



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



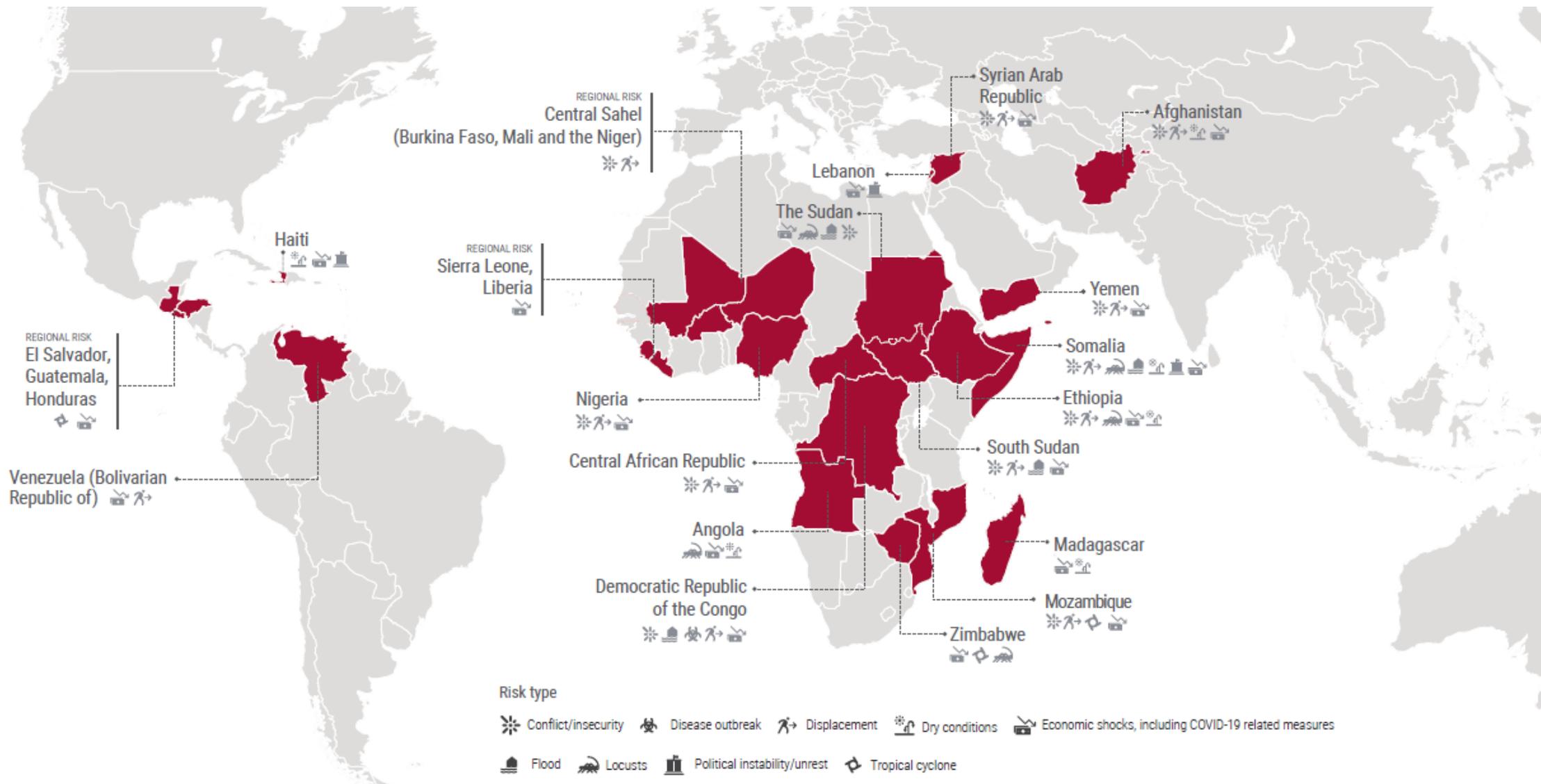
World Food
Programme

08 April 2021

HUNGER HOTSPOTS



FAO/WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity, March to July 2021 outlook





UPCOMING TRENDS

- Around **174 million people** in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or worse in **58 countries** compared to 135 million in 2019;
- Over **34 million people** facing emergency levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4);
- Further deterioration imminent across **20 hotspots**;
- Main drivers are **conflict and insecurity, weather extremes, transboundary threats** (eg. Desert Locust), **economic shocks** compounded by the effects of **COVID-19**, and **access constraints**;
- Highest alert in **Yemen, South Sudan and northern Nigeria**;
- Other countries of highest concern: **Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, the Sudan, Syria and Zimbabwe.**





RISK OF FAMINE

2.4 M

(IPC PHASE 4)

108 000

(IPC PHASE 5)

SOUTH SUDAN

5.0 M

(IPC PHASE 4)

47 000

(IPC PHASE 5)

YEMEN

0.8 M

(IPC PHASE 4)

NORTHERN NIGERIA

- Populations in areas of **South Sudan** have slid into catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and Famine is likely occurring in areas of **Pibor county, Jonglei state**. Urgent at-scale action needed to stop widespread starvation and death.
- The number of people in catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) is estimated to triple in **Yemen** by June 2021.
- **Al Jawf, Amran** and **Hajjah** governorates are particularly at risk, however the situation is rapidly deteriorating and risk of famine increasing. Urgent action is needed to prevent a catastrophic situation.
- Extremely concerning situation in conflict-affected **northern Nigeria**. Localities of Abadam, Dikwa, Guzamala, Kukawa and Marte in **Borno state** face risk of famine should the situation further deteriorate.

COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS



AFGHANISTAN

OUTLOOK

- **17 million people**, or nearly half of the population in high acute food insecurity.
- Deterioration drivers include: escalating **conflict**, **access** issues, a weak **economy** and **dry conditions** affecting key crops.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Extraordinary resource mobilization to enable a rapid scale-up in lifesaving assistance.
- Mitigating the impact of drought by upscaling distribution of livestock protection packages, cash assistance, and agriculture inputs for summer cropping season.



SYRIA

OUTLOOK

- **12.4 million** people are food insecure, including 1.3 million severely food insecure and 1.7 million people residing in camps who are highly food insecure.
- Deterioration drivers include: mass **population displacement**, damage to **infrastructure**, international **sanctions**, ongoing **financial crisis** in neighboring **Lebanon**.

KEY PRIORITIES

- High-level advocacy to maintain access through UNSC Resolution 2533; urgent resource mobilization to maintain assistance and avoid ration cuts.
- Urgent assistance to livestock production, cash, and restoring of irrigation systems to quickly increase food availability and access.



COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS



MADAGASCAR

OUTLOOK

- **1.3 million people** estimated to be acutely food insecure in the five southern coastal regions, and a sharp increase in food insecurity is foreseen.
- Southern Madagascar has experienced a prolonged period of **poor rainfall** since October 2020.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Resource mobilization for urgent humanitarian response and to support the upcoming agricultural season; long-term solutions to promote resilience and support communities.
- Support the protection and restoration of the livelihoods of drought affected communities in southern provinces.



**DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF THE
CONGO (DRC)**

OUTLOOK

- Around **27.3 million people** facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) - the highest number in the world.
- Armed and inter-communal **conflict** continue to drive displacement. Weak **economic** performance, the effects of the **COVID-19** pandemic, **natural hazards** and **epidemics** compound the situation.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Urgent additional funding to scale-up assistance for refugees displaced from CAR in northern DRC.
- Use upcoming planting seasons in May and August in the most affected provinces as a key opportunity to bolster food production and food security.



COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS



CENTRAL SAHEL (BURKINA FASO, MALI AND THE NIGER)

OUTLOOK

- More than **6.5 million people** projected to face high acute food insecurity (Cadre Harmonisé Phase 3 and above) Burkina Faso: 2.9 M, Mali: 1.3 M and Niger: 2.3 M
- Deteriorating **security** context is leading to displacement and livelihood disruptions; domestic and cross-border **mobility challenges** during the peak of transhumance; **land access challenges** in preparation for the agricultural season.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Urgent resource mobilization to avoid resource cuts; advocacy for access issues and escort requirements.
- Support for vulnerable pastoral and agropastoral communities to prepare for the upcoming agricultural campaign and pastoral lean season.



HAITI

OUTLOOK

- **4.4 million** people to face high acute food insecurity (46 percent of the population analyzed)
- **Economic crisis** hampering access to inputs; potential further **below-average rainfall** could compound the situation.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Emergency food assistance; nutrition sensitive safety nets; expanded/diversified cash-based transfers (CBT); maintain services including humanitarian aviation to overcome access issues.
- Cash transfers combined with seeds and tools distribution, and support to forage production and veterinary treatments for the spring and summer agricultural seasons.

STRATEGIC ASKS



Extraordinary Resource Mobilization

Timely, flexible and unearmarked funding, at a minimum including USD 5 billion for emergency food assistance for famine relief and mitigation and USD 500 million for targeted livelihood inputs.



Ensured Humanitarian Access

Additional assistance in ensuring that civilian populations can safely access life-saving assistance, particularly in situations of widescale insecurity and armed conflict, and adhering to UNSC Resolution 2417 (2018).



Urgent Lifesaving Assistance

Urgent food distributions to populations at risk of famine, accompanied by immediate targeted livelihood-saving interventions, malnutrition prevention and treatment programming, safeguarded supply chain of specialized nutritious foods and health and water services.



Strengthened Early Warning

Support and strengthen scenario planning, independent analysis, real-time monitoring and early warning mechanisms to track changes and anticipate crises to ensure the scaled-up action and the advocacy required to prevent a deteriorating situation.



Q&A

FAO OFFICE OF EMERGENCIES AND RESILIENCE

WFP EMERGENCY OPERATIONS DIVISION



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



**World Food
Programme**

08 April 2021