

Trends report

Global Crisis Severity Index (GCSI) – April 2019

	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 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.

Disclaimer: Any other changes within the Global Crisis Severity Index datasets that are not included in this report are due to a change in data/source/calculations. Please check [all changes recorded here](#).

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Crisis	January	March	Severity	Context	Data
New crisis Tropical Cyclone Idai MOZAMBIQUE	-	2.3	Medium (with low confidence)	 Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall on 14 March on the city of Beira, central Mozambique. The provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia were significantly affected by the strong winds and rains and the extensive flooding that followed. As of 30 March, first estimates indicated that up to 5 million people were exposed to the impact of the cyclone, with 1.85 million directly affected and 130,000 people displaced.	Due to access constraints, assessments have been slow but figures of people displaced, killed and injured increased everyday.
Food security UGANDA	2.0	2.4	Medium (with high confidence)	 It is estimated that more people than normal are facing high levels of food insecurity in North-eastern Uganda in the period between January to March 2019, as reduced 2018 harvests led to the premature start of the lean season (typically March to June). According to the latest IPC analysis, the food insecurity crisis has spread, affecting also the Teso region.	The estimated number of food insecure people increased by 75,200 up to 475,200, including 13,600 in Crisis (IPC 4). The geographical area and the population living in the affected area were consequently adjusted.
New crisis Tropical Cyclone Idai ZIMBABWE	-	1.8	Low (with low confidence)	 Tropical Cyclone Idai hit eastern Zimbabwe with heavy rains and strong winds on 15-16 March. Manicaland and Masvingo provinces have been most impacted, facing massive destruction caused by floods and landslides. As of 30 March, 250,000 people were estimated to be in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.	Numbers of people affected, displaced, injured and killed as well as estimates on severity of needs remain vague as the data is based on the few first rapid assessments and many affected areas were inaccessible as of 30 March.