



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

IDDRSI PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

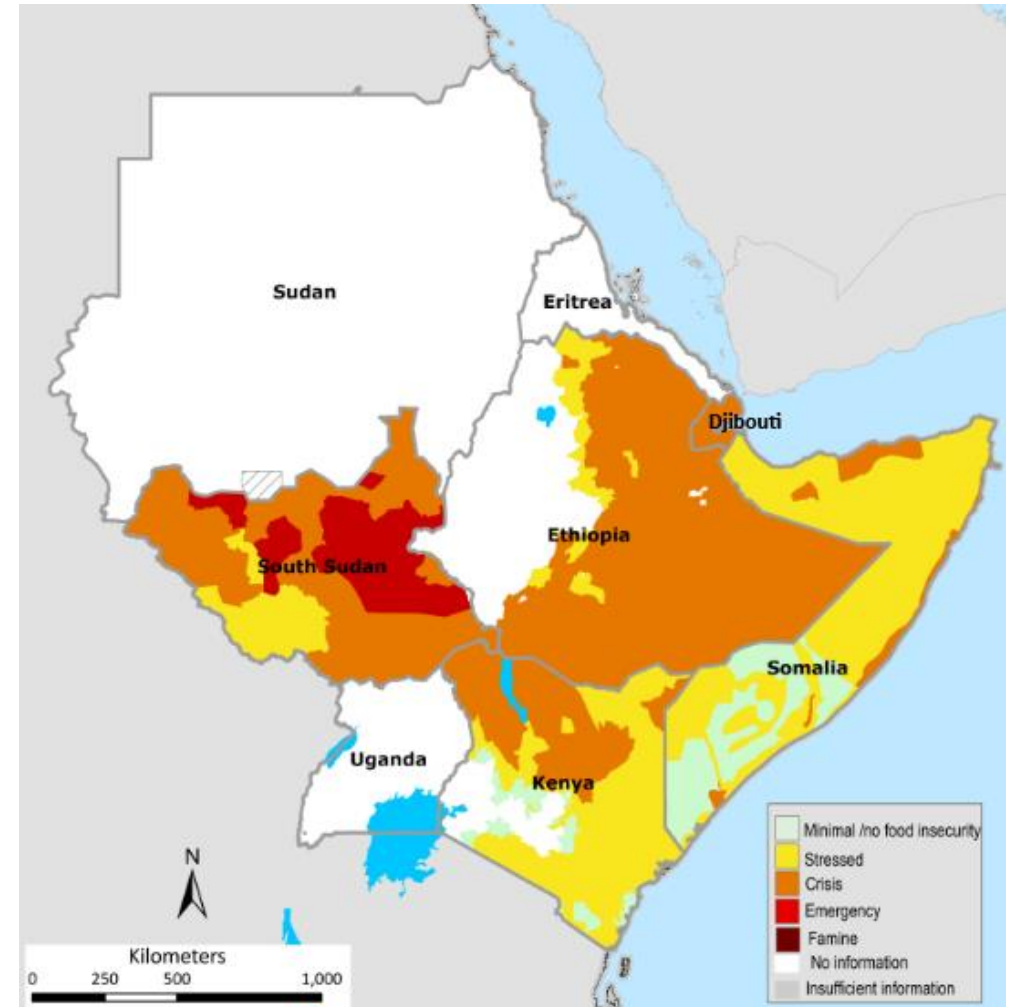
REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION UPDATE



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CURRENT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

- An estimated 31 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda were acutely food insecure and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (IPC Phase 3+) in February 2021
- Of these, about 12 million were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)



* Significant data gaps with regards to urban food insecurity

KEY DRIVERS



Extreme weather events

- Erratic and poor rains
- Excessive rains resulting to floods



Conflict and insecurity

- Leading to loss of lives, displacement, loss of livelihoods, assets



Macro-economic challenges

- Inflation and currency depreciation
- Food access



COVID-19

- Socio-economic impacts including disruption and loss of livelihoods
- Urban populations hardest hit



Desert locusts

- Roughly one-third of assessed cropping households and half of assessed livestock rearing households experienced desert-locust related crop and pasture losses respectively
- (FSNWG assessment in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia)

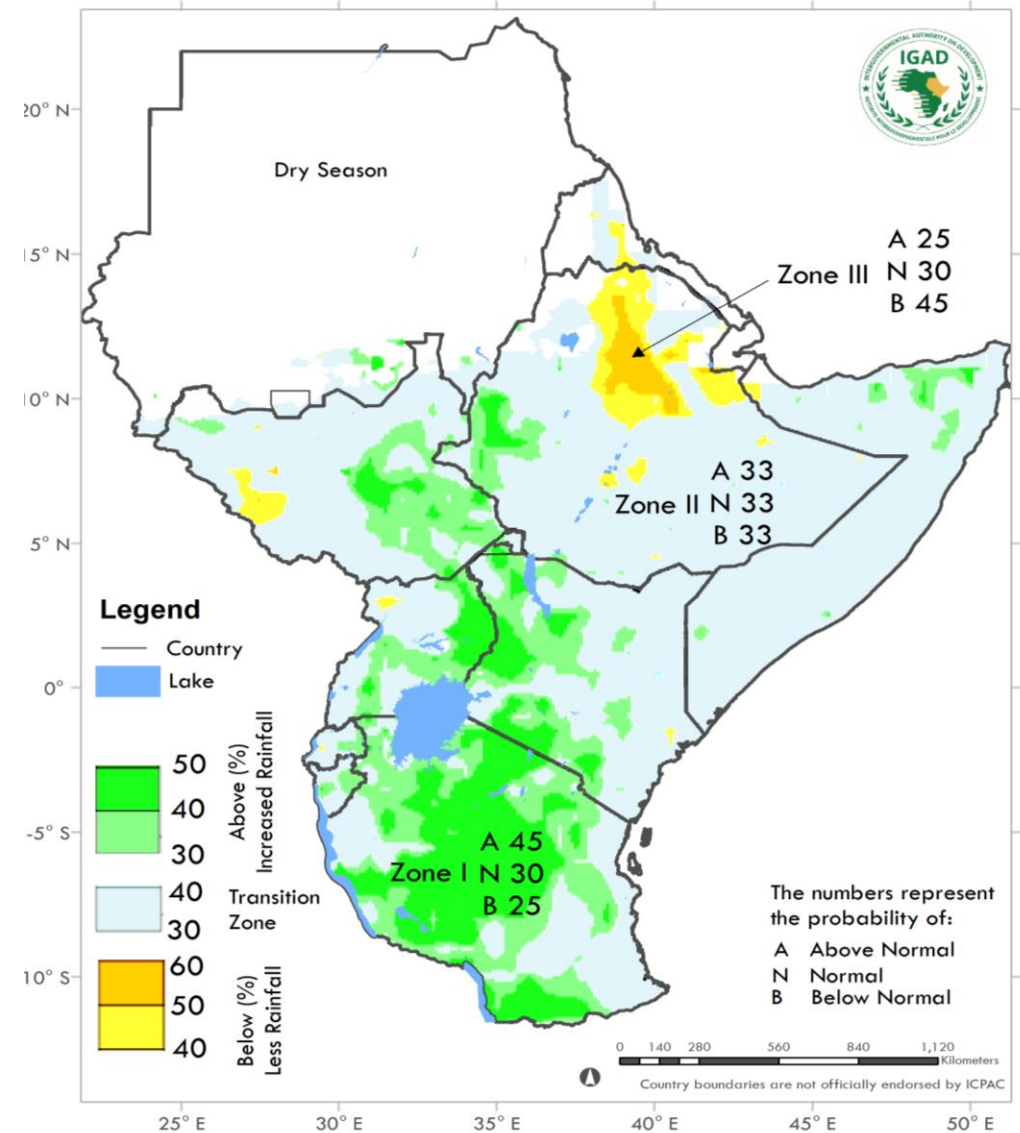


Displacement

- 12-9 million displaced persons, including 8.7 million IDPs and 4.2 million refugees
- 10-40% food ration cuts affecting their food security

MAM 2021 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

- A wetter than usual season is expected over most farming areas in the central and southern parts of the region
- However, a drier than usual season is expected over north-eastern Ethiopia



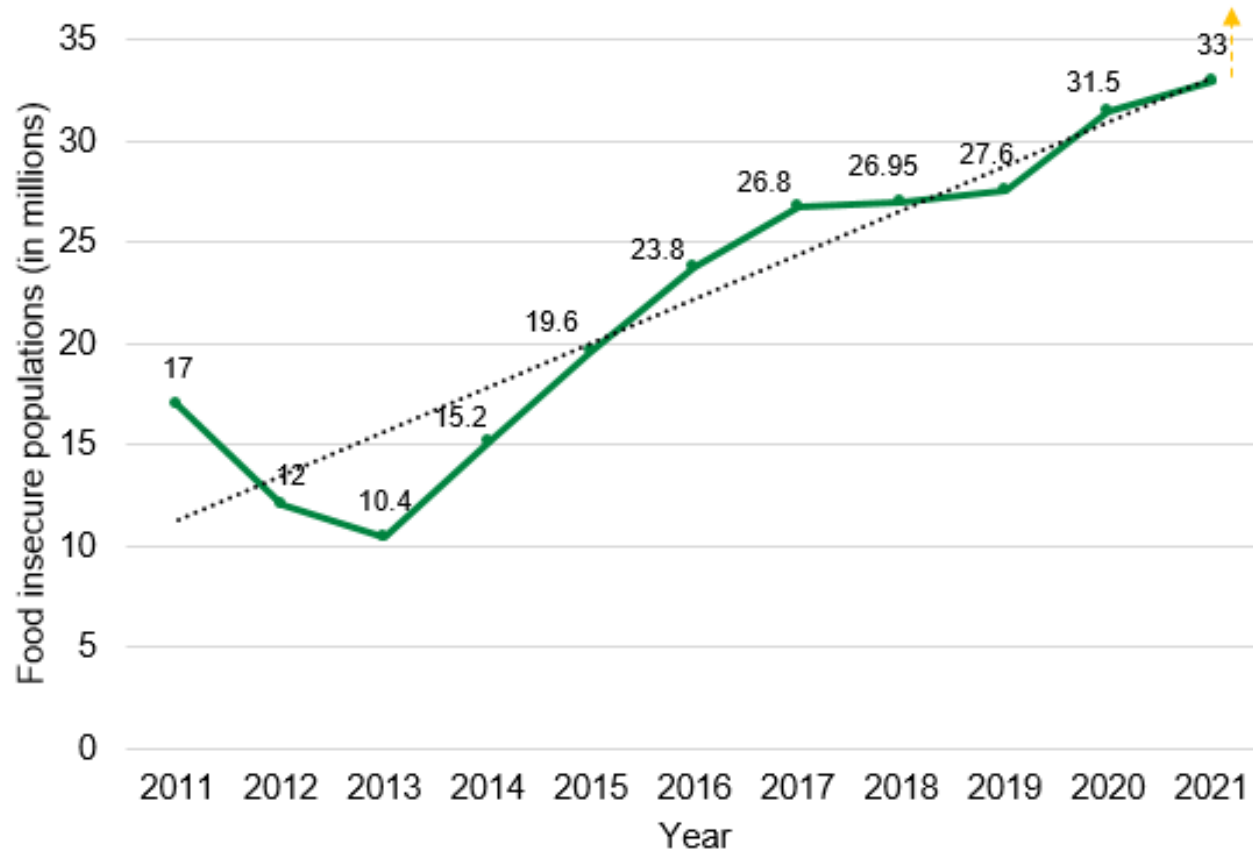
FORECAST

- An estimated 33 million people across Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda are expected to be acutely food insecure and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (IPC Phase 3+) between March and August 2021

Factors to monitor:

- MAM 2021 performance
- Conflict and insecurity in parts of the region
- COVID-19 trends and related impacts
- Desert locust invasions
- Shortfalls in humanitarian funding – ration cuts to populations in need, including refugees

FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS



- COVID-19 significantly increased the number of food insecure populations. However, there is a possibility that food security monitoring systems were unable to comprehensively establish the exact number, especially at the peak of the pandemic, partly owing to COVID-19 restrictions

TOWARDS IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION AND FORWARD-LOOKING EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- IGAD and FAO, through funding by the Government of Sweden and the Government of Denmark, are in the process of conducting two studies examining the strengths and weaknesses of current food security information and early warning systems in the IGAD region, as well as examining the applicability of predictive food security models currently being developed at the global level, to early warning systems in the IGAD region.
- Goal:
 - Harmonised and strengthened information and early warning systems
 - Better linkage between food security information and programmatic decision making, and anticipatory action

INFORMATION MATERIALS

FSIN
Food Security Information Network

2019 | Global Report on Food Crises
JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

IGAD
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IGAD FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION RESPONSE STRATEGY
2020 - 2022
In the Context of COVID-19 and Desert Locust Invasion and Floods

FSNWG January 2021 Update

FSNWG¹ Food Security and Nutrition Update

Key messages

- An estimated 54.8 million people in 10 of the 13 countries covered by the FSNWG were severely food insecure (IPC² Phase 3+) and in need of urgent assistance in January 2021. Of these, about 31.9 million were from 7 of the 8 IGAD Member States (see Figure 1).
- Immediate life-saving food, livelihood, and nutrition support is needed in South Sudan where an estimated 105,000 people were in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)³, largely due to chronic vulnerabilities that have been exacerbated by climatic shocks (particularly floods), conflict and insecurity, and macro-economic challenges.
- The humanitarian situation in the Tigray region of Ethiopia remains grave. Even before the ongoing conflict, an estimated 600,000 people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, were already highly food insecure (IPC Phase 3+). It is therefore, likely to deteriorate as conflict continues, market functioning, and essential services.
- The nutrition situation in South Sudan is a source for concern. About 1.4 million children are expected to face acute malnutrition in 2021.
- Staple food prices in Sudan and South Sudan will continue to rise due to macroeconomic factors.
- Funding shortfalls continue to be a major concern, ranging between Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, exposing the humanitarian situation to further insecurity and malnutrition.

Figure 1: Food Insecure Population Estimates⁴

Country	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Cat. (IPC)
Djibouti	389,000	167,000	27,000	3
Ethiopia	17,353,112	10,279,333	2,592,136	3
Kenya	6,332,382	1,483,728	399,530	3
Somalia	3,010,000	1,705,000	400,000	3
South Sudan ³	3,886,000	3,935,000	1,728,000	5
Sudan	17,407,791	5,800,371	1,296,808	3
Uganda	4,542,829	1,630,877	371,869	3
IGAD Total	52,921,114	25,001,309	6,815,334	
Burundi	3,955,432	1,206,500	128,129	3
CAR	1,756,781	1,520,732	407,877	3
DRC	30,253,077	14,741,313	4,875,469	3
Total	88,886,404	42,469,854	12,226,809	

FSNWG East Africa Regional Desert Locust Impact Monitor Round 2

KEY MESSAGES

- The Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) recently conducted a regional assessment in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia using a harmonized approach. The assessment interviewed 7,871 agricultural respondents across Desert Locust-affected areas in the region between October and early December 2020.
- The assessment found that roughly one third of cropping households and a half of livestock-rearing households experienced Desert Locust-related pasture and crop losses.
- For impacted households, Desert Locust losses were often quite large. More specifically, 7 out of every 10 impacted cropping and livestock-rearing respondents experienced high losses to their crops and rangeland.
- Considering only areas included in both Round 1 (conducted in June/July) and Round 2 (conducted in October/November/December), a comparison of the two rounds' data shows significant declines in the percentage of respondents observing Desert Locusts and losses in Kenya, relative stability or slight declines in Ethiopia, and mixed results in Somalia.
- Beyond direct crop and rangeland impacts, Desert Locust affected respondents also expressed concerns that Desert Locusts were driving increased food insecurity/malnutrition, emotional stress/anxiety, issues relating to animal and human health, environmental damage, and high costs of control.
- Due to multiple, compounding hazards (e.g. Desert Locusts, below-average rains, etc.) there was general pessimism amongst respondents (both those affected by Desert Locusts and those who were not) about harvest prospects and current rangeland conditions. In the areas with the highest prevalence of respondents reporting poor pasture availability or that harvest was below average, Desert Locusts were identified as a key driver of current conditions.
- Food insecurity amongst the interviewed agricultural respondents was found to be higher than 20 percent of respondents in most of the assessed areas reported a reduced Strategies Index (rCSI) exceeding 18, the threshold for Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. The highest prevalence of food insecurity were observed in ten administrative areas in Ethiopia (Nogob, Jarar, Shabelle, Koraha, Borena, West Harerge, Doolo, Sili, Fafan, and South Omo). Additionally, major deteriorations in food insecurity amongst agricultural households were observed in Round 1 (conducted in June/July) and Round 2 (conducted in October/November/December) in Awdal, Galgajaud, and Wogoyi/Galbeed in Somalia (Guji, Hareri, Koraha, Sili, and South Omo in Ethiopia). Given already high levels of food insecurity, current challenges to crop and livestock production threaten to drive further food security deteriorations.

Assessment funded by:

 For questions and/or any other feedback, please contact the FSNWG Secretariat through:
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 FAO: Brenda Lazarus (brenda.lazarus@fao.org)

2020 | GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES
JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS



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THANK YOU

