



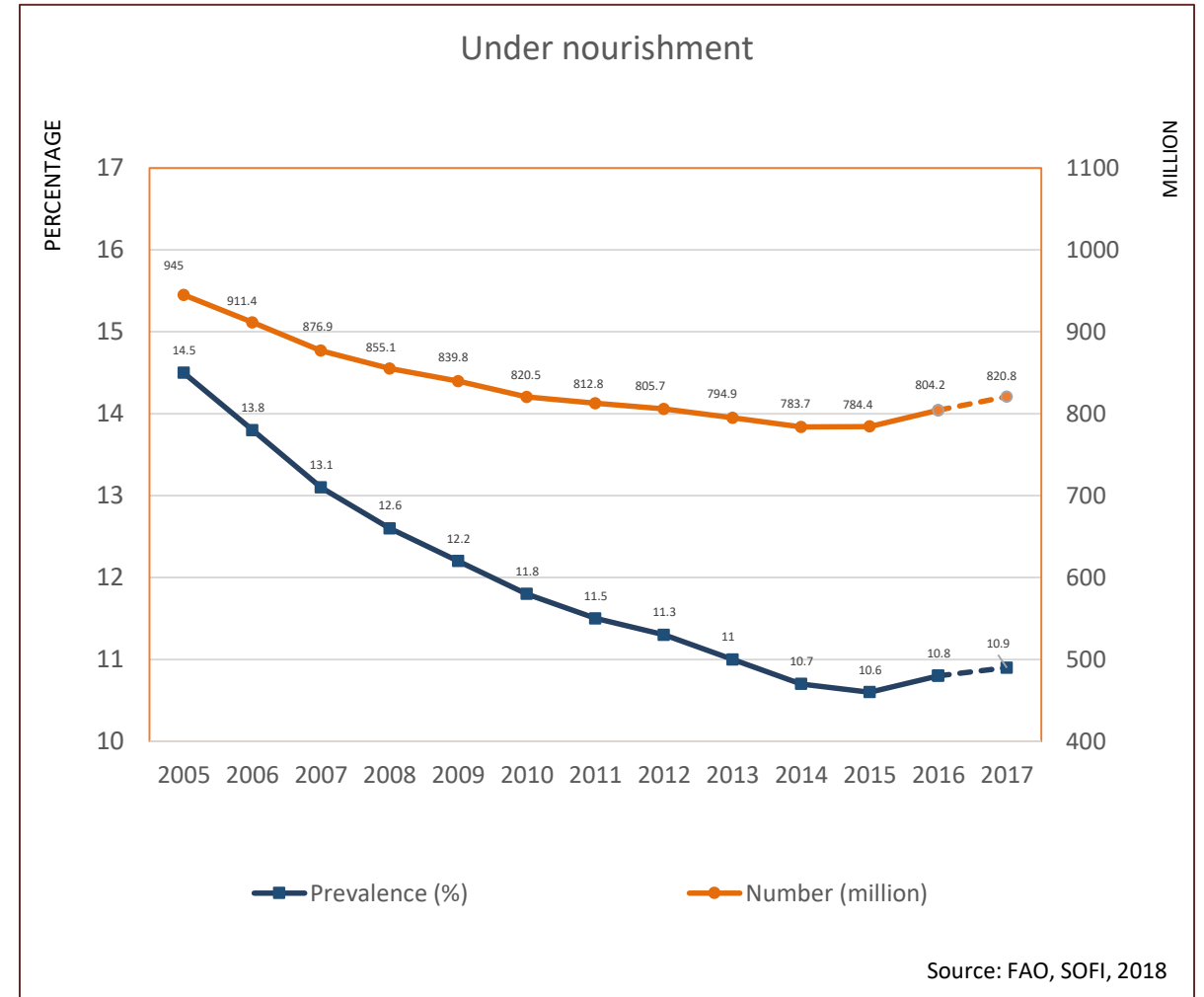
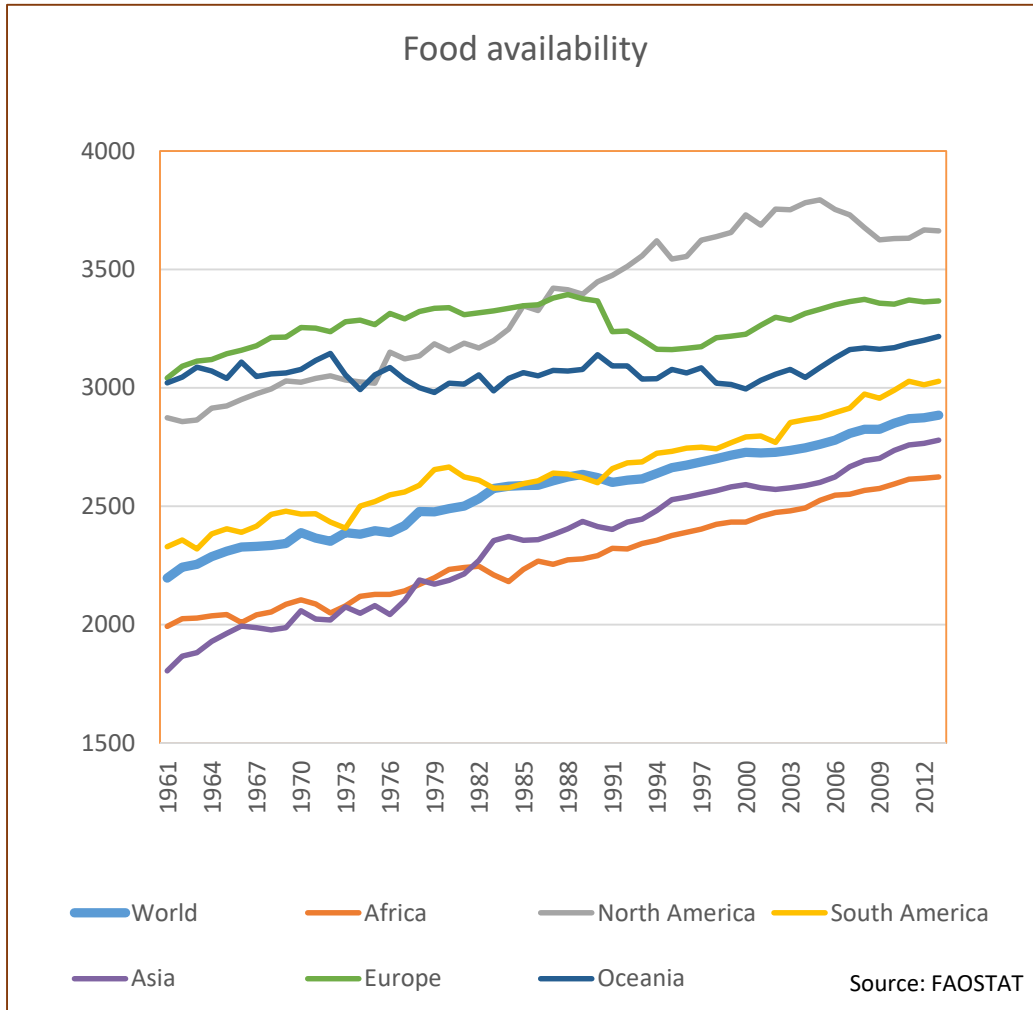
Global report on food crises 2019

Key findings

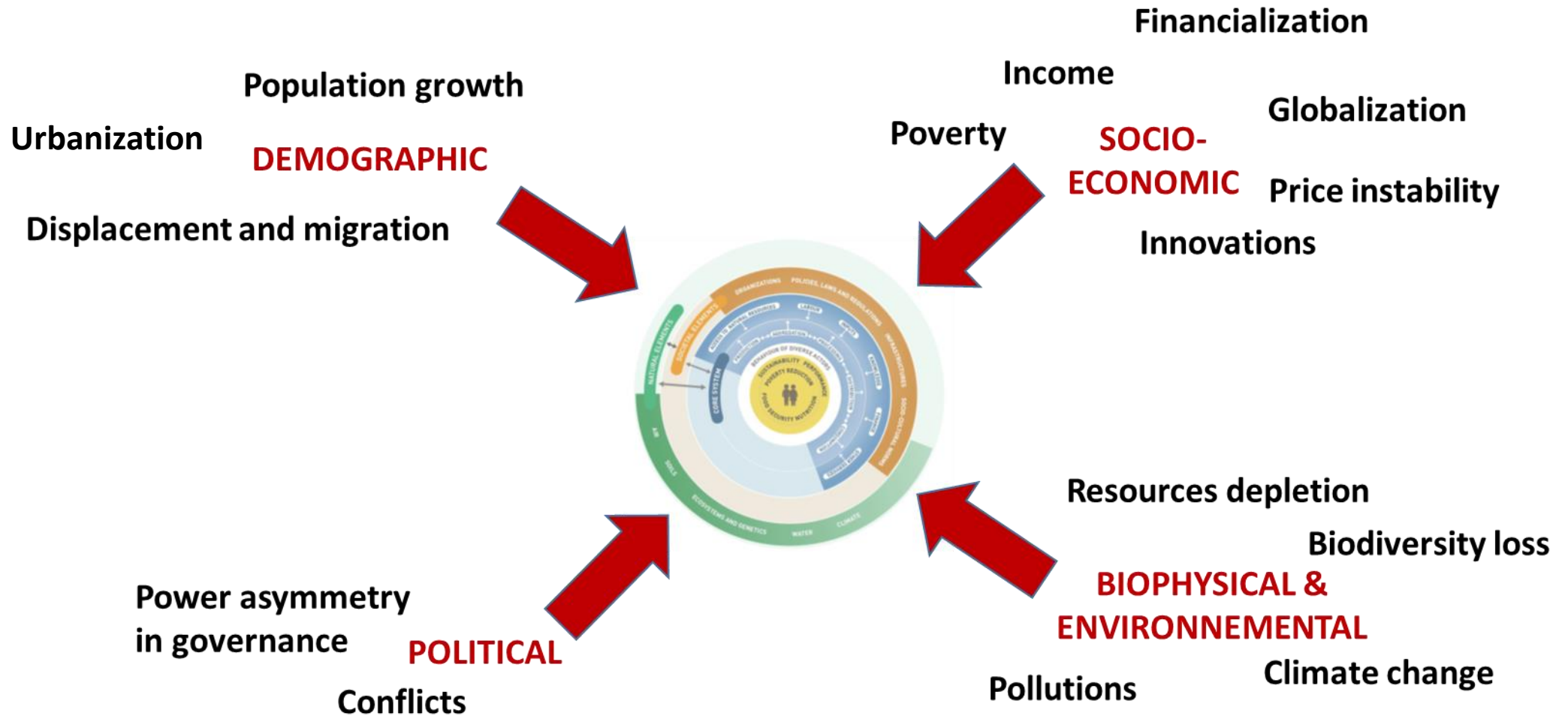
Joint FAO-WFP Quarterly Informal Membership Briefing
on Emergencies

Rome, 24 April 2019

Food security: the paradox



An unprecedented combination of risks



THE GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES



Fifteen entities joining forces: CILSS, European Union, global Food Security Cluster, global Nutrition Cluster, IFPRI, IGAD, IPC Global support unit, FAO, FEWS NET, SADC, SICA, OCHA, UNICEF, USAID, WFP



An annual analytical product informing the Global Network against Food Crises, based on a highly consultative and consensus-based process facilitated by FSIN



A joint acute food insecurity and malnutrition analysis providing estimates of acute hunger

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC) & CADRE HARMONISÉ (CH)

Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in detrimental coping strategies	Households have food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition OR accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps	Households have large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality OR face extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps	Households have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs. Starvation, death and destitution are evident



KEY FIGURES

- . More than 113 million people across 53 countries faced *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above). This is a slight dip from last year.
- . Despite the slight decrease, over the past three years, the report has consistently shown that, year on year, more than 100 million people have faced periods of acute hunger.
- . Eight countries accounted for two-thirds of the total number of people facing acute food insecurity – amounting to nearly 72 million people.
- . The worst food crises in 2018 were, in order of severity: Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, South Sudan and northern Nigeria.
- . More than 143 million people in a subset of 42 countries in *Stressed* conditions (IPC Phase 2).

MAIN DRIVERS: CONFLICT, CLIMATE AND ECONOMIC SHOCKS

Conflict was the key driver of food insecurity for the majority of the 113 million acutely food-insecure people.

74M acutely food-insecure people in **21 conflict-affected** countries or territories

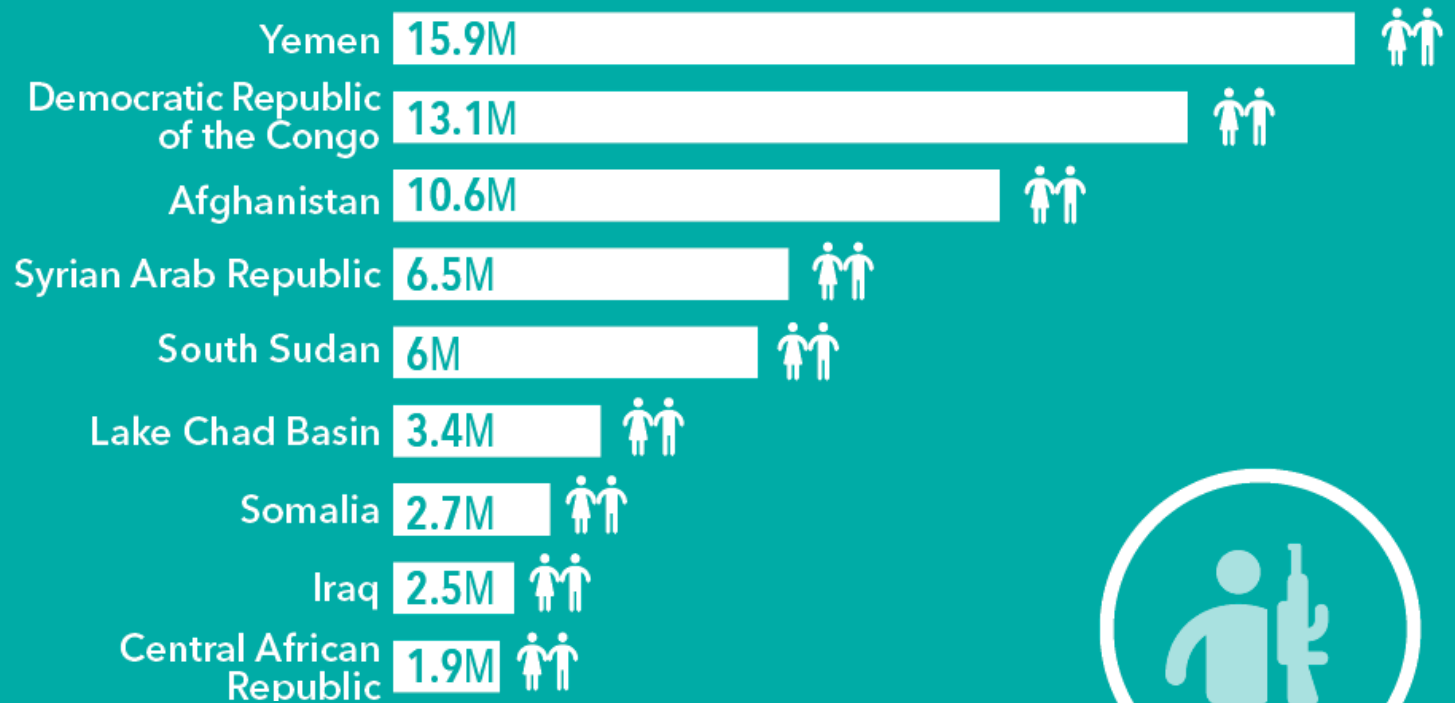


29M acutely food-insecure people in **26 climate-affected** countries

10M acutely food-insecure people affected by economic shocks

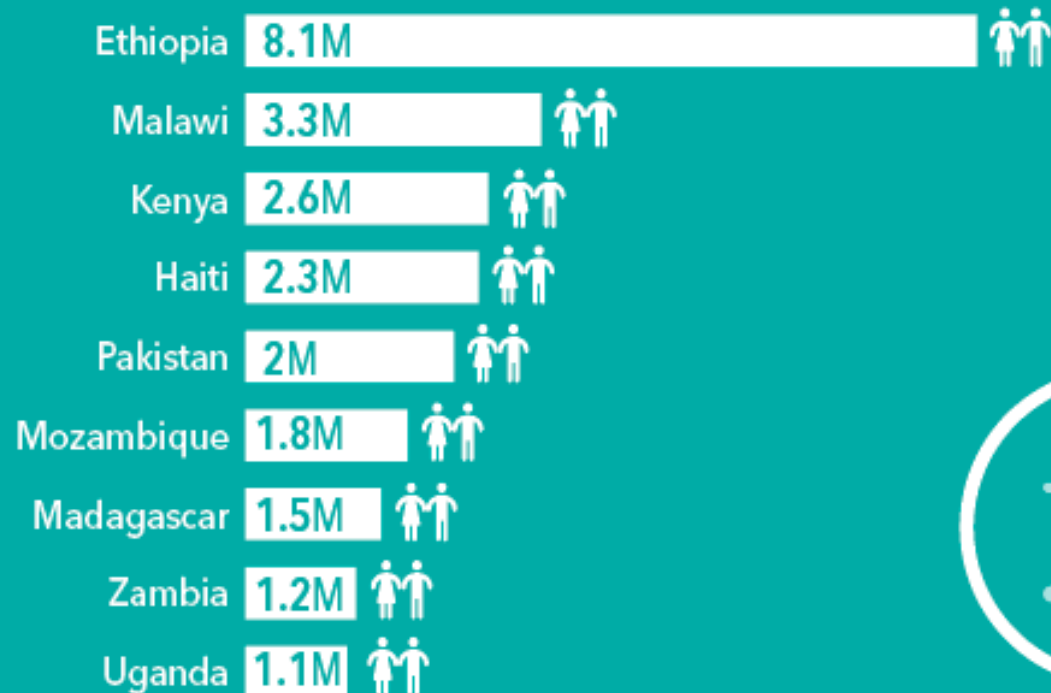
MAIN DRIVERS: CONFLICT

More than half of those facing *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3) or worse conditions were in 10 countries or territories affected by CONFLICT mainly in the Middle East, Africa and Asia



MAIN DRIVERS: CLIMATE SHOCKS

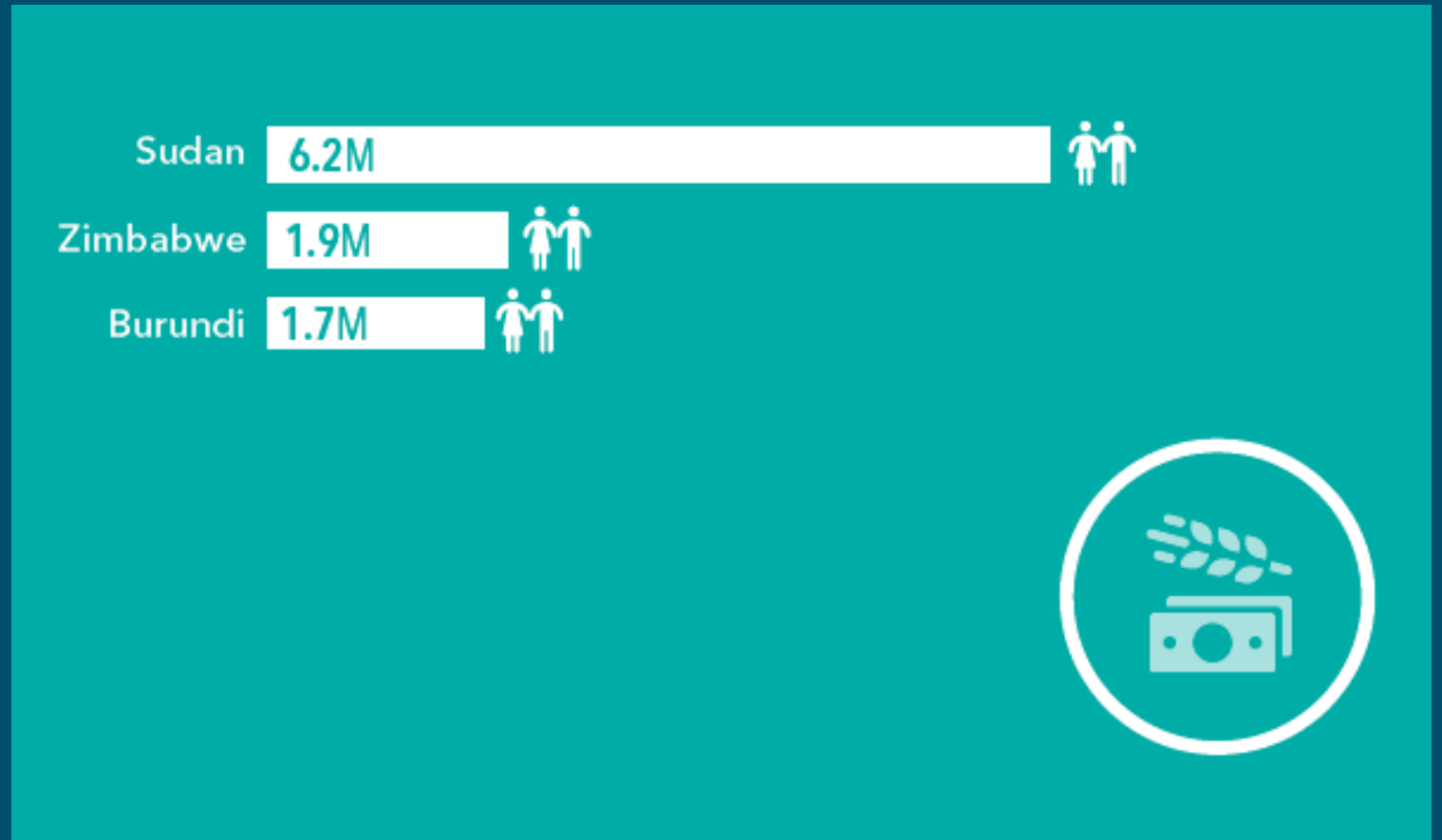
African countries accounted for the overwhelming majority of acutely food-insecure people in countries affected by CLIMATE shocks.



MAIN DRIVERS: ECONOMIC SHOCKS

ECONOMIC SHOCKS were considered the primary driver of the acute food insecurity of 10.2 million people in *Crisis* (IPC/CH Phase 3) or worse mostly in three countries.

It was also the primary driver of displacement for migrants from Venezuela.



NUTRITION: MAIN DRIVERS

Globally:

- 151 million children affected by stunting,
- 51 million children affected by wasting; of whom 16 million severely so.



The limited access to the right quantity and quality of nutritious foods for children's optimum growth and development remains a major challenge across all countries affected by food crisis.



In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Somalia, Bangladesh (Cox's Bazaar) and Malawi, **less than 10% of the children under two** have a minimum acceptable diet.



Cholera outbreaks in Uganda, Niger, Malawi and Nigeria; **measles outbreaks** in Chad and Madagascar increase the population's vulnerability to malnutrition.



Limited access to basic health, nutrition and WASH services.

FORECAST IN 2019



Conflict and insecurity will remain the primary causes of food insecurity and contribute to persisting or increasing displacement, internally or towards neighbouring countries



Weather shocks and extreme climate events will continue to have a severe impact on agricultural and livestock production in several regions (Central America Dry Corridor and Southern Africa, for instance)



Economic instability will continue undermining the food security status of vulnerable households in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, South Sudan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe.



Continued cholera, measles and Ebola virus disease outbreaks

THE WAY FORWARD

- Reinforcing safety-nets
- Investing in conflict prevention and peace
- Simultaneous action across the humanitarian-development nexus
- Investing in resilience
- Leveraging information and technology

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