



European
Commission



Global Analysis / Global Network of Food and Nutrition Security Situation in Food Crisis Hotspots

Rome 17/06/2016

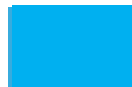
Roberto Ridolfi
European Commission
Director Sustainable Growth
and Development





The EU promoted a Global Assessment

- Need for a coherent and exhaustive (as much as possible) picture of food crises at a given period;
- Support evidence-based decision-making for programming and fund allocation
- Move forward the resilience agenda (Resilience Communication of Resilience, 2012) by promoting:
 - Flexible mechanism of food crises response
 - Rapid response
 - Bridging emergency and development actions
 - Improve EU response time to post-food crisis situations



Why a global analysis

- Global evidence-based decision-making for programming and fund allocation;
- Considering all shocks with an impact on FNS at the same time
 - ✓ Climatic shocks, namely the El Niño impact
 - ✓ Armed conflicts and political unrests
 - ✓ Refugees in host countries
 - ✓ Epidemics, like Ebola virus disease
 - ✓ Socioeconomic vulnerability – chronic food insecurity
 - ✓ Market failures
 - Look at short and long-term trends
 - Share data and analyses
 - It isn't an EU exercise but a public good for all stakeholder





Approach

- Needs assessment in terms of food-insecure population
- Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) as a reference for levels of food insecurity
 - IPC Phases indicate the severity of food insecurity
 - Two categories retained in the final results:

IPC Phase 2 : Stressed situation

IPC Phase 3+ : Crisis and Emergency





Approach (ctd)

- IPC is a useful tool but need to be completed - Limited geographical coverage. Other analyses (e.g. SOFI) arrive late for decision making.
- Data from a wide range of sources:
 - ECHO, DG NEAR, FAO GIEWS, IPC GSU, WFP, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, FEWSNET, CILSS, SADC VAC, national institutions and EC-JRC own analyses.
- Joint analysis of the final data by EC, WFP and FAO
- The first report was published by the EU.
- Building blocks for a Global Network

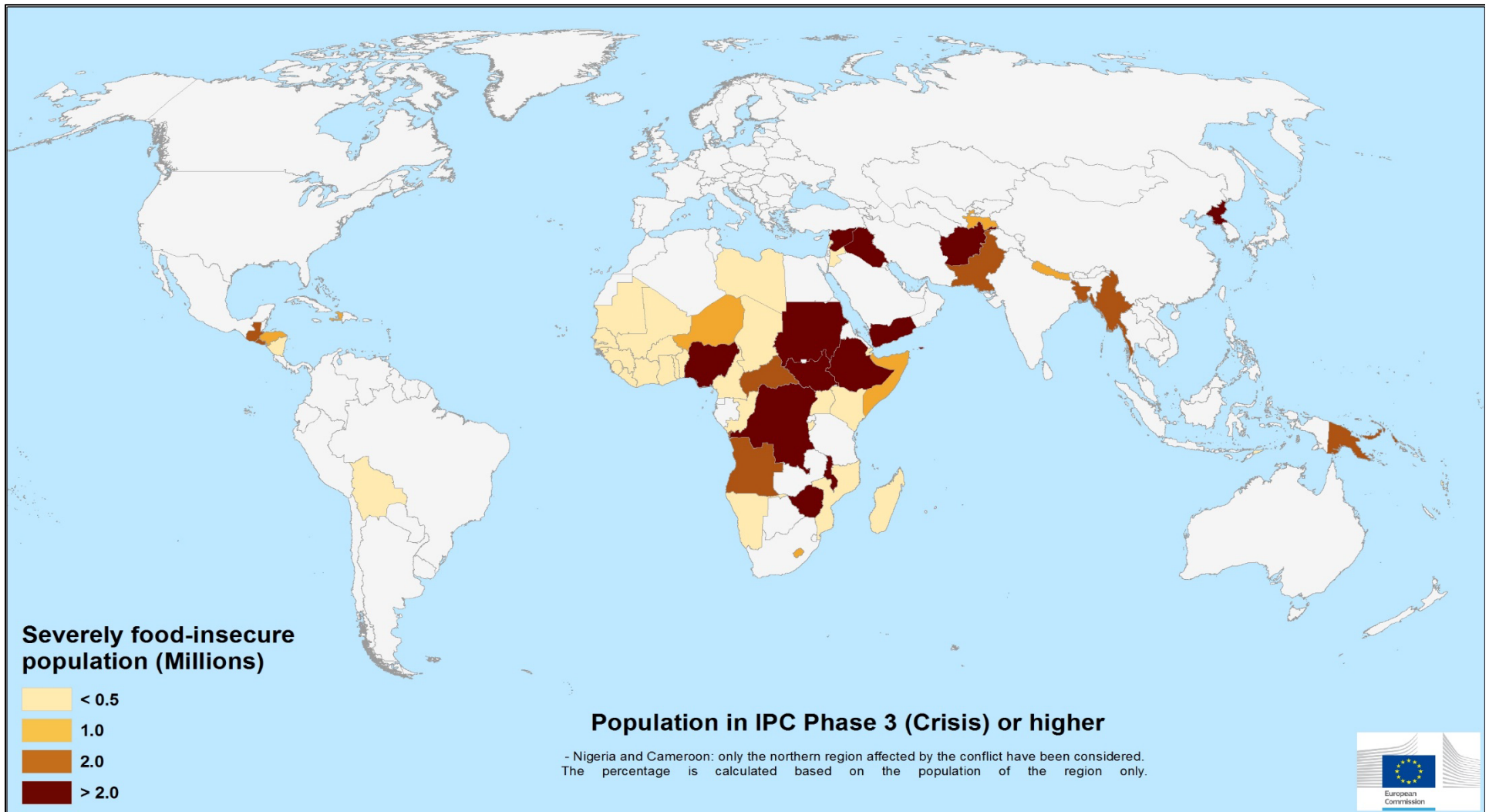


Approach (ctd)

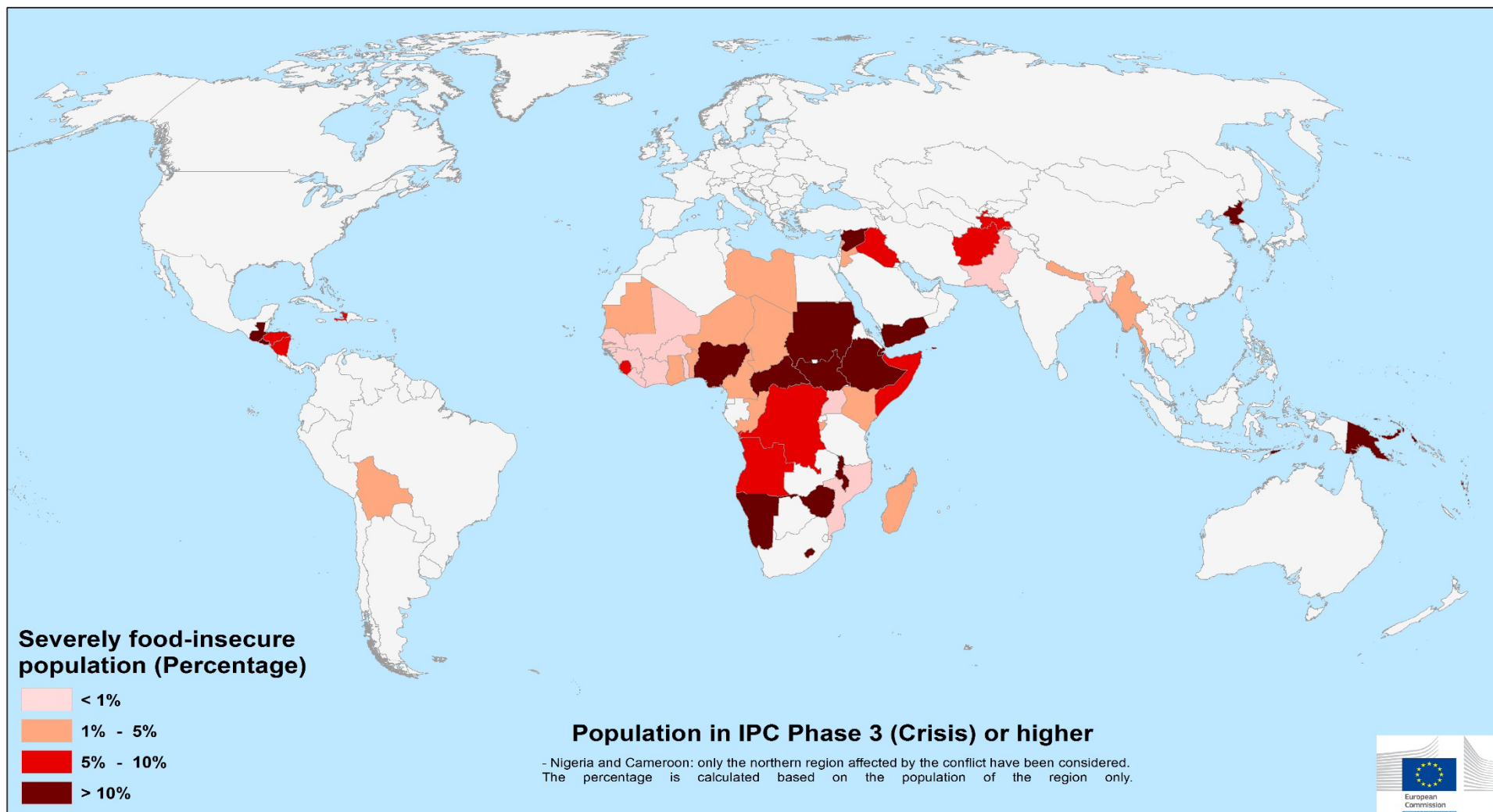
- Limitations:
 - The analysis gives the situation as in January 2016.
 - No projection for the coming months
 - The coverage is not exhaustive because of the lack of data in some countries
 - Quality of data varies from country to country
- Methods to estimate food insecurity prevalence not homogenous – maximum effort made to reconcile data across countries but discrepancies subsist
- In some cases, data were available for part of the country – the proportion of food-insecure population valid only for the regions analysed (e.g. Northern Nigeria)
- However the report is good enough, to be improved



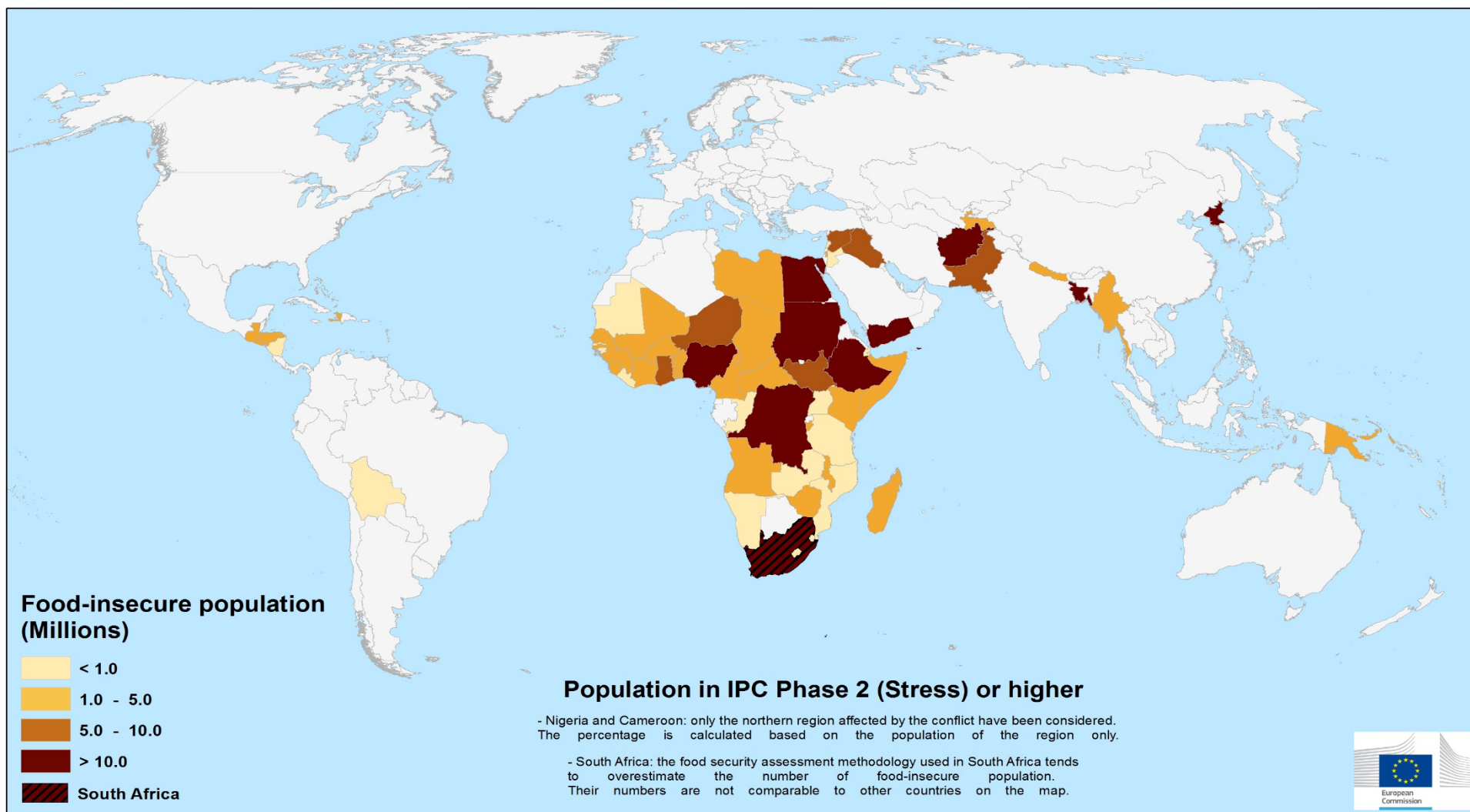
Population affected by food crises – situation in January 2016



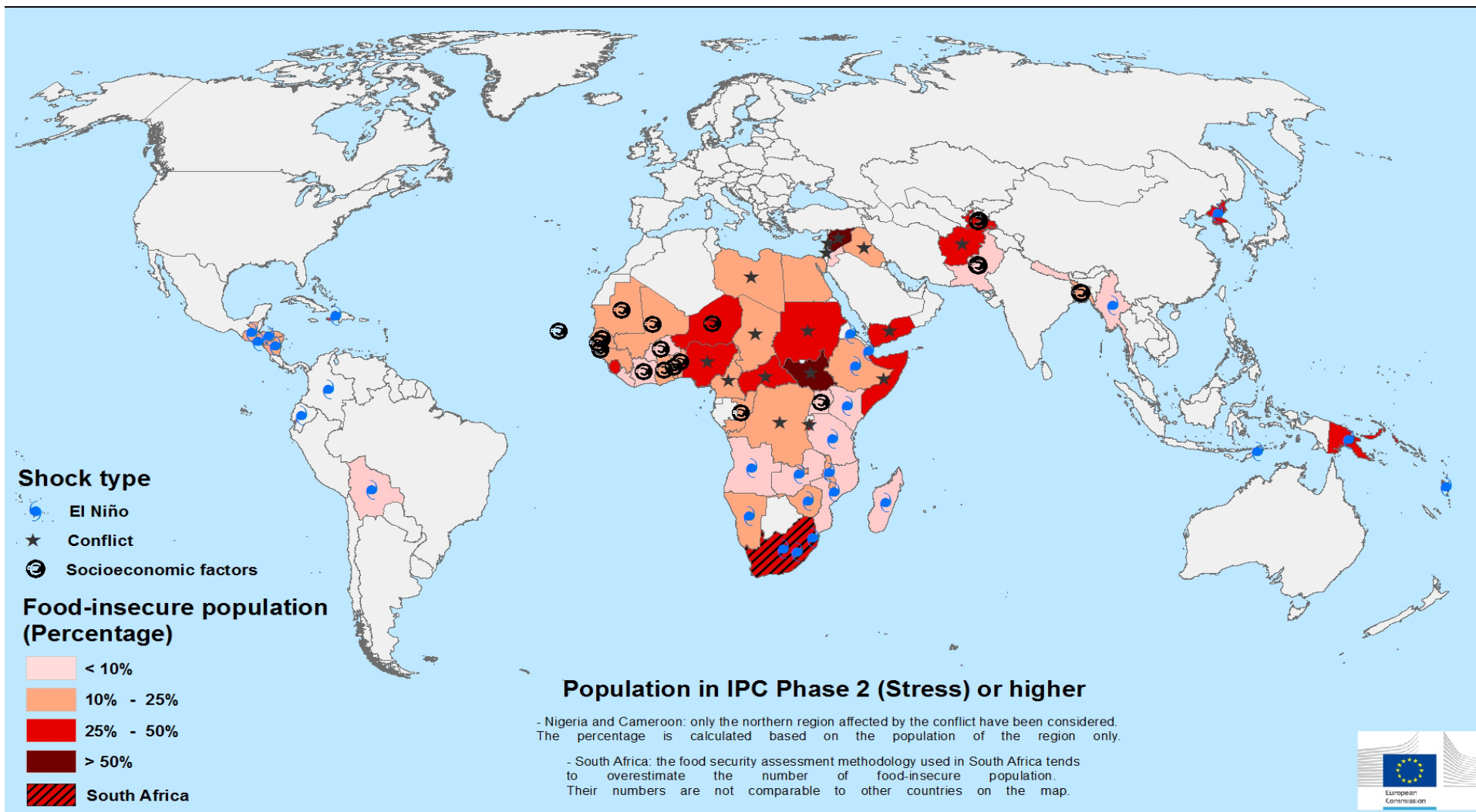
Population affected by food crises – situation in January 2016



Food-insecure population – situation in January 2016



Food-insecure population – situation in January 2016



How the EU used the results of the Global Assessment in 2016

- El Niño response

Total EU contribution €543.5 million

- Emergency and short-term response
 - €125 million, decided in 2015
 - €173 million, decided in 2016
- Development and long-term
 - €70 million, GPGC 2016
 - €175.5 million, EDF Reserves





Why a Global Network

- Stimulate shared response analysis
 - Enhance partnership
 - Promote joint planning
 - Pave the way for joint response
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- Launched during the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul (23/05/2016)





Conclusions

To be a public good the Global Network requires:

- large participation from stakeholders
 - Call for the involvement of partners at global level besides the EU, FAO and WFP
- to be translated at country level
 - Call for the involvement of partners in each country for analysis and coordination

Way Forward

- Next joint analysis to be launched before the end of the year;
- Next report due early 2017;
- 2018 onwards - Further steps – joint response assessment, joint planning, joint response - to be discussed with partners





Thank you for your attention