



JOINT FAO-WFP INFORMAL MEMBERSHIP BRIEFING ON EMERGENCIES

FAO OFFICE OF EMERGENCIES AND RESILIENCE

WFP EMERGENCY OPERATIONS DIVISION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Food
Programme

31 May 2023



Early warning hunger hotspots June to November 2023

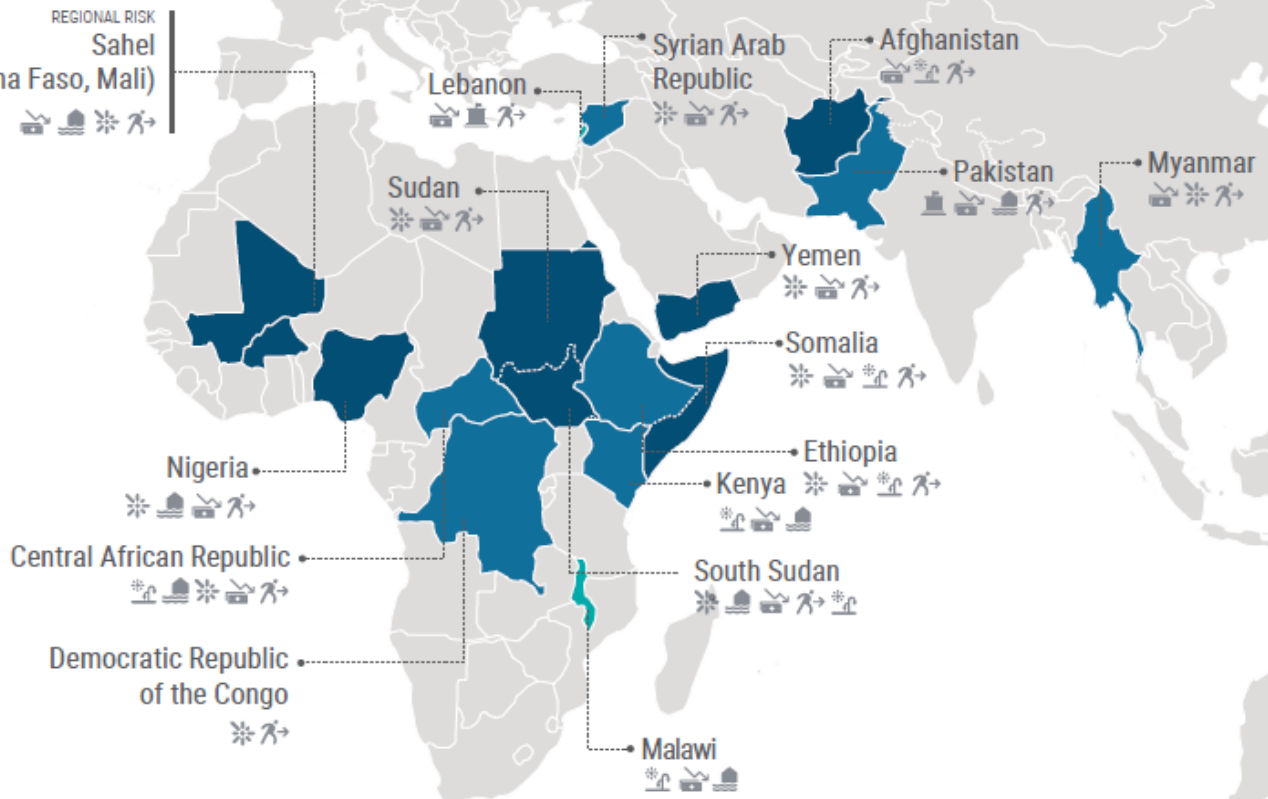
Key drivers and aggravating factors

- ☄ Conflict/insecurity
- ➔ Displacement
- ☀ Dry conditions
- 🏠 Economic shocks
- 🌊 Flood
- 🏢 Political instability/unrest
- 🌀 Tropical cyclone

REGIONAL RISK
Central America
 (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)

REGIONAL RISK
Sahel
 (Burkina Faso, Mali)

- 🟠 Hotspots of highest concern¹
- 🟡 Hotspots of very high concern²
- 🟢 Hotspots of high concern³





Focus: Sudan crisis & regional implications

- **Over 1 million people are expected to flee** to neighbouring countries, many of which are already in the grips of underfunded and protracted refugee crises, compounded by social, political and economic stressors.
- The conflict has disrupted **critical supply routes for commercial and relief goods in and out of Port Sudan**, putting in jeopardy humanitarian assistance flows and regional relief efforts, **for Sudan and neighbouring countries**.
- In Sudan, **a minimum of 19.1 million people** are expected to be acute food insecure in the coming months, **representing a 14 percent increase** from early 2023.



Focus: El Niño

- The May forecast indicates an **82 percent probability of El Niño** conditions to emerge by mid-2023.
- This shift in climate patterns has significant implications for several hotspots, including below-average rains throughout the ongoing *Primera* and *Postrera* season (August-October) **in the Dry Corridor of Central America.**
- Risk of **consecutive extreme climatic events hitting areas such as the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.**
- Continuous **monitoring of seasonal forecasts and update anticipatory actions** is critical.



Trends in Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity

- **Conflict:** increased use of **siege tactics** deprive populations from access to humanitarian assistance.
- **Economic shocks:** Global **economic slowdown and credit costs risk debt** distress in several developing countries, on top of persistently **high domestic food prices**, amidst **reduced donor support**.
- **Natural hazards:** Weather extremes and increased climate variability significantly impact food security in the hotspots.

HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

SAHEL (BURKINA FASO AND MALI)

Food insecurity drivers: conflict, high food prices, and potential flooding.

680 000

(CH PHASE 4)

45 200

(CH PHASE 5)

Key messages:

- **Siege tactics caused the highest figure of people in catastrophic conditions** ever projected for Burkina Faso, and projected populations in Mali in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) for the first time.



Outlook: Risk of spill over into neighbouring countries Benin, Ghana, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire; risk of flooding.

HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

HAITI

1.8 M

(IPC PHASE 4) entire country



Food insecurity drivers: organized violence, economic deterioration, reduced rainfall, hurricanes

Key messages:

- Urban population remain highly vulnerable to siege by armed groups and **at risk of extreme lack of food.**

Outlook: escalating insecurity; flooding and crop damage in low-lying areas due to hurricane season.

VERY HIGH CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

Northeastern provinces

3.4 M

(IPC PHASE 4) entire country



Food insecurity driver: conflict

Key messages:

- Increase of armed clashes driving **displacement.**
- **Insecurity and violence** affect humanitarian assistance.
- Limited agricultural production and market access to result in a **surge of food prices.**

Outlook: Intensification of the conflict in the northeastern provinces of North Kivu and Ituri to result in a deteriorating food security situation.

VERY HIGH CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

PAKISTAN

2.6 M

(IPC PHASE 4)



Food insecurity drivers: economic and political crisis, repercussions of 2022 floods

Key messages:

- **Economic and financial crisis** driving steady food inflation.
- **Political crisis and civil unrest** to worsen, amid growing insecurity in the northwest.

Outlook: Acute food insecurity likely to deteriorate as the economic, political crises reduce purchasing power.

STRATEGIC ASKS



Extraordinary Resource Mobilization

Need for flexible, unearmarked and front-loaded resources to immediately respond to deteriorating food security conditions.



Humanitarian Access

Ensure full and unimpeded humanitarian assistance to effectively facilitate life-saving interventions.



Commercial Supply Lines

Desist from informal and formal trade barriers to ensure supply chains for essential goods including food, fuel and fertilizer.



Political Solutions

Advance stability and peace, and commitment from all actors to prevent that hunger be used as a weapon of war.



National Shock Response

Support national shock response and systems, particularly for health, nutrition, agriculture, food and water.



Early Warning and Anticipatory Action Investment

Invest in activities related to anticipatory actions, and early warning and monitoring to ensure systematic implementation of early actions.

Q&A

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