Famine Early Action Mechanism

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World Bank Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group

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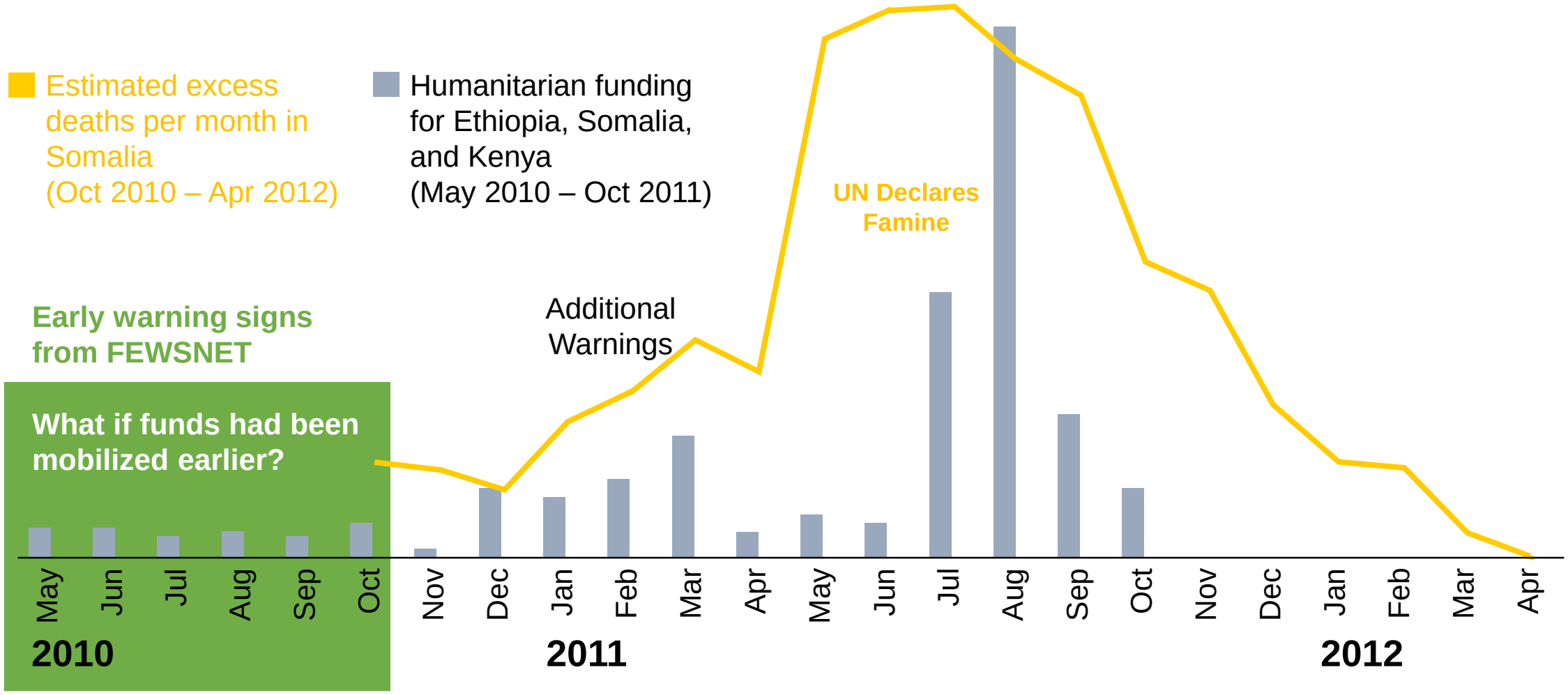
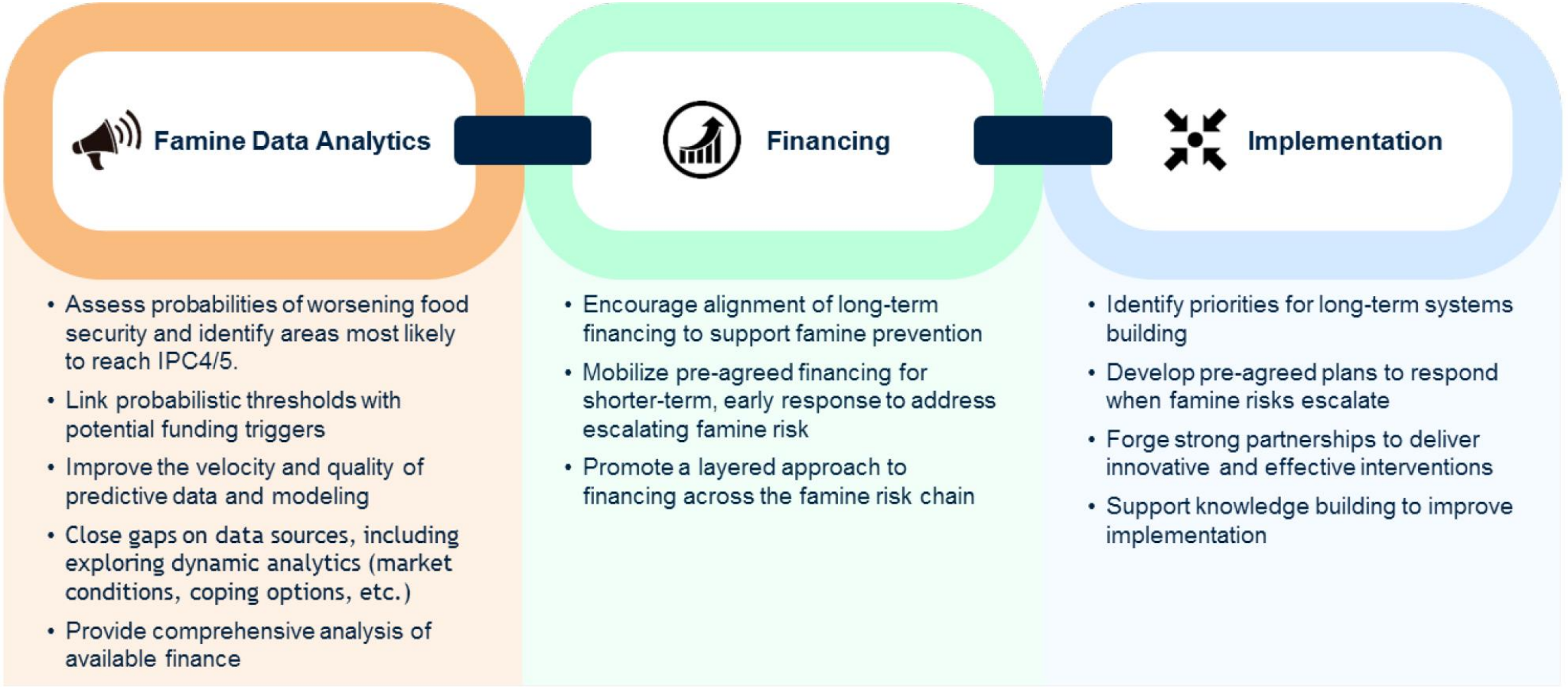
WORLD BANK GROUP
Fragility, Conflict & Violence

Objective: Enable more impactful famine response



Source: Adapted from Checchi and Robinson, 2013; Bailey, 2012; OCHA Financial Tracking Service; FEWSNET

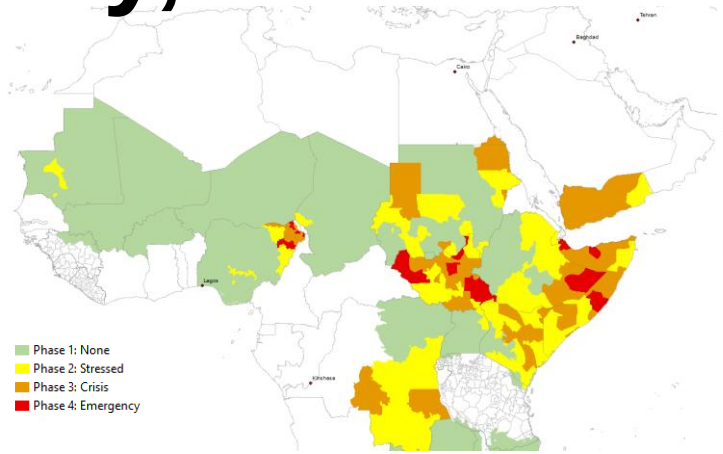
Key Elements of the Famine Early Action Mechanism (FAM)



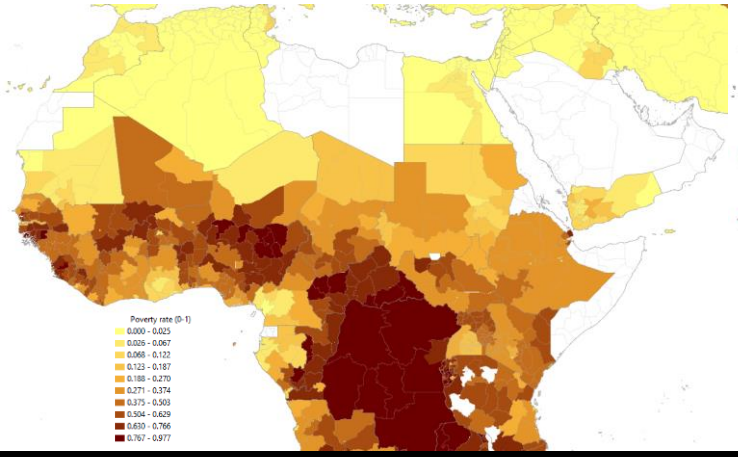
Predictive Analytics for Preventive Action

Identify science-based predictions tools that can trigger early mobilization of financing to avert and mitigate famine risks

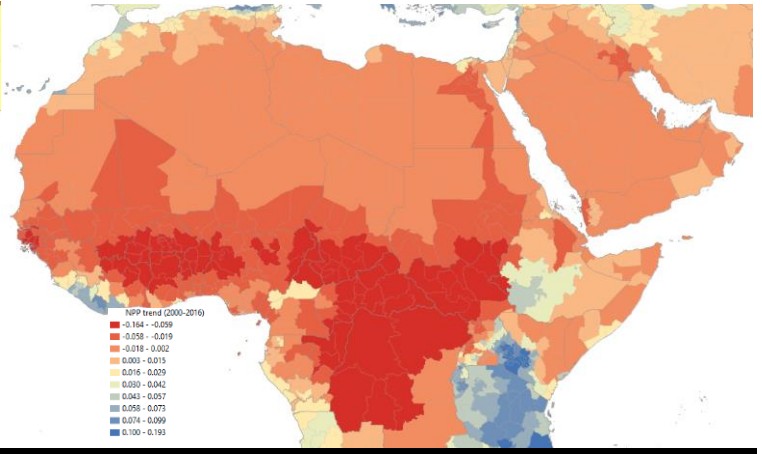
Food insecurity tends to occur in poor, dry, disconnected and violent areas



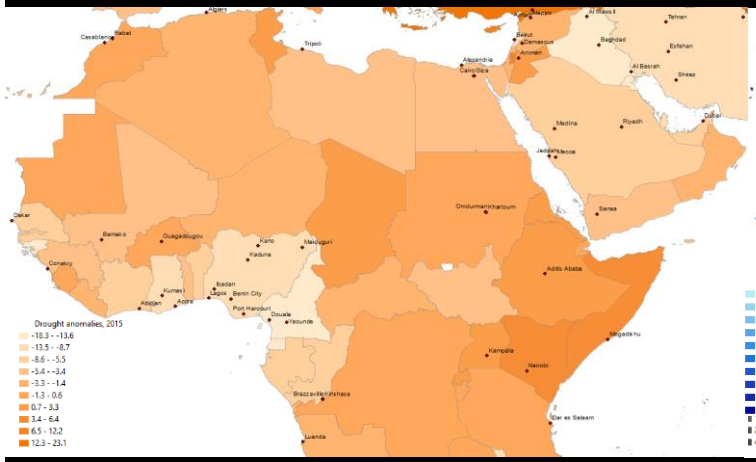
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Status



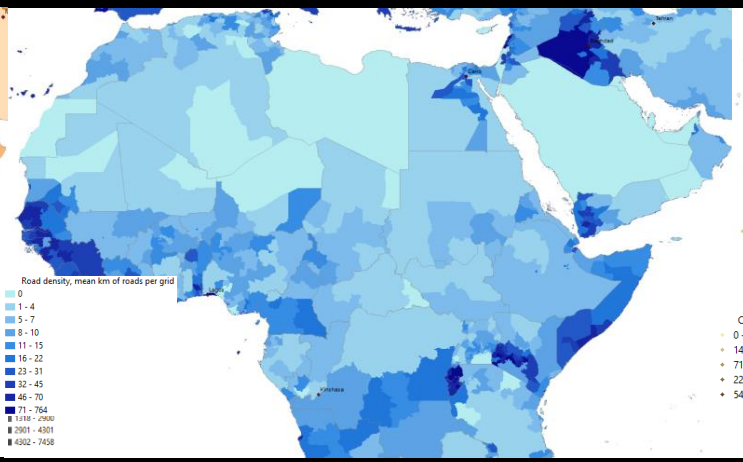
Poverty rates at the $1.90 line



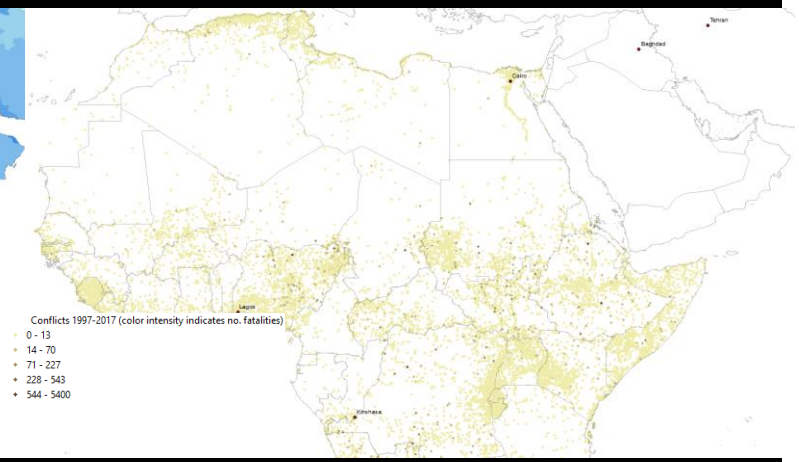
Land degradation



Drought anomalies



Road Connectivity



Fatalities from violent conflict

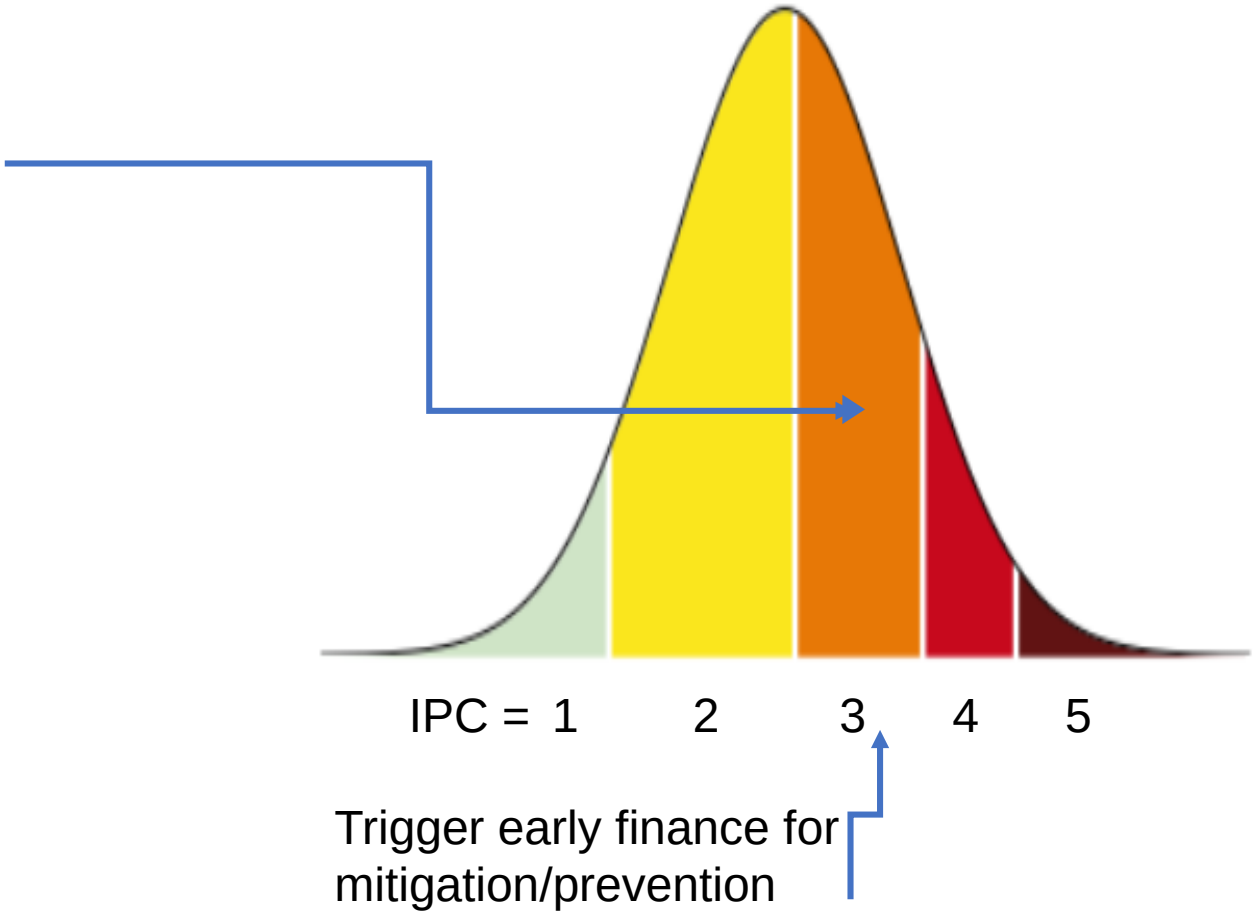
Source: (1) World Bank Group using FEWS NET data, (2) World Bank Group monetary poverty maps (2017), (3) World Bank Group staff using NASA Earth Observatory data (2017), (4) World Bank Group staff using SPEI data from CRU, (5) World Bank Group staff using Malaria Atlas Project and GPW4 data, (6) World Bank Group staff using ACLED data

Analytical proof of concept

Objective:

Identifying contexts most likely to become emergencies and enhance analytical capacities to forecast worsening conditions.

Modeling such probabilities, even within a relatively wide confidence interval, **informs** earlier channeling of funding to areas most at-risk.



Integrating IPC & FAM Analytics for Enhanced Famine Prevention

IPC Contributions

IPC = Global reference for food insecurity classification, provides the framework and tools

Provides key outcome data (% of population in each IPC phase) + other info/data for model development/ testing and updates

IPC analyses as a means of validating or ground truthing the predictions of the model given:

- in-depth understanding livelihoods
- knowledge of local context, contextualization and interpretation of data
- granularity of the analysis by factoring in localized assessments
- buy in from key stakeholders

Modelling Contributions

Monthly updates in rapidly changing environments

Increased early warning capacity: provide the basis for increased accuracy of projections over a longer period and linkages with early response

Estimating probability of IPC Phase/caseload movements based contributing factors

Support early identification of hotspots for data collection and IPC analysis prioritization