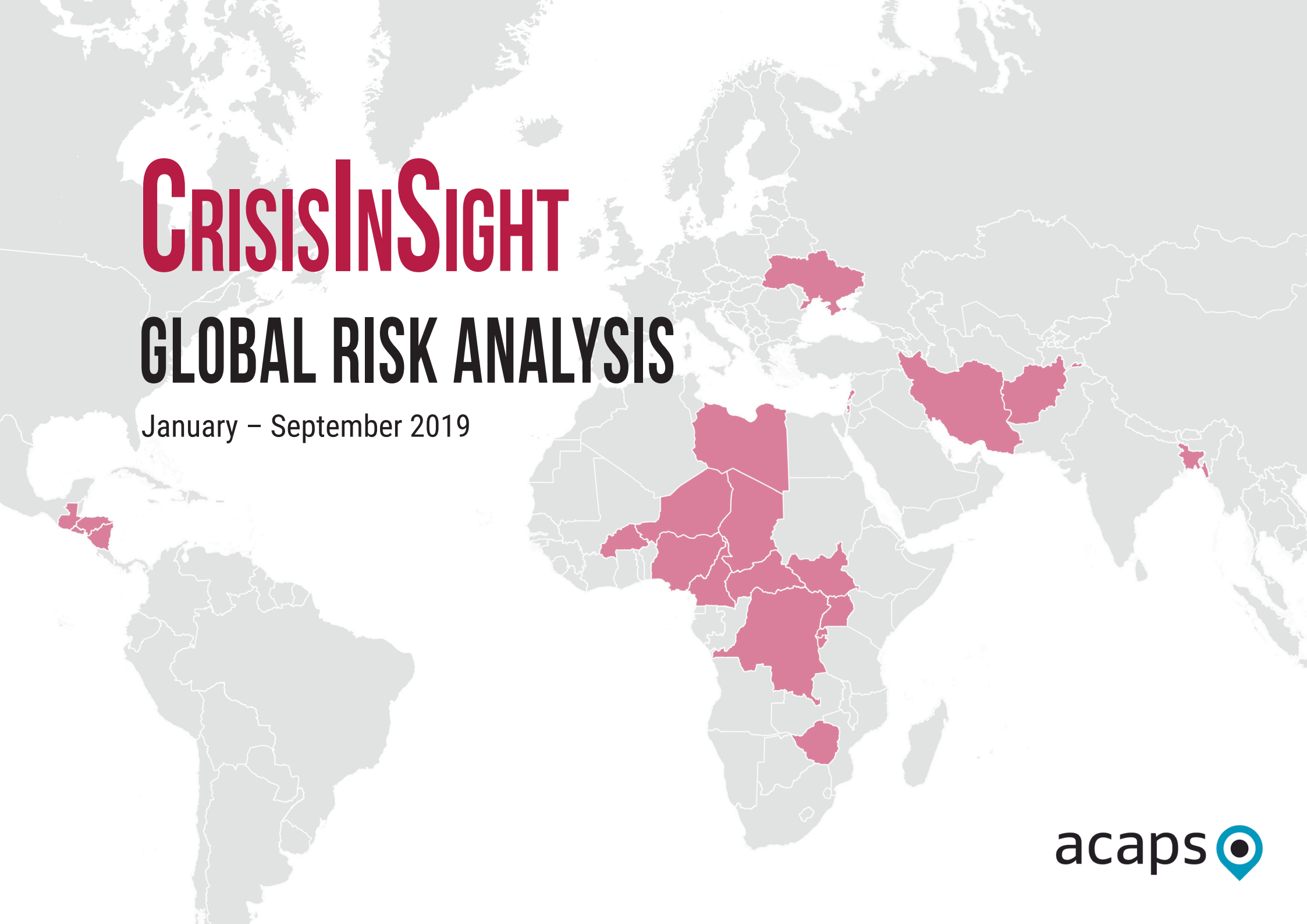


CRISISINSIGHT

GLOBAL RISK ANALYSIS

January – September 2019



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CENTRAL AMERICA: ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CRISIS 4
 Drought in Central America's 'Dry Corridor' compounded by deteriorating socioeconomic conditions drive food insecurity and migration in the region.

NICARAGUA: ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CRISIS 4
 Deterioration of socioeconomic conditions, repression, and drought lead to displacement and food insecurity.

NIGER (AGADEZ): ECONOMIC CRISIS 3
 Disruption of local economy in Agadez due to shifting migration routes leads to increased banditry, recruitment of youths to armed groups, and protection concerns.

BURKINA FASO/NIGER: CONFLICT 3
 Increasing attacks by Islamic extremist groups at the Burkina Faso-Niger border leads to spike in violence and displacement.

NIGERIA: CONFLICT 4
 Farmer-herder violence increases in lead-up to elections, resulting in large-scale displacement, increased food insecurity, and protection needs.

CAMEROON: CONFLICT 5
 Expansion and intensification of conflict in anglo-phone regions results in increased displacement, humanitarian needs, and access constraints.

CAR: CONFLICT 4
 Revival of religious tensions generates large-scale conflict, new displacement, and protection needs.

LEBANON: CONFLICT 1
 Escalation of hostilities between Hezbollah and Israel in southern Lebanon sparks large-scale displacement, shelter and protection needs.

UKRAINE: CONFLICT 2
 Collapse of decrepit water infrastructure during winter months creates humanitarian needs amid conflict escalation.

GAZA: WATER AND SANITATION CRISIS 4
 Outbreak of waterborne disease overwhelms health actors and sparks drinking water crisis.

LIBYA: CONFLICT 3
 Sharp increase in conflict between militias in Tripoli results in new waves of displacement and hampers humanitarian access.

IRAN: ECONOMIC CRISIS 4
 US sanctions lead to economic deterioration, resulting in civil unrest and reduced access to food, medicine, and livelihood opportunities.

ROHINGYA: DISPLACEMENT 3

- Repatriation of Rohingya refugees to unsafe conditions increase protection needs.
- Relocation of up to 100,000 refugees to Bhashan Char island severely reduces freedom of movement and increases exposure to flooding and cyclones.

AFGHANISTAN: CONFLICT 4
 Taliban intensifies military activity to secure stronger negotiating position in peace process, triggering displacement and protection needs.

CHAD: CONFLICT 2
 Clashes between opposition and Chadian armed forces in Tibesti result in displacement and increased protection needs.

DRC: EBOLA OUTBREAK 4
 Cross-border displacement from DRC results in spread of Ebola to other provinces, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi.

DRC: CONFLICT 4
 Increased insecurity and electoral violence lead to human rights violations, deteriorating humanitarian conditions, and access constraints.

ZIMBABWE: FOOD SECURITY CRISIS 3
 Economic collapse and drought cause deterioration in food security.



*The risks identified on this map are expected to materialise within the next six to nine months.

INTRODUCTION

The *Global risk analysis* outlines 18 contexts where a significant deterioration is expected to occur within the next six to nine months, leading to a spike in humanitarian needs.

ACAPS analysts conduct daily monitoring and independent analysis of more than 150 countries to support evidence-based decision-making in the humanitarian sector.

The knowledge acquired in this process enables analysts to develop a solid understanding of crisis dynamics and identify trends as well as potential risks, which enabled the selection of these 18 contexts:

AFGHANISTAN, CONFLICT

BURKINA FASO / NIGER, CONFLICT

CAMEROON, CONFLICT

CAR, CONFLICT

CENTRAL AMERICA, ECONOMIC AND

POLITICAL CRISIS

CHAD, CONFLICT

DRC, CONFLICT

DRC, EBOLA OUTBREAK

GAZA, WATER AND SANITATION CRISIS

IRAN, ECONOMIC CRISIS

LEBANON, CONFLICT

LIBYA, CONFLICT

**NICARAGUA, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
CRISIS**

NIGER (AGADEZ), ECONOMIC CRISIS

NIGERIA, CONFLICT

ROHINGYA, DISPLACEMENT

UKRAINE, CONFLICT

ZIMBABWE, FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

What is a risk?

A risk is considered an event or series of events prompting a change from the status quo that leads to a significant deterioration in the humanitarian context and a higher number of people in need, or a higher severity of need. The crises identified in this report have been selected because there are certain triggers that may emerge over the coming six to nine months that point towards this potential shift.

A deterioration that continues at the same rate without a change in context is considered a trend rather than a risk. Such crises have not been included in this report, such as Venezuela: while the humanitarian situation is deteriorating, the rate of deterioration is not expected to exceed the current trend.

Limitations

Considering the diversity and complexity of the crises, combined with the number of contexts included in the report, it has not been possible to cover each crisis in detail. Instead, we have highlighted the broad evolution of the crises to flag potential deteriorations and inform operational, strategic, and policy decision-makers.

The focus on risk analysis means that we have not considered multiple possible factors that could lead to an improvement in a given context. Unforeseen circumstances may change the course of events have not received attention in this report.

Information gaps also limit the analysis. Additionally, while efforts were made to ensure that all information was up to date at the time of publishing, the fluidity of situations in some countries means that significant changes are often observed from one week to another.

AFGHANISTAN

Taliban intensifies military activity to secure more territory, stronger position in peace process

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Pressure to advance the peace process is increasing, particularly in the lead-up to the presidential election in April 2019. Aiming to increase their leverage in the negotiations, the Taliban will likely attempt to capture additional territory, even as the stalemate in the conflict appears to be tipping in their favour: the Taliban are estimated to control or contest more territory than they have since 2001. Above average temperatures until February 2019 are predicted across the country, presenting favourable conditions for military activity during winter months when clashes traditionally decrease.

IMPACT



An increase of hostilities and changes in territorial control are likely to spark new temporary and prolonged displacement and maintain the high level of civilian casualties seen in 2018.

Protection concerns in particular will be high. Afghan forces focus their operations on urban areas, leaving rural populations more vulnerable to the Taliban. IDPs are likely to face shelter, food, and NFI/cash needs and strain host community capacities.

Administrative and physical access constraints to non-government controlled areas are likely to hamper assessment and response efforts; and ongoing refugee return movement from neighbouring countries will add to humanitarian needs

BURKINA FASO

Increasing attacks by Islamic extremist groups at Burkina Faso-Niger border

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Islamic armed groups are active in the Burkina Faso and Niger border areas as well as on the Burkina Faso-Mali border. Security has deteriorated rapidly in Burkina Faso since July 2018 with attacks against security forces spreading to the Est region of the country. Tensions began to rise in September in Niger and a state of emergency was declared in Tillaberi region. It is likely that armed groups are growing in size through forced recruitment, thereby increasing their capacity to carry out more attacks.

IMPACT



The insecurity has triggered a wave of displacement in Burkina Faso with over 40,800 people displaced as of late November and it is likely to increase as insecurity continues.

It will impact farmers' access to land and disrupt food production, livelihoods, and access to markets, resulting in increased food insecurity.

Protection issues are likely to be of particular concern and education will likely be further impacted.

At least 300 schools in Burkina Faso have been closed out of fear of further attacks.

Humanitarian access, already hampered in the country by concerns about landmines, will be reduced due to rising insecurity.

CAMEROON

Conflict in anglophone region expands and intensifies

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

The anglophone conflict has spread to new areas as armed secessionists increased their capabilities and criminal group activity has risen since June 2018. Presidential elections were held on 7 October but due to the climate of violence and intimidation there was less than 5% participation and over 80,000 people fled in the run-up to the elections, fearing an escalation of violence as clashes between secessionists and the army intensified. 437,000 people were internally displaced in anglophone regions as of November and an estimated 40,000 have fled to Nigeria. With no inclusive dialogue or peace agreement in sight, tensions, violence and mass atrocities are likely to increase, and conflict is likely to spread further to main urban centres as well as towards West and Littoral regions.

IMPACT



Displacement and humanitarian needs are likely to increase (health, protection, education, and livelihoods in particular) and the provision of basic services is likely to be severely disrupted due to damage to infrastructure, medical staff shortages, and deteriorated humanitarian access.

Roadblocks by secessionists and an increasingly militarised border with Nigeria will mean civilians continue to be trapped in conflict-affected areas.

CAR

Revival of religious tensions generates large-scale conflict

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Intercommunal violence has risen in 2018 and attacks on civilians and IDP camps by ex-Séléka (mostly Muslims) and anti-Balaka (mostly Christians) militias have driven the displacement of at least 50,000 people since 1 November. Armed groups are increasingly perceived to be motivated by religious identity which may see the conflict spread further to the general population. The situation is made worse by the precarious position of UN peacekeeping mission, MINUSCA, whose mandate has only been renewed for one month (a new vote is required to extend it) although it is the only institutional force on the ground.

IMPACT



A growing number of protection incidents and attacks against civilians will lead to new waves of displacement and increase shelter, food, nutrition, WASH and health assistance needs.

Food insecurity will likely increase as farmers will be unable to cultivate their lands and access to markets and livelihoods are disrupted.

Access constraints, especially in the central and northern regions, will lead to a general deterioration of the humanitarian situation as aid will likely not be able to meet the needs of the affected populations.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Drought in Central America's 'Dry Corridor' drives food insecurity and further migration

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Lower than average rainfall and drier than average conditions since the July 'heat wave' have led to major crop losses in Central America's 'Dry Corridor' (Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras). There is a high chance of an El Niño episode materialising by the beginning of 2019, which will lead to below average rains, aggravating the effects of the current drought. The impact on food security and rural livelihoods has been compounded by other drivers including poor governance, an economic crisis, and insecurity. These factors have already driven thousands of Central American migrants towards the north of the continent.

IMPACT



The arrival of an El Niño episode at the end of 2018 is likely to lead to further deterioration of the already precarious food security and nutrition situation in the region, especially for rural communities that are heavily reliant on smallholder agriculture. There is a risk further crops will be lost, impacting prices and food access, and the drought could potentially affect 2.1 million people.

In combination with deteriorating socioeconomic conditions, livelihoods are likely to be impacted in the long term, driving increased migration and civil discontent.

CHAD

Security situation deteriorates in Tibesti as Chadian armed forces and opposition groups clash

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Chadian authorities stepped up efforts to secure Tibesti region following several attacks from armed opposition group CCMSR (Conseil de commandement militaire pour le salut de la république) in mid-August 2018. While the operation was initially intended to neutralise CCMSR, several civilian casualties were reported. Due to its low population density and limited government presence, there is a security and power vacuum in Tibesti region, favourable for trafficking with Libya, illegal gold mining, and where there are several armed groups in operation. One of the migration routes towards North Africa (and Europe) also crosses the region, which hosts both migrants and smugglers.

IMPACT



Increased military, CCMSR, and criminal activities at the border with Libya are likely to lead to further civilian casualties, displacement, and humanitarian needs (food security, protection, and health). However, the scale will likely remain relatively low as the region is scarcely populated.

In the event that armed groups strengthen there is a risk that the government could lose control of Tibesti. Increased insecurity would lead to migration routes to Libya becoming more dangerous, leading to disruption in migration flows and the smuggling economy, as well as an increase of protection concerns for migrants.

DRC

Increased insecurity, political violence, and repression of opposition forces in lead-up to presidential elections

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Presidential elections currently scheduled for 23 December 2018 have been repeatedly postponed due to insecurity and President Kabila's refusal to step down after his two-term limit ended. Uncertainties and mistrust surrounding the electoral and voting process has fuelled political tensions across the country. Protests have been violently dispersed by police; 300 people were killed during largely peaceful protests since 2015. During the two previous presidential elections in 2006 and 2001 political protests have been associated with fighting and violence.

IMPACT



Widespread civil unrest, especially in urban areas, and violent response from DRC security forces is likely to create new humanitarian needs, particularly for protection, health, and livelihoods, alongside humanitarian constraints.

In some of the areas most in need of humanitarian assistance, such as Nord Kivu and Ituri provinces, where the Ebola outbreak continues, and Greater Kasai region, which has recently received 370,000 returnees expelled from Angola, humanitarian needs are likely to increase significantly.

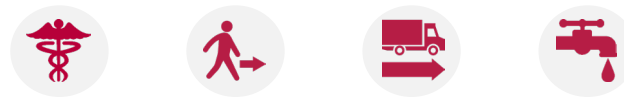
DRC

Ebola outbreak spreads in DRC and to Uganda, South Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

The Ebola outbreak in DRC saw an upward trend in the last month of 7 cases more per week since late October, and there is high risk of it spreading from Ituri and Nord Kivu provinces to other provinces as well as to South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi due to population movement and displacement. The monthly number of Congolese refugee arrivals in South Sudan has been increasing since August, most likely due to armed conflict in Nord-Kivu and the fear of contracting Ebola. Conflict and insecurity in DRC are hampering humanitarian operations and preventing people from reaching health facilities due to fear. Insecurity and poor road conditions in Yei River state, South Sudan have challenged access, making it impossible to locate new screening points, especially in Kajo-Keji county.

IMPACT



DRC is currently experiencing several other outbreaks (cholera, polio, and malaria), and a protracted humanitarian crisis, so the impact of Ebola spreading is likely to be severe. Although there is a relatively high likelihood that it will spread across the border to Uganda, the impact is unlikely to be high in that country due to strong preparedness measures. The likelihood of the disease spreading to South Sudan is lower as cross border movement is less frequent however the impact would likely be more severe due to lower preparedness measures and areas of active conflict triggering regular incidents of displacement and complicating humanitarian access.

Should Ebola spread to either country, IDP and refugee populations will be most at risk as camps are often overcrowded and limited proximity and inadequate WASH facilities are likely to facilitate the spread of disease.

IRAN

US sanctions lead to economic deterioration

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

The US has imposed sanctions that will impact Iran's oil exports, shipping companies, and banks. An economic downturn is likely as initial outlooks expect Iran's oil export to drop to half the 2017/18 levels. While these impacts point to a longer-term deterioration, the initial effect may be felt in the next six months. More than 100 large international companies have already withdrawn from the country. As companies and banks avoid transactions with Iran, the incoming supply of essential goods including food and medicine is at risk. Devaluation drives import prices up, which is likely to increase the inflation rate to over 30% in the coming years. The US has also called on the European Union to impose sanctions.

IMPACT



The US sanction will lead to a rise in cost of living and reduced access to food and medicine, which will have the biggest impact on the most vulnerable population.

Ultimately, there is a risk of food and medicine shortages. The sanctions will aggravate unemployment, particularly among youth. Increased unemployment and social vulnerability in a context of economic deterioration are likely to lead to further protests and frustration with the government.

LEBANON

Escalation of hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah in Southern Lebanon

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Accusations and threats between the Israeli government and Hezbollah have intensified in recent months. Hezbollah's increasing influence in the Lebanese government along with its strong relations with Syria and Iran and consequently the growing Shia power in the region is a threat to Israel, particularly as it struggles with its own internal political challenges. In early December tensions increased following the Israeli operation to destroy Hezbollah tunnels across the Israel-Lebanon border. While the likelihood of either side deliberately triggering armed conflict is very low, increasing tensions and the unpredictable political environment create a growing risk of miscalculation or provocation from either side resulting in an unexpected escalation of hostilities.

IMPACT



An escalation of hostilities would likely result in the displacement of civilians living in the bordering region of Lebanon and Israel, raising protection and shelter needs.

As critical infrastructure will likely be impacted, health, WASH and education assistance will also be required.

The impact of open hostilities on the already struggling Lebanese economy, and subsequently on service provision, will affect both civilians and refugees in the country.

LIBYA

Sharp increase in conflict between militias in Tripoli

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Militias across the country have been positioning themselves politically by taking control of strategic territories ahead of the conference on national elections in January, leading to conflict in Tripoli in August and September. Despite the signature of several ceasefires, sporadic clashes and attacks on public infrastructure still occur. The leader of the Libyan National Army (LNA), Haftar, has claimed the Government of National Accord (GNA) is incapable of controlling the militias and has refused to share power with them. He has also threatened to attack Tripoli and if unsatisfied with the elections it is likely that he will act on this.

IMPACT



Humanitarian access in the country will likely be hampered as most aid organisations that have returned since June operate from Tripoli.

With 2.5 million people in the city a war between militias would lead to massive displacement and large scale humanitarian needs, including shelter and protection against torture and extrajudicial killings, which are common in conflict affected areas.

Health infrastructure has been damaged by the conflict and at least a partial suspension of health services is expected if there is further violence.

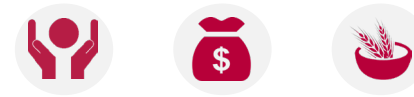
NICARAGUA

Political crisis and deterioration of socioeconomic conditions, aggravated by drought and El Niño

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Protests against the reform of the social security system that began in April 2018 were met with violent repression from the government, prompting a period of large-scale civil unrest. Reports of violence, arbitrary detentions, harassment, intimidation, and torture of opponents and human rights defenders have increased significantly. Civil unrest is coupled with a severe economic recession and in August 2018 the government introduced a national budget reform, significantly reducing spending in the health and education sectors. The political and socioeconomic instability are compounded by the ongoing drought, as well as the high probability of an El Niño episode materialising by the end of 2018.

IMPACT



Protection concerns for activists and human rights defenders are likely to increase and more Nicaraguans will flee to neighbouring countries.

Economic recession is likely to continue, leading to more unemployment and impacting service delivery in the long term in the health and education sectors in particular.

With the arrival of El Niño and the economic recession limiting food access and availability, food security within the country is likely to deteriorate further.

NIGER

Increased banditry, recruitment to armed groups, and protection concerns in Agadez as migrant routes shift

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

The loss of livelihood after a law adopted in 2016 made it illegal to participate in migrant transit has led to an increase in attacks by groups of bandits on the roads. The law was the result of pressure from the EU to crack down on migration, resulting in the migratory influx through Agadez dropping by 80% and severely disrupting the local economy in which migrant transit played a key role. In exchange for the implementation of tougher migration policies the EU promised funds to help develop the local economy but only 4% of the 7,000 people who applied for this reconversion mechanism have received aid.

IMPACT



Smugglers are using more dangerous roads to avoid detection by the authorities, which is likely to expose them and the migrants to attacks, extortion and potential trafficking by bandits and armed groups. The situation has led to increased tensions between host communities and stranded migrants accused of participating in illegal activities.

It also puts additional pressure on the strained WASH infrastructure due to the increased population, and could transform into a long term driver for unrest if the situation continues.

The livelihood crisis could create fertile ground for the radicalisation and recruitment of local youth to armed groups.

NIGERIA

Spike in farmer-herder violence in Nigeria's Middle Belt in anticipation of elections

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

The February 2019 elections are likely to be a close race between President Buhari, primarily supported by Fulani herding communities and the opposition party's Atiku Abubakar, primarily supported by farming communities, further polarising ethnic and religious tensions between the two groups. Farming communities in particular have been dissatisfied with the government's response to farmer-herder violence in 2018 and anti-grazing laws in two states have further exacerbated ethnic tensions and violence. The Middle Belt is typically a 'swing' region, which makes the risk of violence more likely.

IMPACT



The increase in farmer-herder attacks and the fear of violence leading up to the elections are likely to lead to another spike in displacement.

IDPs are expected to stay in overcrowded shelters with inadequate WASH facilities.

The areas most affected by the farmer-herder conflict are predicted to face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity from February to May 2019. Increased violence is likely to lead to more farmers abandoning their land in fear of attacks, further increasing food needs.

The loss of male relatives in conflict is likely to decrease women's access to land and livestock, while increasing the risk of sexual and gender-based violence.

PALESTINE

Outbreaks of waterborne diseases in the Gaza strip

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Gaza is suffering from a severe shortage of drinking water as well as a lack of wastewater and sewage treatment infrastructure. Deterioration of WASH infrastructure over the last decade has resulted in a high risk of waterborne disease outbreak. More wastewater has been flowing into the sea in 2018 than in 2017. The growing population of Gaza, and over-exploitation of Gaza's aquifer, has resulted in seawater contaminated with raw sewage flowing into the aquifer. Some 97% of Gaza's groundwater is already unfit for human consumption, while traces of faecal matter have been found in privately trucked water.

IMPACT



The impact of a waterborne disease outbreak will be high and is likely to spread rapidly in the overcrowded conditions of refugee camps and cities in Gaza. Health facilities are overstretched, with 44% of essential medicine stocks already depleted. There are not enough health materials to respond to the initial 24-72 hours of an emergency, meaning a new epidemic will be difficult to contain.

If Gaza's limited remaining potable water sources are affected by an outbreak this will leave almost no sources except for privately bottled water and emergency WASH services provided by NGOs.

ROHINGYA CRISIS

Repatriation of Rohingya refugees from Bangladesh to insecure conditions in Myanmar

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Plans that were in place for the voluntary repatriation of 2,260 refugees to Myanmar on 15 November, starting with 150 per day, have been delayed but they are likely to be revisited after the elections in December 2018. Conditions in Rakhine state are unsafe for return. In the days leading up to the initially scheduled repatriation, Rohingya refugees fled the camps and went into hiding. There was also a demonstration on 15 November to protest the repatriations.

IMPACT



Continuous fear and confusion about returns increases protection concerns as refugees are going into hiding, fleeing camps, and making dangerous sea voyages to avoid being repatriated.

There are likely to be increased shelter needs in transit and reception centres in Bangladesh and Myanmar.

In addition Rohingya face negative mental health impacts.

ROHINGYA CRISIS

Relocation of Rohingya refugees to flood-prone Bhaschan Char Island

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

100,000 Rohingya refugees could be relocated to newly constructed shelters on Bhaschan Char Island off the Bay of Benegal if the Bangladesh government's plan goes ahead. Newly constructed shelters were to be opened on 3 October 2018, with an initial relocation of 225-270 people (50-60 families), but this was then postponed until after the December 2018 elections. International organisations have continuously rejected the proposal as the area is subject to frequent flooding and cyclones.

IMPACT



If refugees are relocated to Bhashan Char Island they will likely face increased vulnerability to floods and cyclones as well as a lack of freedom of movement as the island is an hour away by boat from the mainland.

There is also likely to be a lack of livelihood opportunities on the island, and with limited formal information about the island, living conditions and housing, refugees are unable to make informed decisions.

UKRAINE

Collapse of water facilities in winter amid intensification of conflict

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

At least 73 conflict-related incidents have affected critical water infrastructure in eastern Ukraine in 2018. Lack of funding, insecurity, and access constraints have prevented critical repair work. Russia's capture of three Ukrainian vessels and Ukraine's subsequent declaration of martial law for a 30-day period point to a deterioration of Ukraine-Russian relations. Increasing tensions will likely result in an escalation of hostilities along the contact line as well as economic consequences for Ukraine. Presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for March and October 2019 are an additional risk for the escalation of conflict. An extension of martial law could delay the elections, widely regarded as a potential turning point in the conflict, and will constrain humanitarian operations.

IMPACT



Significant additional damage to water infrastructure risks leaving whole cities or towns without water or heating, which will be life-threatening when temperatures drop below -10 degrees Celsius.

The 200,000 people living within 5km of the contact line are especially vulnerable to water shortages, many of whom are elderly, have chronic illnesses, and are more prone to food insecurity.

ZIMBABWE

Rising inflation and liquidity crisis leads to economic collapse and increases food insecurity

LIKELIHOOD 1 2 3 4 5

Zimbabwe has seen a significant spike in inflation and a liquidity crisis in 2018. By October inflation stood at 28.5%, the highest increase since 2009. One of Zimbabwe's biggest food processing companies has closed its wheat mills as it can no longer afford agricultural imports. There have been ad hoc food shortages and temporary rationing in shops across the country. Any further deterioration of the economy will result in hyperinflation, raising food prices even further and severely impacting market availability. At the same time, the likelihood of drought impacting food security has increased since assessments were undertaken in January and May.

IMPACT



The impact of the economic crisis deepening is likely to result in sustained food shortages. Drought, resulting from below average rainfall will further impact food security at a time when food insecurity levels are expected to rise across rural areas.

A water shortage is also highly likely to exacerbate an ongoing cholera outbreak as price increases make the only safe potable water, bottled water, unaffordable. There will likely be a high need for potable water, food rations and medicines.

SEE THE CRISIS
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