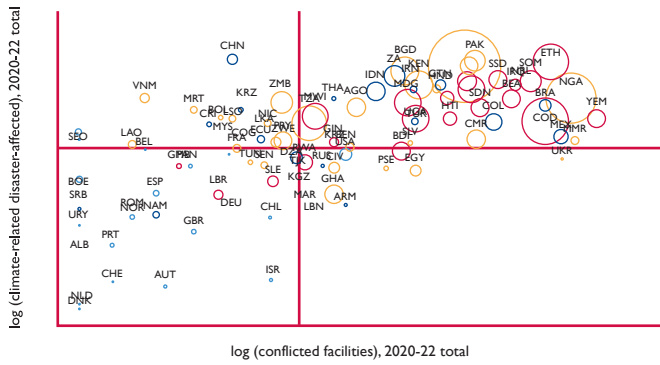


Hunger, poverty and jobs amid polycrisis

Convergence of climate-related disasters, conflict and poverty



In addition, poorer countries had larger increases in extreme poverty in 2020 (Mahler et al., 2022)

Source: Diwakar's (2023) analysis of ACLED, EMDAT and PIP databases.

Circle weighted by number of people in poverty, latest survey year pre-pandemic

Typology of policy responses amid polycrisis



Working 'despite' polycrisis

Poverty-reduction strategies operating in parallel to or despite polycrisis (i.e. with minimal efforts made to address other intersecting crises, and risking the creation of additional sources of vulnerability)



Working 'in' polycrisis

Poverty-reduction strategies that actively respond to polycrisis in situ, reflecting the context of layered crises, 'do no harm' principles, and considering poverty and crisis trajectories



Working 'on' polycrisis

Poverty-reduction strategies that actively respond to polycrisis in situ, and that seek to address or alter polycrisis by addressing root causes and maintainers of poverty (e.g. by strengthening household, community and system resilience)

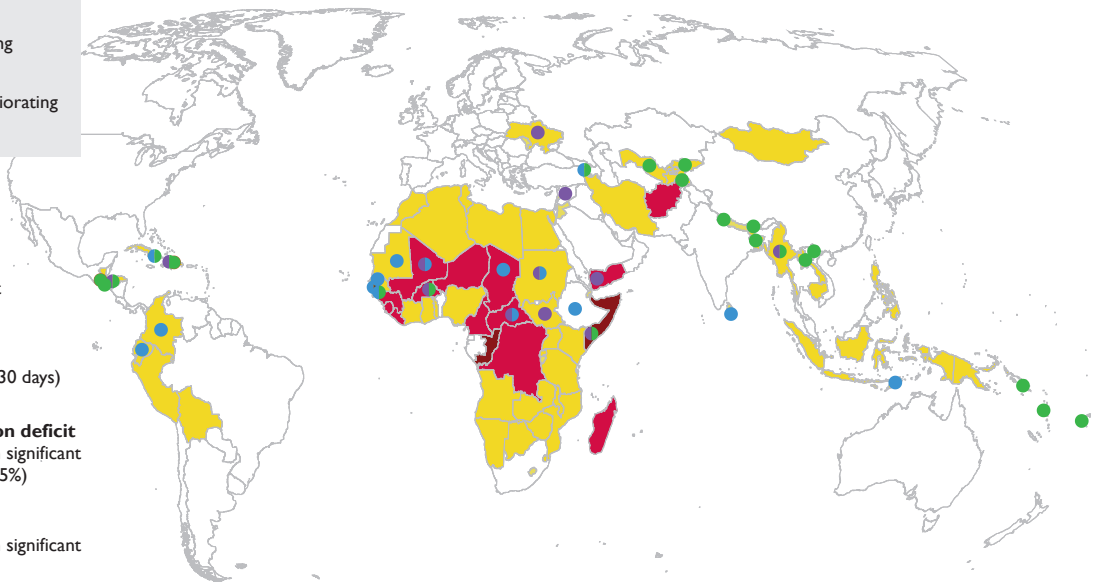
Source: Diwakar (2023).

High levels of food insecurity amidst multiple crises

Food insecurity outlook tiers

- Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating
- Tier 2: High Risk and Stable
- Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating
- Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable

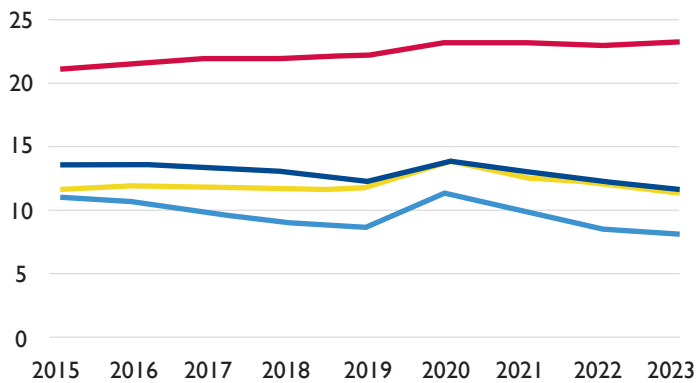
- **COVID-19**
(≥ 400 cases/100,000 in the last 14 days)
- **Conflict**
(≥ 1 fatality/200,000 in the last 30 days)
- **Significant rainfall/vegetation deficit**
(% of people living in areas with significant rainfall or vegetation deficit > 15%)
- **Significant excess rainfall**
(% of people living in areas with significant excess rainfall > 15%)



More than 345 million people face high levels of food insecurity in 2023, more than double the number in 2020." (WFP, 2023)

Source: HungerMapLive: Global insights and key trends. June 2023. Used under WFP terms and conditions.

Jobs gap¹ continues to widen amongst LICs and other countries



- Low income
- Lower-middle income
- Upper-middle income
- High income

In addition, ILO predicts LICs, Africa and Arab States are unlikely to recover to pre-pandemic levels of unemployment in 2023 (ILO, 2023).

Source: ILO Monitor on the world of work. Eleventh edition. May 2023. Used with permission under CC-BY-4.0

¹ The jobs gap captures all persons without employment that are interested in finding a job.

Policy entry points to strengthen resilience capacities



Social protection

Absorptive capacities: strengthen shock-responsive social protection through integration with disaster, conflict and social welfare sectors

Adaptive capacities: expand coverage of social protection to 'vulnerable non-poor' people

Transformative capacities: investigate scope for universality to respond to polycrisis



Disaster risk management

Absorptive: support community-based disaster preparedness actors to consider effects of polycrisis

Adaptive: adapt emergency management systems (incl. early warning) to consider non-climatic disasters

Transformative: use DRM as entry point to address other societal issues, such as intercommunity conflict



Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

Absorptive: build networks of trusted relationships, including with community and customary leaders

Adaptive: combat wrongful exclusion through multipronged approach, targeting potential excluded groups

Transformative: promote peacebuilding activities within or alongside poverty reduction

Source: CPAN (2023). Chronic Poverty Report: Pandemic Poverty.