

Joint briefing to the Members on emerging crises and areas of concern

31 October 2019



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



World Food Programme

Joint briefing to the Members

Joint security update

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31 October 2019



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2019 – FAO incident trends



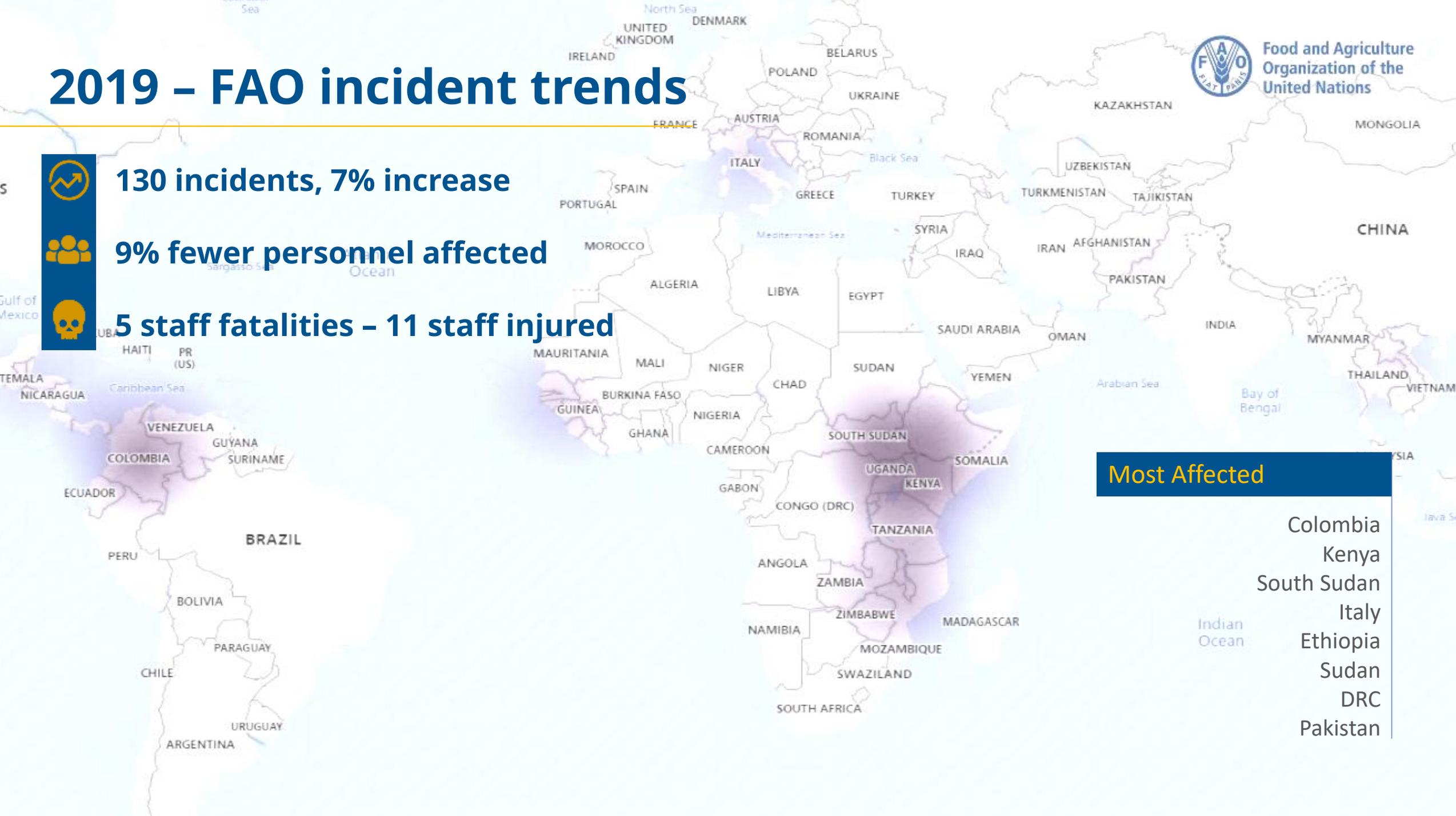
130 incidents, 7% increase



9% fewer personnel affected



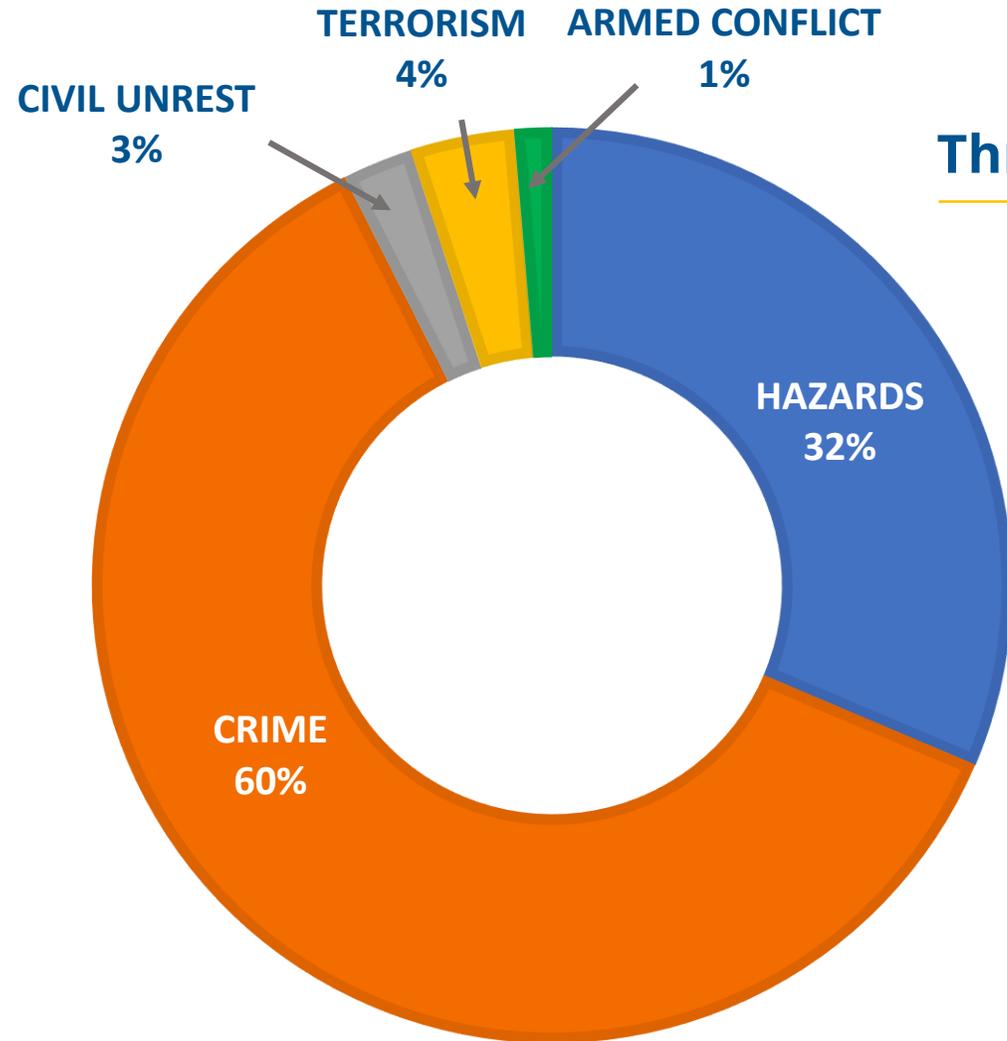
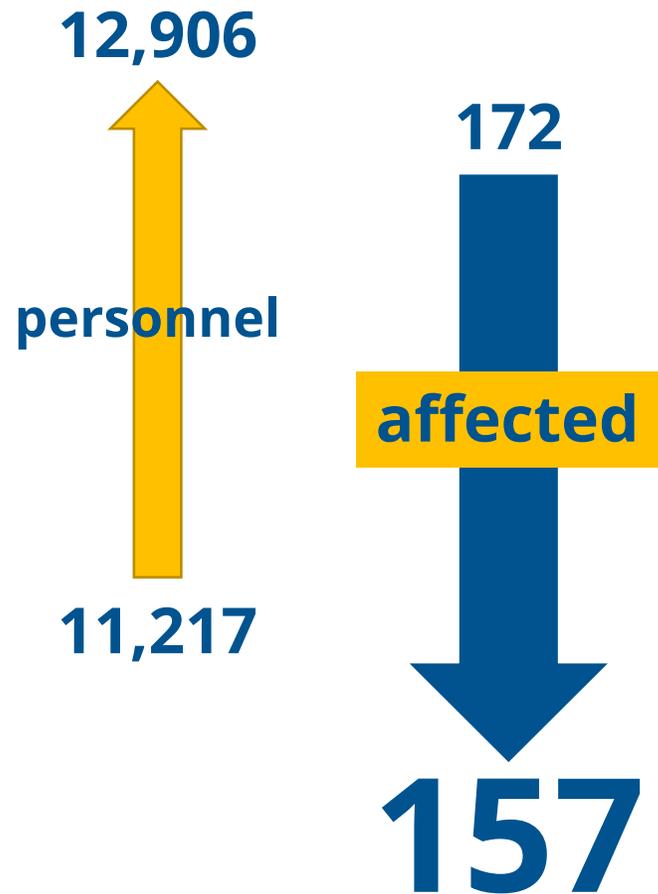
5 staff fatalities – 11 staff injured



Most Affected

- Colombia
- Kenya
- South Sudan
- Italy
- Ethiopia
- Sudan
- DRC
- Pakistan

Personnel



Threat types

Risk map and major security incidents in Somalia



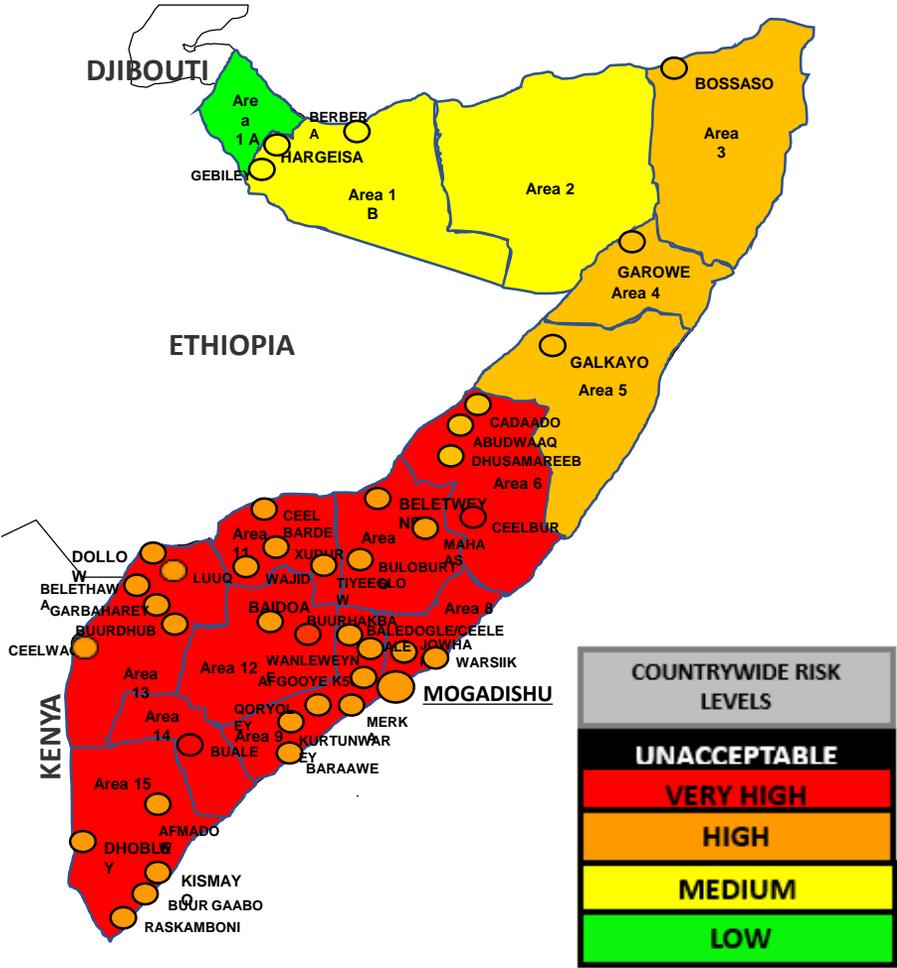
UN Comp Mortar attack
1 January 2019



Kismayu, Hotel attack
12 July 2019



UN Comp Mortar attack
13 October 19



Mog Mayor's office attack
24 July 2019

2019 – WFP incident trends



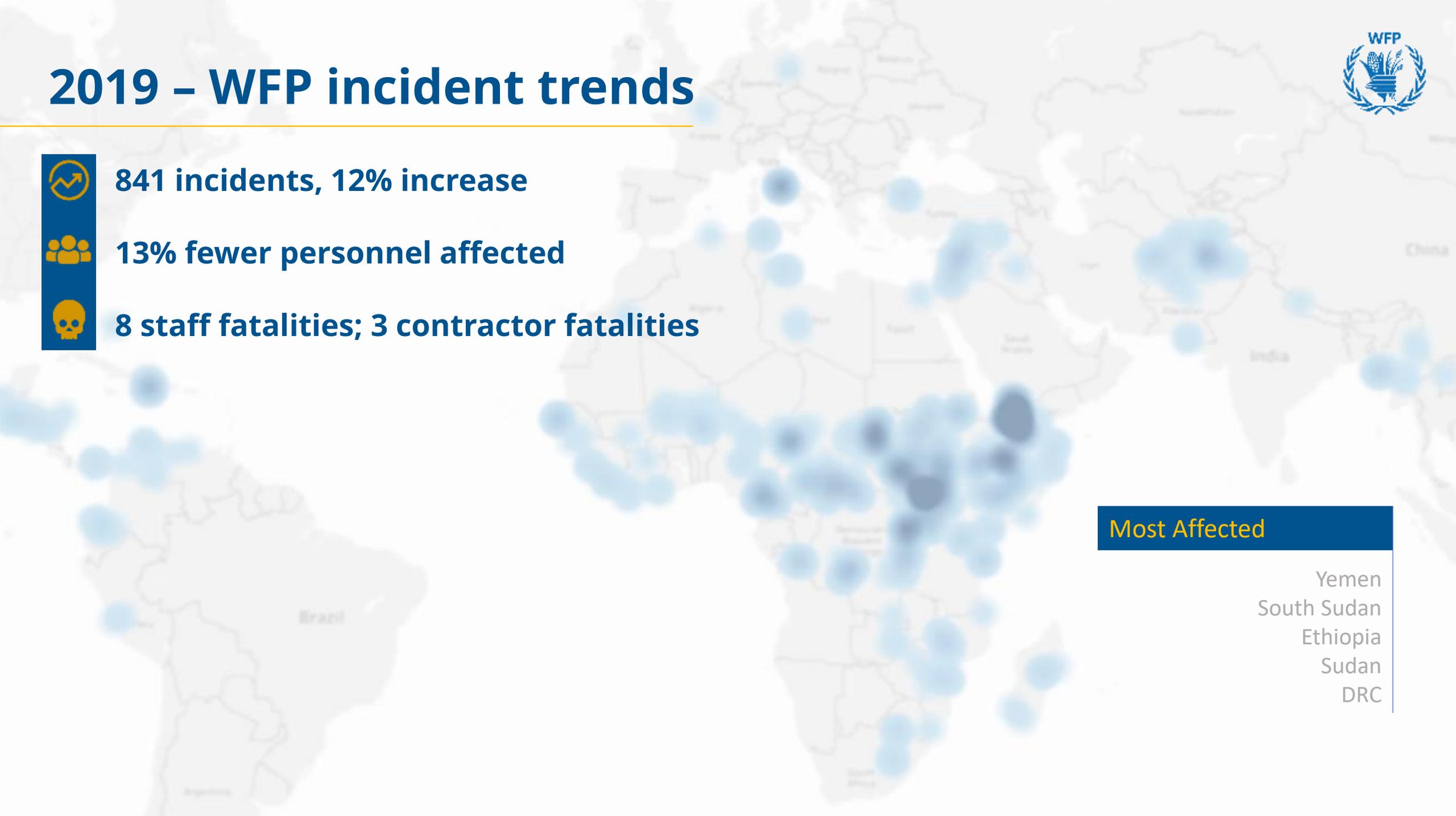
841 incidents, 12% increase



13% fewer personnel affected



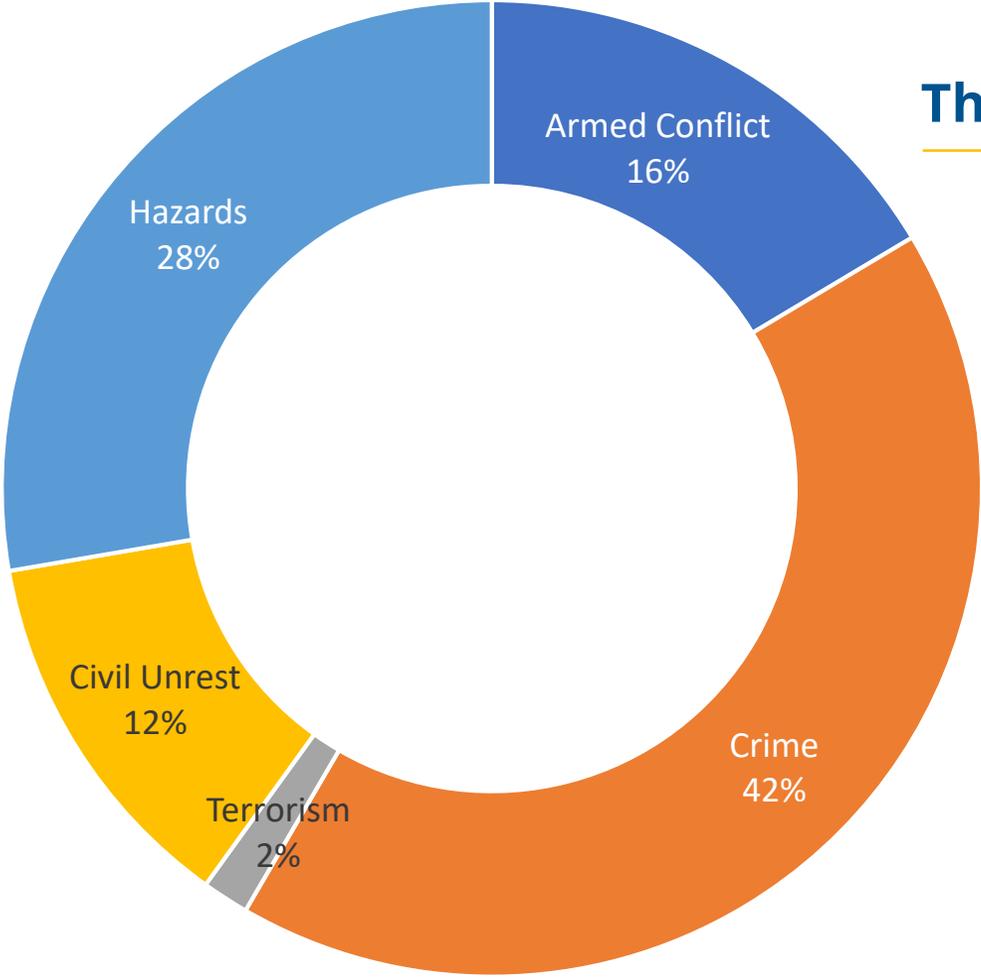
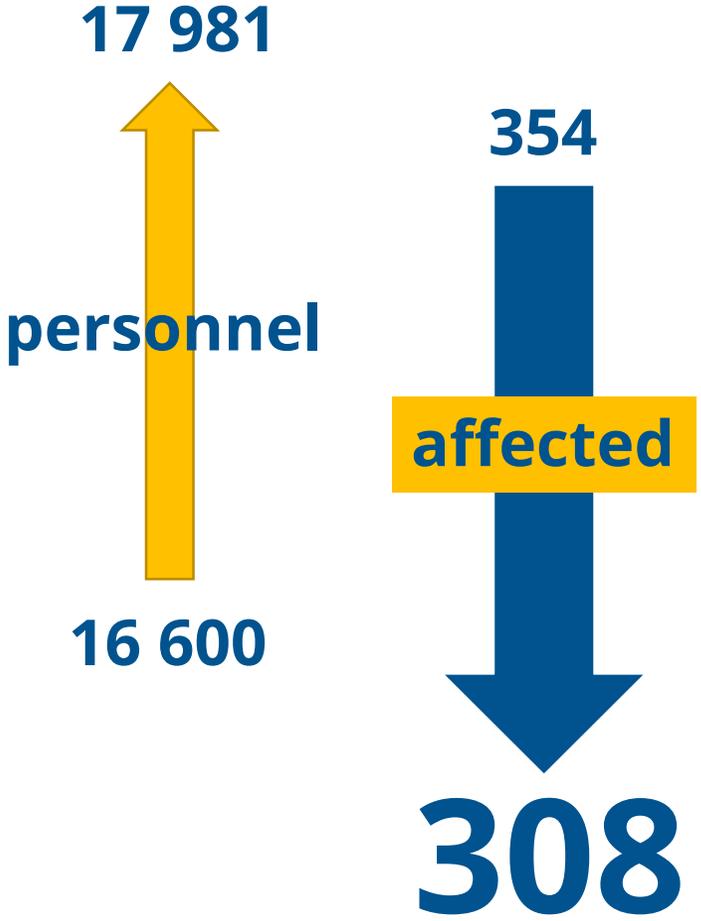
8 staff fatalities; 3 contractor fatalities



Most Affected

- Yemen
- South Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Sudan
- DRC

Personnel



Threat types

Road safety



2018

All-time high - 180 road safety incidents

2019 (Q1-Q3)

24% decrease in road safety incidents



5-year downward trend in number of personnel affected per incident



Central Sahel L3 – Security support

Mali

Niger

Burkina Faso

- » Strengthening security posture
- » Enhancing security analysis capacity
- » Enabling sustainable access

Managing security risks



Relevant policies and procedures



Enhanced security analysis capacity



Sustained security training programmes

Strengthened access negotiation capacity

Security assistance missions

Strengthened partnerships

Civil-military interaction

FAO and WFP Security



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Joint briefing to the Members

Emerging or deteriorating crises

Dominique Burgeon and Sheila Grudem

31 October 2019



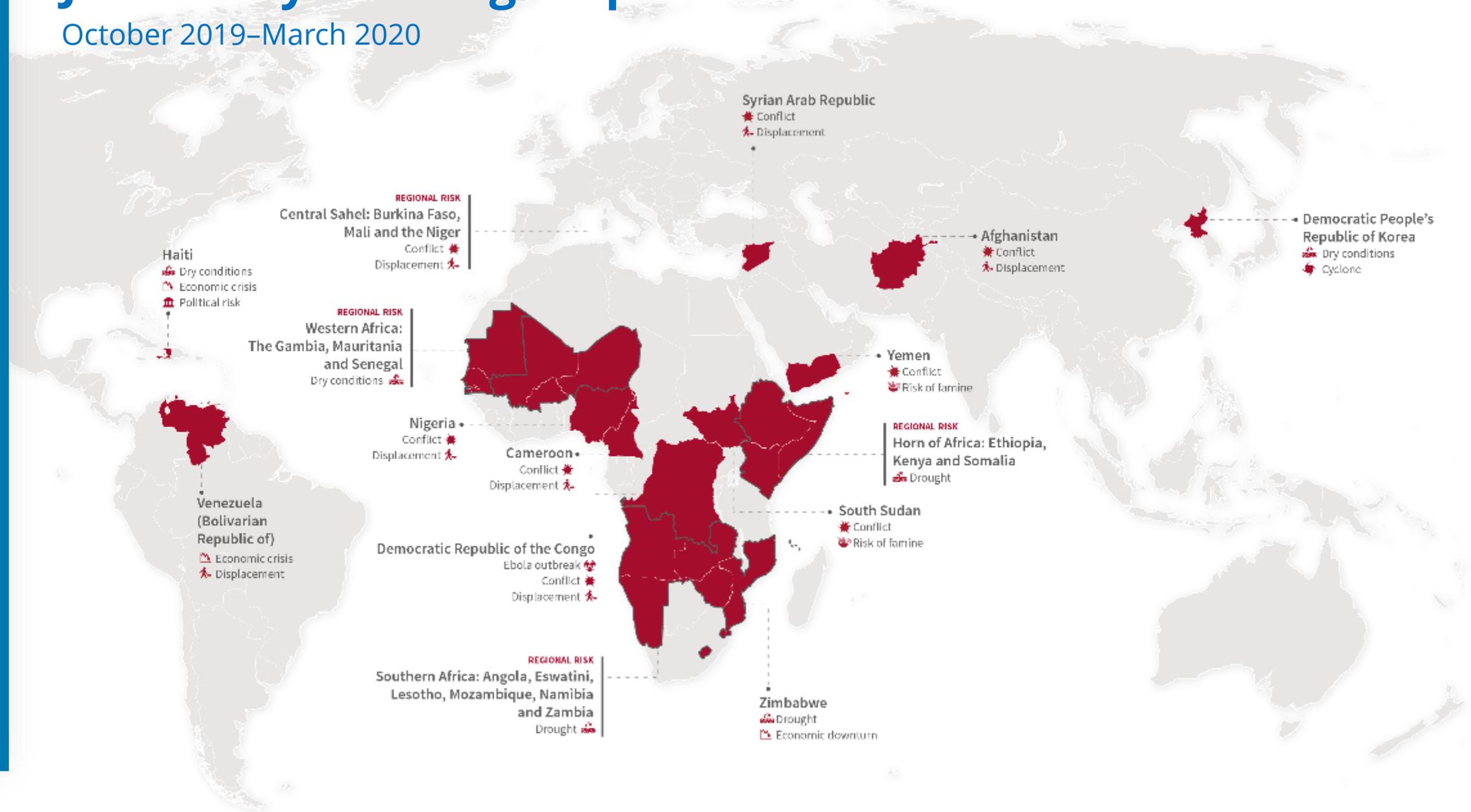
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Joint early warning map

October 2019–March 2020



Afghanistan

Acute food insecurity situation – pending official release
(November 2018–February 2019)



IPC phase classification



Source: IPC, October 2018

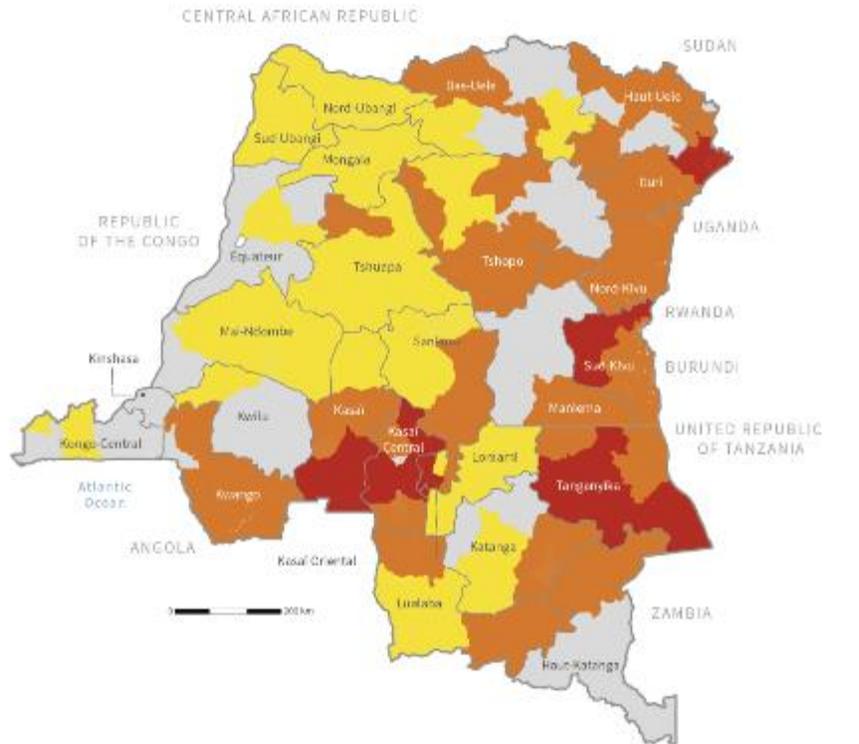
Latest situation:

- **10.2 million people** (33% of the total population) are severely food insecure.
- Projections over the coming months: the **food security situation is likely to deteriorate** with around **11.3 million people** (37% of the total population) experiencing severe acute food insecurity.
- **FAO: USD 27 million** required to support **1.4 million farmers and herders** under the 2020 HRP.
- **WFP: 5.6 million vulnerable people** targeted in 2019; **USD 28 million** required in the next six months to assist **600 000 people** monthly.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Acute food insecurity situation

(July - December 2019)



IPC phase classification



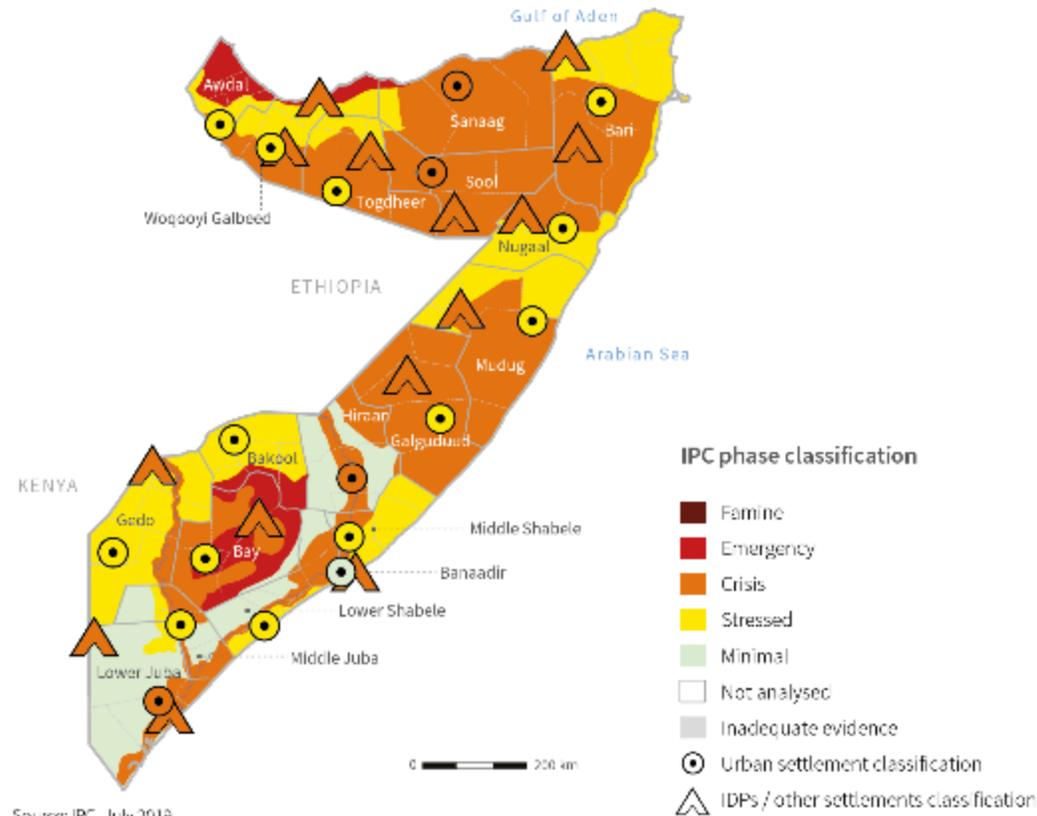
Source: IPC, August 2019

Latest situation:

- **15.6 million people** are severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) – up from 13.1 million in August 2018.
- **Second largest food crisis** in the world.
- **Violence and conflict** are the main causes of food insecurity.
- **FAO:** Seeking **USD 40 million** by the end of 2019, of which **USD 14 million is urgently required** to provide timely agricultural assistance.
- **WFP:** **5.1 million people** targeted with food and nutrition assistance; **USD 147 million** required for food and nutrition activities over the next six months.

Somalia

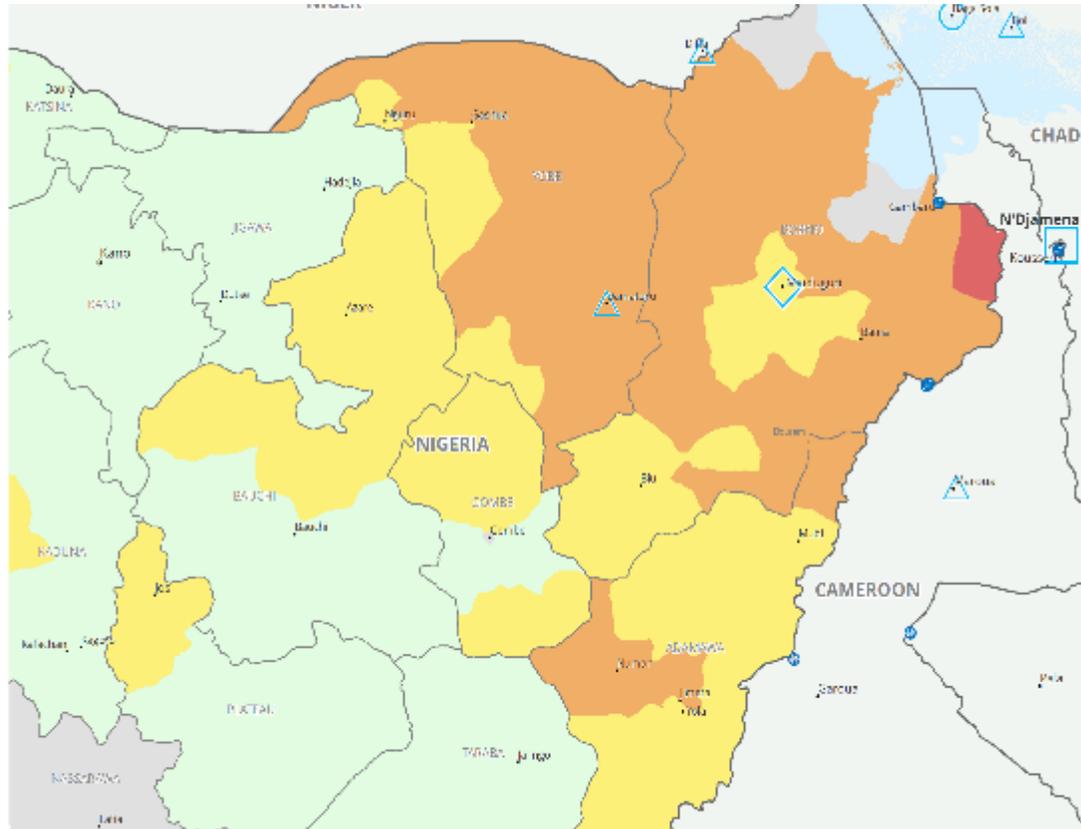
Acute food insecurity situation – Somalia
(October–December 2019)



Latest situation:

- **2.1 million people** projected to be severely food insecure; and **4.2 million people** projected to be 'stressed'.
- **Climatic shocks, conflict, widespread poverty and vulnerability** are key drivers of severe hunger and malnutrition. **Six out of seven rainy seasons since 2016 have been poor.**
- Ongoing *Deyr* rainy season brought riverine and flash floods across Somalia, while Tropical Storm Kyarr is expected to hit the north this week.
- **FAO: requires USD 81 million in the next six months** to protect lives and livelihoods, including cash and inputs for the main *Gu* 2020 cropping season.
- **WFP: 2.3 million people** assisted in communities most affected by acute food and nutrition insecurity; **USD 143 million** needed to implement activities over the next six months.

Nigeria



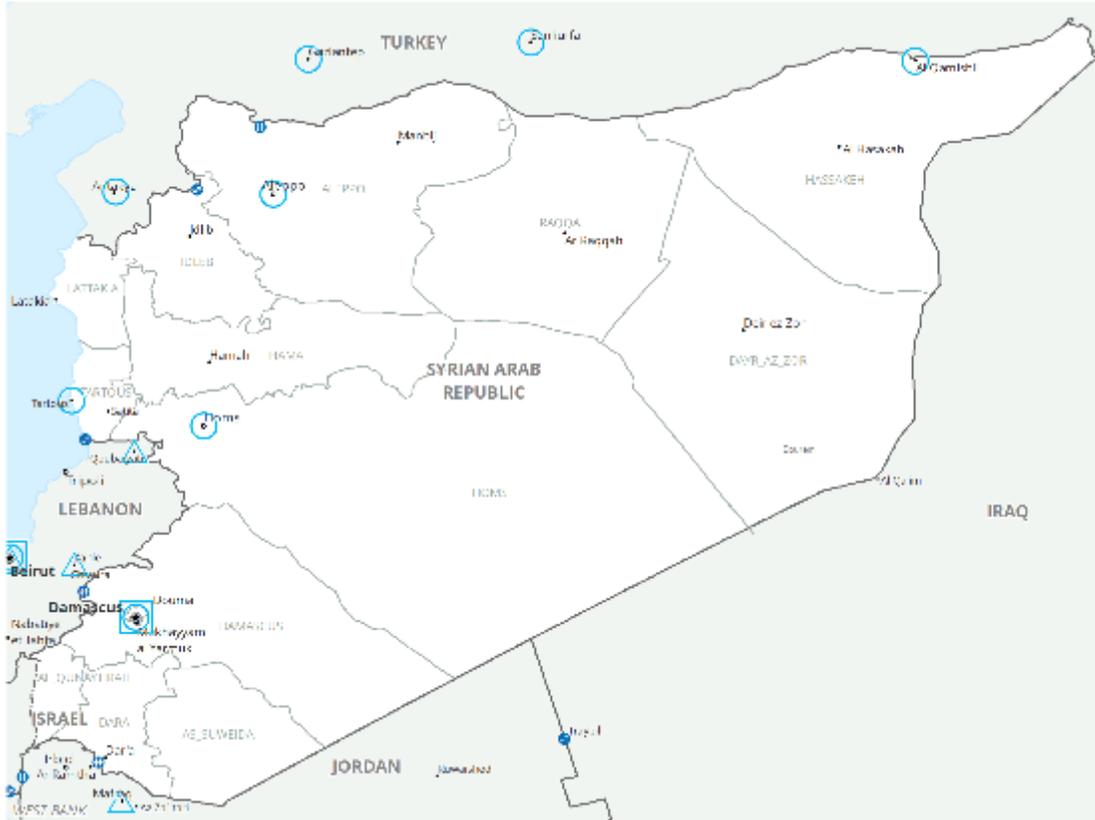
IPC phase classification



Latest situation:

- **7.1 million people** affected by the crisis in northeastern Nigeria.
- Nearly **3 million people** severely food insecure.
- **2.2 million IDPs** in the North-East.
- **FAO: USD 29 million** still needed over the next three months.
- **WFP: 770 000 people** assisted monthly; **USD 77 million** required over the next six months.

Syrian Arab Republic

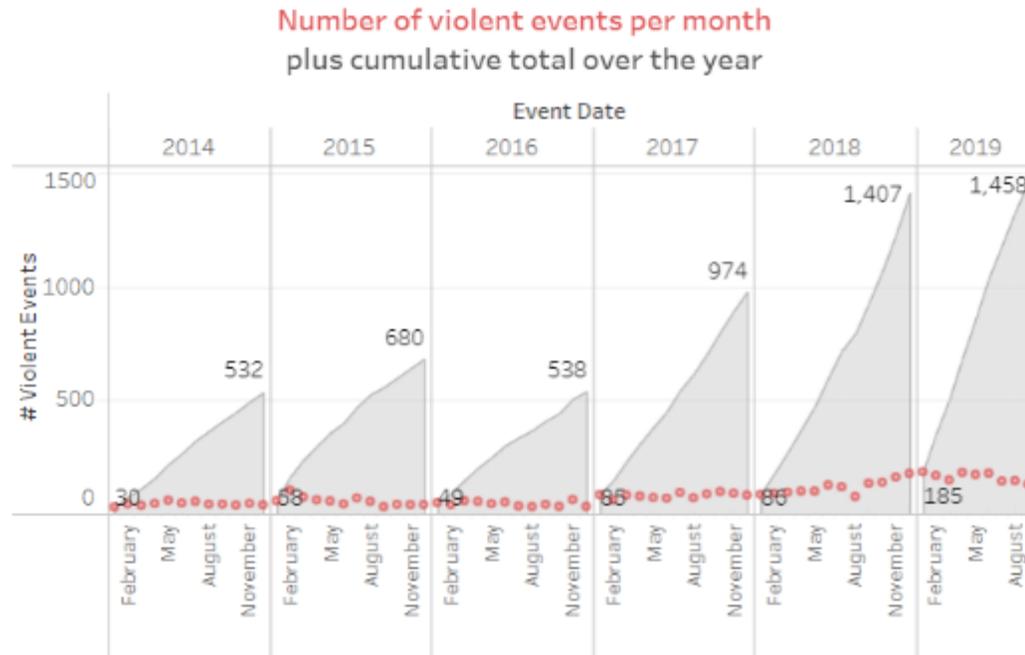


Latest situation:

- **6.5 million people** food insecure.
- **5.9 million IDPs** and **5.6 million refugees** in neighbouring countries.
- **Key drivers of food insecurity:** soaring food/fuel prices, stagnant salaries, loss of livelihoods and reduced food production due to conflict.
- **FAO: USD 114.4 million** urgently required to support families, including a growing number of households headed by women, to ensure affordable and modernized irrigation systems, access to certified quality seeds, micro-enterprise, livestock and crop sector support
- **WFP: 4 million people** reached monthly across the Syrian Arab Republic; **USD 230 million** required over the next six months.

The Sahel

Current situation



Disturbing escalation in violence

- Since 2016 the number of violent events has been doubling each year.
- The rate of violence against civilians (from all fronts) is escalating even more rapidly.
- In the first half of 2019, more fatalities were recorded than any full year since 2012.

Rapid increase in the numbers of people displaced – compared with December 2018

- **Burkina Faso:** number of IDPs increased sixfold to over **486 000** today (official government figure – likely closer to 600 000)
- **Mali:** number of IDPs more than doubled – to over **171 000 people**
- **The Niger:** number of IDPs nearly quadrupled to over **187 000 people**

Impact

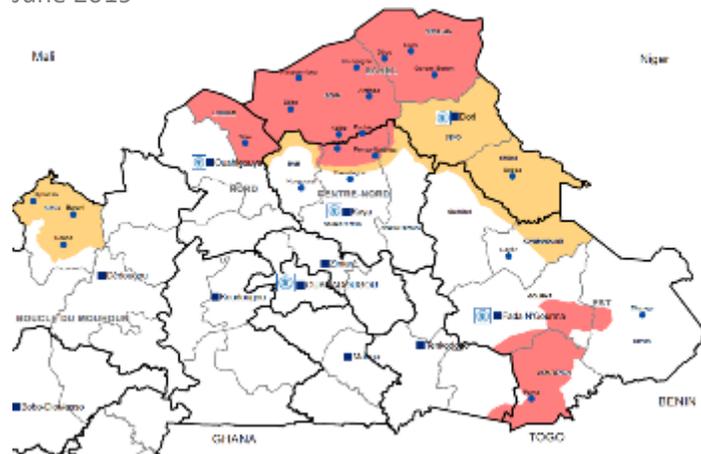


Today, for a total population of 61 million people across Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger:

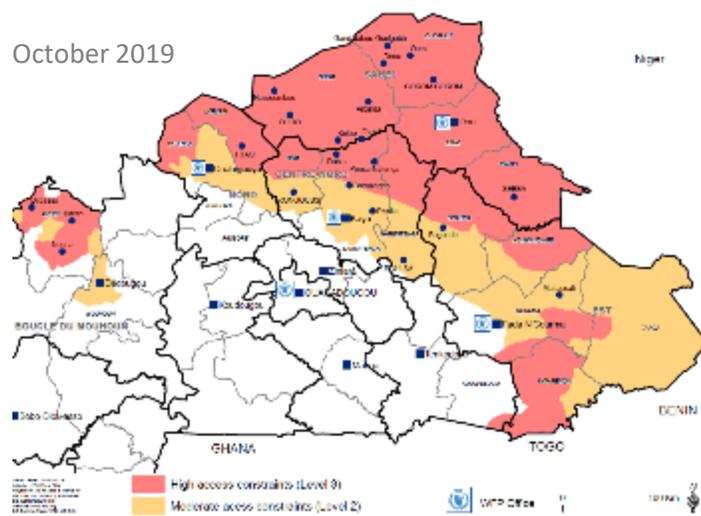
- **1 in 3 people** (estimated **20 million people**) are affected by insecurity and violence.
- **845 000 IDPs** in the three countries; figure could reach **1 million people** in the coming weeks.
- A generation of youth is losing out on education: **3 000 schools closed**.
- Mothers and children are being denied access to health services: **more than 60 health centres closed** in Burkina Faso alone.
- Youth are being denied already limited livelihood opportunities (**60 percent** of the population is less than 25 years of age)
- Conflict areas are projected to **remain in IPC Phase 3** despite the recent harvest, a direct result of limited access to humanitarian assistance
- Humanitarian access continues to shrink – **as of 15 October all humanitarian operations in the Niger are suspended**.

NEED TO ACT NOW!

Mapping access constraints
June 2019



October 2019



Not a slow-moving crisis

Evolution of the crisis in Burkina Faso for the past six months (March–October 2019):

- **1/3 of the country** affected by mass displacement.
- **Number of IDPs more than tripled – from 136 000 to more than 486 000.**
- **4 times more violent incidents than all of 2018.**
- People in conflict-affected areas reached **6.3 million** (or **70 percent of the total population**).
- Humanitarian space rapidly shrinking – **limiting access to nearly half the country** today
- Number of schools closed **nearly doubled** (from **1 284** to **2 024** schools so far)
- **25–75 percent reduction** in cultivated land; decreased access for women to fields, looting and loss of livestock

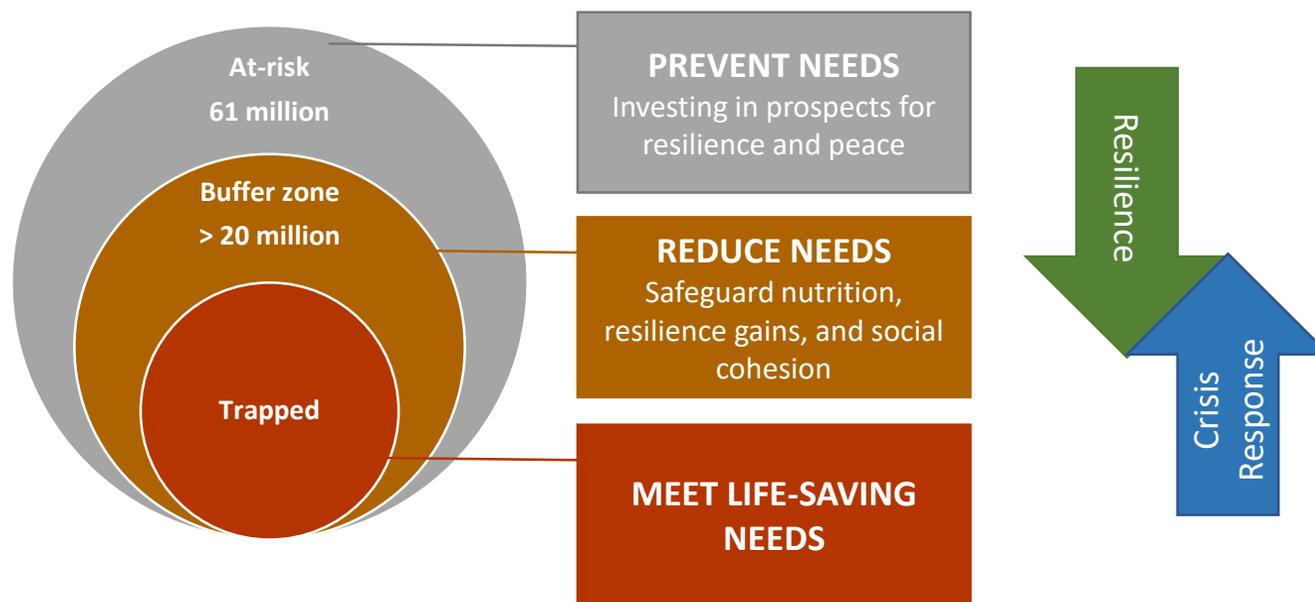
Conflict, climate and hunger intersect in the Sahel – How to visualize WFP's response?

Three types of needs → One Integrated Response

1. Communities trapped in areas of highest insecurity (triangle border area) who require urgent life-saving assistance but are unable to access it

2. Communities in buffer zones and/or displaced who require support to protect their food and nutrition security, safeguard livelihoods, and reinforce social cohesion

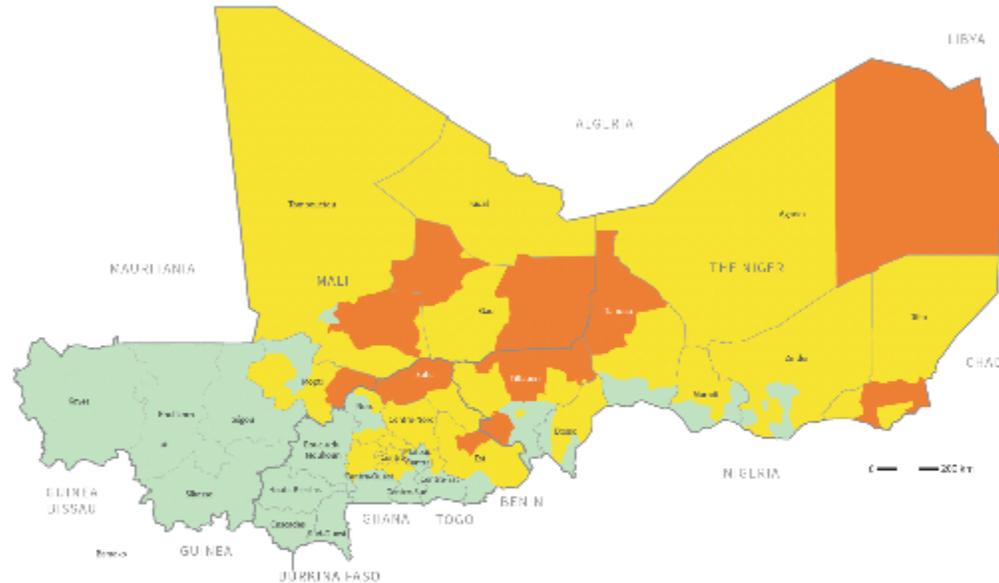
3. Communities that are currently stable but at risk – and require significant investment to contribute to prospects for peace and resilience amidst a deteriorating situation



Sahel

Acute food insecurity situation

(June–August 2019)



CH classification



Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, March 2019

Latest situation:

Food insecurity

- **9.7 million people** were projected to be severely food insecure (Phases 3–4) in July–August 2019 (*Cadre Harmonisé*, April 2019), of whom:
 - **687 460 in Burkina Faso**
 - **553 770 in Mali**
 - **1.2 million in the Niger**
- **2 million children** are at risk of acute malnutrition in the Lake Chad Basin, Burkina Faso, Mali and western Niger

Sahel



Latest situation:

Drivers of food insecurity

- The effects of climate shocks and increasing insecurity spreading to new areas, causing massive population displacements
- **Nearly 1 million IDPs** and **over 800 000 refugees** in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and the Niger
- Forage deficits constraining livestock production and triggering early transhumance
- Dry spells, rainfall deficits and heavy rainfall negatively affected agricultural campaign

Potential impact

- Reduced harvests in affected areas
- Limited impact of end of lean season compared with growing needs
- Despite good prospects for next season, insecurity likely to hamper agricultural activities

Sahel



Response:

Scaling up

- FAO and WFP have scaled up their response in the region (Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger) to meet growing needs
- Fast Track Procedures are activated to ensure strong regional and global coordination and support

Sahel



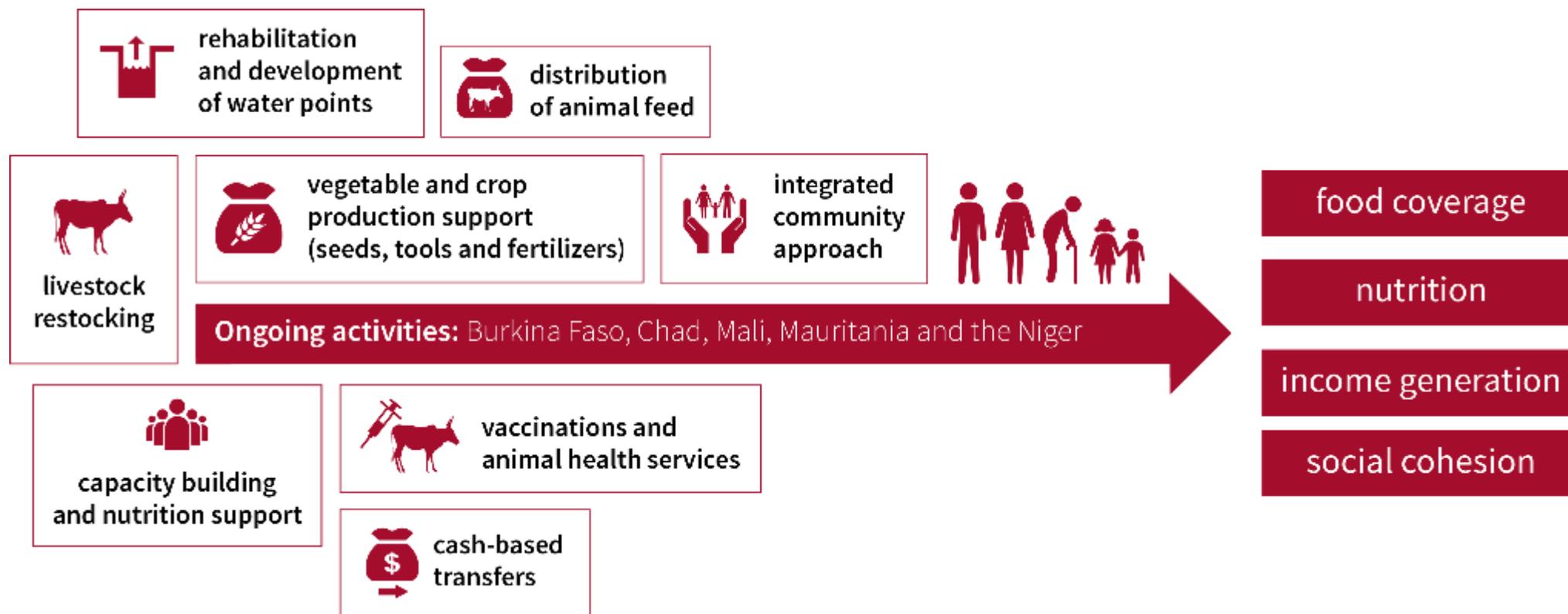
Response:

Working together

- FAO and WFP developed a joint response plan (October 2019–May 2020) requiring **USD 50 million** to assist **500 000 people** during the dry season
- FAO, WFP and UNICEF are joining efforts to develop an integrated programmatic strategy to address the growing needs and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable populations

FAO's response

Addressing immediate needs to strengthen livelihood resilience and ensure self-reliance



Joint briefing to the Members

Situation and response in Southern Africa

Margaret Malu and Alain Onibon

31 October 2019



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Thank you



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