# **Annex - FSIN inputs to the UN Special rapporteur on the Right to Food**

GRFC primary driver 2016-2023 – by country

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **Conflict/insecurity** | **Economic shocks** | **Weather extremes** |
| **Afghanistan** | **6** | **2** |  |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |
| 2019 | 1 |  |  |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 |  | 1 |  |
| 2023 |  | 1 |  |
| **Burkina Faso** | **7** |  | **1** |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  | 1 |
| 2019 | 1 |  |  |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 | 1 |  |  |
| 2023 | 1 |  |  |
| **Democratic Republic of the Congo** | **8** |  |  |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |
| 2019 | 1 |  |  |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 | 1 |  |  |
| 2023 | 1 |  |  |
| **Ethiopia** | **1** | **1** | **6** |
| 2016 |  |  | 1 |
| 2017 |  |  | 1 |
| 2018 |  |  | 1 |
| 2019 |  |  | 1 |
| 2020 |  | 1 |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 |  |  | 1 |
| 2023 |  |  | 1 |
| **Haiti** | **2** | **3** | **3** |
| 2016 |  |  | 1 |
| 2017 |  |  | 1 |
| 2018 |  |  | 1 |
| 2019 |  | 1 |  |
| 2020 |  | 1 |  |
| 2021 |  | 1 |  |
| 2022 | 1 |  |  |
| 2023 | 1 |  |  |
| **Mali** | **8** |  |  |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |
| 2019 | 1 |  |  |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 | 1 |  |  |
| 2023 | 1 |  |  |
| **Pakistan** | **1** | **1** | **5** |
| 2017 |  |  | 1 |
| 2018 |  |  | 1 |
| 2019 |  |  | 1 |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 |  | 1 |  |
| 2022 |  |  | 1 |
| 2023 |  |  | 1 |
| **Somalia** | **2** |  | **6** |
| 2016 |  |  | 1 |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  | 1 |
| 2020 |  |  | 1 |
| 2021 |  |  | 1 |
| 2022 |  |  | 1 |
| 2023 |  |  | 1 |
| **South Sudan** | **6** | **2** |  |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |
| 2019 | 1 |  |  |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 |  | 1 |  |
| 2023 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sudan** | **3** | **4** | **1** |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 |  | 1 |  |
| 2019 |  | 1 |  |
| 2020 |  | 1 |  |
| 2021 |  |  | 1 |
| 2022 |  | 1 |  |
| 2023 | 1 |  |  |
| **Syrian Arab Republic** | **6** | **2** |  |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |
| 2019 | 1 |  |  |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 |  | 1 |  |
| 2023 |  | 1 |  |
| **Yemen** | **8** |  |  |
| 2016 | 1 |  |  |
| 2017 | 1 |  |  |
| 2018 | 1 |  |  |
| 2019 | 1 |  |  |
| 2020 | 1 |  |  |
| 2021 | 1 |  |  |
| 2022 | 1 |  |  |
| 2023 | 1 |  |  |

Structural vulnerabilities indicators (from GRFC 2024)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% cereal import dependency weighted by caloric relevance** | **Share of agricultural, forestry and fishery employment (%)** | **% of crop growing period affected by drought condition** | **% of pasture growing period affected by drought condition** | **INFORM RISK (0-10)** | **HDI ranking (global)** |
| Afghanistan | 41.6 | 46 | 19.5 | N/A | 8.1 | 180 |
| Burkina Faso | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 17.1 | 7 | 184 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | N/A | 55.3 | 1.6 | N/A | 7.7 | 179 |
| Ethiopia | 7.5 | 63.7 | 14.6 | 19.6 | 7 | 175 |
| Haiti | 60.2 | 45.6 |  |  | 7.2 | 163 |
| Mali | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 6.8 | 186 |
| Pakistan | -18.6 | 37.5 | 21 | N/A | 6.1 | 161 |
| Somalia | N/A | 26.3 | 21.1 | 16.1 | 8.5 | N/A |
| South Sudan | N/A | 62.1 | 13.5 | 18.1 | 8.5 | 191 |
| Sudan | 23.6 | 40.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 7.3 | 172 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 29.2 | 12.5 | 13.5 | N/A | 7.2 | 150 |
| Yemen | 96 | 28.1 | 14.8 | N/A | 7.5 | 183 |

Definition of major food crises and protracted food crises:

A country/territory is defined as a **major food crisis** when its acute food insecurity estimates meet one or more of the following criteria:

* At least 20 percent of the country population in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent
* At least 1 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC/ CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent
* Any area classified in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) or above.
* Included in the IASC humanitarian system‑wide emergency response‑level

44 countries/territories were identified as major food crises in 2023.

A country/territory is defined as a **protracted food crisis** when it is included in all editions of the GRFC. Any country/territory included in all GRFC editions and consistently identified as a major food crisis is then defined as a protracted major food crisis. 36 countries/territories were identified as protracted food crises in 2023, 19 of them as protracted major food crises.

Useful links

GRFC:

* GRFC 2024 full report [link](https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC2024-full.pdf)
* GRFC 2024 technical notes [link](https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC2024-tech-notes.pdf)
* GRFC 2018 full report [link](https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC_2018_Full_report_EN_Low_resolution.pdf)
* GRFC data 2016-2014 [link](https://www.fsinplatform.org/our-data)

Structural vulnerabilities indicators:

* FAO (cereal import dependency weighted by caloric relevance and share of agricultural, forestry and fishery employment) [link](https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data)
* EC-JRC, INFORM Risk Index [link](https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk)
* UNDP (HDI Global Index) [link](https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI)

Publications

* Famine in Somalia: causes and solutions, OXFAM July 2011 [link](https://www.oxfam.org/en/famine-somalia-causes-and-solutions)
* Increased Humanitarian Aid, Tackling Root Causes of Conflict Key to Ending Famine in South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia, Yemen, Secretary-General Tells Security Council, UN Press Release October 2017 [link](https://press.un.org/en/2017/sc13027.doc.htm)