees and migrants are expected to increase if the political and economic crisis persists in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

TWO GLOBAL HUNGER REPORTS

This report complements the evidence reported by *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018* (ex SOFI), which identifies 821 million undernourished people. While the SOFI estimate provides the scale of chronic food insecurity worldwide, the *Global Report on Food Crises* focuses specifically on the most severe manifestations of acute food insecurity in the world's most pressing food crises.

The way forward

Ending conflicts, empowering women, nourishing and educating children, improving rural infrastructure and reinforcing social safety-nets are essential for a resilient, stable and hunger-free world.

Investments in conflict prevention and sustaining peace will save lives and livelihoods, reduce structural vulnerabilities and address the root causes of hunger. The findings of this report clearly demonstrate the need for simultaneous action across the humanitarian–development nexus to deliver a hunger-free world in the 21st century.

In the last 10 years, humanitarian assistance and spending needs have grown by around 127 percent – approximately 40 percent of which went to cover needs in the food and agriculture subsectors. The surge in humanitarian needs – as well as the potential for agricultural development and rural resilience-building to provide a buffer against crises – highlights the need for a new way of responding to the food security challenges of this new era.

Information and technology can capture changes in food security – especially in fragile countries and contexts – on a near real-time basis. Though this report demonstrates that overall, quality of data has improved, there are countries for which there are data gaps. Collecting and analysing data on vulnerable populations is vital to ensure a situation analysis that identifies not only outcomes, but hunger's key drivers, for a targeted and integrated response for multiple partners working in development and humanitarian spheres.

The world's eight worst food crises in 2018

Yemen remained the world's gravest food insecurity crisis in 2018. By the end of the year the crisis reached a critical point that drew attention to the urgent need for an implemented cessation of hostilities to avert famine. More than half (53 percent) of the total population was in urgent need of food and livelihood assistance (IPC Phases 3 or above) from December 2018 to January 2019, even when taking into account the mitigating effects of food assistance.

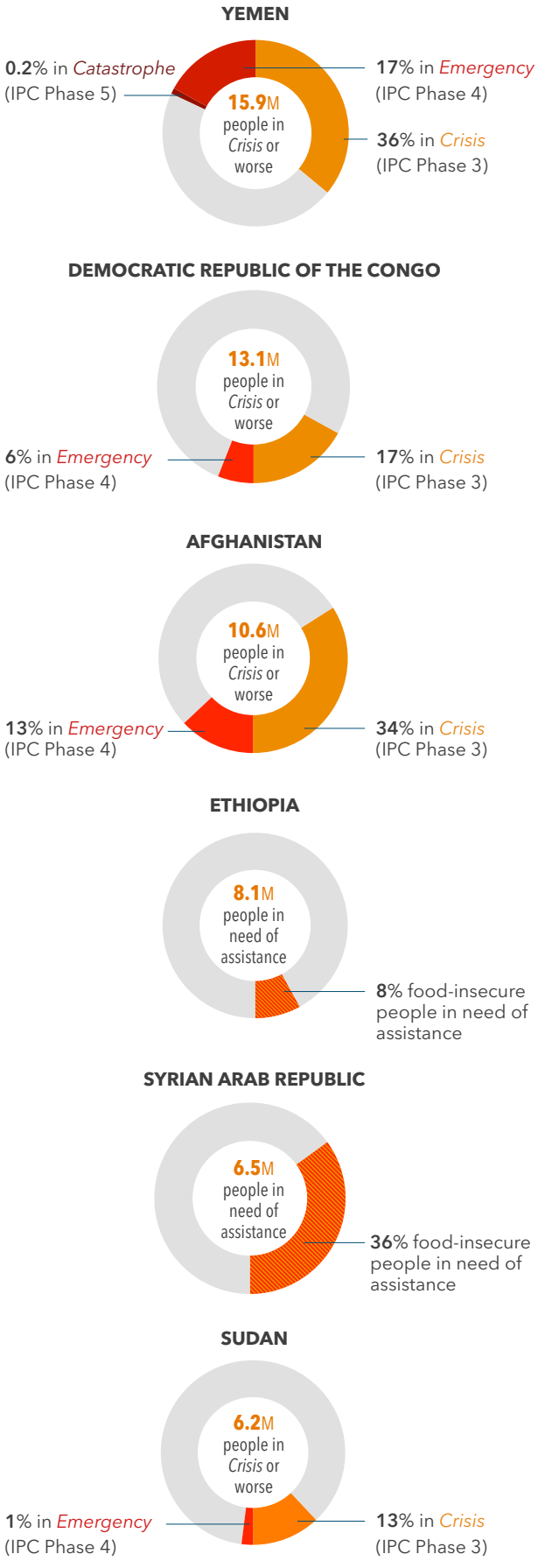
After Yemen, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** had the highest number (13 million) of acutely food insecure people in urgent need of assistance in the second half of 2018. This represents the biggest year on year deterioration following armed conflict in Ituri and South Kivu, fighting in the eastern and southern areas, and the humanitarian crisis in the Kasai region. Localized floods compounded the impact of persistent insecurity, disrupting agricultural activities, markets and humanitarian assistance while an ongoing outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) further disrupted livelihoods.

Countries whose economic bases have been destroyed by years of conflict cannot cope with the consequences of (recurrent) natural disasters. In **Afghanistan** severe drought in 2018 constrained food production and stripped farmers and livestock keepers of their assets and livelihoods, creating the country's worst food insecurity emergency since the 2011 drought. The number of rural Afghans facing *Crisis* (IPC Phase 3) and *Emergency* (IPC Phase 4) was projected to reach 10.6 million (47 percent of the rural population) in the winter months (November 2018–February 2019) if urgent food assistance was not provided.

In **Ethiopia**, despite major improvements in southern pastoral areas in late 2017 and early 2018, the country still faced a major food security emergency in 2018 with 8 million people in need of food assistance. This was driven by several inter-related factors: the aftermath of three preceding years of poor rainfall, intercommunal conflict driving mass displacement, currency devaluation, high food prices, localized floods and dry spells.

In 2018 the **Syrian Arab Republic** suffered its worst drought in 30 years followed by heavy, out-of-season rains, which, coupled with the effects of conflict, caused wheat production to hit a three-decade low. An estimated 6.5 million Syrians are food insecure in need of urgent action.

Since late 2017, the **Sudan** was facing major macro-economic challenges, illustrated by a spiralling parallel foreign exchange rate, dwindling foreign currency

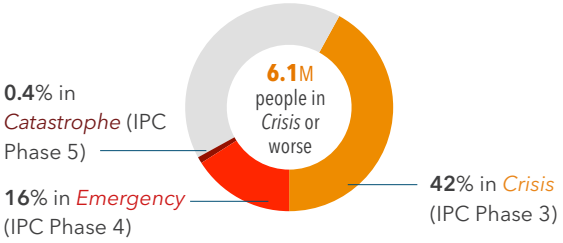


reserves and increasing inflation rates, resulting in reduced imports of fuel and agricultural inputs. Rising poverty levels reduced access to food and basic services, resulting in 6.2 million being acutely food insecure during the 2018 lean season.

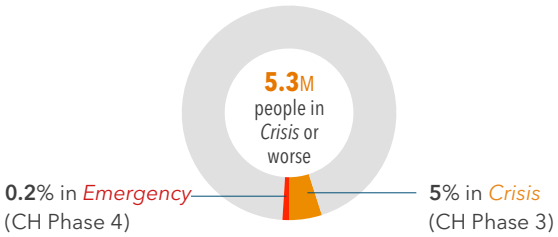
Five years of persistent conflict, widespread and recurrent displacement, record low 2017 cereal production, very high food prices, loss of livelihoods and limited access to markets drove rising hunger in **South Sudan**. At the peak of the 2018 lean season, 59 percent of the analysed population or 6 million people needed urgent food and livelihood assistance (IPC Phase 3 or above) compared with 55 percent during the same period the previous year.

In the 16 states of **northern Nigeria** and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) the number of people in *Crisis* (CH Phase 3) and *Emergency* (CH Phase 4) decreased by 40 percent between June-August 2017 and 2018 to 5.3 million. At the peak of the lean season 3 million were acutely food insecure in the three north-eastern states affected by the Boko Haram insurgency where protracted conflict and mass displacement disrupted agriculture, trade, markets and livelihoods, and pushed up food prices.

SOUTH SUDAN

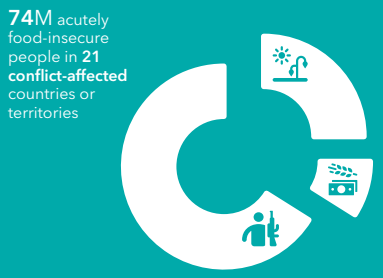


NORTHERN NIGERIA

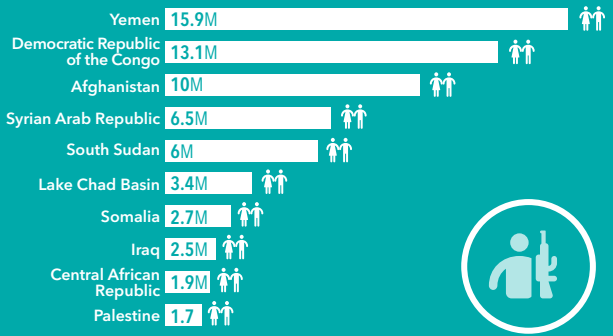


MAIN DRIVERS

Conflict was the key driver of food insecurity for the majority of the 113 million acutely food insecure people in areas analysed in 2018

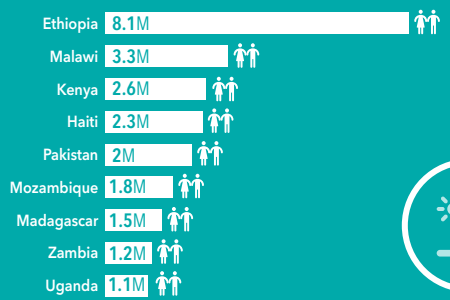


Around half of those facing *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3) conditions or worse were in 10 countries or territories affected by conflict/insecurity, mainly in the Middle East, Africa and Asia

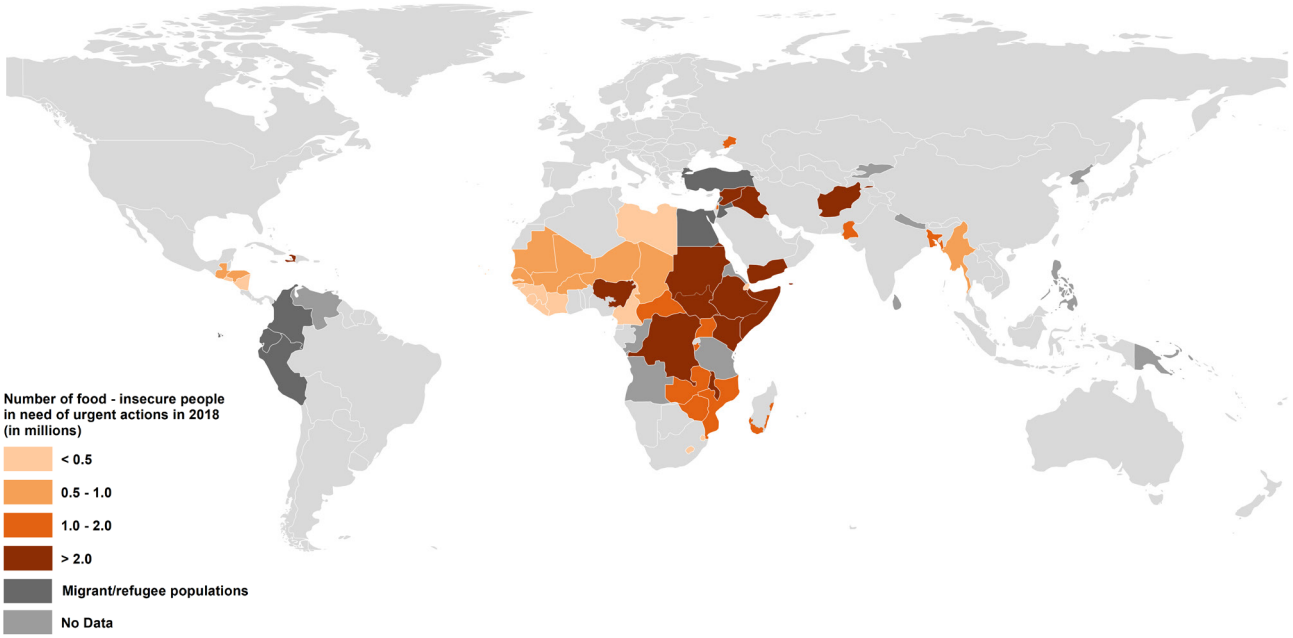


Economic shocks were considered the primary driver of the acute food insecurity of 10.2 million people in *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3) or worse mostly in three countries

African countries accounted for the overwhelming majority of acutely food-insecure people in countries affected by climate shocks

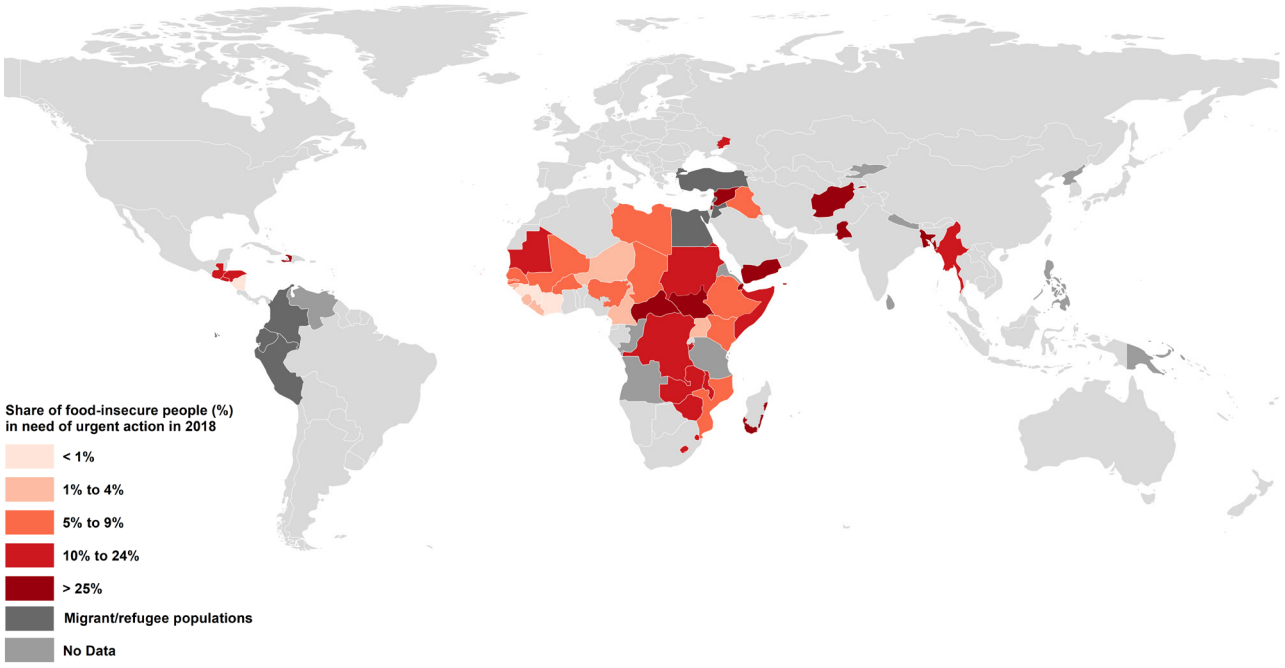


Map 1 Number of people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (ranges) in 2018



Source: FSIN GRFC March 2019

Map 2 Share of people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (ranges) in 2018



Source: FSIN GRFC March 2019

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material for all the maps in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

FORECAST 2019

Conflict and insecurity

Conflict and insecurity are likely to remain the primary drivers of food security crises. Protracted conflict in some countries and local insecurity and intercommunal violence in others will continue to disrupt agricultural production and markets and deprive households of their livelihood assets, accentuating their use of negative coping strategies and deepening their vulnerability to shocks. Conflict and insecurity will contribute to increasing displacement, internally or towards neighbouring countries, or will ensure people remain displaced for prolonged periods, aggravating, in most cases, the food insecurity of those fleeing and/or of host communities.

Climate shocks

Weather shocks and extreme climate events are expected to have a severe impact on agricultural and livestock production in several regions, including those already confronting food crises. In the Southern Africa region, dry weather has already reduced prospects for the 2019 agricultural output, while the massive destruction of livestock, livelihoods and planted crops following tropical Cyclone Idai in March 2019 will further exacerbate food insecurity in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. In Latin America and the Caribbean, dry weather associated with El Niño conditions are expected to affect agricultural production and food prices in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

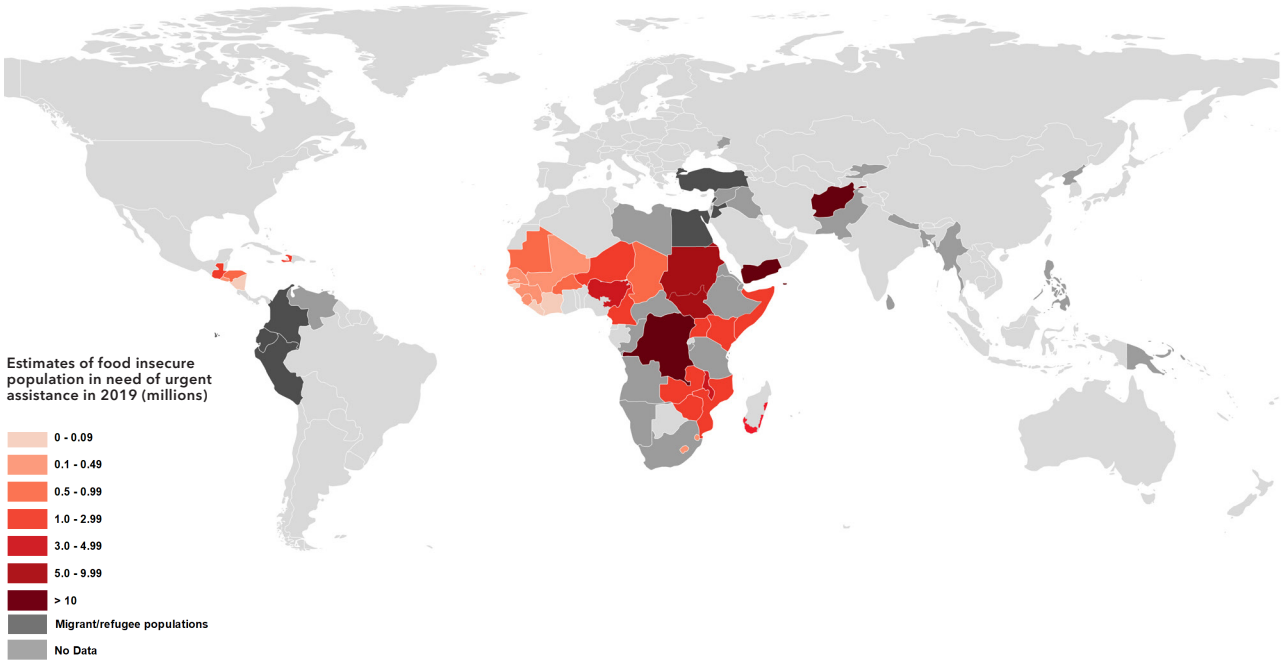
Economic instability

In 2019 economic instability – often as a result of conflict, local insecurity, or political volatility – will continue to undermine the food security status of vulnerable households in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, South Sudan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe. The food security status of the poorest households are likely to be the most affected by rising prices of food, fuel, medicines and other essential items, and lack of work opportunities that also weaken the ability of farmers and smallholders to invest in inputs needed to increase crop yields or to build their resilience to shocks.

Disease outbreaks

In Yemen, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lake Chad Basin and Cameroon's Anglophone regions protracted or increased conflict is expected to further hinder access to health and nutrition services. Cholera and measles outbreaks are expected to persist in 2019 in many conflict and displacement-affected countries and to potentially rise in settings with poor sanitation infrastructure, contamination of drinking water and lack of health services.

Map 3 Number of people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (ranges) in 2019



Source: FSIN GRFC March 2019

Annex 1 IPC/CH acute food insecurity phase description

Table 1 IPC/CH acute food insecurity phase description

Phase	Technical description	Priority response objective
1 **Minimal**	More than four in five households in the area are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance.	**Resilience building and disaster risk reduction.**
2 **Stressed**	Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five households in the area have the following or worse: minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in detrimental coping strategies.	**Disaster risk reduction and protection of livelihoods.**
3 **Crisis**	Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five households in the area have the following or worse: food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition **OR** are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.	**URGENT ACTION REQUIRED to protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps and reduce acute malnutrition.**
4 **Emergency**	Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five households in the area have the following or worse: large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality **OR** extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps in the short term.	**URGENT ACTION REQUIRED to save lives and livelihoods.**
5 **Famine**	Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five households in the area has an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, death, and destitution are evident.	**URGENT ACTION REQUIRED to prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods.**

Annex 2 GRFC 2019 process for selecting countries

STEP 1 IDENTIFY THE LONG LIST OF COUNTRIES FOR INCLUSION IN GRFC 2019

205 countries*

48 countries

48 countries that requested external assistance for food and/orfaced shocks as assessed by FAO GIEWS:

- in 2018
- at least once in the past three years
- at least three years in the past 10 years

18 countries

18 additional countries that:

- hosted displaced populations
- faced natural hazards/climate shocks
- faced conflict/political crises and insecurity

66 countries

*Source: UN DESA Statistics Division, M49 Standard list of countries or areas.

NB. 16 of the 34 countries who met the criteria above were excluded because the shock(s) had little impact on food security and/or their governments requested no external assistance.

STEP 2 DETERMINE SHORTLISTS OF COUNTRIES FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS IN GRFC 2019

53 countries

Chapter 2 **Overview of food crises in 2018**

Estimates of acutely food-insecure population were produced for 53 countries.

N.B. Estimates were not produced for 13 of the long listed countries because of insufficient data.

27 crises

Chapter 3 **Analysis of food crises in 2018**

The following criteria were used to select 27 crises for in-depth analysis:*

- at least 20% of the population analysed in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above
- at least 1 million people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above
- any area in IPC/CH Phase 4 or above
- included in the IASC Humanitarian System-Wide Emergency Response – Level 3

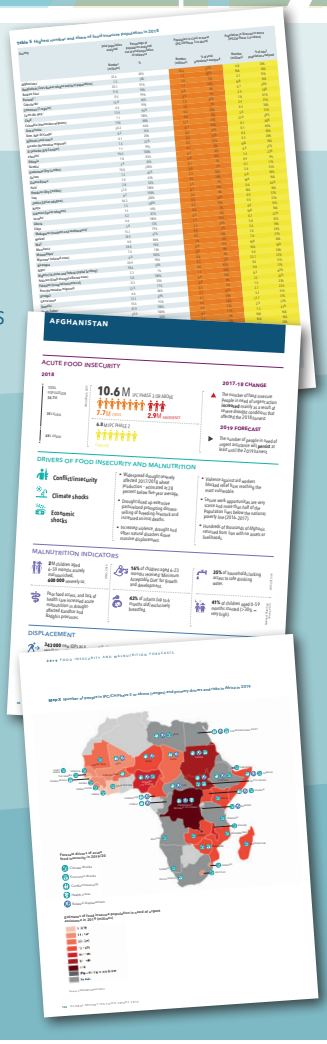
* selection criteria not mutually-exclusive.

35 countries

Chapter 4 **Forecast of food crises in 2019**

Some level of information is provided for all 66 countries, plus 2 additional countries flagged by Early Warning.

- actual estimates are provided for 35 countries.



Annex 3 Summary table – estimates of food-insecure people in 2018-2019

Country	Highest number of food-insecure people in 2018						
	Total population of reference Number (millions)	Sources	Percentage of population analysed out of total population of reference %	Population in *Crisis* or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above)		Population in *Stressed* (IPC/CH Phase 2)	
				Number (millions)	% of total population analysed	Number (millions)	% of total population analysed
Afghanistan	34.7	IPC analysis September 2018, covering Nov 2018-Feb 2019	65%	10.6	47%	6.8	30%
Bangladesh (Cox's Bazaar refugee and host populations)		OCHA Joint Response Plan for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (Mid-Term Review), October 2018		1.3	87%	N/A	N/A
Burkina Faso	20.8	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	97%	1.0	5%	2.7	13%
Burundi	11.2	IPC analysis August 2018, covering Oct-Dec 2018	98%	1.7	16%	N/A	N/A
Cabo Verde	0.6	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	99%	0.0 2	4%	0.1	20%
Cameroon (7 regions)*	24.8	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	64%	0.5	3%	2.9	18%
Central African Republic	4.7	IPC analysis September 2018, covering August 2018	95%	1.9	43%	1.8	41%
Chad	15.4	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	90%	1.0	7%	2.9	21%
Colombia (Venezuelan refugees)	1.1	WFP EFSA, covering Dec 2017-Jan 2018	100%	0.3	30%	0.3	30%
Cote d'Ivoire	24.8	CH analysis November 2018, covering Oct-Dec 2018	80%	0.04	0%	3.0	15%
Democratic Republic Of Congo	84.9	IPC analysis June 2018, covering Aug 2018-June 2019	66%	13.1	23%	27.4	49%
Djibouti (rural areas)	1.0	WFP EFSA May 2018, covering April 2018	16%	0.15	55%	0.1	40%
Ecuador (Venezuelan migrants)	0.1	WFP EFSA, covering Jan-Feb 2018	20%	0.0 2	23%	0.1	60%
El Salvador (Dry Corridor)	6.4	IPC analysis November 2018, covering Nov 2018-March 2019	22%	0.2	16%	0.4	28%
eSwatini	1.4	IPC analysis November 2018, covering Dec 2018-March 2019	79%	0.2	23%	0.3	28%
Ethiopia	96.5	OCHA Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, February 2019	100%	8.1	8%	N/A	N/A
Gambia	2.2	CH analysis November 2018, covering Oct-Dec 2018	83%	0.1	6%	0.4	21%
Guatemala (Dry Corridor)	17.2	IPC analysis March 2019, covering Nov 2018-Feb 2019	34%	0.8	14%	1.4	23%
Guinea	10.0	CH analysis November 2018, covering Oct-Dec 2018	100%	0.1	1%	0.9	9%
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	CH analysis November 2018, covering Oct-Dec 2018	65%	0.01	1%	0.1	11%
Haiti	11.1	IPC analysis December 2018, covering Oct 2018-Feb 2019	63%	2.3	32%	2.4	35%
Honduras (Dry Corridor)	9.4	IPC Analysis Nov/Dec 2018, Covering Dec 2018-Feb 2019	30%	0.5	19%	0.8	28%
Iraq	37.0	OCHA Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, November 2018	100%	2.5	7%	N/A	N/A
Jordan (Syrian refugees)	0.7	WFP CFSVA, Avril 2018	100%	0.1	14%	0.4	66%
Kenya	46.3	FEWSNET internal unpublished figures as of 25 January 2019 covering January-March 2018	100%	2.6	6%	N/A	N/A
Lebanon (Syrian refugees)	1.5	WFP EFSA, covering April-May 2018	100%	0.5	34%	0.9	57%
Lesotho	2.3	IPC analysis November 2018, covering December 2018-February 2019	64%	0.3	19%	0.5	33%
Liberia	4.9	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	87%	0.0 4	1%	0.6	15%

		Latest update in 2018				Estimates for 2019 peak needs		
% of population analysed on total population of reference %	Sources	Population in *Crisis* or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above)		Population in *Stressed* (IPC/CH Phase 2)				
		Number (millions)	% of total population analysed	Number (millions)	% of total population analysed	Anticipated peak period	Population in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above	Source
	No further update					Jan-April 2019	10.63	IPC
	No further update						No forecast	
100%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.3	1%	3.3	16%	June-August 2019	0.68	CH
	No further update					Mar-Apr 2019	No forecast	FEWSNET
99%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.01	2%	0.1	14%	June-August 2019	0.01	CH
	No further update					Feb-Sep 2019	1.0 – 2.99	FEWSNET
	No further update					Apr-Aug 2019	No forecast	FEWSNET
93%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.2	1%	1.7	1%	June-August 2019	0.52	CH
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update					June-August 2019	0.05	CH
	No further update					Varies in each area/region	13.14	IPC
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update					Feb-July 2019	0.31	IPC
	No further update					Jan-March 2019	0.25	IPC
	No further update					June-Aug 2019	No forecast	FEWSNET
	No further update					June-August 2019	0.19	CH
	No further update					March-June 2019	1.09	IPC
	No further update					June-August 2019	0.18	CH
	No further update					June-August 2019	0.01	CH
	No further update					March-June 2019	2.63	IPC
	No further update					March - June 2019	0.56	IPC
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update					Aug-Oct 2019	1.0 – 2.99	FEWSNET
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update					Jan - March 2019	0.27	IPC
90%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.02	0%	0.4	8%	June-August 2019	0.04	CH

Annex 3 Summary table – estimates of food-insecure people in 2018-2019 contd...

Country	Highest number of food-insecure people in 2018						
	Total population of reference	Sources	Percentage of population analysed out of total population of reference	Population in *Crisis* or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above)		Population in *Stressed* (IPC/CH Phase 2)	
	Number (millions)		%	Number (millions)	% of total population analysed	Number (millions)	% of total population analysed
Libya	6.6	OCHA Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, October 2018	100%	0.3	5%	N/A	N/A
Madagascar (southern and southeastern)*	24.3	IPC analysis October 2017, covering November 2017-March 2018	12%	1.5	51%	0.7	22%
Malawi	19.3	IPC analysis August 2018, covering October 2018-March 2019	79%	3.3	22%	5.0	33%
Mali	19.4	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	97%	0.9	5%	3.4	18%
Mauritania	4.5	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	88%	0.5	14%	1.0	24%
Mozambique	30.5	IPC analysis October 2018, covering September-December 2018	94%	1.8	6%	7.8	27%
Myanmar (selected areas)	53.8	OCHA Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, December 2018	14%	0.8	11%	N/A	N/A
Nicaragua	6.0	FEWSNET internal unpublished figures as of 25 January 2019 covering June-July 2018	100%	0.0 2	0%	N/A	N/A
Niger	22.1	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	94%	0.8	4%	5.0	24%
Nigeria (16 states and Federal Capital Territory)	195.9	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	50%	5.3	5%	22.7	23%
Pakistan (Sindh drought-affected areas)	207.8	WFP EFSA, covering October 2018	1%	2.0	87%	0.2	11%
Palestine (occupied territories of)	5.0	OCHA Palestine Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, December 2018	100%	1.7	34%	0.8	17%
Peru (Venezuelan migrants)		WFP EFSA, covering June 2018	55%	0.0 4	14%	0.2	82%
Senegal	16.2	CH analysis March 2018, covering June-August 2018	77%	0.8	6%	3.2	26%
Sierra Leone	7.7	CH analysis November 2018, covering Oct-Dec 2018	86%	0.1	2%	1.5	23%
Somalia	13.9	IPC analysis January 2018, covering Feb-May 2018	89%	2.7	22%	2.7	22%
South Sudan	11.0	IPC analysis September 2018, covering September 2018	93%	6.1	59%	3.2	31%
Sudan	43.9	IPC analysis May 2018, covering May-July 2018	100%	6.2	14%	13.7	31%
Syrian Arab Republic	20.0	OCHA Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, March 2019	100%	6.5	33%	2.5	13%
Turkey (Syrian refugees)	3.6	WFP ESFA, covering April-Aug 2018	60%	0.2	11%	1.3	61%
Uganda	40.0	FEWSNET internal unpublished figures as of 25 January 2019 covering Sept-Dec 2018	100%	1.1	3%	N/A	N/A
Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and IDP)	42.0	OCHA Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, December 2018	15%	1.1	18%	N/A	N/A
Yemen	29.9	IPC analysis December 2018, covering Dec 2018-Jan 2019	100%	15.9	53%	8.9	30%
Zambia	17.6	IPC july analysis covering Oct 18-Mar 19	39%	1.2	17%	2.0	28%
Zimbabwe	13.9	ZIMVAC 2018, covering Oct-Dec 2018	67%	1.9	20%	N/A	N/A

* Due to differences in areas covered between analyses, the 2018 and 2019 peak numbers are not directly comparable.
The situation in southern African countries (eSwatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) is expected to deteriorate in late 2019.

		Latest update in 2018				Estimates for 2019 peak needs		
% of population analysed on total population of reference	Sources	Population in *Crisis* or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above)		Population in *Stressed* (IPC/CH Phase 2)				
%		Number (millions)	% of total population analysed	Number (millions)	% of total population analysed	Anticipated peak period	Population in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above	Source
	No further update						No forecast	
19%	October 2018 analysis covering November 2018 - March 2019	1.3	28%	1.3	29%	Jan - March 2019	1.30	IPC
	No further update					Jan - March 2019	3.31	IPC
100%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.2	1%	2.3	12%	June-August 2019	0.42	CH
90%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.2	6%	0.9	23%	June-August 2019	0.58	Ch
	No further update					Jan - March 2019	2.03	IPC
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update					Jun-Aug 2019	0 – 0.09	FEWSNET
94%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.6	3%	3.9	19%	June-August 2019	1.22	CH
53%	CH November analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	2.5	2%	14.9	14%	June-August 2019	4.51	CH
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update						No forecast	
81%	CH Nov analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	0.1	1%	1.9	14%	June-August 2019	0.38	CH
	No further update					June-August 2019	0.15	CH
89%	Aug 2018 analysis covering August - December 2018	1.6	13%	3.1	25%	Feb-June 2019	1.56	IPC
96%	September 2018 analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	4.4	43%	4.3	42%	May-July 2019	6.87	IPC
100%	October 2018 analysis covering Oct-Dec 2018	5.7	13%	13.7	31%	Aug-Sep 2019	5.0 - 9.99	FEWSNET
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update					Apr-Jun 2019	1.0 – 2.99	FEWSNET
	No further update						No forecast	
	No further update					Jul-Sep 2019	15+	FEWSNET
	No further update					Jan-March 2019	1.17	IPC
	No further update					Feb-May 2019	2.88	IPC

The estimates peak numbers for Afghanistan, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia remained unchanged between 2018 and 2019 as the same analysis was used to assess the peak numbers of both years.
The estimate for Somalia covering Feb-June 2019 was produced excluding the mitigating effects of humanitarian food assistance.

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