

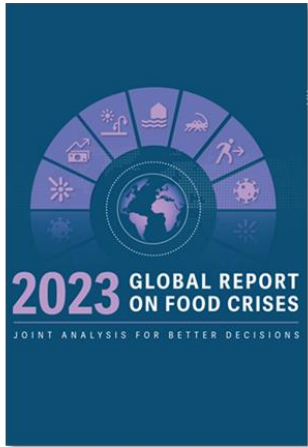


Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Resilient Food Systems in Fragile Contexts

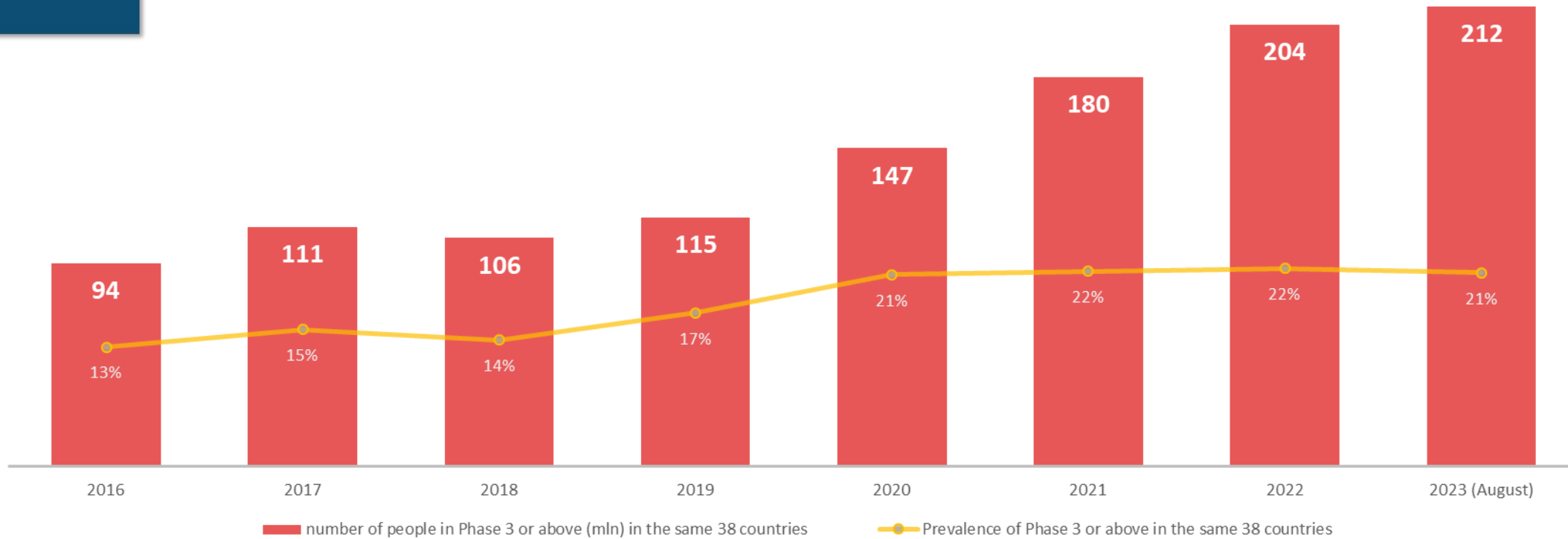
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FAO Office for Emergency and Resilience  
*27 September 2023, WFP*



# Long-term (2016-2023) trends and **protractedness** of food crises

Same 38 countries in all editions, representing between **80-95 percent** of the total population in IPC 3+ each year



### Countries/territories identified as **major food crises** in the GRFC, 2017–2023

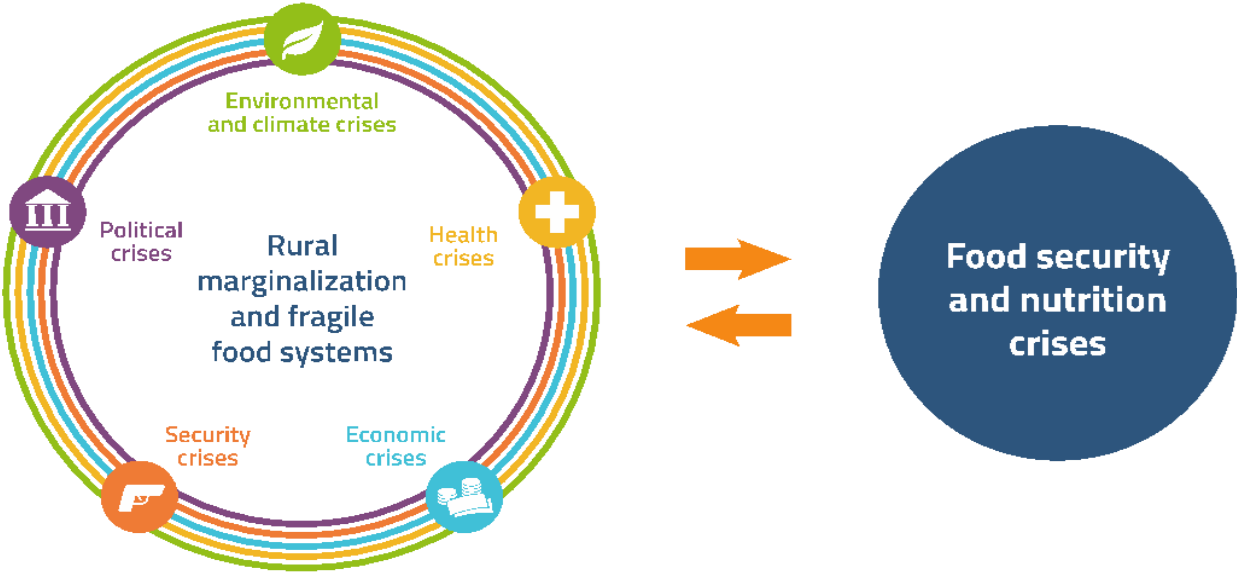
<b>7 years</b>	<b>19 countries/territories</b> Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Zimbabwe
<b>6 years</b>	<b>7 countries/territories</b> Bangladesh, Burundi, Guatemala, Kenya, Pakistan, Palestine, Uganda
<b>5 years</b>	<b>3 countries</b> Burkina Faso, Honduras, Lesotho
<b>4 years</b>	<b>5 countries</b> Angola, Iraq, Mali, Namibia, Zambia
<b>3 years</b>	<b>5 countries</b> Djibouti, El Salvador, Sierra Leone, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania
<b>2 years</b>	<b>1 country</b> South Africa,
<b>Once</b>	<b>8 countries</b> Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, Lebanon, Mauritania, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
<b>Never</b>	<b>13 countries</b> Cabo Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo

### Frequency of inclusion of food crises countries/territories with data meeting the GRFC requirements, 2017–2023

<b>7 years</b>	<b>39 countries/territories</b> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>6 years</b>	<b>8 countries/territories</b> Angola, Djibouti, El Salvador, Namibia, Pakistan, Palestine*, United Republic of Tanzania, Ukraine
<b>5 years</b>	<b>4 countries</b> Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Lebanon (refugees), Myanmar
<b>4 years</b>	<b>1 country</b> Jordan (refugees)
<b>3 years</b>	<b>3 countries</b> Colombia (migrants), Ecuador (migrants), Türkiye (refugees),
<b>2 years</b>	<b>6 countries</b> Egypt (refugees), Nepal, Rwanda (refugees), South Africa, Sri Lanka, Togo
<b>Once</b>	<b>7 countries</b> Algeria (refugees), Congo (national or refugees), Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Peru (migrants), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

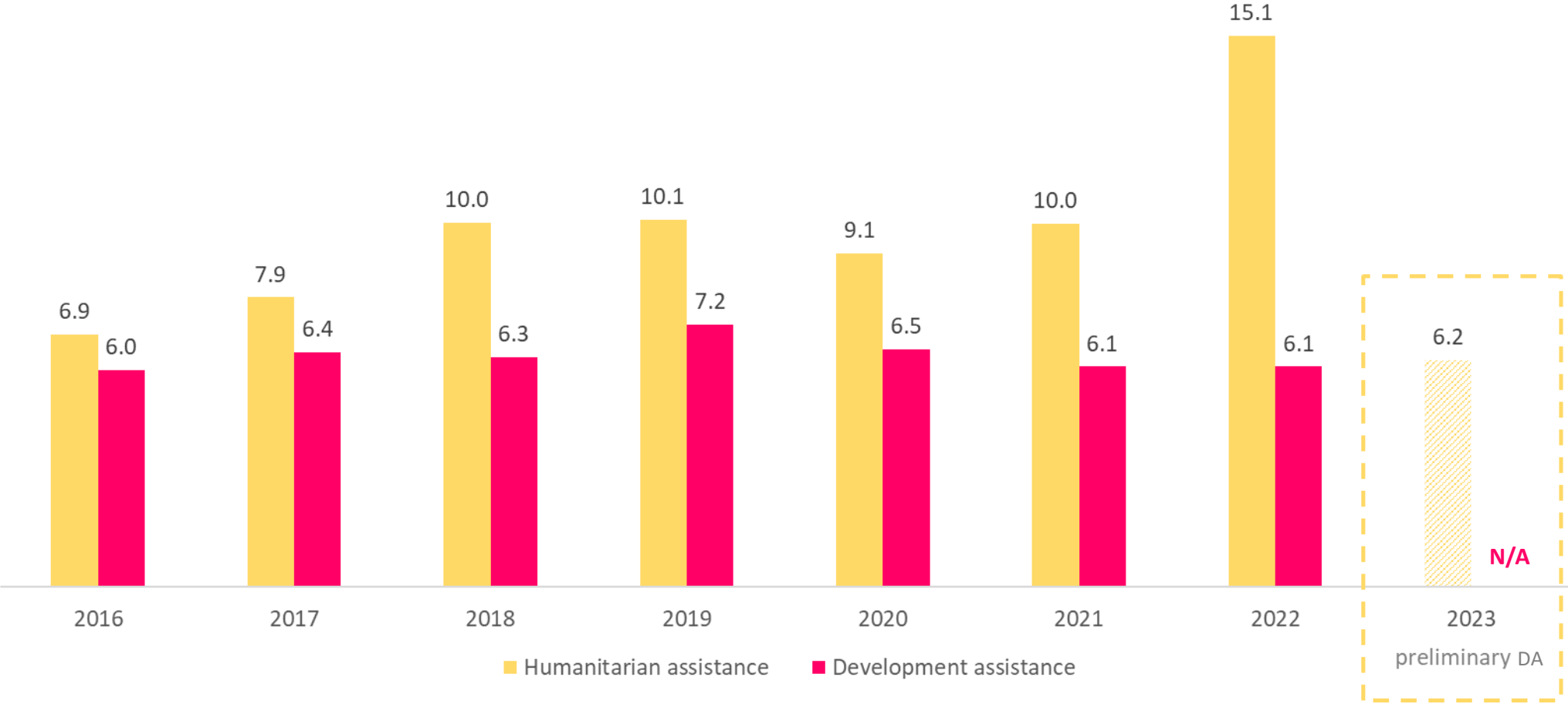
\* The occupied Palestinian territories are referred to as Palestine in the GRFC 2023.

# Different crises feed each other amidst **structural causes**



# Trends on humanitarian and development assistance to food crises

(USD Billion)



1

**Persistent** acute hunger trends, pointing to the **protracted nature** of food crises

2

Drivers are **complex**, interrelated and mutually reinforcing, with **structural causes** as a common element to most food crises

3

**Record spending** on humanitarian response, unsustainable for the future

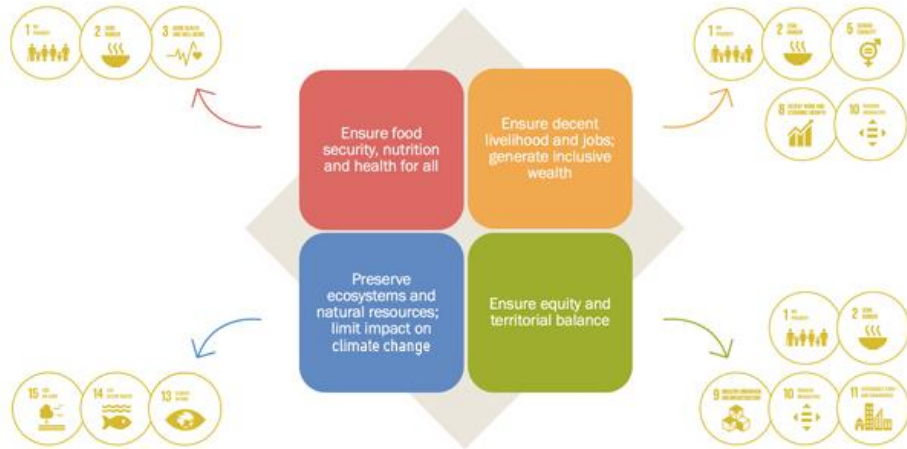
**Need to increase **impact of assistance**:  
different approaches and more coordination and synergy**

- Response to food insecurity cannot be successful without putting **farmers and rural communities at the heart** of our support, considering they represent up to 80% of the people experiencing hunger.
- Smallholder farmers are the **backbone of global food production**, yet only a fraction of humanitarian aid, 4 percent, is allocated to protect agricultural livelihoods.
- Agriculture can **simultaneously** address the immediate need to end hunger, while building resilience of rural populations.

# FAO's Work on Resilient Agrifood Systems and Value Chains



A large-scale assessment and consultation on food systems extending from 8 to over 50 countries as a first step towards food systems transformation



[Link](#)

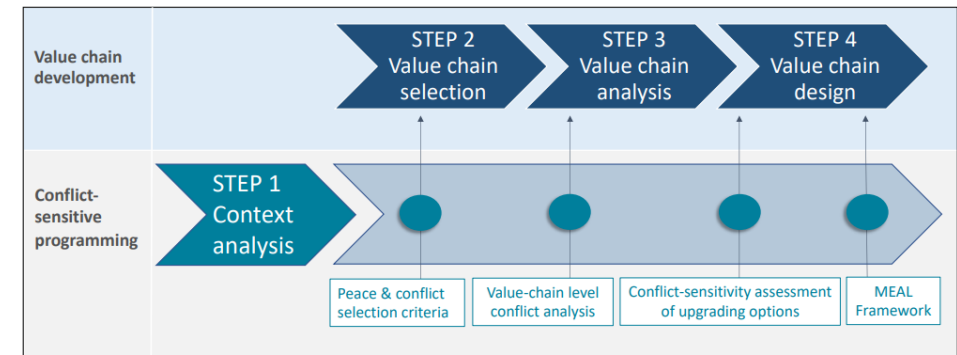
Developing **sustainable and resilient** agrifood value chains in conflict-prone and conflict-affected contexts  
Practitioner guidelines for selection, analysis and design



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



The development of a full methodological package for work on value chain upgrading in conflict-prone and conflict-affected contexts



[Link](#)

# Global Network's Expert Consultation on Food Systems in Fragile Contexts

*Expert Consultation on Measurement and Analysis of Food Systems Resilience in Fragile Settings*  
*Rome: 19-20 October 2023*

*“How can the actual and potential **contribution to food supply and food security of local food systems in food crises contexts, including at sub-national scale, be assessed to increase sustainability and resilience?**”*



Defining a **toolbox** to assess the potential of local food systems and agri-based value chains



Contribute to **preventing food crises, mitigating their impact** and **boosting recovery and reconstruction**



Pathways of change towards **sustainability, resilience and food security** identified