

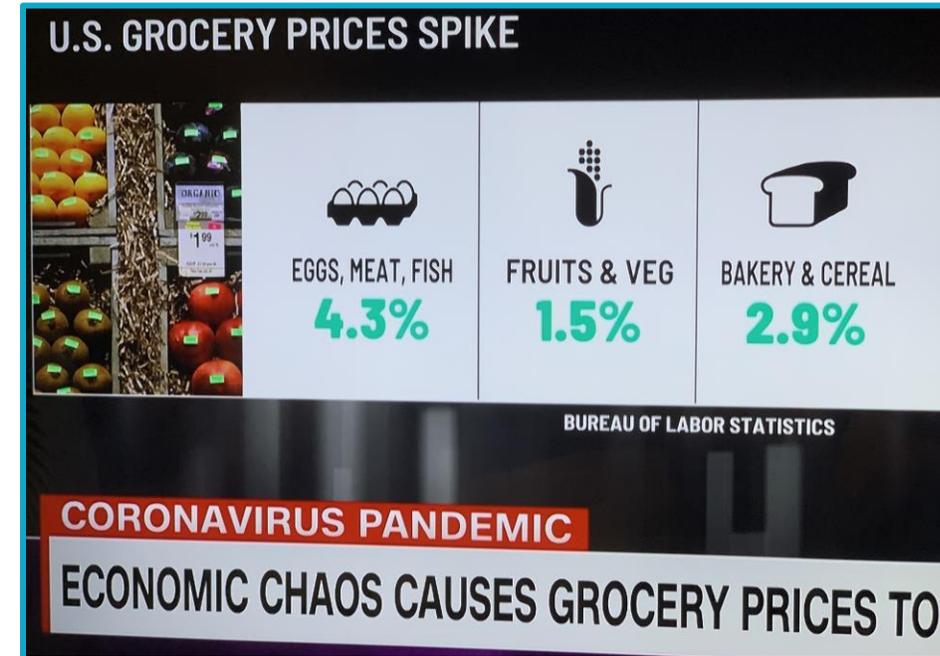
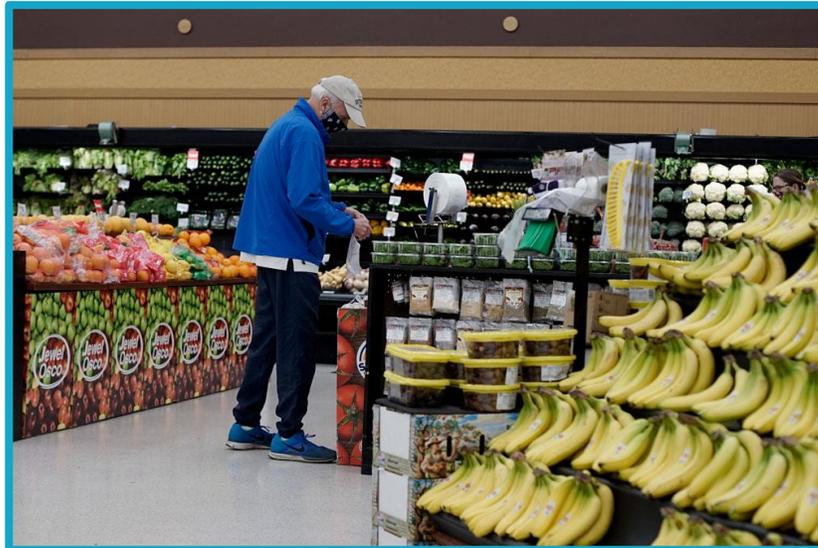


## INCREASED VULNERABILITY OF LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME POPULATIONS IN THE TIME OF COVID-19



# EFFECTS ON SALES PRICES AND FOOD AVAILABILITY

## Coronavirus pandemic in the US



*“OVERALL, FOOD PRICES CLIMBED AN AVERAGE OF 2.6%, HIGHEST INCREASE SINCE FEBRUARY, 1974”*

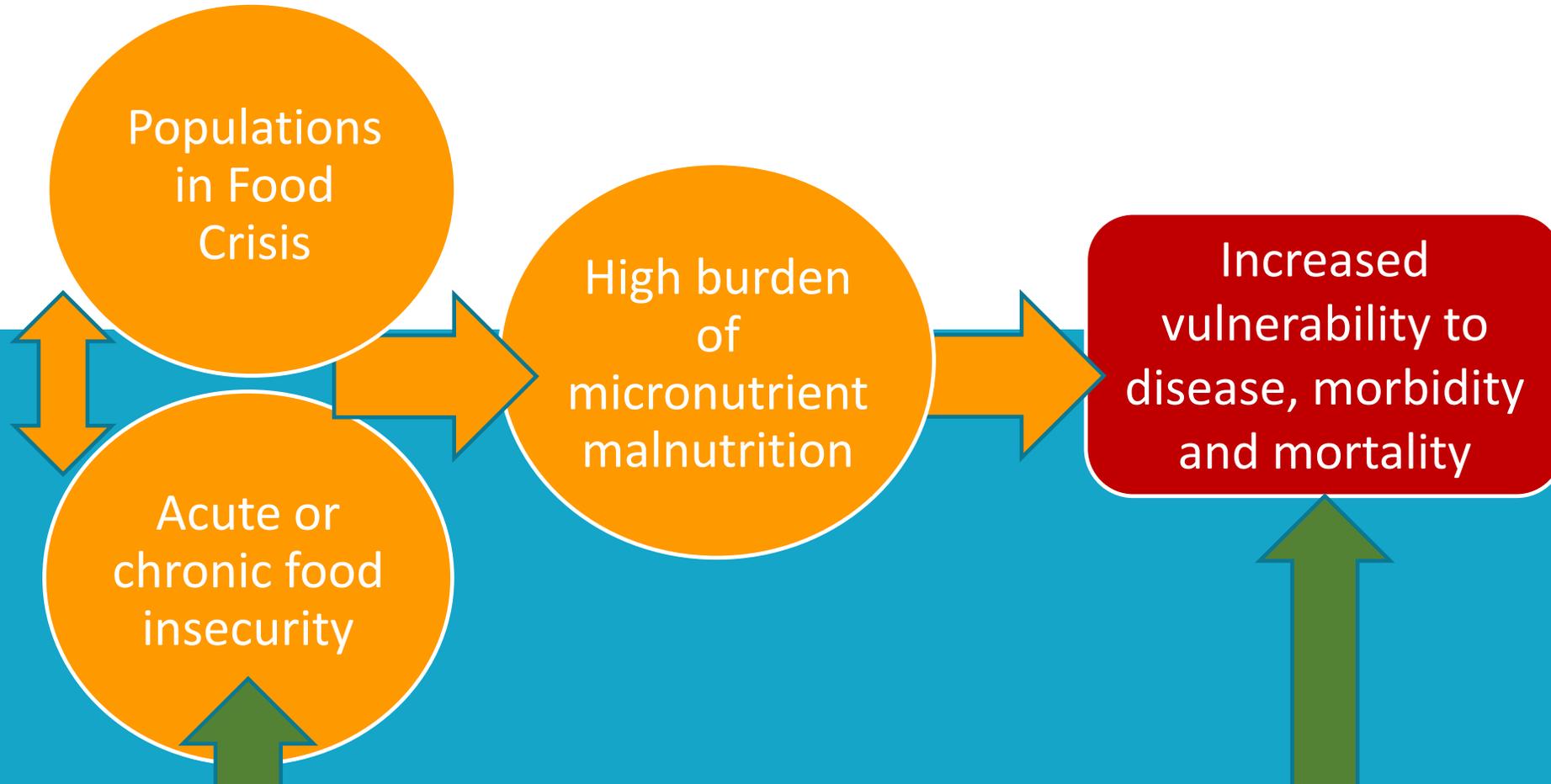
- The US has seen a number of impacts on food supply-including shortages and/or price hikes of certain foods.
- The price index for eggs climbed more than 16% — the biggest increase for any food item.

# COVID-19: MAKING A BAD SITUATION WORSE FOR NUTRITION

- Many countries, and populations within countries, are already experiencing food, water and health insecurity and therefore vulnerable to poor nutritional and health outcomes.
- The COVID-19 pandemic is adding to these livelihoods threats by:
  - Affecting many families economically;
  - Disrupting food markets and supply chains, limiting availability of nutritious foods;
  - Increasing morbidity and mortality and diverting economic, social protection and health care resources.

***In short, the COVID-19 crisis presents an accumulated burden for already-vulnerable populations.***

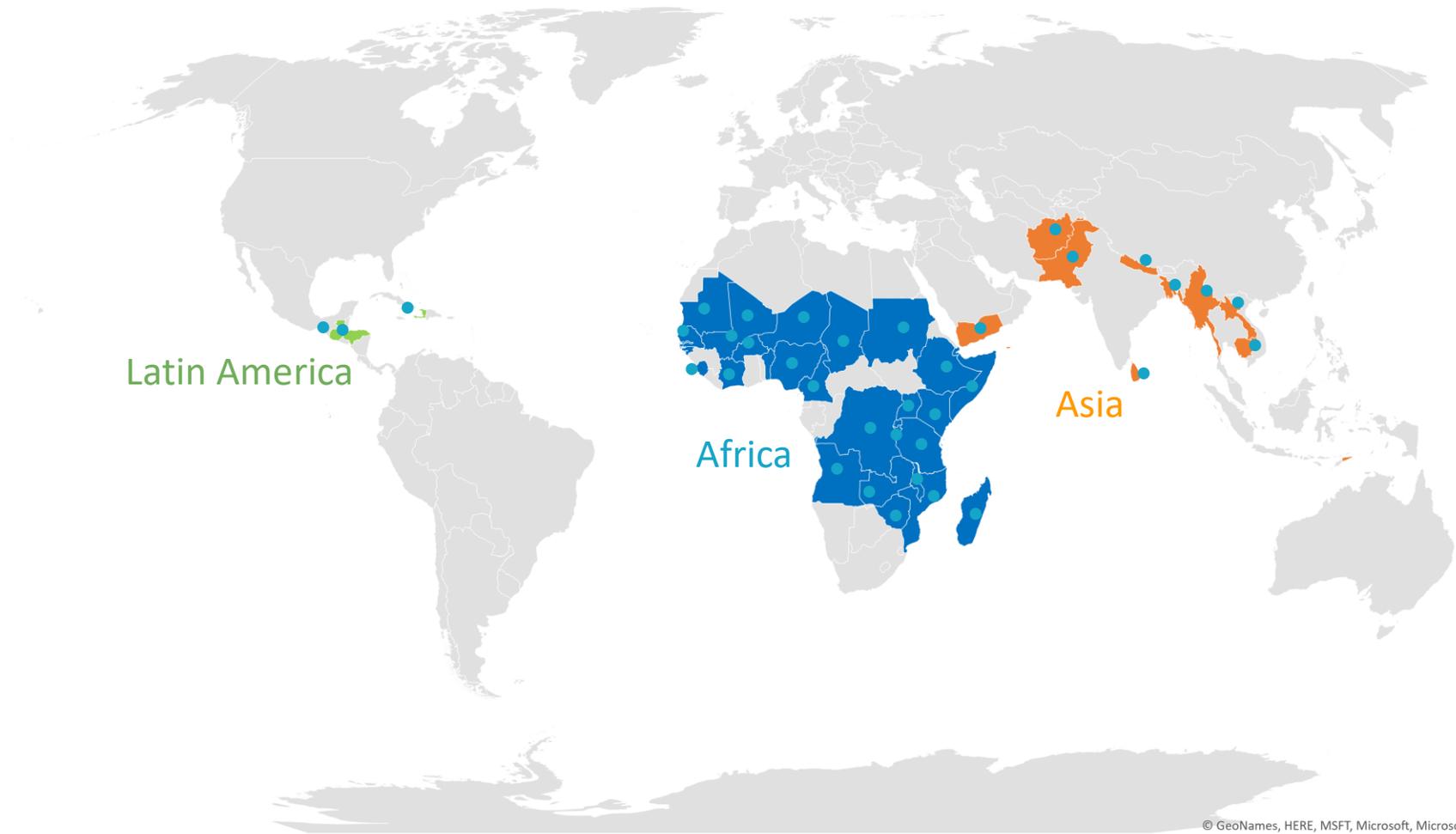
# VULNERABILITY OF POPULATIONS IN THE TIME OF COVID-19: ADDING TO PREEXISTING FACTORS



-  Vulnerability for impacts of COVID-19
-  Vulnerability for malnutrition
-  Vulnerability for disease, morbidity and mortality

Impacts of COVID-19: Disrupting food markets & supply chains, limiting availability of nutritious foods, affecting families economically; and increasing vulnerability to morbidity and mortality

# EC/2FAS PRIORITY COUNTRIES



● Nutrition Priority Country

Latin America

Africa

Asia

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Food Fortification Advisory Services  
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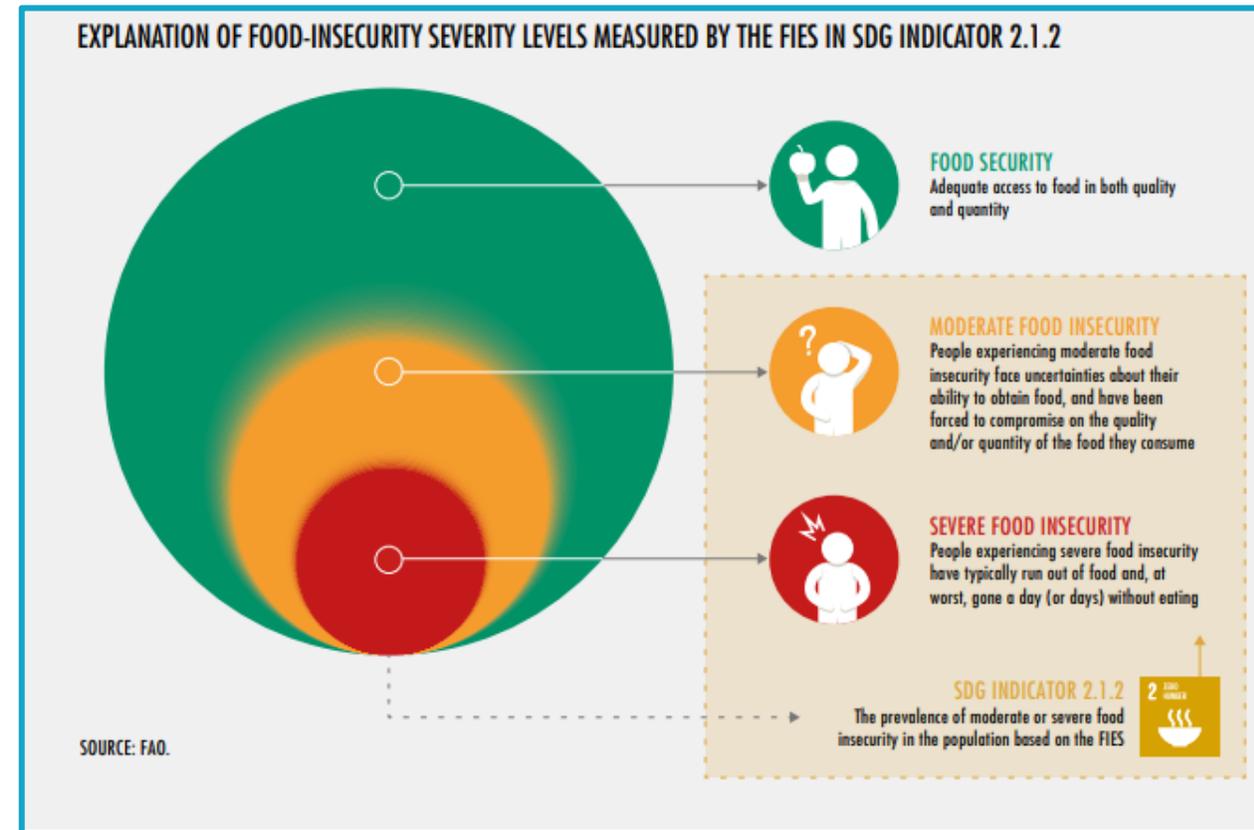
# VULNERABILITY TO MALNUTRITION



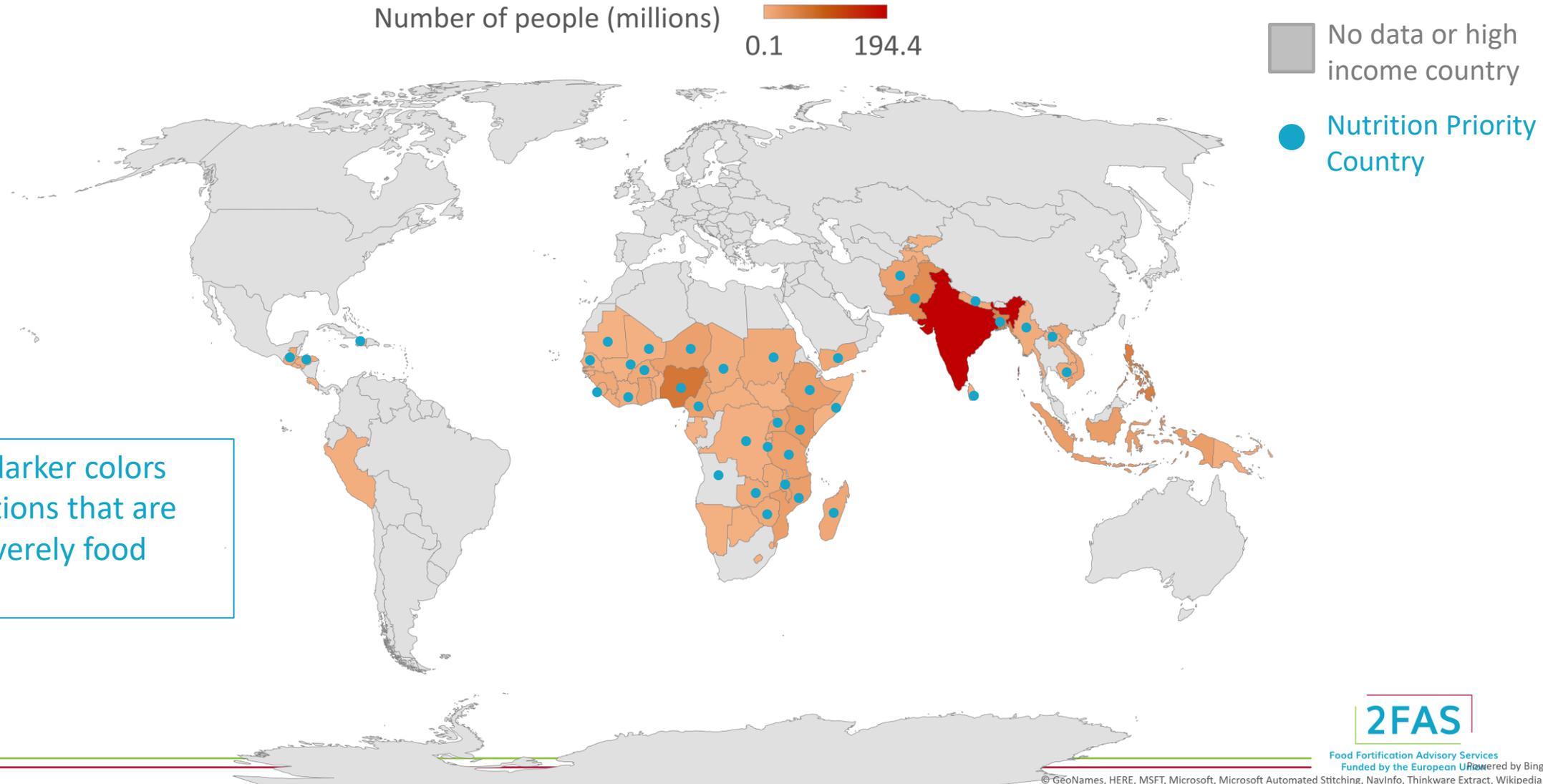
- Poor nutrition is already a significant problem for many low and middle income countries.
- Malnutrition in all its forms results from poor diets, and these are linked to food systems failures.
- The COVID-19 pandemic is affecting families economically; with lower household income during these times, less families are able to purchase meat, fruits and vegetables; they are relying more on staple foods (IFPRI).
- We are also seeing impacts on food markets and supply chains globally (GAIN).

# VULNERABILITY TO MALNUTRITION

- **Moderate food insecurity:** People experiencing moderate food insecurity face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food, and have been forced to compromise on the quality and/or quantity of the food they consume.
- **Severe food insecurity:** People experiencing severe food insecurity have typically run out of food and, at worst, gone a day (or days) without eating.
- The following map shows a global representation of populations with moderate or severe food insecurity.

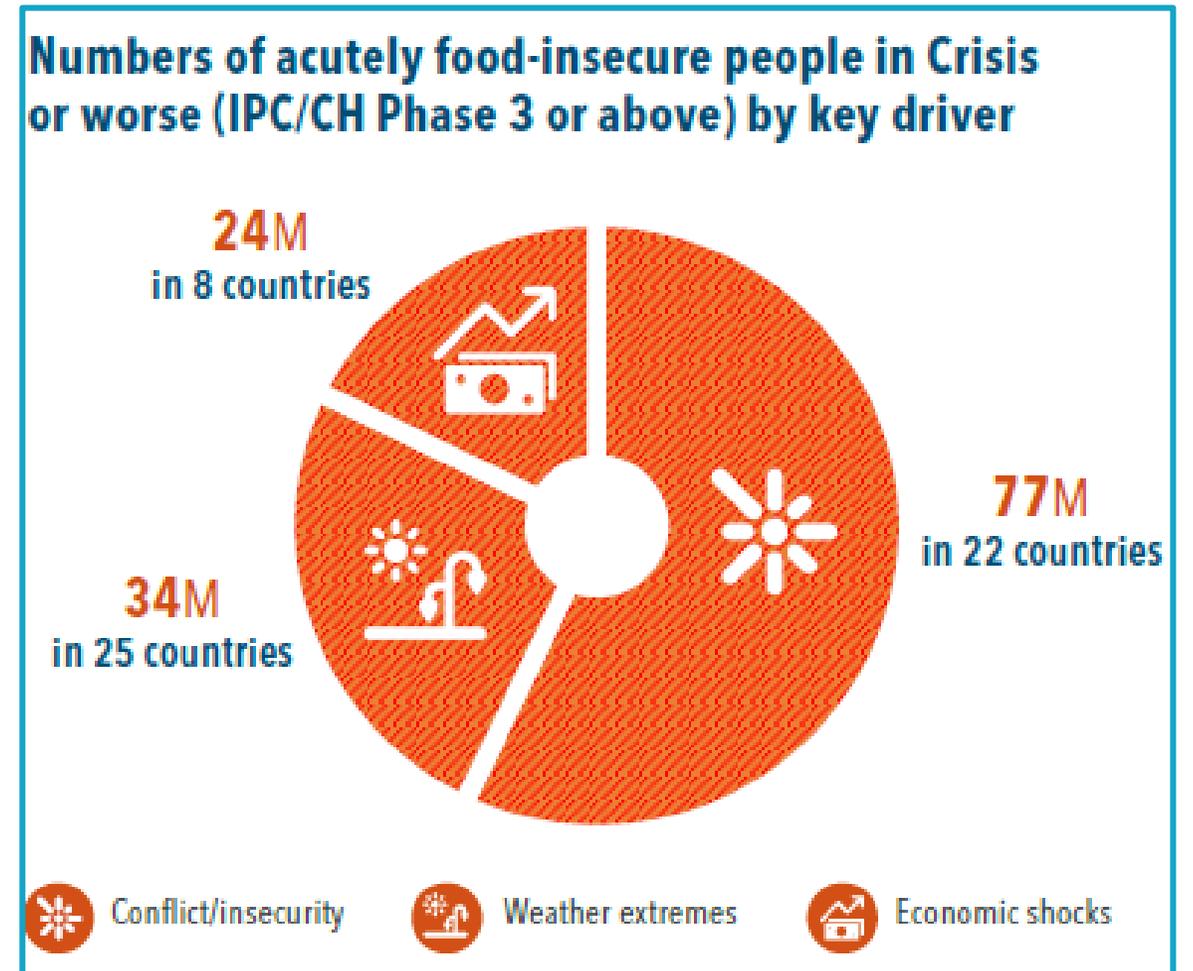


# NUMBER OF MODERATELY/SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE

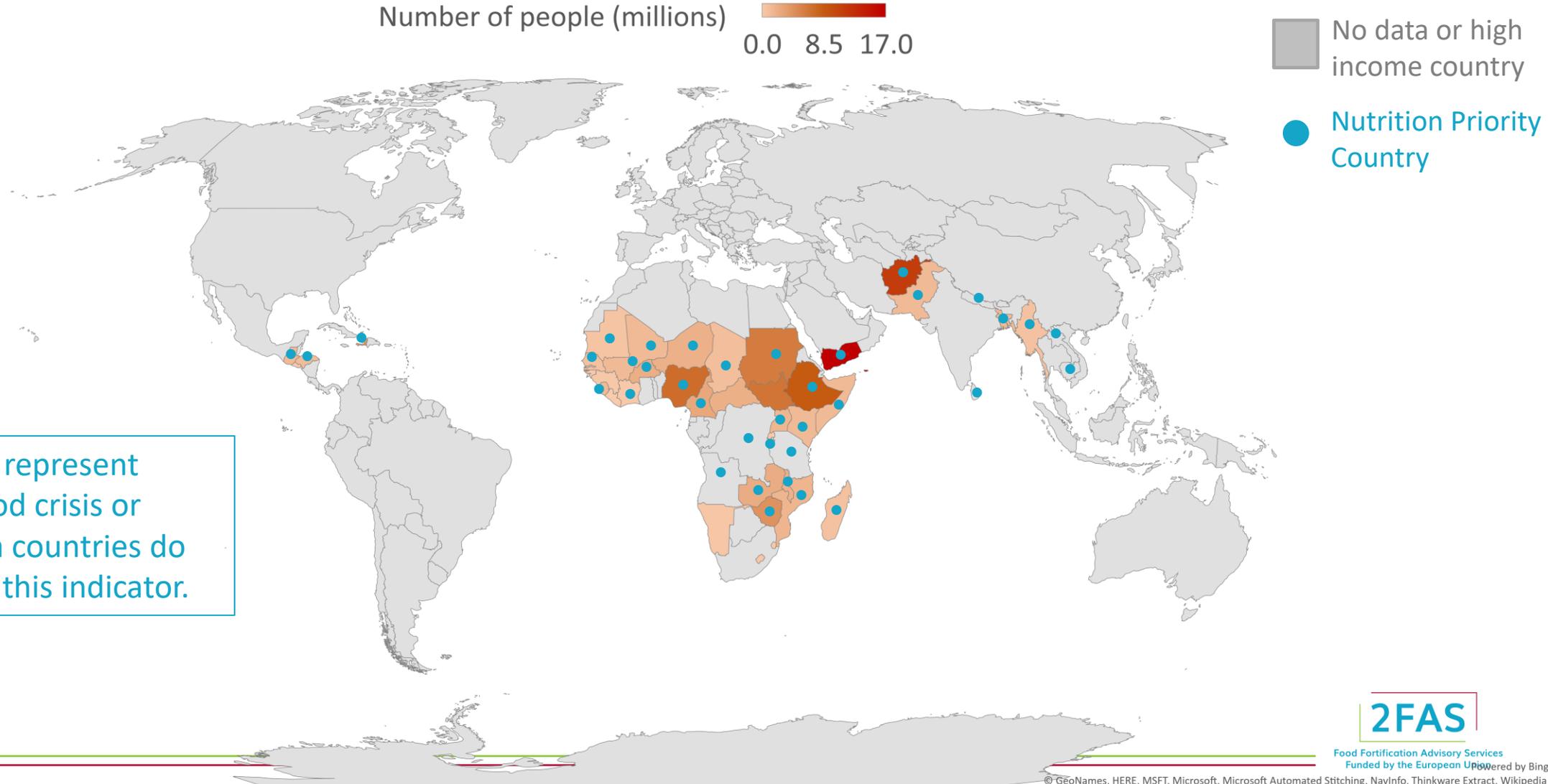


# VULNERABILITY TO MALNUTRITION

- Key drivers of food crisis include conflict/insecurity, weather extremes, and economic shock.



# POPULATIONS IN FOOD CRISIS OR WORSE



The darker colors represent populations in food crisis or worse. Some data countries do not have data for this indicator.

# VULNERABILITY TO MALNUTRITION

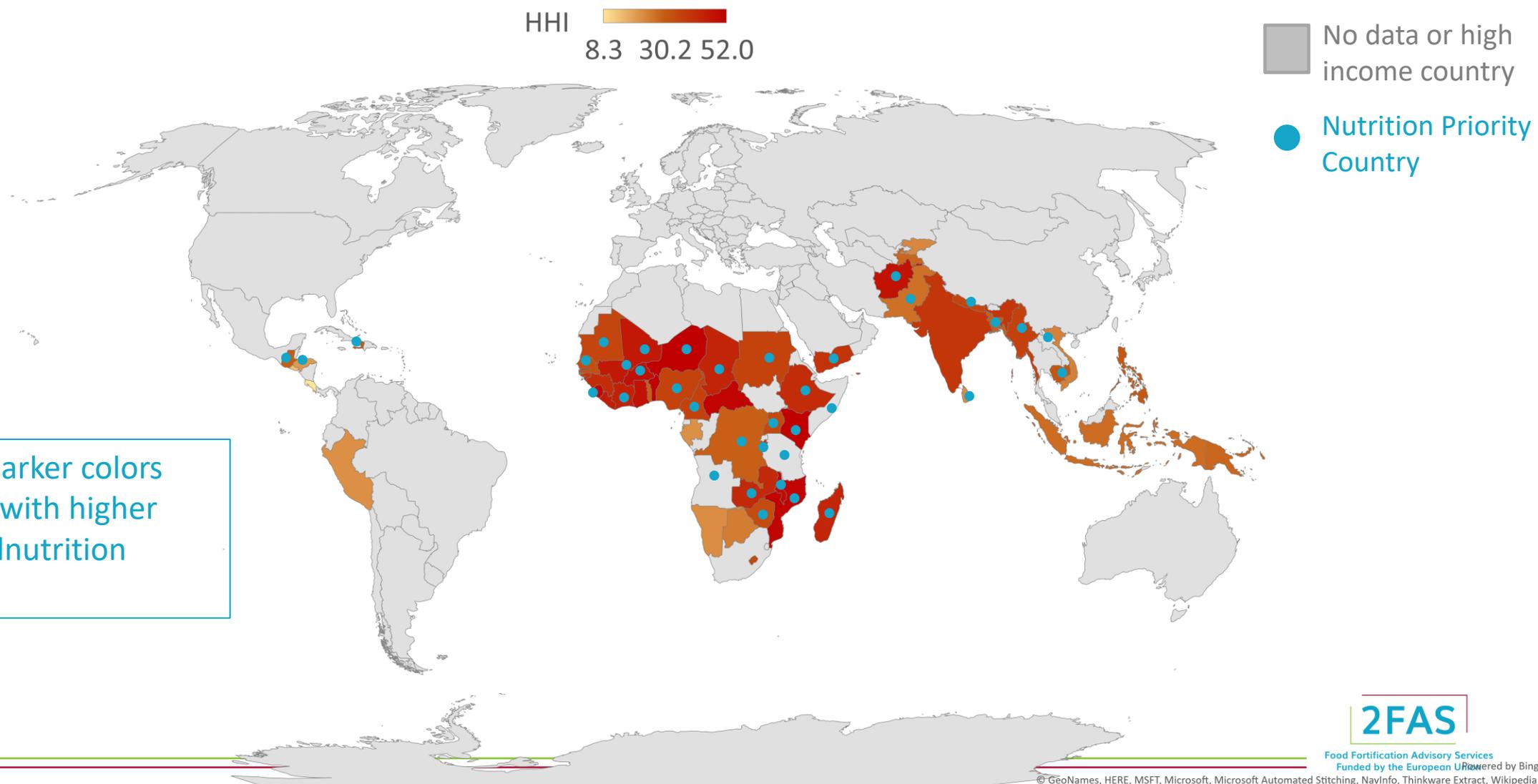
- Hidden Hunger Index is the average, for preschool children, of three deficiency prevalence estimates:
  1. **stunting (as a proxy for zinc deficiency)**
  2. **iron-deficiency anemia**
  3. **vitamin A deficiency**
- The following map shows a global representation of the “hidden hunger index.”



*“Deficiencies in essential micronutrients (vitamins & minerals) in individuals or populations which negatively impact on health, cognition, function, survival, and economic development.”*

# HIDDEN HUNGER INDEX (HHI)

AVERAGE, FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN, OF THREE DEFICIENCY PREVALENCE ESTIMATES:  
STUNTING (FOR ZINC), IRON-DEFICIENCY ANEMIA AND VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY



# IMPACTS ON FOOD SYSTEMS

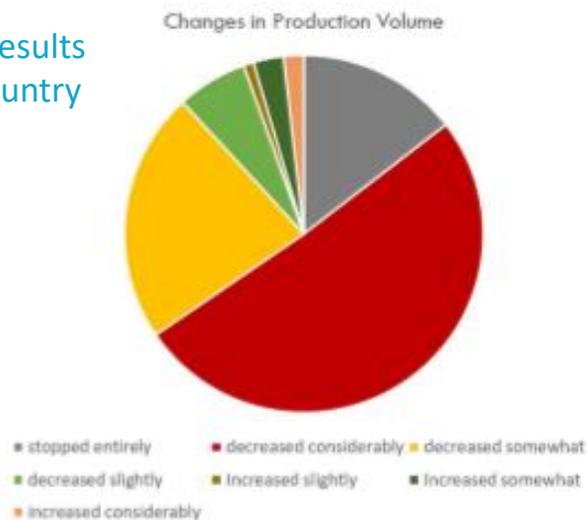


## Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems: A Situation Report

EDITION 3 – MAY 13, 2020

# EFFECTS ON SALES PRICES AND FOOD AVAILABILITY

## SME Impacts: Results from a cross-country survey



## Price and Availability changes: Insights from Secondary Data

Country	Avg. Price Variation (%)
Bangladesh	0.95
India	3.82
Indonesia	2.53
Pakistan	2.55
Ethiopia	3.44
Kenya	4.21
Mozambique	10.45
Nigeria	3.10
Rwanda	19.48
Tanzania	12.33

Note: Refers to average change in price across 13 foods, from 14/02 - 7/05/2020; positive values indicate a price increase. Data Source: Numbeo via FAO Big Data Tool.

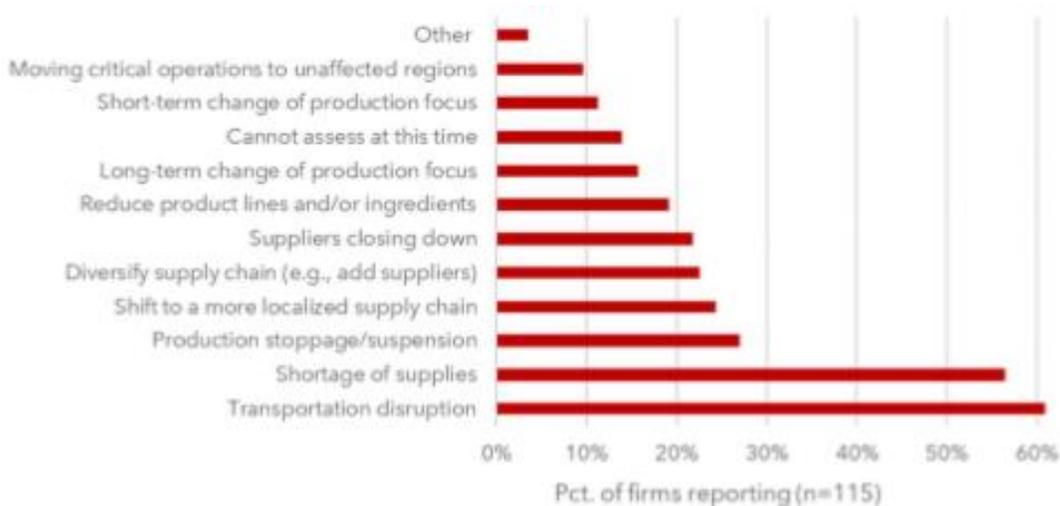
## Perspectives from GAIN Country Representatives and the SBN

Challenge	Pct. Citing
Difficulty getting inputs/ingredients	100%
Difficulty importing, sourcing, installing equipment	90%
Production levels have decreased	80%
Disrupted transportation/distribution for products	80%
Difficulty with staff getting to work	80%
Low demand/sales	70%
Inadequate staff	70%
Difficulty accessing financing	60%
Closed retail outlets	50%
Difficulties accessing migrant labor	40%
Forced to close	30%
n	10

# EFFECTS ON SUPPLY CHAINS

## SME Impacts: Results from a cross-country survey

Anticipated Future Impacts on Supply Chains



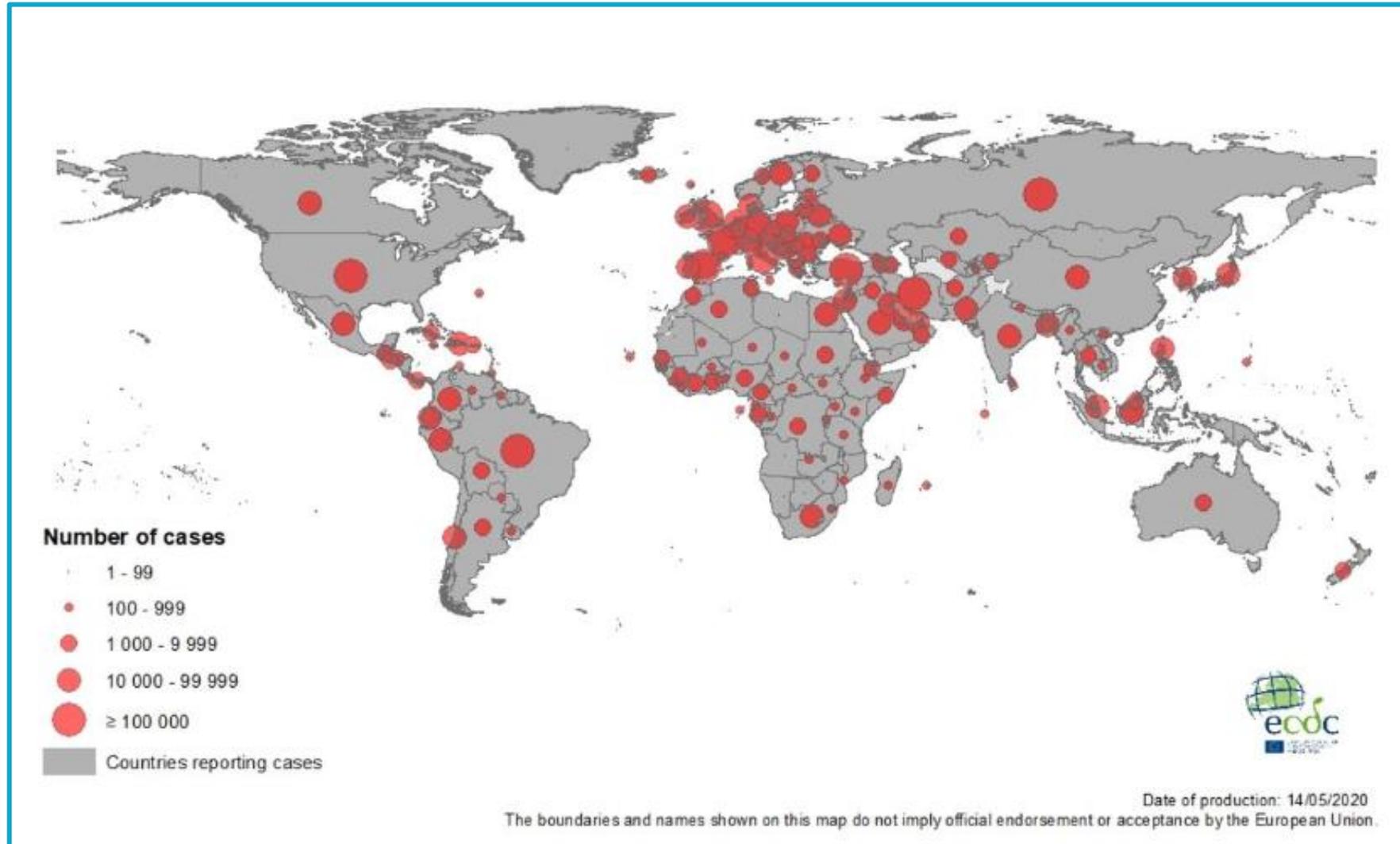
Summary of changes made by consumers due to COVID-19 pandemic and control measures

	Changed food purchasing location	Shopping for food less often	Buying larger foodpack sizes	Worried would not have enough food (in past 7 days)	n
Kenya	53%	63%	53%	86%	400
Nigeria	53%	57%	45%	86%	400
Mozambique	53%	70%	51%	79%	400
Rwanda	77%	85%	20%	87%	400

Note: Data Source - GeoPoll Dashboard - Coronavirus in Sub-Saharan Africa

Consumer perspectives: insights from secondary data

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 CASES WORLDWIDE, AS OF 14 MAY 2020



MAPPING OF  
FACTORS PUBLIC  
HEALTH ISSUES ALSO  
RELATED TO  
FEASIBILITY OF  
MITIGATION  
STRATEGIES

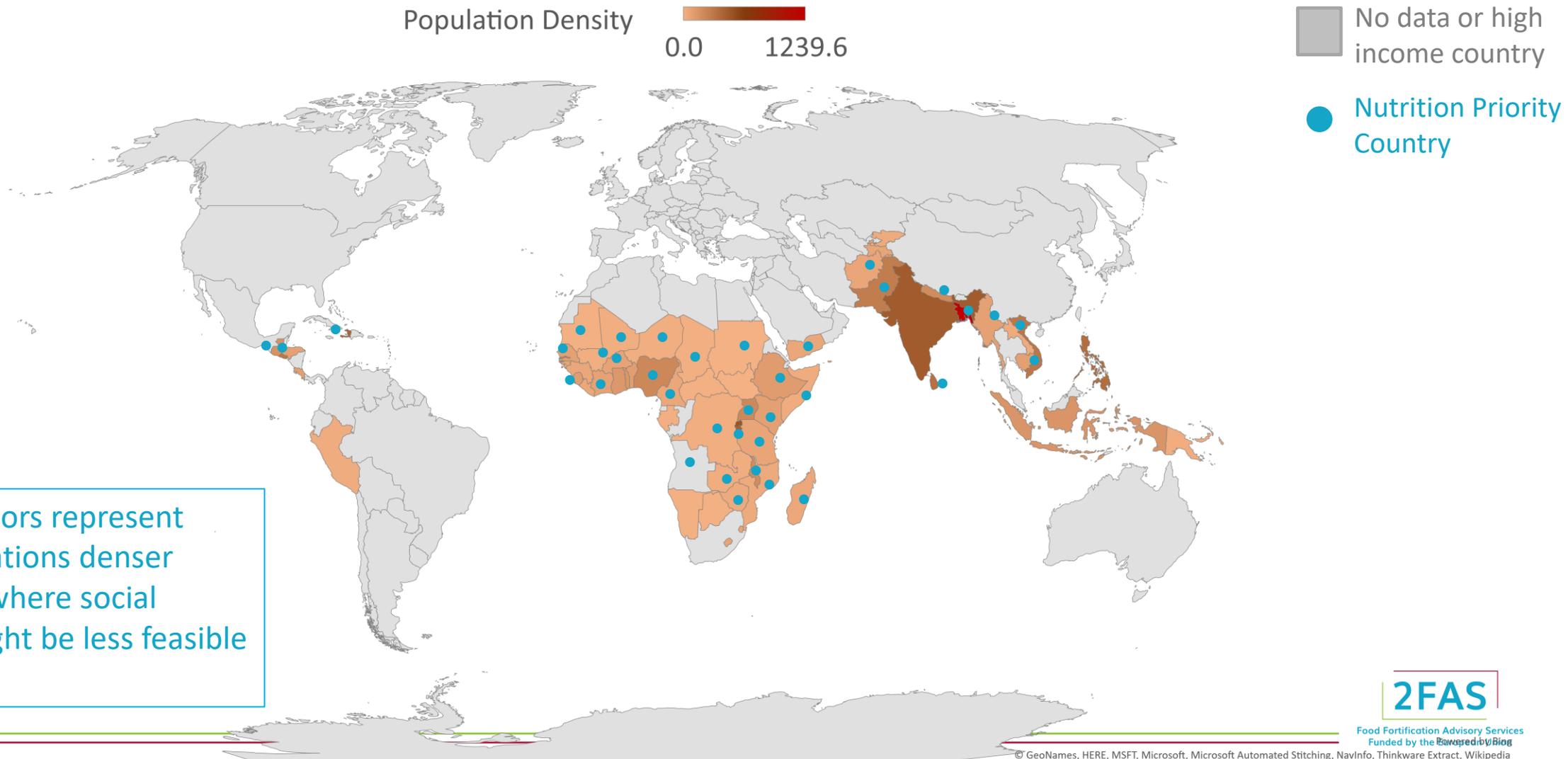


# VULNERABILITY TO COVID-19 TRANSMISSION

- One key mitigation strategy to reduce the vulnerability to COVID-19 transmission is physical distancing.
- High density population is a factor that represents a dual vulnerability in the presence of COVID-19.



# DENSITY OF POPULATION (NUMBER OF HUMAN INHABITANTS PER SQUARE KILOMETER)

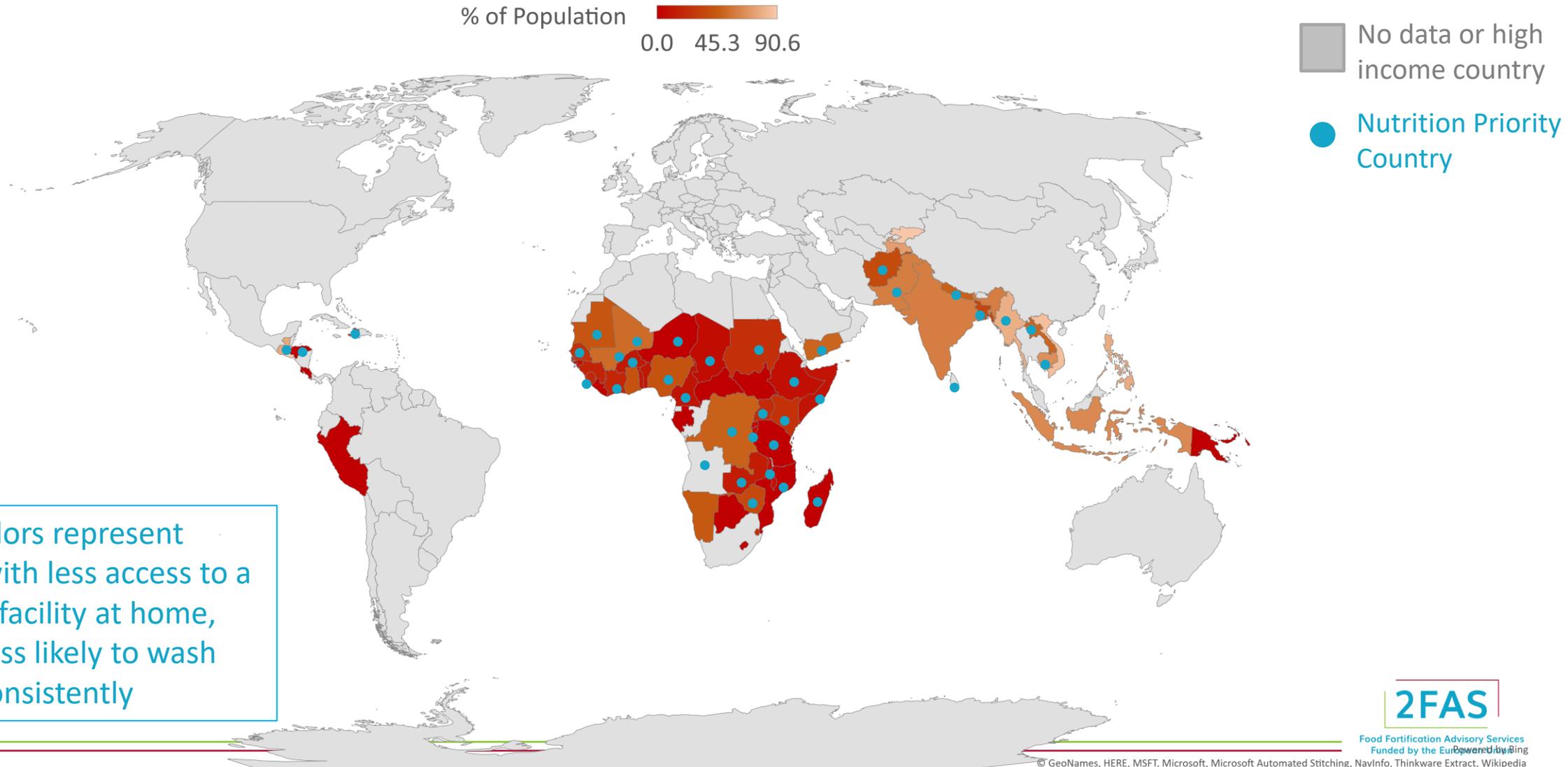


# VULNERABILITY TO COVID-19 TRANSMISSION

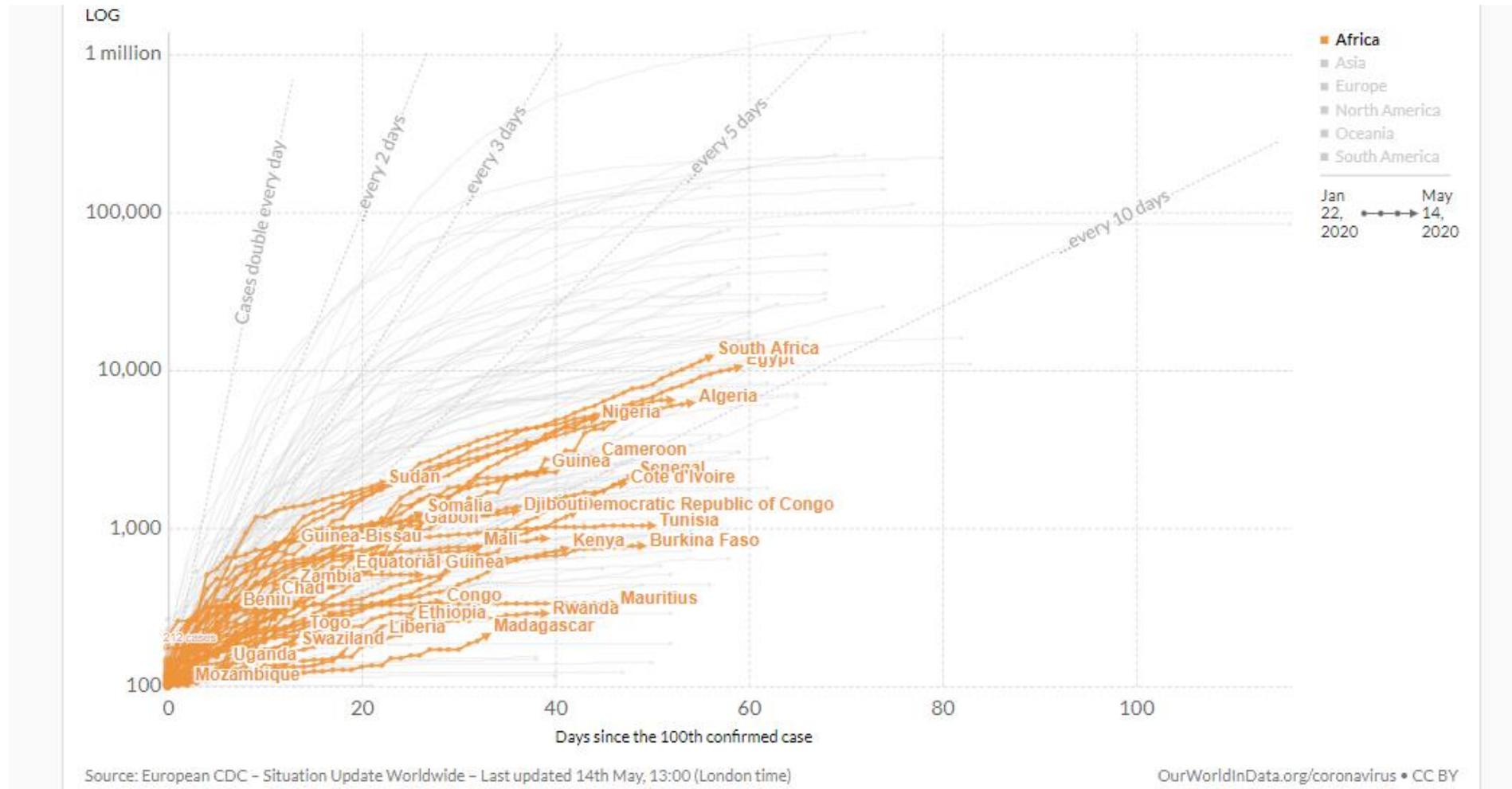
- Another key mitigation strategy to reduce the vulnerability to COVID-19 transmission is handwashing.
- Limited handwashing and water is a factor that represents a dual vulnerability in the presence of COVID-19.
- The following maps shows the proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home



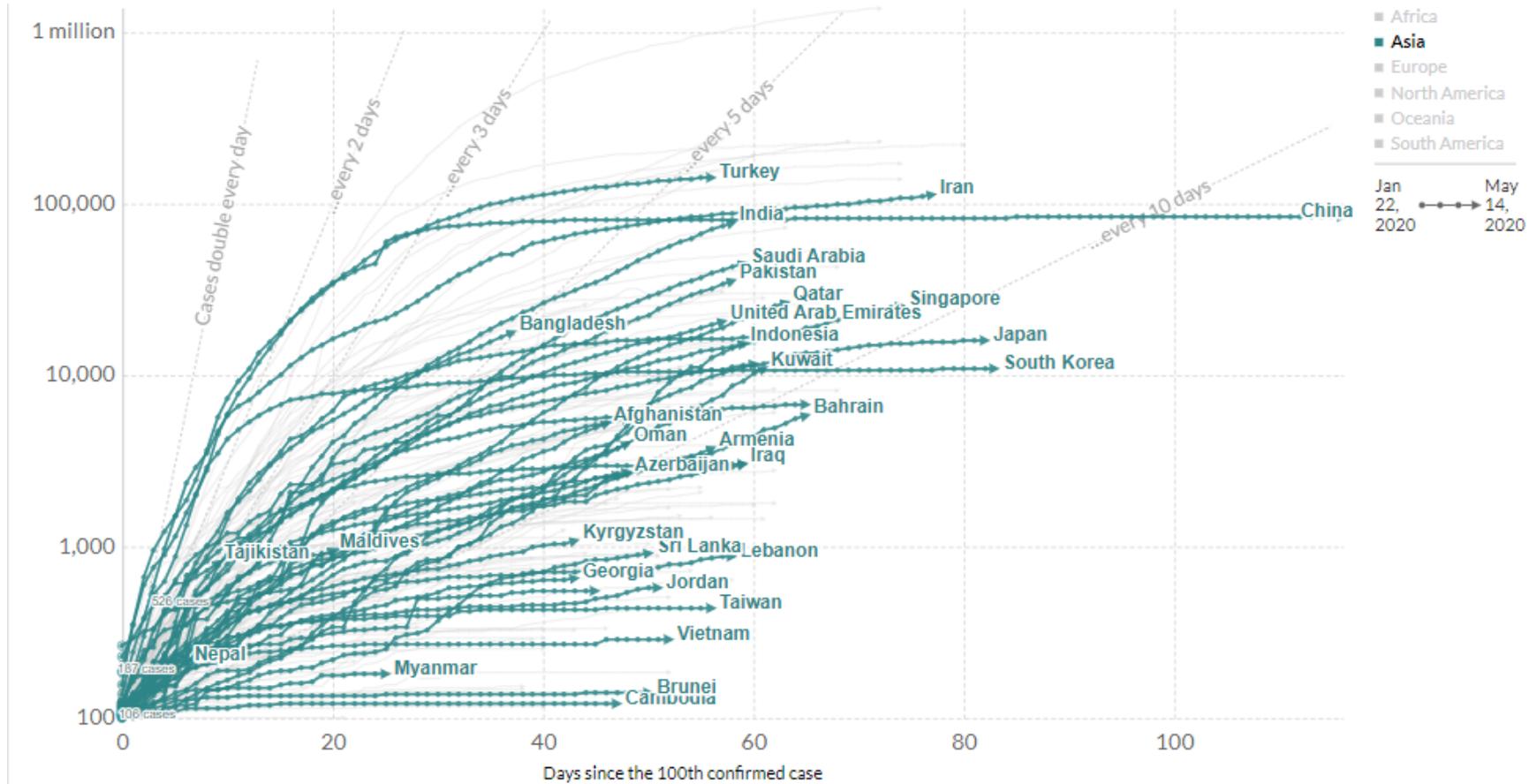
# PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH A HANDWASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER AVAILABLE AT HOME



# TOTAL CONFIRMED COVID-19 CASES: HOW RAPIDLY ARE THEY INCREASING? AFRICA



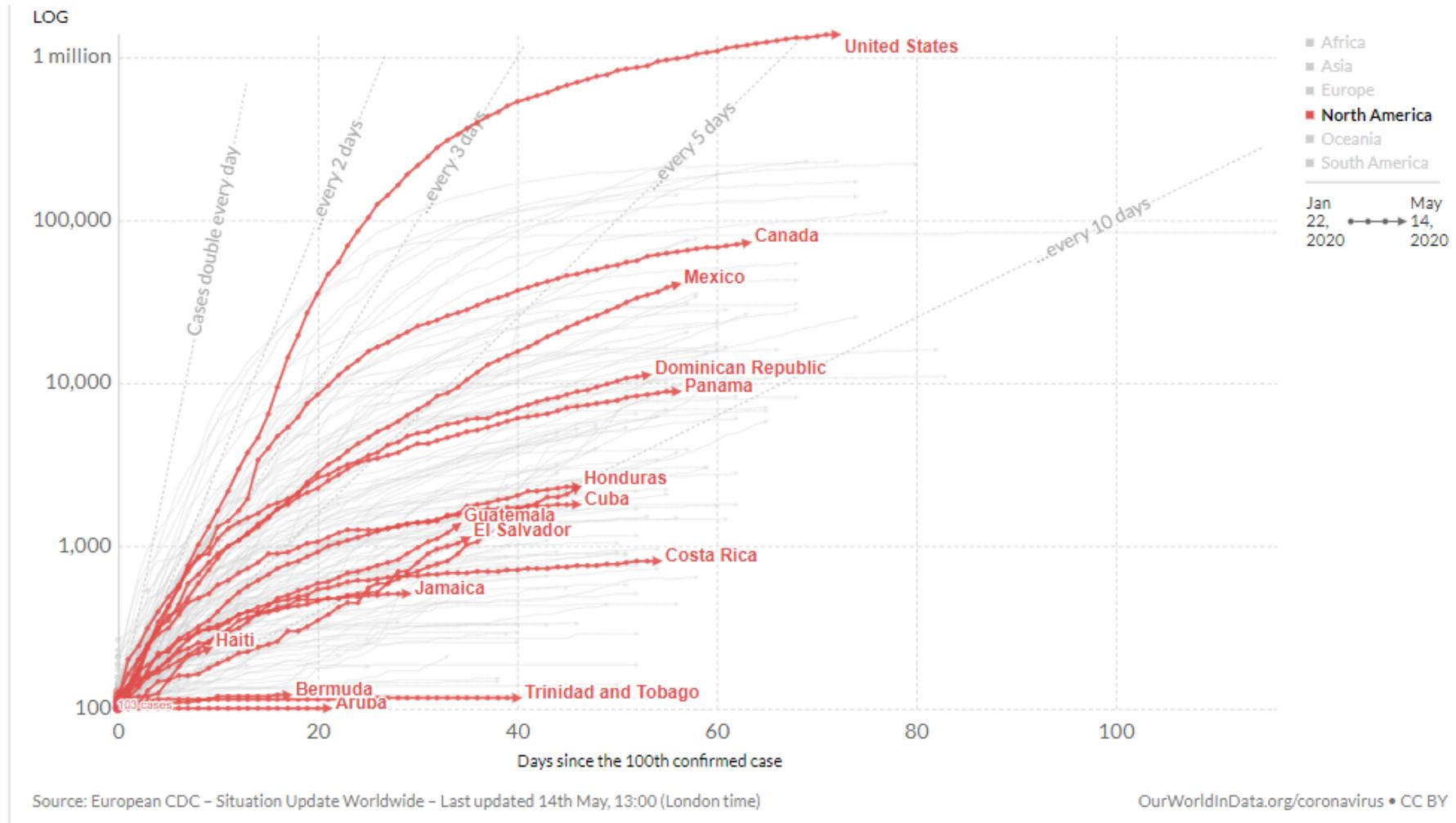
# TOTAL CONFIRMED COVID-19 CASES: HOW RAPIDLY ARE THEY INCREASING? ASIA



Source: European CDC – Situation Update Worldwide – Last updated 14th May, 13:00 (London time)

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

# TOTAL CONFIRMED COVID-19 CASES: HOW RAPIDLY ARE THEY INCREASING? NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA



# INCREASED VULNERABILITY OF POPULATIONS IN THE TIME OF COVID-19

- *The COVID-19 crisis presents an **accumulated burden** on top of an already-bad situation for malnutrition.*
- Countries facing high rates of malnutrition, food insecurity, and food crisis, may be affected most during these unprecedented times.



# THANK YOU

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[www.2fas.org](http://www.2fas.org)

[www.gainhealth.org](http://www.gainhealth.org)



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- JHU: <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/data>
- WHO: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>
- USAID: <https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/resources-for-partners/covid-19-guidance-implementing-partners>
- FAO: <http://www.fao.org/2019-ncov/en/>
- IFPRI: <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/covid-19-nutrition-crisis-what-expect-and-how-protect>
- LSHTM: Reports of COVID caseload/mortality risk
- Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN): <https://scalingupnutrition.org/covid19/>
- Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN): <https://www.gainhealth.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/impact-of-covid-19-on-food-systems-a-situation-report-edition-3.pdf>
- European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

# APPENDIX/EXTRA SLIDES

## GOVERNMENT AND POLICY RESPONSES

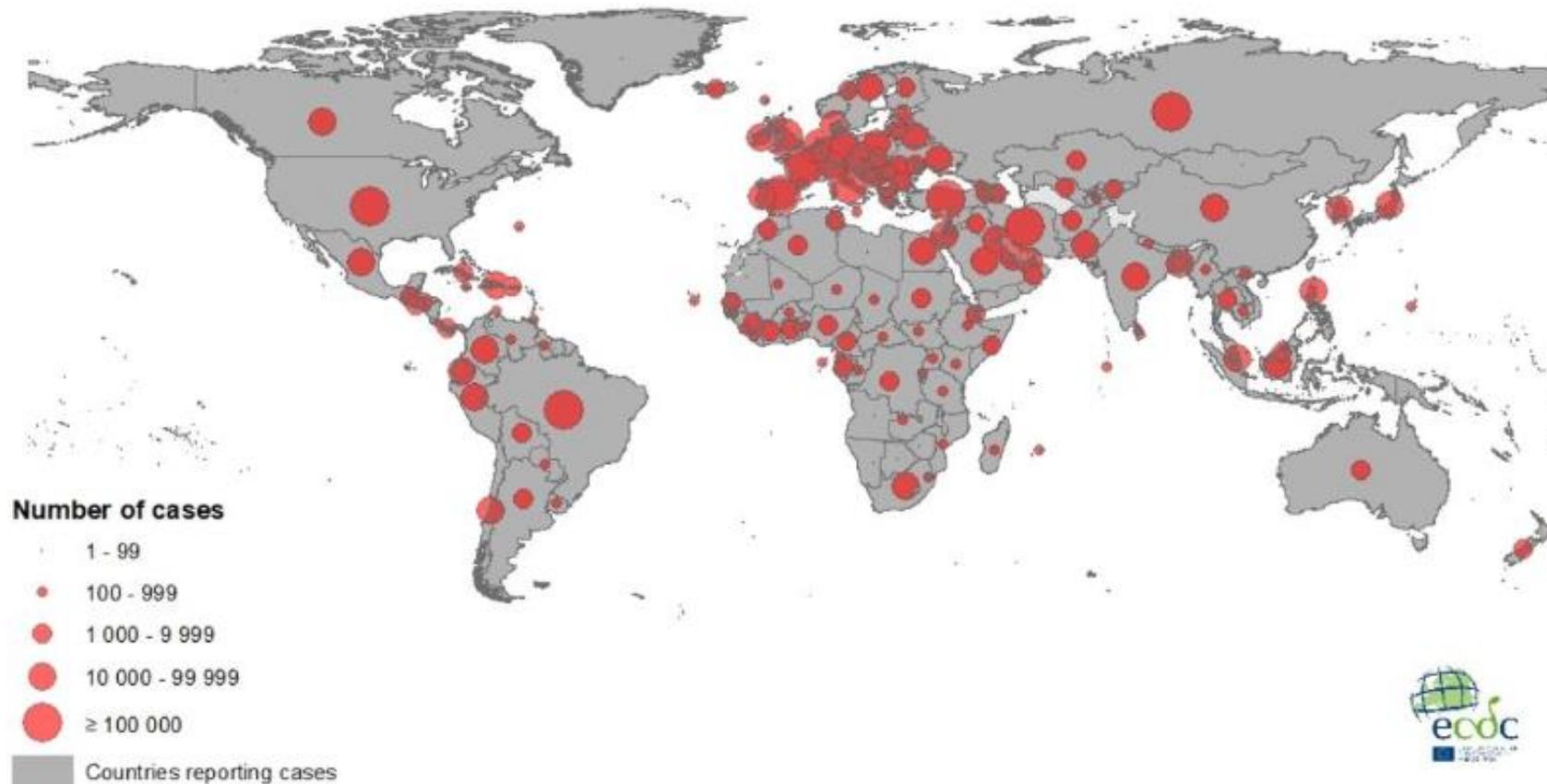
Summary of social protection programs put in place to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic

	Social Assistance				Social Insurance		Labor Markets		
	Cash-based transfers	Public works	In-kind	Utility & financial support	Health insurance support	Social security waivers or subsidies	Wage subsidy	Training	Labor regulation
Bangladesh									
Ethiopia									
India									
Indonesia									
Kenya									
Nigeria									
Pakistan									
Rwanda									

Note: no actions were listed for Mozambique or Tanzania. No GAIN countries were noted as offering paid leave or unemployment, pensions or disability benefits, or subsidies for reduced work time.

# COVID-19 CASES GLOBALLY

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 CASES WORLDWIDE, AS OF 14 MAY 2020



Date of production: 14/05/2020

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

**2FAS**

Food Fortification Advisory Services  
Funded by the European Union

# SOURCES FOR INDICATORS

# INDICATORS FOR VULNERABILITY TO MALNUTRITION (FOOD INSECURITY, FOOD CRISIS, AND MICRONUTRIENT MALNUTRITION)

## Population in Food Crisis

Indicator: Number in millions of people in crisis or worse

- Source: 2020 Global Report on Food Crisis (Food Security Information Network, FSIN)
- Projection
- Indicator: Population in crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) (Millions)
- Time Period: 2020 Estimate, when missing, 2019 estimate

## Food Insecurity

Indicator: Number of moderately or severely food insecure people

- Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition 2019
- Cross-sector indicators
- Indicator: Number of moderately or severely food insecure people
- Time period: 2018

## Micronutrient Malnutrition

Indicator: Hidden Hunger Index

- Source: Sight and Life
- Cross-Sector Indicators
- Indicator: Hidden Hunger Index is the average, for preschool children, of three deficiency prevalence estimates: stunting (as a proxy for zinc deficiency, as recommended by the International Zinc Nutrition Consultative Group), iron-deficiency anemia and vitamin A deficiency. The three components were equally weighted (Hidden Hunger score = [stunting (%) + anemia (%) + low serum retinol (%)]/3).

# INDICATORS OF VULNERABILITY TO COVID-19 TRANSMISSION

## High density populations

Indicator: Number of human inhabitants per square kilometer

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- Source: Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank population estimates.
- Cross-sector indicators
- Indicator: Population density (people per sq. km of land area)
- Time period: 2018
- Unit of measure: Number

## Poor sanitation and hygiene practices

Indicator: Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home

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- Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (2019) via UNICEF data bank
- Cross-sector Indicators
- Indicator: Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home
- Time Period: 2017
- Unit of Measure: %