ACAPS

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What do we do, where, when and with whom?

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ACAPS supports the humanitarian community's work on **severity and trends** by diving into the current situation of **more than 100 key crises around the globe**, while helping actors **anticipate and respond to emerging crises.**

ACAPS provides **high quality, independent and multi-sectoral analysis.** This enables crisis responders to better understand and consequently to better address the needs of the affected population, as well as strengthening the assessment and preparedness ecosystem.

Our team consists of about 30 professionals **based in Geneva and in the field,** reinforced by a pool of consultants. Currently ACAPS runs Analysis Hubs in Amman, with a focus on the Yemen crisis, and in Cox's Bazar, with a focus on the Rohingya crisis, from where we produce more granular analytical products.

The ACAPS team is in permanent contact with humanitarian workers at all levels, whether in the field or at head office. We are keen to listen to your concerns, feedback and requests, in order to improve our analysis tools.

Our partners:

H₂H Catalysts for Change | **START NETWORK** | **IOM** UN MIGRATION | **INFORM** INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT | **REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action | **MAP ACTION** | **cartong**
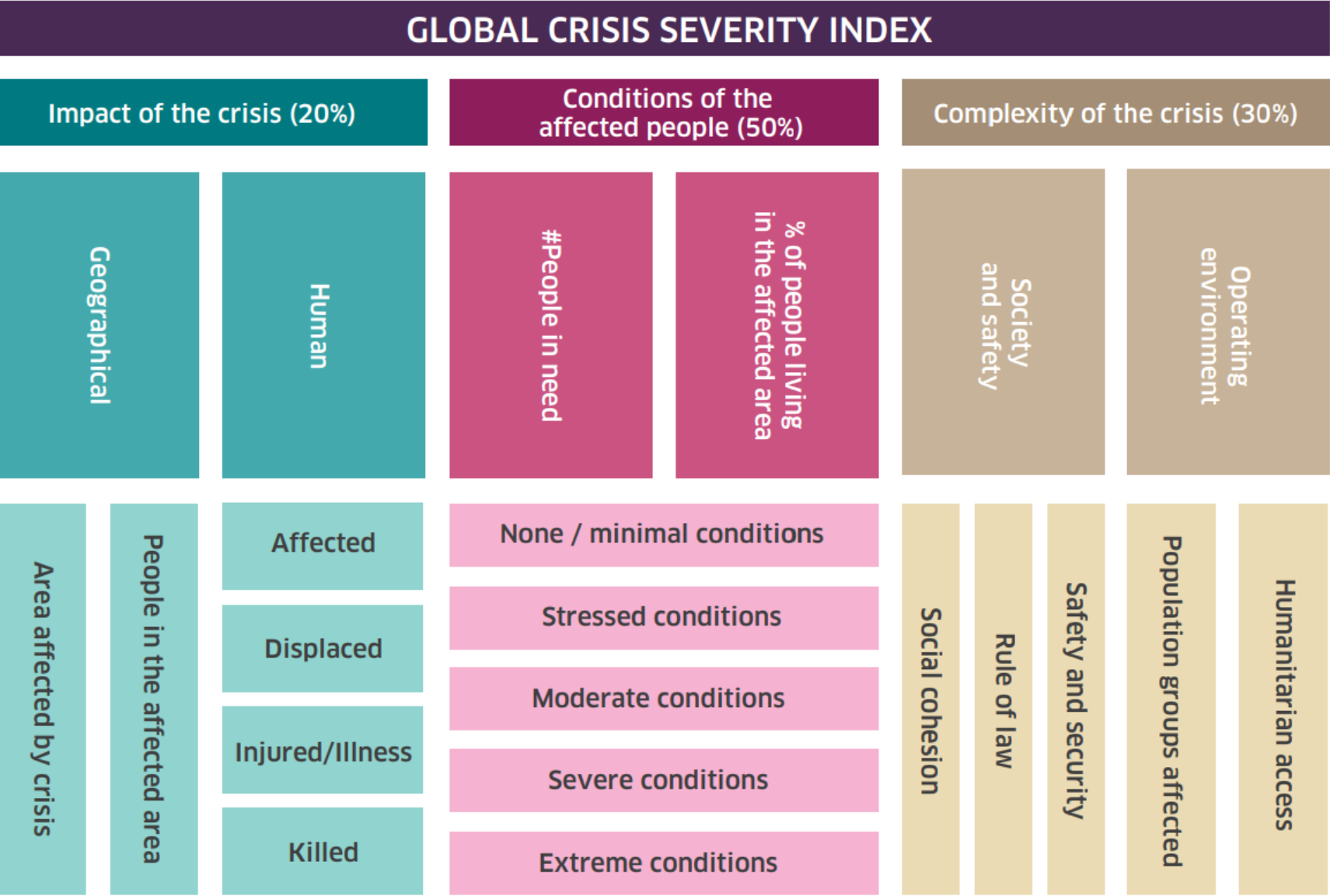
What do we do, where, when and with whom?

3 main scopes of activities:

❑ Global humanitarian analysis (CrisisInSight)

❑ Tailored support / Field humanitarian analysis

❑ Capacity building and Forward Looking Analysis

CRISISINSIGHT

- Captures developments for sudden-onset disasters, protracted, and forgotten crises.

- Combines tools for understanding crises, by **assessing the level of severity, humanitarian access, risks and trends.** The correlation of these different sources of analysis makes it possible to envisage scenarios but also to reinforce preparedness.

- Provides an evidence-based foundation for decision makers and humanitarian actors and may help them improve principled operational response and a better allocation of resources.

- Daily monitoring and independent analysis of more than 150 countries.

Analysing severity

GLOBAL CRISIS SEVERITY INDEX

Impact of the crisis (20%)

Geographical
- Area affected by crisis
- People in the affected area

Human
- Affected
- Displaced
- Injured/Illness
- Killed

Conditions of the affected people (50%)

#People in need

% of people living in the affected area
- None / minimal conditions
- Stressed conditions
- Moderate conditions
- Severe conditions
- Extreme conditions

Complexity of the crisis (30%)

Society and safety
- Social cohesion
- Rule of law
- Safety and security

Operating environment
- Population groups affected
- Humanitarian access

CRISIS	COUNTRY	TYPE OF CRISIS	Crisis Severity	Severity Category	Reliability	Impact of the Crisis	Geographical Impact	Human Impact	Humanitarian Conditions	People in Need	Current Humanitarian of population in the affected area	Complexity	Society and safety	Humanitarian Access	Operating environment
Weights						0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5			0.3			
(a-z)			(1-5)	(Very Low-Very High)		(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)
Complex crisis in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Complex crisis	5	Very High	Medium Reliability	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.7	5.0	5.0
Mixed migration flows in Algeria	Algeria	International displacement	x	x	x	x	5.0	x	x	x	x	2.1	3.0	1.0	1.0
Sahrawi refugees in Algeria	Algeria	International displacement	2	Low	Medium Reliability	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.0	1.0
Western Mediterranean Route	Algeria, Morocco, Spain	Regional crisis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.5
Central Mediterranean Route	Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Italy	Regional crisis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0
Rohingya refugee crisis	Bangladesh	International displacement	3	Medium	Medium Reliability	2.1	1.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.5
Rohingya Regional Crisis	Bangladesh, Myanmar	Regional crisis	4	High	Medium Reliability	2.9	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Venezuela displacement in Brazil	Brazil	International displacement	2	Low	Medium Reliability	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.5
Conflict in Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Conflict	3	Medium	Medium Reliability	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.0
Complex in Burundi	Burundi	Complex crisis	4	High	Medium Reliability	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.0
Multiple crises in Cameroon	Cameroon	Multiple crises country	4	High	Medium Reliability	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0
Boko Haram in Cameroon	Cameroon	Conflict	4	High	Medium Reliability	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0
Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon	Cameroon	Conflict	4	High	Medium Reliability	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0
CAR refugees in Cameroon	Cameroon	International displacement	3	Medium	Medium Reliability	1.9	2.8	1.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0
Complex crisis in CAR	CAR	Complex crisis	4	High	Medium Reliability	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.5
Complex crisis in Chad	Chad	Multiple crises country	4	High	Medium Reliability	3.5	4.8	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.0	3.5
Boko Haram in Chad	Chad	Conflict	3	Medium	Medium Reliability	1.7	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.0	3.5
CAR refugees in Chad	Chad	International displacement	3	Medium	Medium Reliability	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.5
Darfur refugees in Chad	Chad	International displacement	3	Medium	Medium Reliability	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.0

CrisisInSight
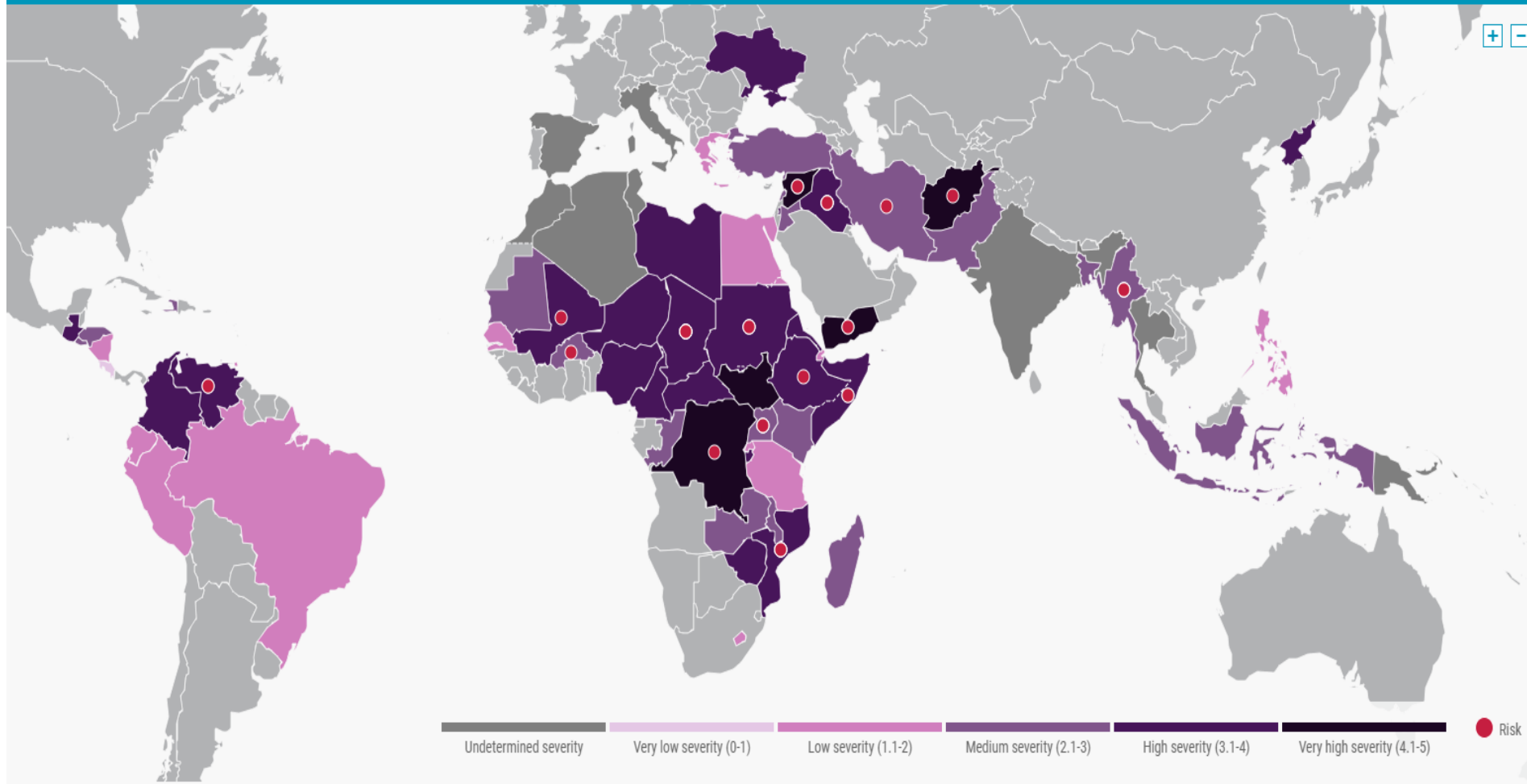
Search a country

CRISIS SEVERITY

VERY HIGH SEVERITY	⊕
HIGH SEVERITY	⊕
MEDIUM SEVERITY	⊕
LOW SEVERITY	⊕
VERY LOW SEVERITY	⊕
UNDETERMINED SEVERITY	⊕

● Risk

Undetermined severity   Very low severity (0-1)   Low severity (1.1-2)   Medium severity (2.1-3)   High severity (3.1-4)   Very high severity (4.1-5)

Analysing access challenges

Humanitarian access overview

- Provides a snapshot of the most challenging contexts regarding humanitarian access. In this report we compare the level of humanitarian access between the previous update and the current situation.

- Our methodology groups **9 indicators under 3 dimensions**

- Each indicator is given a score from 0 to 3 and marked with an X when there is an information gap identified.
  The overall access score by country is ranked according to the following scale:

0 - No constraints
1 - Low constraints
2 - Moderate constraints
3 - High constraints
4 - Very high constraints
5 – Extreme constraints

Table 1

	Afghanistan	Algeria	Bangladesh	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cameroon	CAR	Chad	Colombia	Congo	DPRK	DRC	Egypt	El Salvador	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Greece	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	India (Kashmir)	Indonesia	Iraq	Italy	Jordan	Kenya
Overall humanitarian access ranking	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	1	4	4	2	2	5	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1
Denial of humanitarian needs	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	x	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Restriction of access to services and assistance	3	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	x	x	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0
Impediments to entry into country	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Restriction of movement within the country	3	0	2	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	x	x	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Interference with humanitarian activities	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	x	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0
Violence against personnel, facilities and assets	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Ongoing insecurity / hostilities	3	x	1	0	3	1	2	3	2	2	0	x	3	2	2	x	2	0	2	2	2	x	1	2	0	0	1
Presence of mines and UXO	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1
Physical constraints	3	1	0	0	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	x	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	2

Table 2

	Lebanon	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mozambique	Myanmar	Nicaragua	Niger	Nigeria	Pakistan	Palestine	PNG	Peru	Philippines	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Tanzania	Trinidad & Tobago	Turkey	Uganda	Ukraine	Venezuela	Yemen	Zimbabwe
Overall humanitarian access ranking	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	4	3	4	2	1	2	5	4	3	5	1	1	3	1	3	4	5	2
Denial of humanitarian needs	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	x	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Restriction of access to services and assistance	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	2	3	1	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	3	3	1
Impediments to entry into country	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0
Restriction of movement within the country	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	1
Interference with humanitarian activities	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	0
Violence against personnel, facilities and assets	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	x	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Ongoing insecurity / hostilities	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	2	3	0	x	2	0	2	2	3	0
Presence of mines and UXO	2	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	1	1	3	0	3	x
Physical constraints	1	3	2	3	2	0	3	1	0	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3
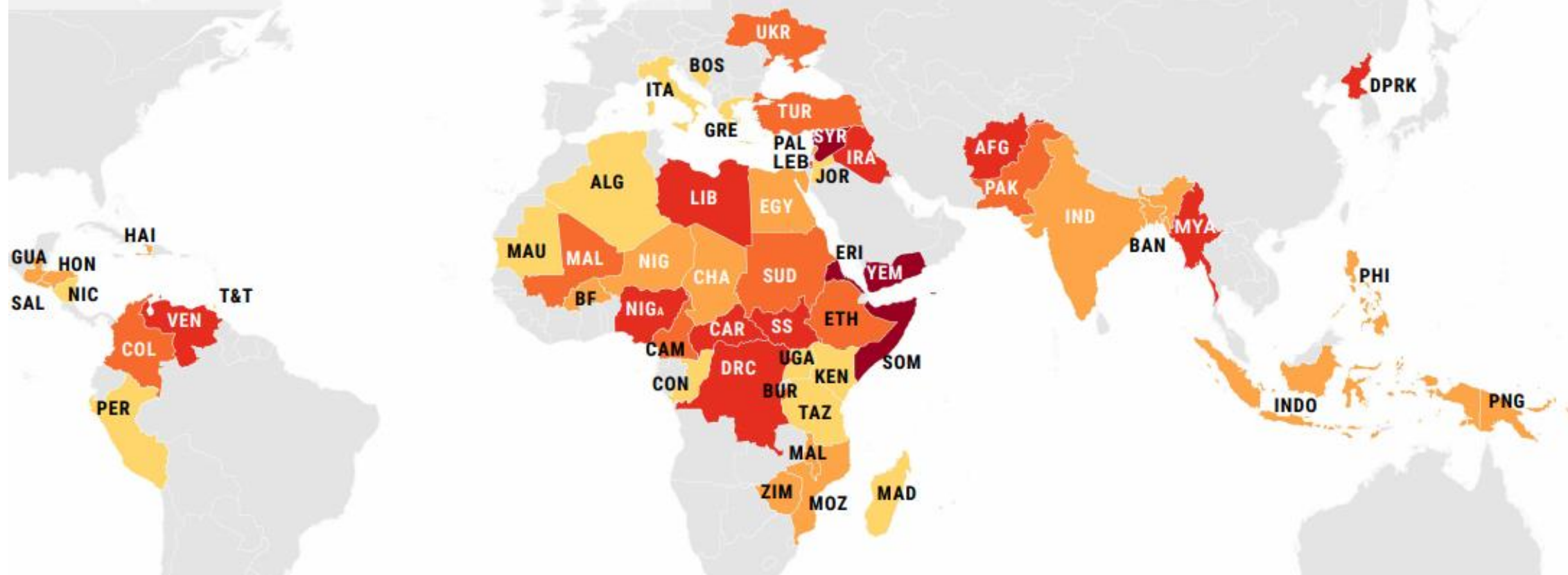
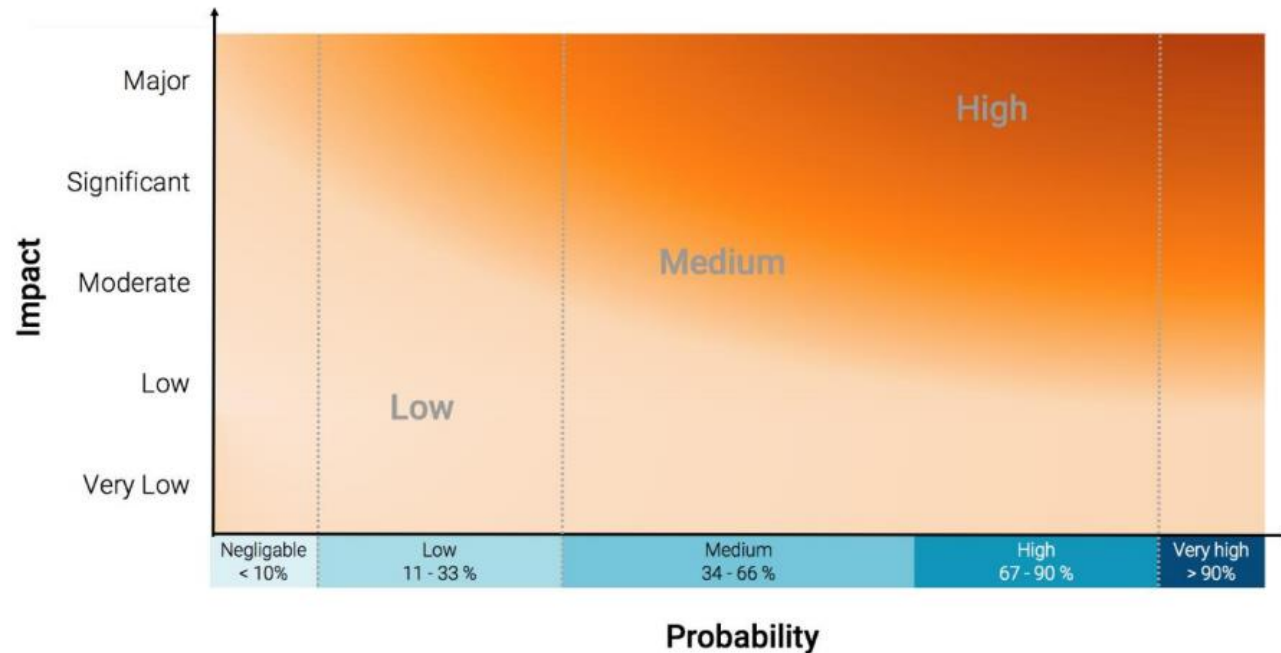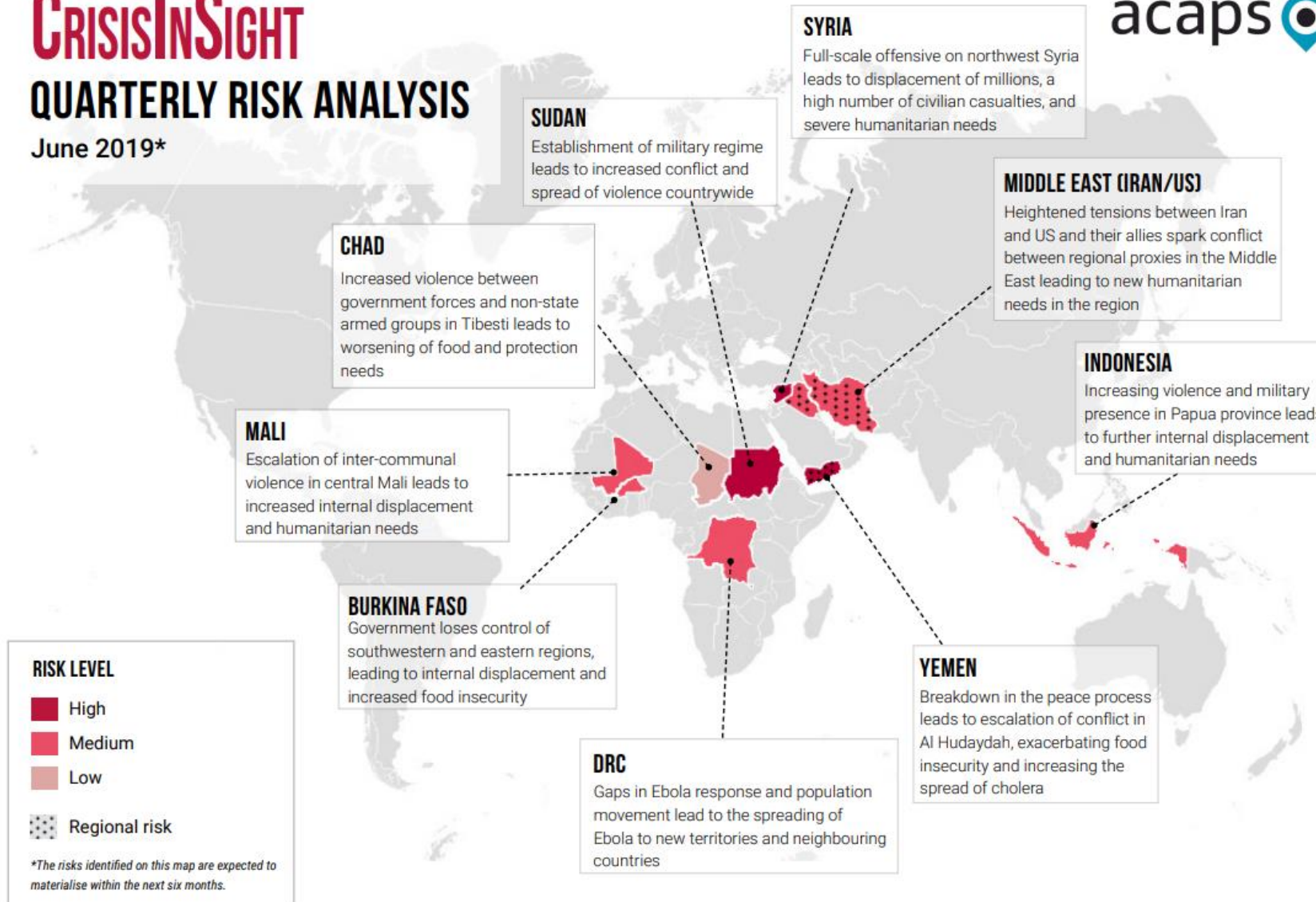# *Risks and trends*

IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL FUTURE CHANGES: RISK

- The objective of ACAPS Quarterly risk analysis is to **enable humanitarian decision makers to understand potential future changes that would likely have humanitarian consequences.** By exposing the more probable developments and understanding their impact, they can be included in planning and preparedness which should improve response

CrisisInSight

QUARTERLY RISK ANALYSIS

June 2019*

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SYRIA
Full-scale offensive on northwest Syria leads to displacement of millions, a high number of civilian casualties, and severe humanitarian needs

SUDAN
Establishment of military regime leads to increased conflict and spread of violence countrywide

MIDDLE EAST (IRAN/US)
Heightened tensions between Iran and US and their allies spark conflict between regional proxies in the Middle East leading to new humanitarian needs in the region

CHAD
Increased violence between government forces and non-state armed groups in Tibesti leads to worsening of food and protection needs

INDONESIA
Increasing violence and military presence in Papua province leads to further internal displacement and humanitarian needs

MALI
Escalation of inter-communal violence in central Mali leads to increased internal displacement and humanitarian needs

BURKINA FASO
Government loses control of southwestern and eastern regions, leading to internal displacement and increased food insecurity

YEMEN
Breakdown in the peace process leads to escalation of conflict in Al Hudaydah, exacerbating food insecurity and increasing the spread of cholera

DRC
Gaps in Ebola response and population movement lead to the spreading of Ebola to new territories and neighbouring countries

RISK LEVEL

High
Medium
Low

Regional risk

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

Trends report

Global Crisis Severity Index (GCSI) – April 2019

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	Crisis	January	March	Severity		Context	Data
New crisis	**Flooding** AFGHANISTAN	-	3.0	Medium (with medium confidence)	⬆	Above average snow- and rainfall linked to an El Niño phenomenon declared in February caused severe flooding across 14 of 34 provinces in March. More than 250,000 people were affected and at least 33,000 people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. Anticipated above average temperatures and dried out soil due to a severe drought in 2018 increase the risk of further flooding until May.	
New crisis	**Flooding** BURUNDI	-	3.0	Medium (with low confidence)	⬆	As Burundi entered the main rainy season (February – May), flooding was added as a separate crisis. Natural hazards such as flooding and strong winds are the main drivers of internal displacement and food insecurity in the country. Currently, 150,000 people have been reported as affected and around 8,000 people are considered to be in need of humanitarian assistance.	Localised droughts were not added as a separate crisis as the current data for the overall country analysis heavily relies on food insecurity data.
	Mixed migration LIBYA	3.8	3.1	High (with high confidence)	⬇	The change in the severity score reflects the seasonal trend of a decrease of crossings in the Mediterranean since the end of summer 2018.	The number of reported fatalities over the last six months decreased and reduced the overall severity score of this crisis by 0.7. The March score does no longer take into account July, August and September typically a time when more people attempt to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe.
New crisis	**Tropical Cyclone Idai** MALAWI	-	1.9	Low (with low confidence)	⬆	Starting in early March 2019, Malawi experienced heavy rainfall and flooding associated with Cyclone Idai. Approximately 60 people were killed as a result of the flooding and 868,000 people were affected. More than 86,000 people remain displaced across affected districts in southern and central Malawi one month after the initial onset of the disaster.	Less information is available about the humanitarian impact of Cyclone Idai in Malawi relative to the other countries that have been affected. The official numbers of fatalities, affected people, and displaced quoted by the government and humanitarian agencies are not regularly updated.

We need that:

- Our products reach expected audience: Proactive communication, dissemination and partnerships with actors and information sharing platforms in the sector.

- There is a sufficient interest from humanitarian organizations in the need for objective and independent needs analysis.

- Stakeholders are willing to share sensitive data sources: ensure a "do no harm" approach. Specific information sharing and data protection protocols are implemented with partners acting in sensitive environments.

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SEE THE CRISIS
CHANGE THE OUTCOME

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