



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**



Access to food in 2020

Results of twenty national surveys using
the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Access to food in 2020

Results of twenty national surveys using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Authors: Veronica Boero, Carlo Cafiero, Filippo Gheri, Anne W. Kepple, José Rosero Moncayo, Sara Viviani – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

REQUIRED CITATION

Boero, V., Cafiero, C., Gheri, F., Kepple, A.W., Rosero Moncayo, J. & Viviani, S. 2021. *Access to food in 2020. Results of twenty national surveys using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)*. Rome. FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5623en>

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

ISBN 978-92-5-134706-5

© FAO, 2021, last updated 13/10/2021



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/legalcode>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: "This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the authoritative edition."

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence, except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules> and any arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

Cover photo: ©FAO/Farshad Usyan

Key messages

- Between October 2020 and January 2021, the prevalence of annual food insecurity in ten of the twelve countries analysed (for which a previous assessment was available for comparison) has increased:
 - Five countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Iraq, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Zimbabwe) show a statistically detectable increase in the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity combined, but not of severe-only food insecurity.
 - Two countries (Ethiopia and the Niger) show a statistically detectable increase of severe food insecurity.
 - Three countries (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso and Nigeria) show a statistically significant increase in both moderate and severe food insecurity, even when assessed separately.
- However, the magnitudes of the increases are relatively modest (with the notable exception of Nigeria):
 - There is no evidence of a sharp, generalized increase in food insecurity between 2019 and 2020 across these countries, especially for severe food insecurity, in part because these countries already presented relatively high prevalence rates in 2019.
 - Differences in moderate or severe food insecurity are 10 percentage points on average.
 - Differences in severe food insecurity are 5 percentage points on average.
- There is a broad perception that the COVID-19 (novel coronavirus disease) pandemic has exacerbated the difficulties in accessing food:
 - On average, three-quarters of the people who suffered from food insecurity attributed their experiences mainly to COVID-19.

Contents

Key messages.....	vi
Tables.....	vi
Figures	vii
Boxes.....	ix
Abbreviations and acronyms	x
Acknowledgements	xi
Introduction	1
Access to food in 2020, the year of the COVID-19 pandemic	1
PART 1	3
Description of the study and summary of main findings	3
Coverage and data collection	4
Post-hoc adjustments to correct for potential bias imposed by data collection using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing.....	5
Indicators produced.....	9
Summary of the main results.....	10
PART 2	13
Country results	13
Afghanistan	15
Burkina Faso.....	19
Cameroon.....	22
Central African Republic (the).....	25
Chad	28
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the).....	31
El Salvador	34
Ethiopia	37
Guatemala	40
Haiti	43
Iraq	46
Liberia	49
Mozambique	52
Myanmar	55
Niger (the)	57
Nigeria.....	60
Sierra Leone	64
Somalia.....	67
South Africa.....	70
Zimbabwe	73
References.....	76

Tables

Table 1	Survey profile for each country	4
Table 2	Percentage difference in food insecurity between the total sample and the subset of respondents without access to mobile phones (adjustment factors), mobile subscription and access to mobile telephones	6
Table 3	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity (f.i.) in Afghanistan in 2020	16
Table 4	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Burkina Faso in 2020 ...	20
Table 5	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Cameroon in 2020	23
Table 6	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in the Central African Republic in 2020	26
Table 7	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Chad in 2020	29
Table 8	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2020	32
Table 9	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in El Salvador in 2020	35
Table 10	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Ethiopia in 2020	38
Table 11	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Guatemala in 2020	41
Table 12	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Haiti in 2020	44
Table 13	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Iraq in 2020	47
Table 14	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Liberia in 2020	50
Table 15	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Mozambique in 2020 ..	53
Table 16	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Myanmar in 2020	56
Table 17	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in the Niger in 2020	58
Table 18	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Nigeria in 2020	61
Table 19	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Sierra Leone in 2020 ...	65
Table 20	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Somalia in 2020	68
Table 21	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in South Africa in 2020	71
Table 22	FIES-based measures of the prevalence of food insecurity in Zimbabwe in 2020	74

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_22335

