



World Food Programme

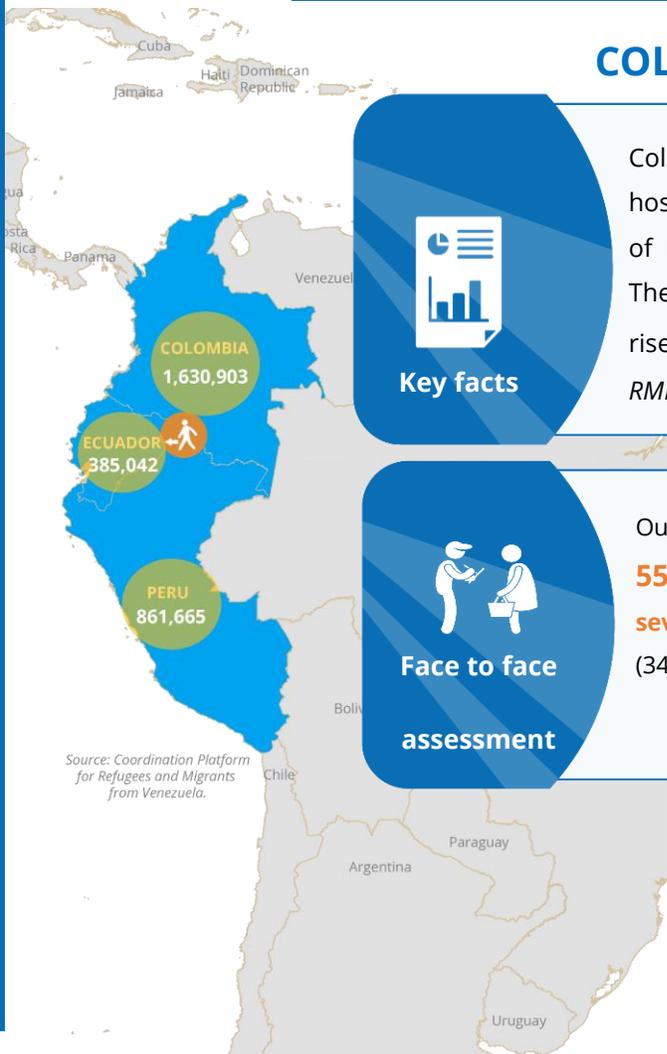
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Regional Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean



South America: Migration Trends



Source: Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.

COLOMBIA



Key facts

Colombia is the country hosting the largest number of migrants in the region. The number is expected to rise to **3.5 M** in 2020.
RMRP 2020 (R4V)



Face to face assessment

Out of 1.6M migrants, **55%** are in a situation of **severe** (21%) or **moderate** (34%) food insecurity.
EFSA (January 2020)

ECUADOR

Ecuador is hosting around **385,000** refugees/migrants. This number is expected to reach **659,000** by the end of 2020.

RMRP 2020 (R4V)

An assessment conducted by WFP shows that 76% of migrants is **severely** (26%) or **moderately** (50%) food insecure.

1 out of **4** has a **poorly diversified diet**

EFSA (May 2019)

PERU

Qualitative assessment

WFP conducted a qualitative study with the objective to understand the main coping strategies used to cover food needs, as well as main **drivers of food insecurity**.

Results show that households resort to a significant number of coping strategies that have a **direct impact on their food security**, such as skipping meals or reducing expenditure to cover other essential needs.

(May 2019)



WEB SURVEYS

BY LEVERAGING AN INCREASED INTERNET COVERAGE, WFP IMPLEMENTED WEB-BASED SURVEYS TO COLLECT REAL-TIME INFORMATION FROM MIGRANTS IN COLOMBIA, PERU AND ECUADOR (JAN 2020)



MIGRANTS

COLOMBIA

PERU

ECUADOR

69%

61%

57%

Worried about not having enough food to eat

- Inability to access **work opportunities** represent the main challenge
- Recent arrival** (2019/20) show a higher level of vulnerability compared to migrants who arrived before (2018 or before).



HOST COMMUNITIES

COLOMBIA

PERU

ECUADOR

The majority of respondents in host communities shows neutral feeling towards the presence of migrants: in Peru, 57% reported that **the presence of migrants had NO impact on prices** (rent and food) and 48% reported that it did not affect working conditions.



RIOTS & INSTABILITY



South America: Riots and Instability

BOLIVIA

WFP recently conducted an assessment using both traditional and innovative ways to collect data, in urban and rural settings.

3% is moderately food insecure in urban areas

15% applied crisis or emergency coping strategies in urban areas

Rural areas expressed a higher fear of **not having enough food to eat** (47%) compared to urban areas (34%).

Similarly, rural respondents regularly went **one whole day without eating** (23%) more frequently than urban respondents (11%).



Dry Corridor of Central America



	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	EL SALVADOR
CURRENT	Dec 2019 / Mar 2020	Nov 2019 / Feb 2020	
	Phase 1: 3,489,380	Phase 1: 2,362,040	
	Phase 2: 2,340,639	Phase 2: 1,795,443	
	Phase 3: 849,500	Phase 3: 787,088	
	Phase 4: 197,221	Phase 4: 176,820	
PROJECTED	Apr 2020 / Jul 2020	Mar 2020 / Jun 2020	Upcoming (1 st week of March 2020)
	Phase 1: 3,057,033	Phase 1: 2,055,451	
	Phase 2: 2,496,019	Phase 2: 1,844,398	
	Phase 3: 1,097,994	Phase 3: 963,267	
	Phase 4: 225,692	Phase 4: 258,271	



DROUGHT



MIGRATION



1892 completed calls

15% of interviewed households have an **unacceptable food consumption**

12% spent days without eating

Jan 2020

GUATEMALA

1371 completed calls

8% of interviewed households have an **unacceptable food consumption**

15% spent days without eating

Jan 2020

HONDURAS

2000 completed calls

6% of interviewed households have an **unacceptable food consumption**

6% spent days without eating

Jan 2020

EL SALVADOR

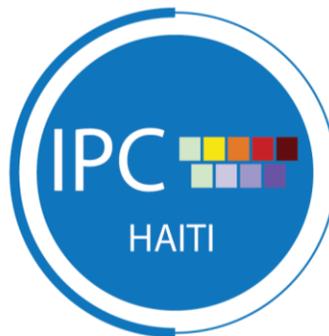
The lack of employment of the rural population, adverse climate events, poverty, inequality and violence causes migration movements not only towards urban centres but also to other countries in the Dry Corridor region and United States. Some resort to illegal routes and smuggling.

Caribbean



-  HURRICANE
-  RIOTS & INSTABILITY
-  DROUGHT

HAITI



CURRENT	PROJECTED
<i>Oct 2019 / Feb 2020</i>	<i>Mar 2020 / Jun 2020</i>
Phase 1: 3,537,000	Phase 1: 3,547,000
Phase 2: 3,240,000	Phase 2: 2,799,000
Phase 3: 2,627,000	Phase 3: 2,898,000
Phase 4: 1,046,000	Phase 4: 1,203,000

BAHAMAS



In response to the devastation of **Hurricane Dorian**, WFP deployed its emergency expertise to support response efforts

VNA (December 2019)

1,685 beneficiaries

70% experienced a loss of income

73% had their house totally damaged

24% had their house severely damaged

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



Due to 2018 drought, **21%** of rural households are **severely** (1%) or **moderately** (20%) food insecure.

EFSA (September 2019)

Main livelihoods affected

1. Agricultural production of bean and cassava
2. Cattle production
3. Agricultural daily labourer

*The government expressed interest in conducting a nationwide assessment including urban areas