

Spotlight | Displacement

Available data on acute food insecurity and malnutrition on displaced populations paint a dire picture. The situation will likely continue to deteriorate in 2024 without concerted action among governments and the international community to meet funding requirements as conflict, and economic and climate shocks drive increased displacement.

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Failing to meet global burden-sharing commitments can increase protection risks for displaced people, drive engagement in harmful coping strategies, trigger further displacement and amplify acute food insecurity.

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While tools are evolving to support robust, disaggregated and systematic data collection and analysis on displaced populations, more work needs to be done to harmonize indicators and methods of analysis.

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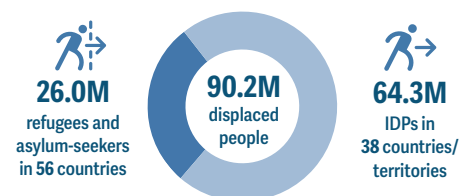
The vulnerabilities faced by displaced populations – protection risks, limited access to employment, livelihoods, food and shelter, and reliance on dwindling humanitarian assistance – need to be captured in food security and nutrition analyses.

Spotlight | Displacement

New, escalating and protracted conflicts, extreme climatic events and economic shocks resulted in another year of increasing numbers of people forced to flee their homes in 2023. In 59 food-crisis countries/territories, the number of displaced people reached 90.2 million.¹

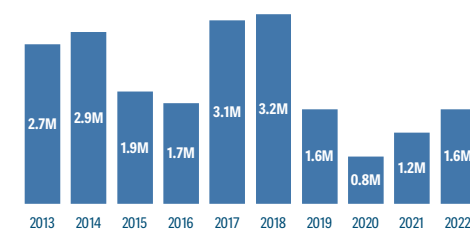
This *Spotlight* aims to highlight the link between acute food insecurity and displaced populations in food-crisis contexts globally and through four country-level case studies, two covering internally displaced populations (IDPs) and two refugee populations.

FIG. 1.19 Number of forcibly displaced people in 59 food-crisis countries/territories, 2023



Sources: IOM, 2023; UNHCR Nowcasted estimate December 2023; UNRWA, 2023.

FIG. 1.20 New refugee, migrant and asylum-seeker flows in 59 food-crisis countries, 2013–2022

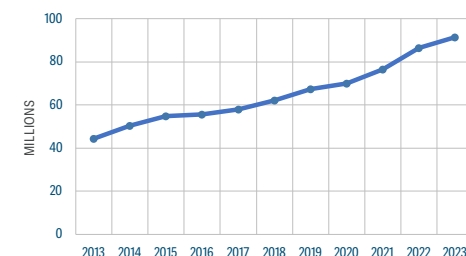


The data in this figure refer to the 59 food crises with data meeting GRFC technical requirements for 2023.

Source: UNHCR.

¹ Globally there were 110 million forcibly displaced people by the end of 2022 (UNHCR Mid-Year Trends, October 2023).

FIG. 1.21 Number (millions) of displaced people in 59 food-crisis countries/territories, 2013–2023



The data in this figure refer to the 59 food crises with data meeting GRFC technical requirements for 2023.

Sources: 2013–2022, UNHCR, IDMC, UNRWA; 2023, UNHCR nowcasted estimate, December 2023, IOM, UNRWA.

Most forcibly displaced people remain in their country of origin as IDPs

Most displaced people in the 59 food-crisis countries/territories with data meeting GRFC technical requirements were displaced internally, amounting to 64.3 million IDPs (IOM, 2023). The remaining 26 million fled across international borders, mainly to neighbouring countries, and reside as refugees, asylum-seekers or others in need of international protection (UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023; UNRWA, 2023).

Rapidly increasing numbers of displaced people in last decade

Conflict in many of the 59 food-crisis countries/territories – including Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Palestine, Nigeria, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen – has contributed to rapidly increasing numbers of displaced people over the last ten years.

Climate disasters in countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan, Somalia and South Sudan, and economic hardship including in countries of South America, have also been contributing factors.

Refugee flows into food-crisis countries over the last decade reached over 3 million in 2017 (when 0.8 million refugees entered Türkiye and 0.7 million Rohingya refugees entered Bangladesh) and in 2018 largely due to migrants entering Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Lower numbers were observed during 2020 and 2021 when COVID-19 movement restrictions were in place. Higher numbers in 2013 and 2014 were largely driven by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, with refugees seeking safety in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Türkiye (see figure 1.21). The Sudan and Uganda have received continually high numbers of refugees, especially in 2016–2018.

A sharp increase in IDPs in 2023

Of the people newly internally displaced in 2023, the largest numbers were in the Sudan followed by Democratic Republic of the Congo, Palestine (Gaza Strip), Somalia and Myanmar (UNHCR Mid-Year Trends, October 2023; IDMC, 2024).

The Sudan became the largest internal displacement crisis in the world in 2023 with millions of people internally displaced between the onset of hostilities in April and the end of the year, bringing the total number of IDPs to over 9 million (IOM, January 2024).

In Palestine, the Gaza Strip saw 85 percent of its population – or 1.9 million people – displaced between early October and December 2023, some multiple times (UNRWA, January 2024).

Displacement and food crises are linked and mutually reinforcing

Disaggregated data reveal that high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly prevalent in displaced communities. This is linked to insecurity and protection risks, limited access to employment and livelihood opportunities, unreliable access to food and shelter, and reliance on dwindling humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

Failing to address these vulnerabilities can drive use of harmful coping strategies, leading to further displacement and amplifying acute food insecurity (see box on page 20).

Who do the numbers in this Spotlight refer to?

The figures in this Spotlight refer to people who have been **forcibly displaced** by the end of 2023. Forced displacement is involuntary or coerced movement of people away from their home or home region as a result of or to avoid the effects of events or situations such as armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights abuses, or natural or human-made disasters (UNHCR).

The data include **refugees** (under UNHCR's and UNRWA's mandate); **asylum-seekers**; **internally displaced persons** (IDPs); and **"other people in need of international protection"** (OIPs), a category introduced by UNHCR in mid-2022 to refer to people forcibly displaced outside their country or territory of origin including for economic reasons.

This Spotlight uses the term **"displaced populations"** to cover all these population groups.

FIG. 1.22 Four-year trends in food-crisis countries with more than 5 million IDPs in 2023

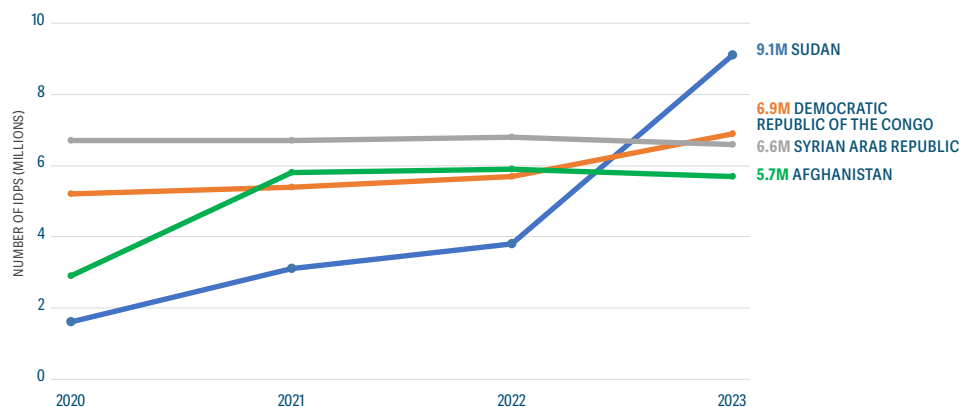
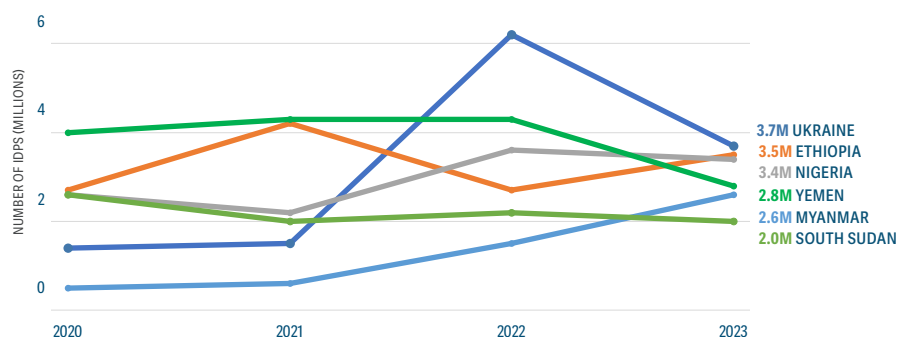


FIG. 1.23 Four-year trends in food-crisis countries with 2–5 million IDPs in 2023



Colombia, with 6.9 million IDPs in 2023, is not included in this graphic because no data were available for 2020–2022.

Source: IOM; OCHA; UNHCR.

IDP populations are experiencing dire food insecurity and malnutrition levels

Although food security data specifically on IDP populations are fairly scant, the data in the GRFC 2024 reveal a strong link between internal displacement and high levels of acute food insecurity.

In Palestine (Gaza Strip), where 75–85 percent of the population are displaced (UNRWA, January

2024), the entire IDP population are facing high levels of acute food insecurity, with 25 percent estimated to be facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) (IPC, December 2023). Some 60 percent of IDPs in Burkina Faso, 67 percent in Somalia, and 100 percent of IDPs living in camps in northwest Syrian Arab Republic faced high levels of acute food insecurity (GRFC 2024) (see table 1.1 on page 24). Figures 1.22 and 1.23 above show the change over the last four years in the number of

Displaced populations face particular vulnerabilities pertaining to the four pillars of food insecurity

Food availability Restrictive policies in some refugee-hosting countries might limit access to land for food production. Displaced populations are less likely to own livestock and farmland than residents, especially when they experience repeated displacements. Markets may be strained to respond to a sudden or sustained increased demand due to weak local food systems. Displaced people are therefore often heavily reliant on food assistance, yet severe underfunding has resulted in cuts – whether in quantity or a decreasing number of households receiving them – leading to a reduction in the quantity and quality of food received.

Food access While some countries have made significant progress in expanding legal access to work for refugees, the majority of refugees struggle to find decent employment or access livelihoods that allow them to generate a sustainable income, particularly those living in camp settings.

Restrictive policies prevent displaced populations from accessing livelihoods/generating income, including accessing credit and bank accounts and being permitted to open a business, which restricts entrepreneurship and engaging in business.

Displaced populations may face labour market competition in and with host communities. Employment tends to be unpredictable, high risk and low paid. Faced with low incomes, inflation, food price rises and volatility, they are often unable to meet their food and other basic needs without resorting to harmful coping strategies.

Food utilization Most displaced populations live in marginalized or high-risk areas, exposed to natural disasters or crowded into dense camps or poor urban centres with limited access to social or health services. Access to clean water, improved sanitation and cooking facilities can be limited, increasing the risk of disease and malnutrition, particularly among women and children. Displacement can break down social networks and disrupt – but sometimes strengthen – community support systems. The stressors associated with being displaced and finding oneself in unfamiliar places exposed to unfamiliar food sources can affect mental and physical health, and compromise infant and young child-feeding practices.

Food stability Lack of predictable and stable income, and poor access to livelihoods, shelter and basic services can make it difficult for displaced households to predictably or stably meet their food needs.

IDPs in the ten food-crisis countries that had at least 2 million IDPs in 2023. In most countries, rising levels of acute food insecurity go hand-in-hand with increasing IDPs. All ten countries/territories with more than 2 million IDPs in 2023 are among the ten worst food crises by number and/or share of people facing high acute food insecurity.

Assistance is often targeted to camp settings because vulnerable displaced populations

living outside camps are often difficult to locate and account for, but they also face significant challenges to economic and social integration with host communities, leading to higher levels of acute food insecurity compared with their host counterparts (IOM, 2023).

There is also a strong correlation between acute malnutrition and internal displacement. The highest number of children suffering from acute malnutrition were in countries with the largest

IDP populations – including northeastern and northwestern Nigeria, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, the Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo. For the Sudan, a revised analysis after the April 2023 start of the conflict projected a 15 percent increase in the number of children suffering from wasting in states hosting large IDP populations. In Ethiopia, SMART surveys conducted in August 2023 in IDP sites across the Tigray region indicated a Critical prevalence of acute malnutrition among IDP children under 5 years old (26.5 percent) (SMART, August 2023).

More than 60 percent of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants face high levels of acute food insecurity in multiple countries

Out of the 59 food-crisis countries/territories with data in 2023, 44 host more than 5 000 refugees, asylum-seekers and migrant populations. These countries are themselves suffering structural vulnerabilities and repeated shocks.

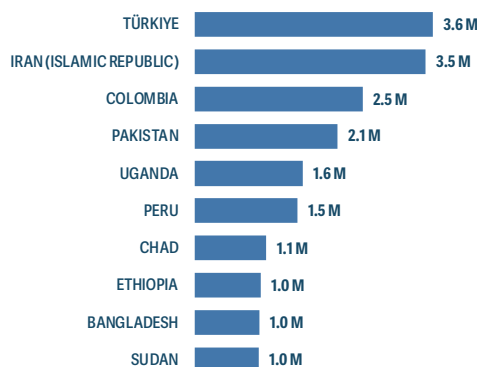
In 2023, particularly high levels of acute food insecurity existed among refugee and migrant populations in Colombia, Congo, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, Jordan and South Sudan (GRFC 2024) (see table 1.2 on page 24).

Furthermore, High (10–15 percent) or Very High (above 15 percent) levels of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years old were found in refugee camps in Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Niger, South Sudan and Uganda, according to UNHCR SENS surveys carried out in these operations (GRFC 2024).

“Returning home” may not mean safety or stability

Many returnees face extreme hardship, continued displacement and acute food insecurity. They are not always able to return to their place of origin or they find that their communities have changed, including loss of access to their homes, lands and livelihoods, which can also directly impact food insecurity.

FIG. 1.24 Food-crisis countries hosting at least 1 million refugees, migrants or asylum-seekers, 2023



Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimates, December 2023.

There are several illustrative examples of this in the GRFC. In 2023, the Government of Pakistan announced plans to repatriate “illegal foreigners”. Following this, many Afghans made the decision to leave Pakistan, although some deportations were also recorded. From mid-September to the end of 2023, 0.5 million returned. People arriving at the border were exhausted, requiring urgent assistance and psychosocial support. Many Afghan returnees, including women and children, are vulnerable, especially in harsh winter conditions if left without adequate shelter (UNHCR, January 2024). Many are returning to a situation of internal displacement, joining the country’s 5.7 million existing IDPs (IOM, December 2023).

In Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, a reduction in conflict allowed around 0.6 million IDPs to return to safe areas in 2023, but largely without access to land or the means to restart their subsistence activities (IPC, November 2023).

The South Sudanese refugees in the Sudan provide another example: by February 2024, the conflict had forced nearly 0.5 million refugees to return to South Sudan. Their coping strategies

to meet their food and other basic needs have been exhausted by repeated displacements, low ownership of assets and little engagement with subsistence livelihoods, with around 28 000 of them projected to face catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) in April–November 2024 (IPC, November 2023).

Out of the 7.3 million Ukrainians facing moderate or severe acute food insecurity in 2023, about 1 million were returning refugees and nearly 1 million were internally displaced (HNRP, January 2024).

Funding shortfalls hit displaced populations hard

While the scale of both acute food insecurity and forced displacement continues to grow, resource constraints and other factors result in a reduction in the number of people assisted and/or the amount of assistance provided.

Over USD 57 billion in funds were required to meet the world’s humanitarian needs in 2023, but as of November 2023 about a third or USD 20 billion had been raised against this target (Global Humanitarian Overview 2024).

As a result of these shortfalls, exacerbated by rising commodity and logistics costs, as well as access and security challenges, life-saving food assistance to many of the world’s worst food crises is being reduced. This is contributing to increased adoption of negative coping strategies to ensure food consumption in the short term, and eventually, a deterioration in food consumption (WFP, forthcoming 2024).

Lack of investment in resilience, as well as limited employment and livelihood opportunities and high dependency on food assistance, have made displaced populations even more vulnerable to these reductions.

Data challenges

Food security data on displaced populations are often difficult to compare across populations or aggregate because of the use of different indicators or methods of analysis. Specific vulnerabilities limiting access to food (including access to land and productive resources, freedom of movement, financial inclusion, etc.) for displaced populations are not always adequately captured.

Accurate assessment is hampered by displaced populations being in hard-to-access areas or because the dynamic nature of displacement means that populations may not be present at the time of food security assessments, which can lead to exclusion from assistance. Most data collection and analysis take place in the early stages of crises, and end soon after the most acute phase is over. This approach serves short-term response, but does not measure or help to understand the chronic dimensions of food insecurity in long-term displacement situations (GRID 2023, IDMC, May 2023).

Nutrition, food security and socioeconomic data on displaced populations are most often collected through household surveys. Complementing these surveys with community-wide analyses can indicate the degree of integration with host communities and the vulnerabilities that are unique to displaced populations, while informing programme design that is relevant to the needs of both (IOM PROGRESS, 2023).

Filling this gap is complex, and requires stakeholders working on food security and displacement to agree on common methodologies and sampling to better articulate the relationship and subsequent response between the two phenomena. There may be significant financial, logistical and methodological obstacles, but ensuring the inclusion of millions of displaced people who may be suffering disproportionately from food insecurity and malnutrition should be considered a priority (GRID 2023, IDMC, May 2023).

Acute food insecurity and malnutrition in selected displacement settings

This section aims to provide evidence on acute food insecurity, and, where available, malnutrition, in displacement contexts through four case studies with acute food insecurity data available for displaced populations over the past three to four years.

Where data are available, the impact of funding shortfalls and funding prioritization on the food security of displaced populations is also analysed over the same time period. These countries present a range of security, legal and environmental challenges that impact the acute food insecurity of displaced populations. Two case studies focus on refugee populations (Bangladesh, and Lebanon), while two consider IDPs (Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic).

Case study 1

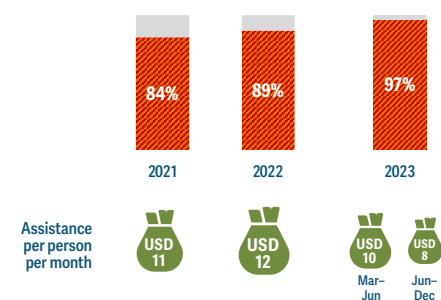
Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh

Bangladesh hosts the largest camp-based refugee population in the world. Over 750 000 Rohingya refugees fled from violence in Rakhine state in 2017 and joined a small existing population of Rohingya refugees in camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (UNHCR, November 2023) with little prospect of safe return to Myanmar in the foreseeable future (UNHCR, August 2023).

As of 2023, more than 960 000 refugees lived in densely populated areas mainly in the Cox Bazar's region – home to the world's largest refugee camp (UNHCR, August 2023). The Government of Bangladesh does not issue formal work permits to Rohingya refugees. As a result, they are dependent on humanitarian assistance or finding informal work that can be exploitative (WFP REVA, June 2022).

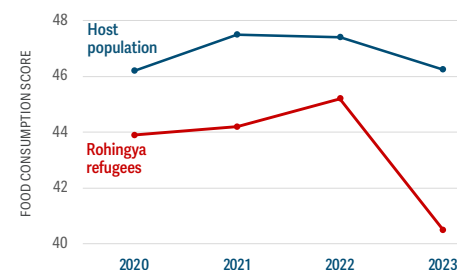
Levels of acute food insecurity surged following the COVID-19 pandemic and remained at high levels due to a confluence of unemployment, high

FIG. 1.25 Share of Rohingya refugees facing high levels of acute food insecurity, 2021–2023



Source: WFP Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA); WFP (assistance).

FIG. 1.26 Effects of 2023 rations cuts on Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar



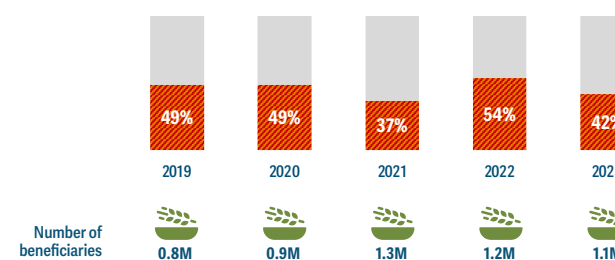
Source: WFP, 2023.

inflation, heavy monsoon rainfall, humanitarian funding cuts and fires that destroyed refugee camp infrastructure (WFP REVA, June 2023).

A recent WFP study, based on WFP's preliminary results of REVA 7 in November 2023, showed that a 33 percent reduction in WFP's cash assistance in Cox's Bazar refugee camps in 2023 contributed to poorer food consumption, measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS) (see figure 1.26).

Even more concerning, households were up to 70 percent more likely to resort to food-based

FIG. 1.27 Share of Syrian refugees in Lebanon facing high levels of acute food insecurity, 2019–2023



Source: WFP-UNHCR-UNICEF VASyR 2019–2023; WFP (number of beneficiaries).

coping strategies, such as shifting diets, borrowing and reducing meals. The most vulnerable people had to increasingly resort to coping strategies such as selling assets, taking additional loans and begging, to maintain a substantially reduced consumption of food (WFP, forthcoming 2024). Ration cuts also contributed to high levels of acute malnutrition, which reached 12 percent among children under 5 years old in 2023 (UNICEF, August 2023).

Case study 2

Syrian refugees in Lebanon

Lebanon hosts the largest refugee population per capita in the world. It hosts around 0.8 million registered refugees from Syrian Arab Republic, as nowcasted by UNHCR in December 2023, though the number is as high as 1.5 million when including unregistered refugees (IPC, December 2023).

Conditions in the Syrian Arab Republic will not likely be conducive to large-scale voluntary returns in safety and dignity in the foreseeable future (IPC, December 2023).

However, living conditions in Lebanon are not easy as most Syrian refugees lack legal residency, face work restrictions, have extremely limited resources

to access food and other basic needs, and are almost entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance (VASyR 2023, February 2024). Moreover, soaring prices and decreased wages in Lebanon have made staple food and other basic goods unaffordable. By 2023, some 90 percent of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon was in debt, borrowing money from friends and neighbours to cover their basic needs (3RP, January 2024).

The share of Syrian refugees facing high levels of acute food insecurity fluctuated during the analysed period (2019–2023), peaking at more than half in 2022 (VASyR 2023, February 2024). During the period, the 2020 Beirut port explosion and COVID-19 pandemic worsened refugees' existing economic vulnerabilities (VASyR 2021, January 2022). The end of the data period showed a slight improvement, down to 42 percent of refugees experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity.

Recent data suggest a concerning nutritional situation, with 80 percent of children aged 6–23 months receiving fewer than the recommended four food groups a day (VASyR 2023, February 2024).

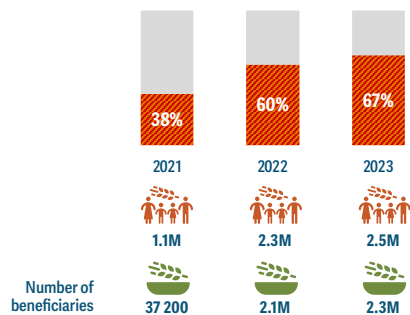
Case study 3 IDPs in Somalia

In Somalia, conflict has been displacing rural populations to major urban centres since 1991, but extreme weather is an increasingly prominent driver of displacement as droughts and flooding intensify, leading to herd reductions and loss of livelihoods that undermine the potential of returning to rural livelihoods (UNHCR, May 2023).

As of 2023, around 1.2 million people were internally displaced. Around 67 percent faced high levels of acute food insecurity in November 2023 amid rising food and water prices. Of particular concern were displaced populations in settlements around Mogadishu and Baidoa (IPC, April 2023).

The severity of the acute food insecurity crisis, driven mostly by conflict, has been exacerbated by rising food and water prices. The percentage of IDPs facing high levels of acute food insecurity increased from 38 percent in 2021 to 67 percent in 2023 (IPC, April 2023).

FIG. 1.28 Share and number of IDPs in Somalia facing high levels of acute food insecurity, 2021–2023



Source: Somalia IPC TWG; WFP (number of beneficiaries).



The earthquakes that hit northern Syrian Arab Republic in February 2023 caused mass displacement among families that had already been displaced by conflict.

Case study 4 IDPs in Syrian Arab Republic

More than 12 years of conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic have resulted in widespread violence and displacement, with around 6.6 million Syrians internally displaced (HNAP, 2023). Around 2.8 million live in the Northwest region alone, in dire conditions. Access to essentials such as safe water, food, medicine, healthcare and livelihoods is limited (HNO 2024, December 2023).

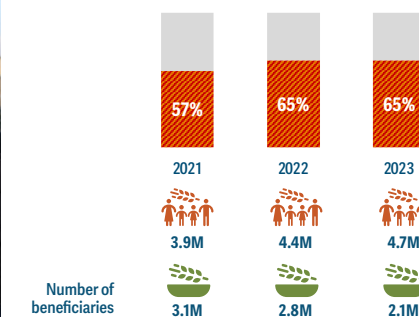
IDPs are extremely likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity, having experienced prolonged displacement, repeated movements as frontlines shift, and complete loss of livelihoods. A dire economic crisis has seen the cost of the food basket quadruple during the 2021–2023 period (HNO 2024, December 2023). The number of IDPs experiencing high levels of acute food

insecurity increased from 3.9 million in 2021 to 4.7 million in 2023. Conditions are relatively better for IDPs outside camps, but their situation also deteriorated between 2021 and 2023 (HNO 2024, December 2023).

The humanitarian situation was expected to deteriorate further in 2024. The nutrition situation showed signs of deterioration in 2023 with acute malnutrition levels increasing across Idleb, Ar-Raqqa and Quneitra governorates (HNO 2024, December 2023).

While IDP returns to areas of origin are occurring, returnees make up a very small fraction of the total IDPs in a conflict that has no foreseeable resolution (HNO 2024, December 2023).

FIG. 1.29 Share and number of IDPs in Syrian Arab Republic facing high levels of acute food insecurity, 2021–2023



Source: HNO Syrian Arab Republic; WFP (number of beneficiaries).

TABLE 1.1 Estimates of high levels of acute food insecurity among IDPs

Countries/territories	Population group	Source	During peak period of acute food insecurity or not	Total population of reference (millions)	Population analysed	Analysis period	High levels of acute food insecurity (millions)	High levels of acute food insecurity (percentage)
Nigeria	IDPs	CH	N	1.5	100%	Oct–Dec 2023	0.4	28%
Syrian Arab Republic	IDPs in camps	HNO	Y	2.1	100%	Jan 2023	2.1	100%
Syrian Arab Republic	IDPs out of camps	HNO	Y	0.5	100%	Jan 2023	2.6	51%
Burkina Faso	IDPs	CH	Y	1.0	100%	Jun–Aug 2023	0.6	60%
Palestine (Gaza Strip)	IDPs	IPC	Y	1.7	100%	Dec 2023–Feb 2024	1.7	100%
Somalia	IDPs	IPC	Y	3.7	100%	Apr–Jun 2023	2.5	67%

TABLE 1.2 Estimates of high levels of acute food insecurity among refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants

Countries/territories	Population group	Source	During peak period of acute food insecurity or not	Total population of reference (millions)	Population analysed	Analysis period	High levels of acute food insecurity (millions)	High levels of acute food insecurity (percentage)
Colombia	Migrants	WFP (CARI)	Y	4.6	100%	Jun–Aug 2022	2.9	62%
Ecuador	Migrants	WFP (CARI)	Y	0.5	100%	Jul–Aug 2022	0.3	60%
Algeria	Refugees	WFP (CARI)	Y	0.2	67%	Jun 2023	0.04	28%
Bangladesh	Refugees	IPC	Y	1.0	100%	May–Sep 2023	0.6	65%
Congo	Refugees	WFP (CARI)	Y	0.06	94%	Aug–Sep 2022	0.04	65%
Djibouti	Refugees	IPC	Y	0.03	100%	Jul–Dec 2023	0.01	46%
Egypt	Refugees	WFP (CARI)	Y	0.3	100%	Jan–Mar 2023	0.2	69%
Iraq	Refugees	WFP (CARI)	Y	0.3	97%	Aug–Sep 2023	0.02	7%
Jordan	Refugees	WFP (CARI)	Y	0.7	100%	Jan–Mar 2023	0.5	62%
Lebanon	Syrian refugees	IPC	Y	1.5	100%	Jan–Apr 2023	0.8	53%
Lebanon	Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Palestine refugees from Syria	IPC	N	1.7	100%	Apr–Sep 2024	0.6	33%
South Sudan	Refugees	JPDM (CARI)	N	0.3	100%	Jan 2023	0.2	66%
Türkiye	Refugees	WFP (CARI)	Y	0.05	100%	Sep–Dec 2023	0.004	8%
Uganda	Refugees	IPC	N	4.3	100%	Aug 2023–Jan 2024	0.9	19%



Founded by the European Union, FAO and WFP in 2016, the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) is an alliance of humanitarian and development actors committed to addressing the root causes of food crises and finding lasting solutions to them, through shared analysis and knowledge, strengthened coordination in evidence-based responses and collective efforts across the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus.



The Food Security Information Network (FSIN) is a technical global platform for the exchange of expertise, knowledge and best practices on food security and nutrition analysis. Its purpose is to promote timely, independent and consensus-based information about food crises, while also highlighting and addressing critical data gaps. As a key partner of the GNAFC, FSIN coordinates the publication of the *Global Report on Food Crises*.