JOINT FAO-WFP INFORMAL BRIEFING ON FOOD SECURITY
Overview of the latest Hunger Hotspots Report
Focus: Sudan crisis & regional implications

• Almost half a million people have fled to neighbouring countries, many of which are already in the grips of underfunded and protracted refugee crises, compounded by social, political and economic stressors.

• The conflict has disrupted critical supply routes for commercial and relief goods in and out of Port Sudan, putting in jeopardy humanitarian assistance flows and regional relief efforts, for Sudan and neighbouring countries.

• In Sudan, a minimum of 19.1 million people are expected to be acute food insecure in the coming months, representing a 14 percent increase from early 2023.
Trends in Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity

- **Conflict**: increased use of sieve tactics deprive populations from access to humanitarian assistance.

- **Economic shocks**: Global economic slowdown and credit costs risk debt distress in several developing countries, on top of persistently high domestic food prices, amidst reduced donor support.

- **Natural hazards**: Weather extremes and increased climate variability significantly impact food security in the hotspots.
Focus: El Niño

- The latest forecast indicates that **El Niño conditions are now present** and expected to reach its peak between September 2023 and February 2024.
- This shift in climate patterns has significant implications for several hotspots, including below-average rains throughout the ongoing *Primera* and *Postrera* season (August-October) **in the Dry Corridor of Central America**.
- Risk of **consecutive extreme climatic events hitting areas such as the Sahel and the Horn of Africa**.
- Continuous **monitoring of seasonal forecasts and update anticipatory actions** is critical.
HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

SAHEL (BURKINA FASO AND MALI)

Food insecurity drivers: conflict, high food prices, and potential flooding.

Key messages:

• Siege tactics caused the highest figure of people in catastrophic conditions ever projected for Burkina Faso, and projected populations in Mali in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) for the first time.

Outlook: Risk of spill over into neighbouring countries Benin, Ghana, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire; risk of flooding.
HIGHEST CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

HAITI

Food insecurity drivers: organized violence, economic deterioration, reduced rainfall, hurricanes

Key messages:

• Urban population remain highly vulnerable to siege by armed groups and at risk of extreme lack of food.

Outlook: Escalating insecurity; flooding and crop damage in low-lying areas due to hurricane season.

1.8 M
(IPC PHASE 4) entire country

IPC Analysis: March-June 2023
VERY HIGH CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)
Northeastern provinces

Food insecurity driver: conflict

Key messages:
• Increase of armed clashes driving displacement.
• Insecurity and violence affect humanitarian assistance.
• Limited agricultural production and market access to result in a surge of food prices.

Outlook: Intensification of the conflict in the northeastern provinces of North Kivu and Ituri to result in a deteriorating food security situation.

3.4 M
(IPC PHASE 4) entire country

IPC Analysis: January-June 2023
VERY HIGH CONCERN HUNGER HOTSPOTS

PAKISTAN

2.1 M
(IPC PHASE 4) 43 rural districts

Food insecurity drivers: economic and political crisis, repercussions of 2022 floods

Key messages:
- Economic and financial crisis driving steady food inflation.
- Political instability and civil unrest to worsen, amid growing insecurity in the northwest.

Outlook: Acute food insecurity likely to deteriorate as the economic, political crises reduce purchasing power.
Q&A