



# 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

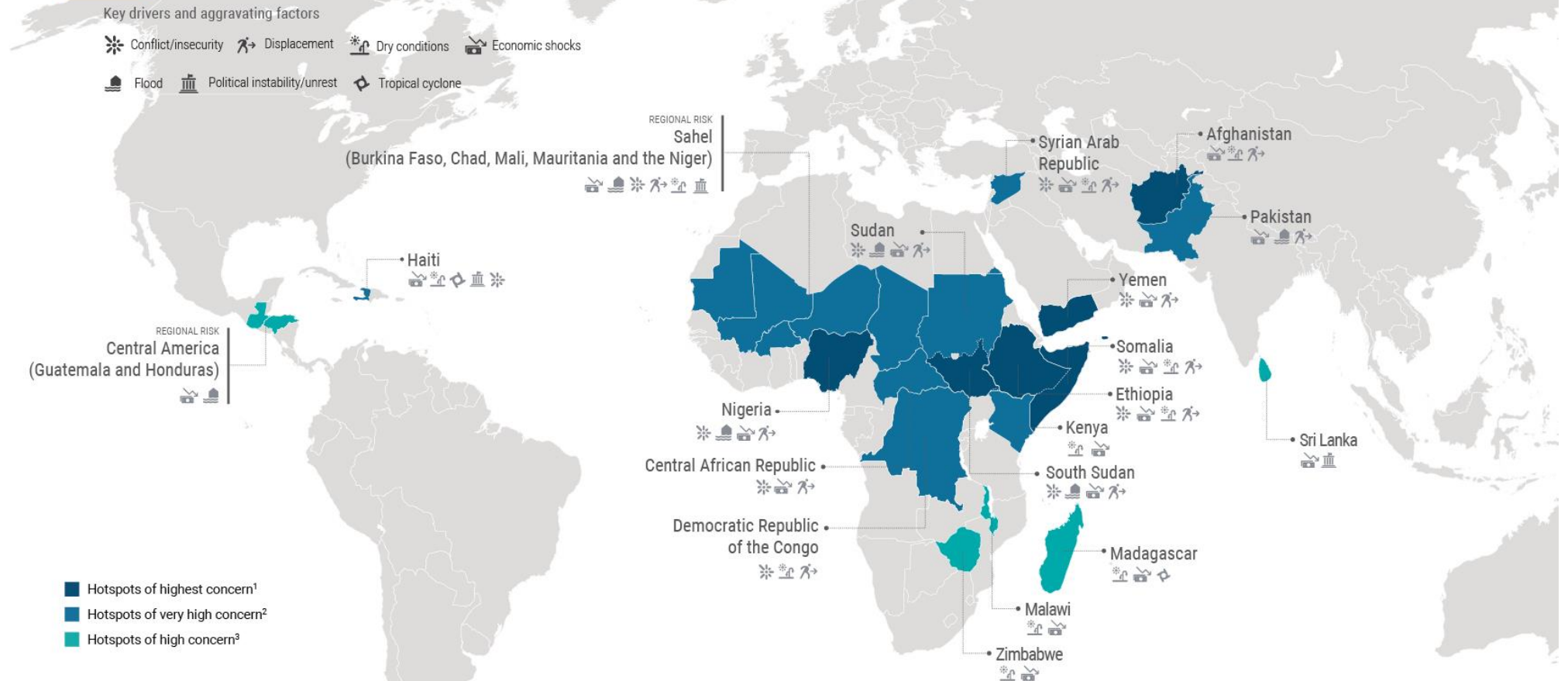


World Food  
Programme

26 September 2022

# Early warning hunger hotspots

## October 2022 to January 2023



<sup>1</sup> This category includes hotspots already with populations in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5), as well as hotspots at risk of deterioration towards catastrophic conditions. At risk are those hotspots where an extremely vulnerable population in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) is facing severe aggravating factors – especially access constraints – that indicate a further deterioration and possible occurrence of Catastrophic conditions in the outlook period. Per definition, this category also includes hotspots with Famine or Risk of Famine.

<sup>2</sup> These are hotspots with sizeable populations – over 500 000 people – estimated or projected to be in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity or identified as severely food insecure as per WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) or remote CARI (rCARI) methodology, or hotspots with more than 10 percent of the analysed population in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) or severely food insecure, and at least 50 percent of the population analysed. In the included countries, life-threatening conditions are expected to further intensify in the outlook period.

<sup>3</sup> Other countries, in which acute food insecurity is likely to deteriorate further during the outlook period, and which were identified as hunger hotspots.

Source of data: FAO and WFP. 2022. *Hunger Hotspots analysis (October 2022 to January 2023)*. Source of map: United Nations. 2020. *Map of the World*. Cited 20 September 2022. [www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world](http://www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO and WFP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.



# UPCOMING TRENDS

- Organized **violence and conflict** continuing to disrupt lives and livelihoods, most notably in the **CAR**, the eastern **DRC**, **Haiti**, **Ethiopia**, **northern Nigeria**, **Central Sahel**, **Somalia**, **South Sudan**, the **Sudan**, the **Syrian Arab Republic** and **Yemen**.
- **Unprecedented, consecutive drought** will likely worsen the food-security situation in **Somalia**, **eastern and southern Ethiopia**, and **northern and eastern Kenya**.
- La Niña conditions will likely cause consecutive crop and livestock losses, especially in **Afghanistan**, **Western and Eastern Africa**, and the **Syrian Arab Republic**.
- **Global food prices are likely to stay significantly higher** than the previous five-year average, while a new global economic slowdown is likely to **exacerbate macroeconomic risks in low-income countries**.
- Extreme or very high access constraints persist in eleven hotspots.

# HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## SOUTH SUDAN

**2.9 M**

(IPC PHASE 4\*)

**87 000**

(IPC PHASE 5\*)



**Food insecurity drivers:** Flooding, macroeconomic challenges, sub-national conflict

### Key messages:

- **Almost two-thirds of the total population facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity.**
- **Global acute malnutrition at or above the 15 percent emergency threshold** in six assessed areas.
- **Humanitarian access has significantly deteriorated** due to fighting and interference.

**Outlook:** Above-average rains for August to October, particularly in Nile and Jonglei states, will exacerbate the current flooding.

\*IPC Analysis : April – July 2022



# HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## YEMEN

**7.1 M**

(IPC PHASE 4\*)

**161 000**

(IPC PHASE 5\*)



**Food insecurity drivers:** economic crisis, conflict

### Key messages:

- **Acute food insecurity remains at critical levels.**
- Weak currency and global increases of the price of food led to a **severe food inflation.**
- Despite improvements in critical areas, **humanitarian access constraints are extreme.**
- Rising cost of operations might reduce current levels of food assistance.

**Outlook:** Truce fragile amid continued economic deterioration; ability of humanitarian actors to prevent catastrophic conditions remains at risk.

\*IPC Analysis: June - December 2022

# HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## AFGHANISTAN

**6 M**

(IPC PHASE 4\*)

**20 000**

(IPC PHASE 5\*\*) in the 2022 lean season



**Food insecurity drivers:** Economic crisis, food and fuel prices, recurring drought

### Key messages:

- **People facing** Crisis or worse levels of **acute food insecurity** (IPC Phase 3 and above) **to increase by 6.7 million** by November compared to the same time last year.
- Persistent **macroeconomic challenges, high food prices, and impact of consecutive dry conditions** will keep food insecurity at extremely high levels.

**Outlook:** **Below average rainfall** projected during winter; **risk of extreme food insecurity and deaths** likely to grow from November.

\*IPC Analysis : June - Nov 2022

\*\*IPC Analysis MAR-May 2022



# HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## NIGERIA

---

# 1.2 M

(CH PHASE 4)



**Food insecurity drivers:** Conflict, economic crisis, high food prices, flash floods

### Key messages:

- Most critically food-insecure people are in conflict-affected states, including in **areas inaccessible to humanitarian operations.**
- **Food inflation** is likely to remain elevated through 2022.
- **Agricultural production is likely to be reduced** due to increased input prices and above-average rainfall.

**Outlook: Violence among armed groups is expected to increase** and cause new displacement and access constraints, as well as disruption to food systems.

\*CH Analysis : Jun-Aug 2022



# HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

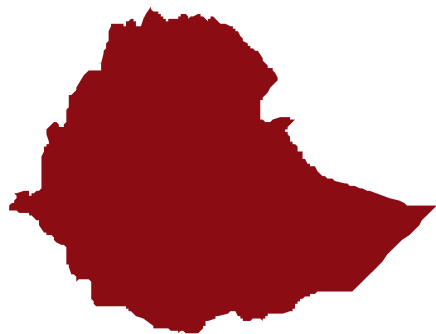
## ETHIOPIA

**20.4 M**

(people in need of food security assistance\*)

**401 000**

(IPC PHASE 5\*\*) up until September 2021



**Food insecurity drivers:** Drought, macroeconomic challenges, conflict and inter-ethnic violence

### Key messages:

- Resumption of hostilities has once again **stalled humanitarian access in northern Ethiopia** and its 13 million in need.
- **Needs are escalating in southern and eastern Ethiopia** due to failure of a fourth consecutive rainy season.

**Outlook:** Forecast **unprecedented fifth-consecutive failed rainy** season is expected to cause widespread IPC Phase 4 outcomes with possibility of increasing IPC Phase 5 outcomes.

\*HRP 2022  
\*\*IPC projections Jul - Sep 2021



# HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## SOMALIA

---

**2.2 M**

(IPC PHASE 4\*)

**301 000**

(IPC PHASE 5\*)



**Food insecurity drivers:** Severe and prolonged droughts, conflict, very high food prices

### Key messages:

- **Famine is most likely to occur in two areas in Bay region, while several areas in central and southern Somalia face a Risk of Famine, if no adequate assistance is provided.**
- **Alarming levels of mortality and malnutrition** are already occurring.

**Outlook:** A **forecast failed rainfall season in late 2022** will likely cause high humanitarian needs well into 2023.

\*IPC projections Oct-Dec 2022



# HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## KENYA

### Key messages:

- **Prolonged drought in eastern and northern Kenya** is driving food insecurity which is likely to further worsen.
- **Around 4.4 million people projected to face IPC Phase 3 or worse** levels of acute food insecurity between October and December, including **1.2 million people in IPC Phase 4**.
- Maize, green grams and cowpeas **production is estimated to be up to 95 percent lower** than average.

**Outlook:** A forecast **unprecedented fifth below-average rainy season between October and December** would result in poor harvests, amid very high food prices.



# HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## PAKISTAN

### Key messages:

- **Catastrophic Monsoon floods affected 33 million people** in late August, with approximately 6.4 million severely impacted.
- Flooding is compounding a **deteriorating macroeconomic situation**.
- **3.5 million people were already estimated to be food insecure** in 17 of the 59 calamity-affected districts based on preliminary results.

**Outlook: Food insecurity levels likely to further increase** as a result of flooding and economic vulnerabilities amid rising food and energy prices.



# HUNGER HOTSPOTS

## THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### Key messages:

- **25.9 million people** facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between January and June 2022.
- **Conflict** and **below-average rainfall** likely to further exacerbate food insecurity.
- **Deterioration of security in eastern provinces** likely to **drive new displacements** - over 6 million existing IDPs.

**Outlook: Below-average rainfall** in southern DRC likely to impact national maize production, amid **resurgence of non-state armed groups** in eastern Ituri and North Kivu.

# 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 hunger being 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

**FAO OFFICE OF EMERGENCIES AND RESILIENCE**

**WFP EMERGENCY OPERATIONS DIVISION**



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Food  
Programme

26 September 2022