

SICUREZZA ALIMENTARE FRA ESTREMI CLIMATICI E GUERRE

**Essere ai margini o al centro del cambiamento non e'
piu' un fatto geografico**





Near Term

Medium Term



IPC 2.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase

Presence Countries

- 1. Minimal
- 2. Stressed
- 3. Crisis
- 4. Emergency
- 5. Famine

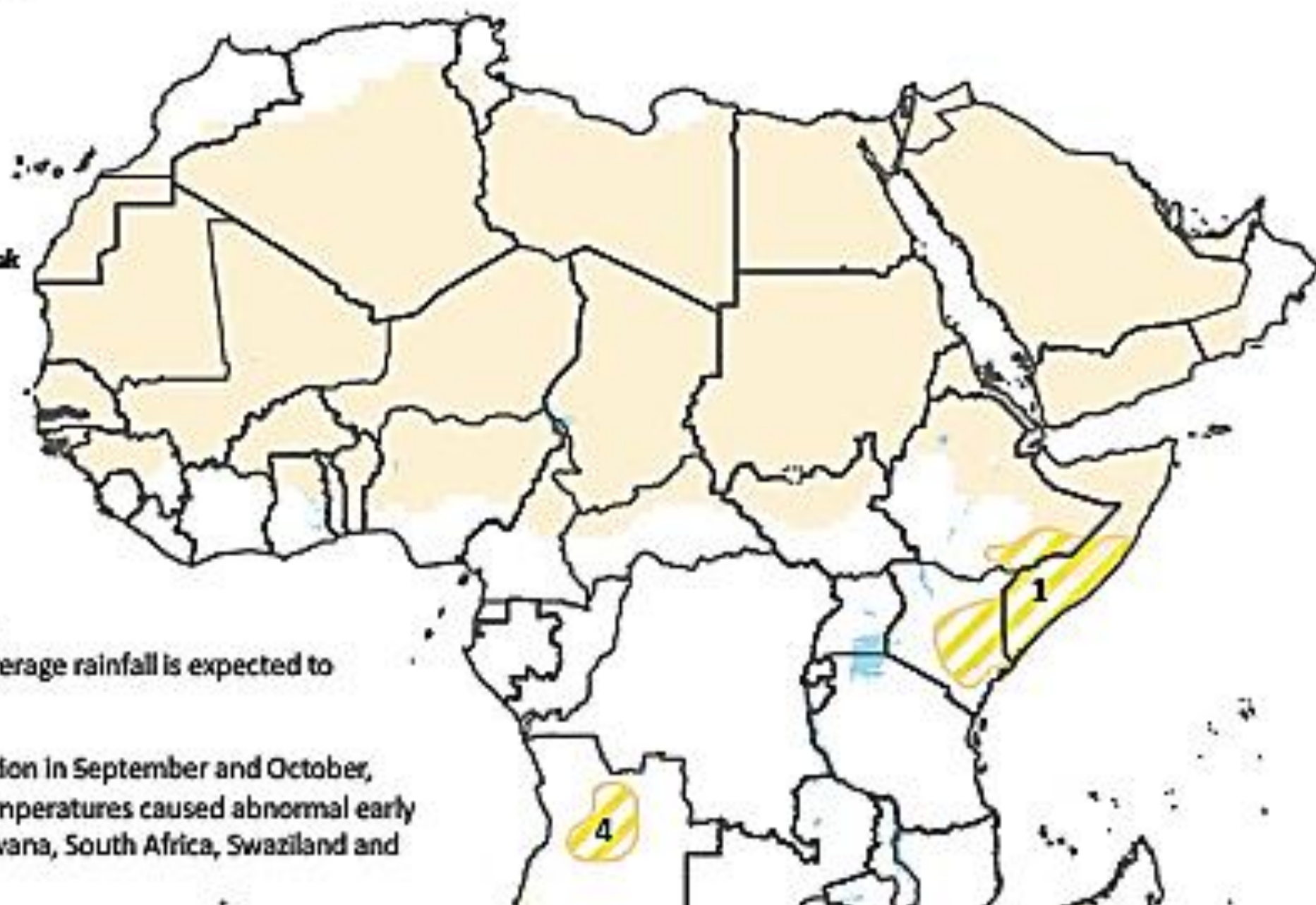
Remote Monitoring Countries

- 1. Minimal
- 2. Stressed
- 3+. Crisis or higher

! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance

FEWS NET: Acute Food Insecurity September 2018

Africa Weather Hazards



1. Moisture deficits develop across Ethiopia, the Jubba and Shabelle River basins of Somalia, and Kenya. Next week, below-average rainfall is expected to strengthen dryness.
2. Poorly distributed precipitation in September and October, paired with high daytime temperatures caused abnormal early season dryness across Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho.

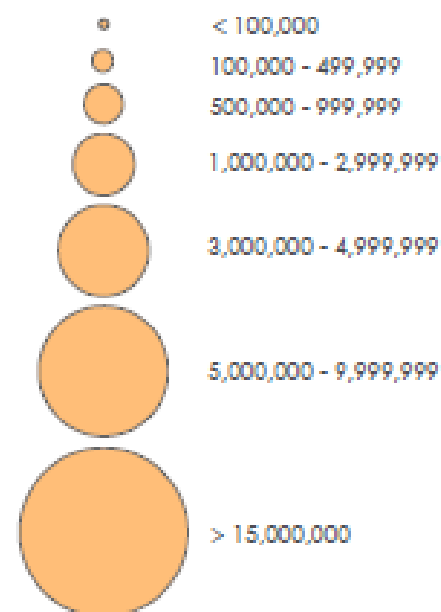
L'insicurezza alimentare aumentana di nuovo.

**Da 804 milioni di persone sotto-nutrite nel 2016 a
821 milioni nel 2017;**

Siamo tornati a livelli di 10 anni fa. *FAO (2018)*

HUNGER-RELATED MORTALITY LIKELY AS IPC PHASE 4 OUTCOMES AND LARGE-SCALE ASSISTANCE NEEDS PERSIST

Peak population in need of emergency food assistance in 2019*

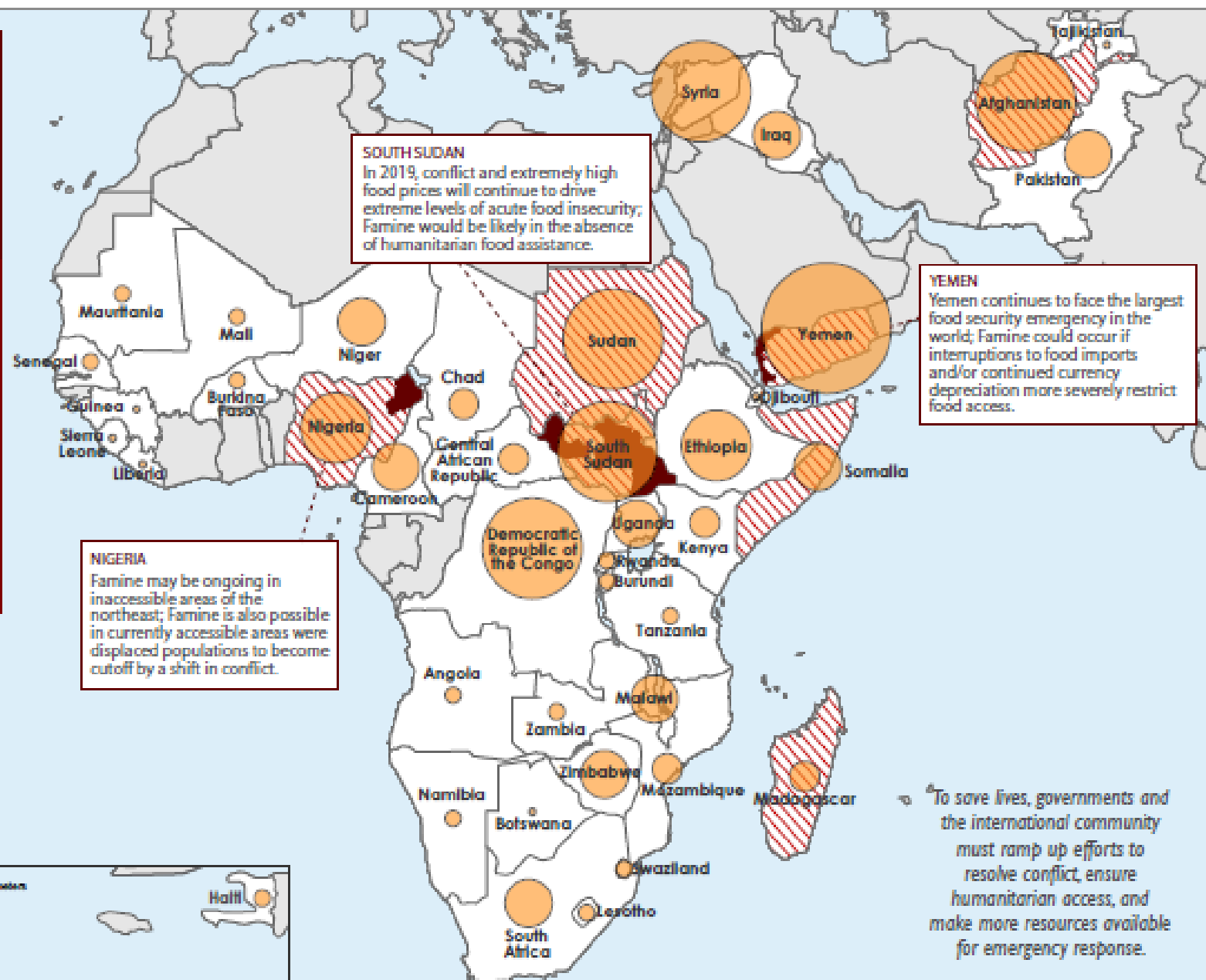


Areas facing the highest risk of Famine in 2019, particularly in the absence of emergency food assistance

Countries likely to have areas in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in 2019

Famine threatens South Sudan, Yemen, and northeast Nigeria

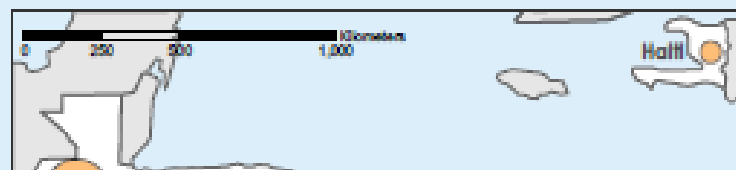
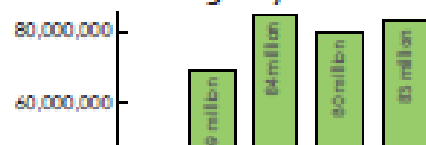
Across 46 countries,** 83 million people require emergency food assistance in 2019, 75% more than in 2015.



*FEWS NET defines the population in need of emergency food assistance as those likely to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity in the absence of emergency food assistance.

**In 2018, FEWS NET updated its global estimates to include Cameroon. This product does not capture all countries with humanitarian food assistance needs (e.g. North Korea, Venezuela) due to data gaps which limit the estimation of food insecure populations in these countries.

Estimated peak population in need of emergency assistance



To save lives, governments and the international community must ramp up efforts to resolve conflict, ensure humanitarian access, and make more resources available for emergency response.

























