



JOINT FAO-WFP INFORMAL BRIEFING TO THE MEMBERS ON EMERGING AND ONGOING CRISES

FAO OFFICE OF EMERGENCIES AND RESILIENCE

WFP ANALYSIS, PLANNING & PERFORMANCE DIVISION & OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Food
Programme




6° of June 2024

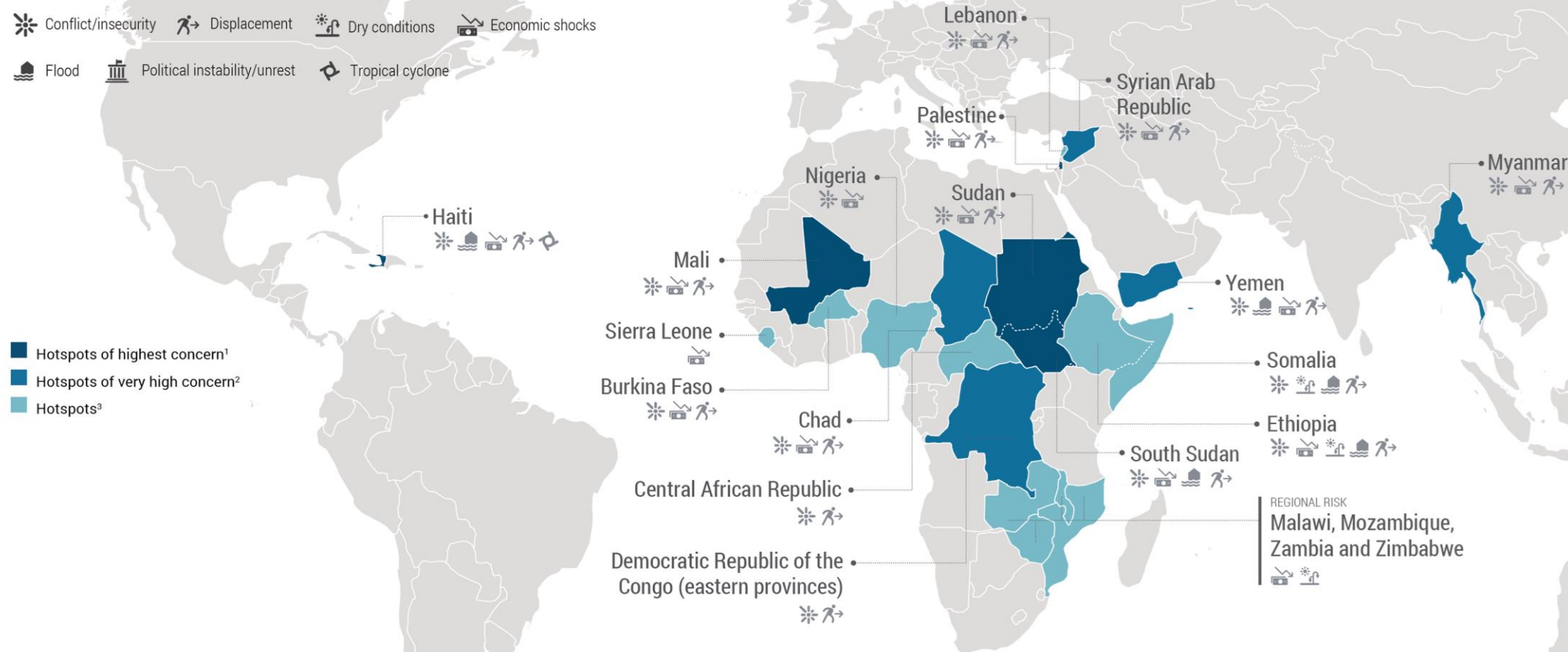
Early warning hunger hotspots

June to October 2024

Key drivers and aggravating factors

-  Conflict/insecurity
-  Displacement
-  Dry conditions
-  Economic shocks
-  Flood
-  Political instability/unrest
-  Tropical cyclone

-  Hotspots of highest concern¹
-  Hotspots of very high concern²
-  Hotspots³



Source of data: FAO and WFP 2024. *Hunger Hotspots analysis (June to October 2024)*. Rome. Source of map: United Nations Geospatial. 2023. Map of the World. In: *United Nations*. [Cited 13 May 2024]. <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world-1>

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Focus one: Conflict in Sudan, regional ramifications with focus on SSD, Chad

The Sudan

12.8M

(IPC PHASE 3)

4.9M

(IPC PHASE 4)



Food insecurity drivers: conflict, economic crisis

Key messages:

- An IPC alert in March 2024 called for **urgent action to prevent famine**, as populations are at risk of facing total collapse of livelihoods and starvation in certain areas.
- The Sudan constitutes the **largest and fastest-growing displacement crisis** in the world, with a total of **8.9 million people displaced**.

Outlook:

- Significant risks of the **conflict further expanding**, with devastating effects on infrastructures and agricultural production.
- **Soaring arrivals to compound food insecurity in the region**, particularly in **South Sudan** and **Chad**.

IPC analysis : Oct 23 – Feb 24



Focus two: El Niño and La Niña

- The 2023 **El Niño** caused extensive dry spells and **resulted in a food security crisis in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**
- **La Niña** is predicted to **persist from August 2024 to February 2025**, significantly influencing rainfall distribution and temperatures.
- Current forecasts point to **above-average precipitation in South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia, increasing risks of further flooding.**
- La Niña is likely to enhance the probability of **above-average rainfall** and increasing risk of flooding in parts of **Chad, Mali, Nigeria** and the **Sudan.**
- High likelihood of **above-average hurricane season in the Caribbean**, with a risk of impact on **Haiti.**

HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

Palestine

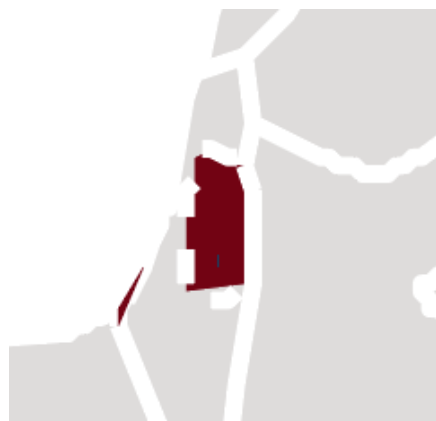


854 000

(IPC Phase 4)

1.1 M

(IPC Phase 5)



Food insecurity drivers: conflict, economic restrictions

Key messages:

- **Famine** was projected to become manifest by the end of May in the two northern governorates of the Gaza Strip.
- **Humanitarian access** both into and within the Gaza Strip faces extreme constraints.

Outlook:

- Further escalation of the conflict could precipitate a **humanitarian catastrophe** and bring operations to a standstill.



HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

Haiti

3.3 M

(IPC PHASE 3)

1.6 M

(IPC PHASE 4)



Food insecurity drivers: conflict, economic crisis, above-average rainfall and hurricane season

Key message:

Critical levels of acute food insecurity due to rising violence by NSAGs, a protracted economic crisis and the high likelihood of an above-average hurricane season.

Outlook:

- Potential for **further deterioration** of food security, with a risk of pockets of catastrophic conditions to re-emerge.
- With only 6.3 percent of the required funding confirmed, **immediate action is imperative to prevent catastrophic conditions.**

STRATEGIC ASKS



Political Solutions

There is no end to world hunger without an end to conflicts and violence. Call on governments to double efforts to influence and engage in finding political solutions.



Humanitarian Access and Protection of Civilians

Ensure full and unimpeded humanitarian access and ensure protection of civilians. Ensure that hunger is never used as a method of warfare.



Early Warning and Anticipatory Action Investment

Critical to invest in activities related to anticipatory actions and early warning as they lead to significant time and cost savings.



Resource Mobilization

The need for flexible and timely humanitarian funding cannot be overemphasized as resource constraints continue to be a major impediment to achieving the full impact of humanitarian interventions.



Q&A

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