

GETTING IT RIGHT

INFORMING GLOBAL LEVEL DECISION MAKING
THROUGH CRISISINSIGHT

- CrisisInSight: a Global Overview
- The INFORM Severity Index
- The Global Risk Report
- The Humanitarian Access Assessment
- 2020's deteriorating trends and risks

CrisisInSight is a portfolio of products including the INFORM Severity Index, Humanitarian Access Index, and forward-looking analysis



Global comparisons

- Severity (INFORM)
- Humanitarian Access



Trends



Forward looking analysis

- Risk (6-9 months horizon)

Crisis-level data/analysis

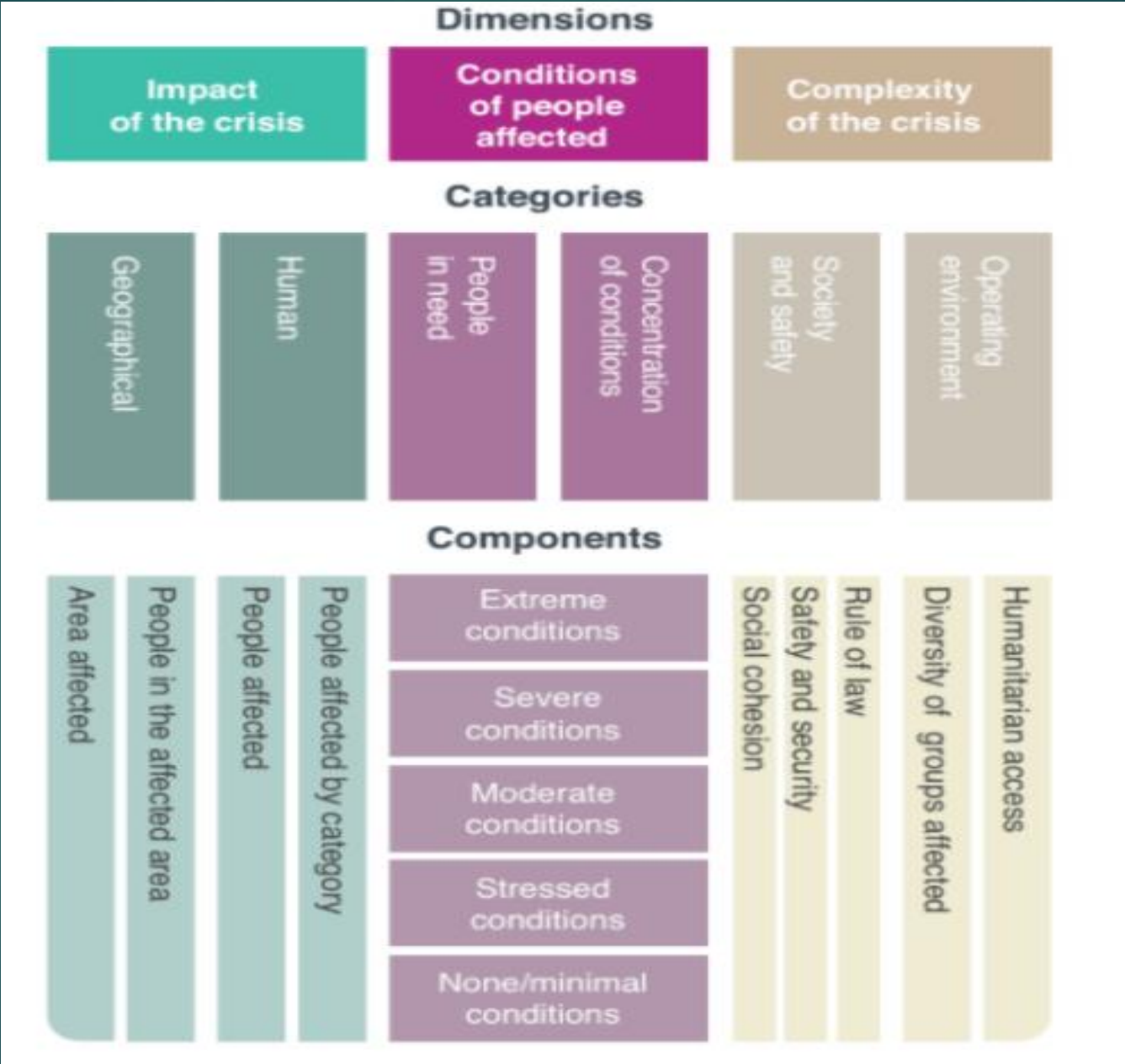


Multiple crisis in one country



One (regional) crisis in several countries

One crisis in one country



INFORM CRISIS SEVERITY INDEX

* Data collected between October-November 2020

From a score of 4

Sudan is host to over 1.1 million refugees, including over 821,000 refugees from South Sudan and almost 50,000 additional refugees fleeing conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region.

INFORM Severity category	INFORM Severity category	Trend (last 3 months)
(1-5) <input type="button" value="1"/>	(Very Low) <input type="button" value="1"/>	(Decreasing) <input type="button" value="1"/>
5	Very High	Stable
5	Very High	Increasing
3	Medium	Increasing

REFUGEES IN SUDAN

5

(20%)
IMPACT
3.9

(50%)
NEEDS
4.2

(30%)
CONTEXT
4

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS ASSESSMENT: PILLARS

Access of People in need
to Aid

Access of Humanitarian
Actors to Affected
Populations

Physical and Security
Constraints

Denial of existence of humanitarian
needs or entitlements to assistance

Impediments to
entry into
country

Impediments to
freedom of
movement and
administrative
restrictions

Ongoing
insecurity/
hostilities

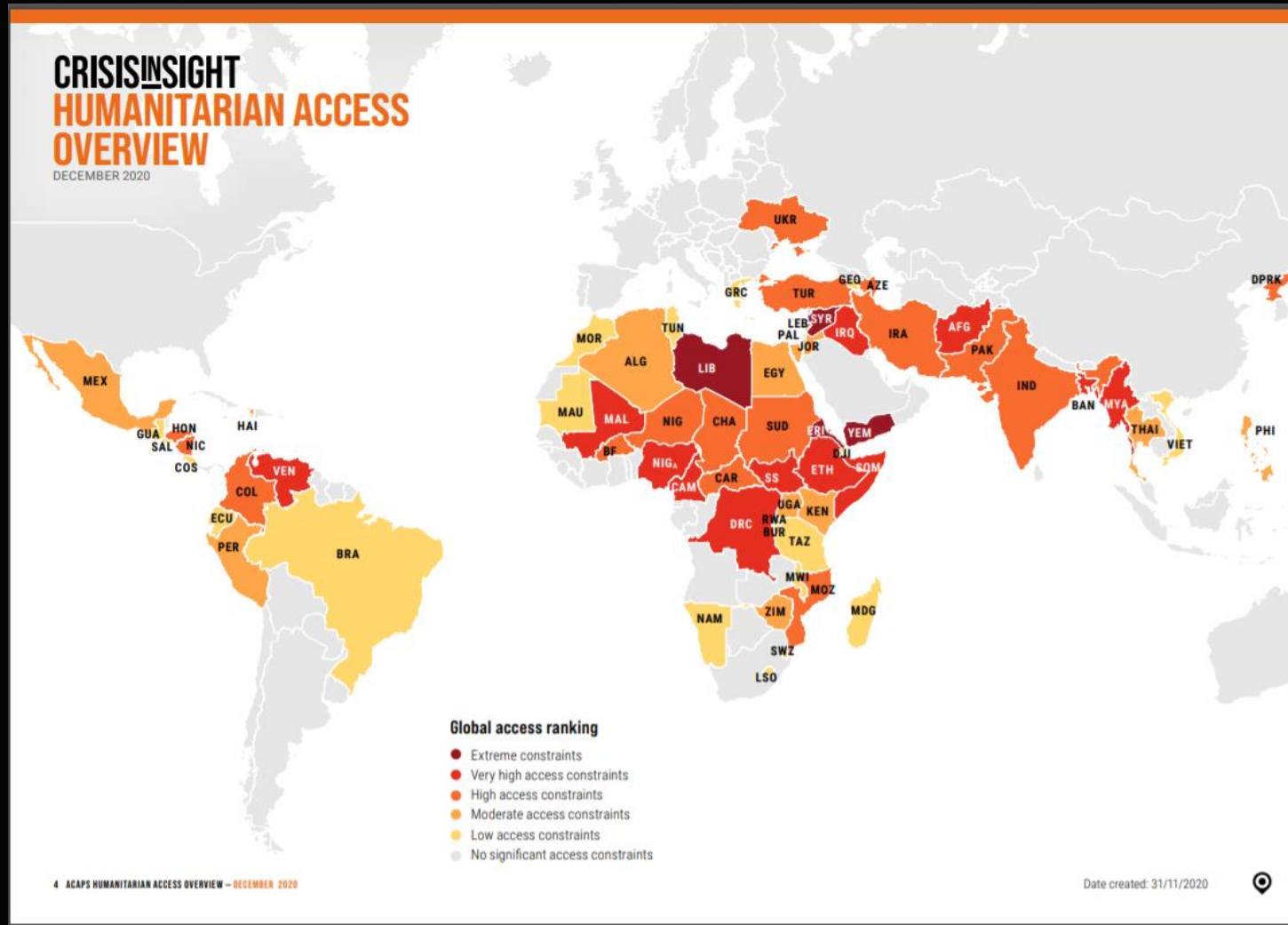
Presence of
mines and
improvised
explosive
devices

Restriction and obstruction of access
to services and assistance

Interference into
implementation
of humanitarian
activities

Violence against
personnel,
facilities and
assets

Physical
constraints in
the environment



Status	Access Level
No access constraints or incomplete data	0
Low access constraints	1
Moderate access constraints	2
High access constraints	3
Very high access constraints	4
Extreme access constraints	5

Humanitarian
access with**Very High Constraints**

ETHIOPIA



This analysis covers humanitarian access over the last six months across Ethiopia. The current situation in Tigray region is extremely volatile. As of 2 December, the UN was granted humanitarian access in federal government-controlled areas in the regions affected by the conflict and by the resulting displacement. Assessments are ongoing and the situation is likely to evolve quickly.

A political crisis, COVID-19, and the onset of conflict between the federal government and the government of the Tigray region has resulted in significant deterioration of humanitarian access since our previous report in July 2020. Incidents of violence have increased in frequency across the country, leading to the killing of civilians and heightened displacement in a number of regions. This poses a threat to humanitarian workers and their access to areas prone to violence or where conflicting authorities vie for control. The conflict in Tigray has been accompanied by a communications blackout across the region and humanitarian access was only granted on 2 December in federal government-controlled areas. Assessments are ongoing at the time of writing; however, areas not under control of the Federal Government Forces remain inaccessible. Several airports and transportation routes have ceased operations or been disrupted, mainly in the Tigray region. The border with Sudan has been partially closed since the beginning of the conflict. Infrastructure in Ethiopia creates regular access barriers (unequal access in different regions, poor roads, and communications that are prone to disruption, especially during climate-related events). Recent flooding has reduced mobility, with inundated roads and some damage and destruction in the Afar region. COVID-19 prevention measures have interrupted supply chains for food and humanitarian aid across the country.

[READ MORE ABOUT ETHIOPIA](#)

COVID-19 IMPACT

0 – indicator flagged as “not impacted by COVID19”

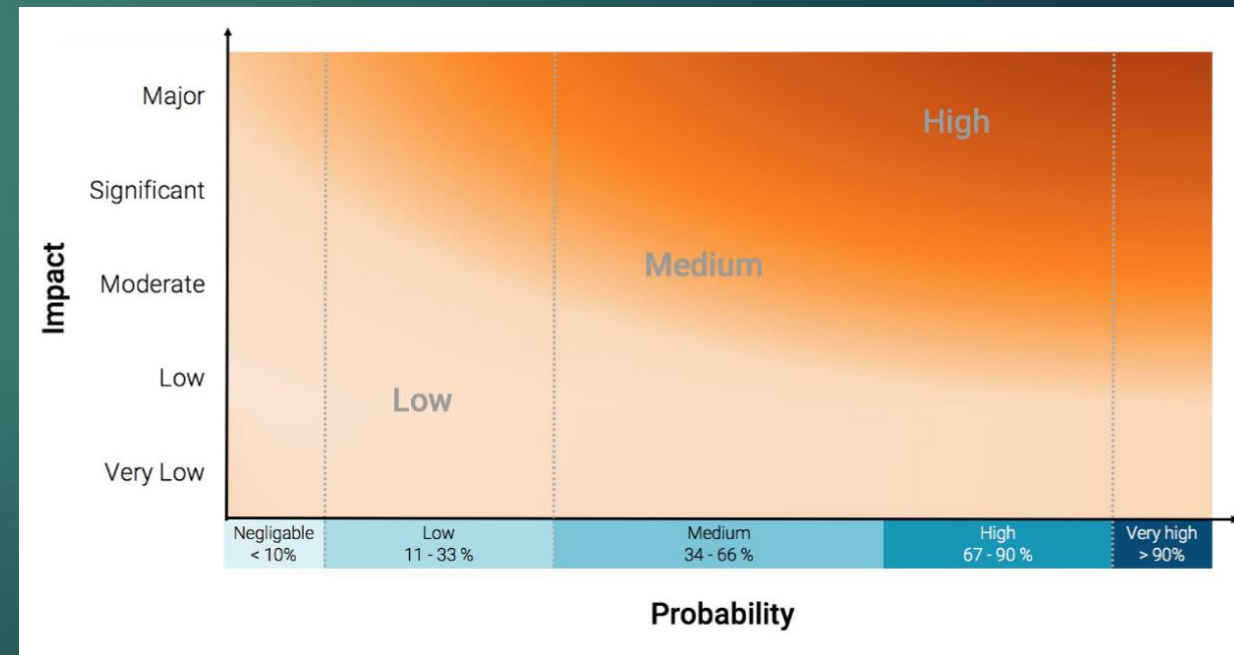
1 – indicator flagged as “impacted by COVID19”

	Armenia	Algeria	Bangladesh	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cameroon	Chad	Colombia	Congo	Cote d'Ivoire	DR Congo	DRC	Ecuador	Egypt	El Salvador	Ethiopia	Ghana	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	India (Kashmir)	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Jordan	Kenya	Lebanon	
Overall humanitarian access ranking	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	5	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	3	
Denial of existence of humanitarian needs	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Restriction of access to services and assistance	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Impediments to entry into country	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Restriction of movement within the country	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	
Interference with humanitarian activities	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Violence against personnel, facilities and assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ongoing insecurity / hostilities	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW and UXOs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Physical constraints in the environment	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Information gap	12%	11%	8%	19%	5%	8%	13%	6%	8%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	14%	3%	83%	0%	0%	6%	8%	7%	18%	3%	8%	1%	0%	0%

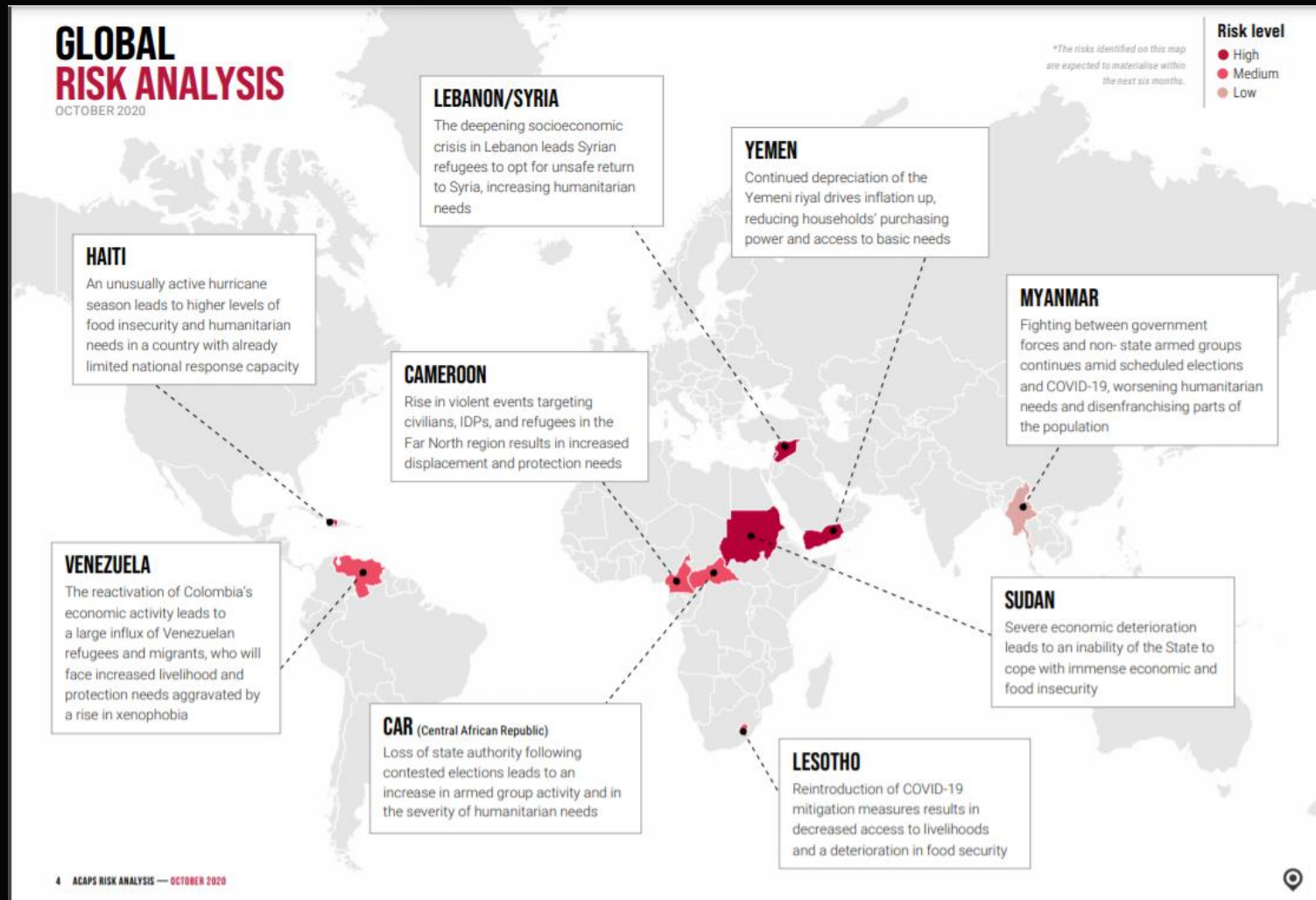
	Libya	Mali	Mauritania	Mexico	Morocco	Mozambique	Myanmar	Nicaragua	Niger	Nigeria	Pakistan	Pakistan	Peru	Philippines	Senegal	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Thailand	Tanzania and Uganda	Tunisia	Turkey	Uganda	Ukraine	Venezuela	Venezuela	Yemen	Zimbabwe
Overall humanitarian access ranking	4	4	2	2	1	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	2	4	4	3	5	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	5	1
Denial of existence of humanitarian needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Restriction of access to services and assistance	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Impediments to entry into country	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Restriction of movement within the country	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Interference with humanitarian activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Violence against personnel, facilities and assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ongoing insecurity / hostilities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW and UXOs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical constraints in the environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Information gap	14%	10%	19%	6%	11%	8%	12%	7%	4%	8%	12%	3%	0%	8%	0%	3%	14%	7%	11%	4%	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	6%	14%	0%	

RISK METHODOLOGY

Risk analysis: the process of identifying and analysing potential future events that may negatively impact individuals, assets, and/or the environment (i.e. what can go wrong, how likely it is to happen, what are the potential consequences).



RISKS IDENTIFIED IN OCTOBER 2020



LESOTHO

Reintroduction of COVID-19 mitigation measures results in decreased access to livelihoods and a deterioration in food security



● Risk level Medium

PROBABILITY



IMPACT



RATIONALE

Over 90% of consumer goods and services in Lesotho come from South Africa, which is also an important labour market for Lesotho citizens – 420,000 migrants from Lesotho work in South Africa. Almost 10,000 more people are employed annually in South African farms as seasonal workers (IPC 08/2020).

Both Lesotho and South Africa implemented a lockdown from the end of March to May 2020 and closed the border to mitigate the COVID-19 impact (Crisis24 31/03/2020; Crisis24 23/03/2020). Household income for both workers in Lesotho and migrant workers in South Africa has decreased because of movement restrictions and businesses closures. Although border closures have not blocked the flow of goods between the two countries, only formal traders have been allowed to operate (IPC 08/2020). Hygiene control measures for traders, lower working capacity, and having to obtain special permits have resulted in disruptions in supply chains and an increase in staple food prices (FEWS NET 08/2020; FEWS NET 06/2020). COVID-19 has also impacted remittances: annual contributions have reduced from 35% to 15%, leading to additional household income losses. 17% of households in Lesotho depend on remittances as their main source of income (IPC 08/2020).

The number of COVID-19 cases in Lesotho is low (around 1,900), but South Africa is the worst-affected country in the continent with 715,868 cases and 18,968 deaths as of 26 October (WHO 26/10/2020). A significant increase in COVID-19 cases in Lesotho and South Africa will likely result in the reintroduction of mitigation measures, including movement restrictions. The South African Government is implementing a COVID-19 response strategy consisting of five levels of emergency (Republic of South Africa 2020). Since 20 September, the country has been in the lowest level of emergency. International movements are partially allowed with a negative COVID-19 test certificate (Crisis24 01/10/2020; Government of Lesotho 29/09/2020). Since October 2020, South Africa seems to have experienced a rise in cases (BBC 15/10/2020; Reuters 21/10/2020). The five-step strategy allows the reintroduction of border closures.

40% (582,000 people) of the population assessed in all regions of Lesotho is expected to face Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) levels of food insecurity between October 2020 and March 2021 (IPC 08/2020; FAO 10/07/2020).

