



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

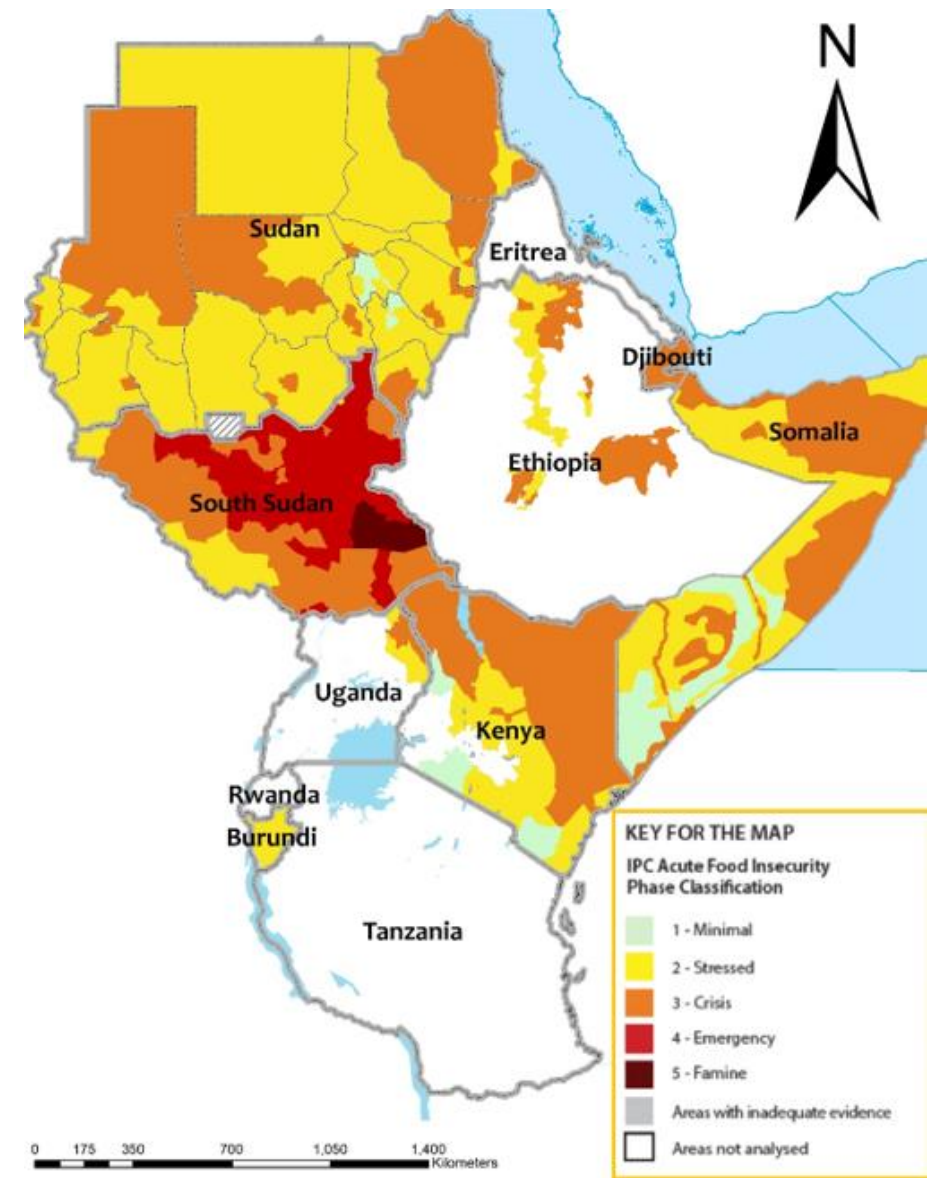
# IDDRSI PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

## REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION UPDATE

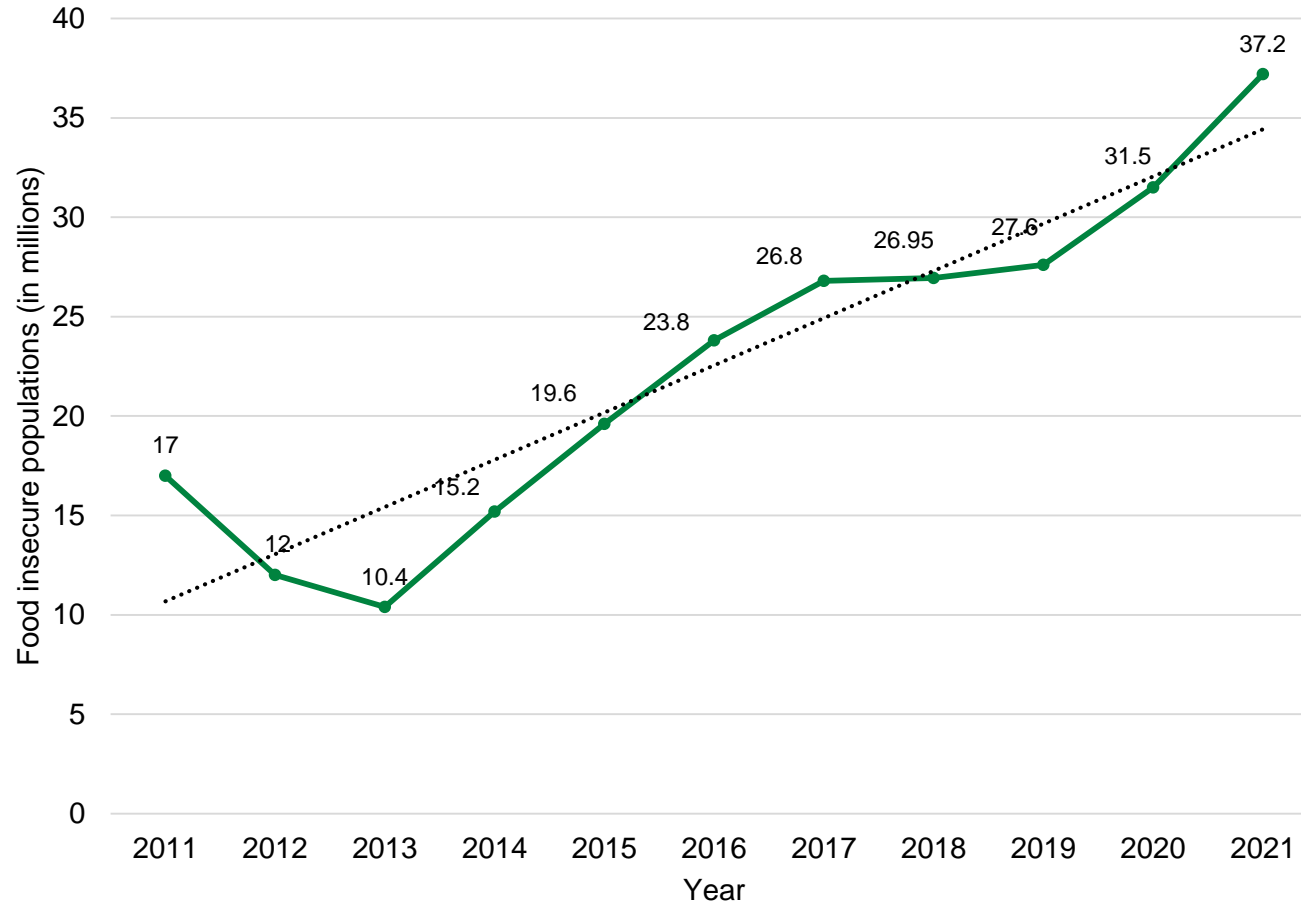
# CURRENT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

- An estimated 27 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda are acutely food insecure and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (IPC Phase 3+).
- An additional 34 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

\*Map includes out-of-date analyses for Ethiopia and South Sudan



# TRENDS



- The number of acutely food insecure people has steadily increased over the years
- An estimated 36.7–37.2 million people expected to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) across the region in 2021 (IGRFC-IGAD)

# KEY DRIVERS



## Drought

- Consecutive seasons of below average rains



## Conflict and insecurity

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



## Macro-economic challenges

- Inflation and currency depreciation
- Limit food access



## COVID-19

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



## Displacement

- 4.79 million refugees and asylum seekers and 10.59 million IDPs  
(As of August 2021)

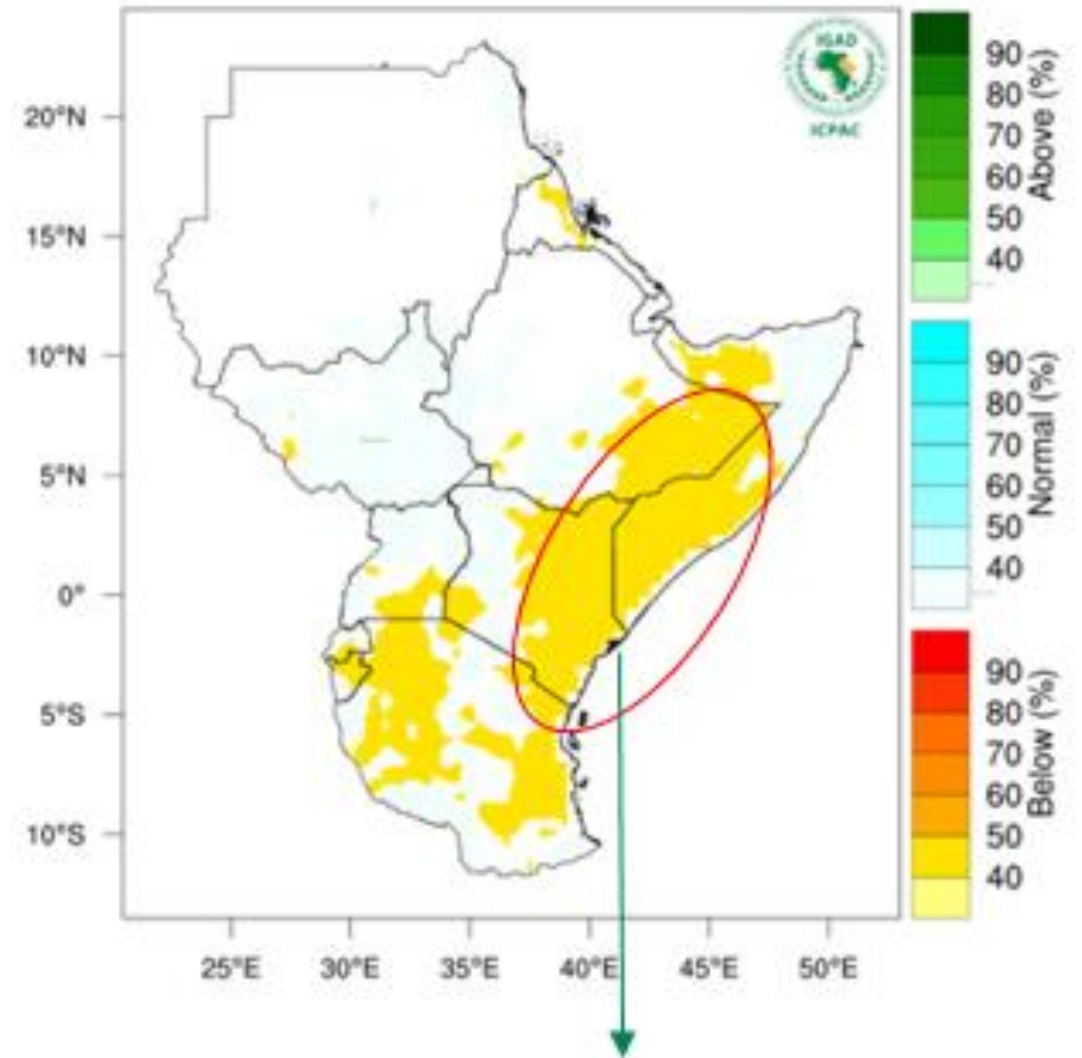


## Desert locust

- Risk of proliferation persists, though currently limited by poor seasonal rains

## OND 2021 PERFORMANCE

- As forecast, the start of the OND season has been significantly delayed with little to no rainfall observed to date across southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, eastern and northern Kenya, central and southern Somalia, and localised areas of Uganda



Multiple poor seasons already experienced over this area

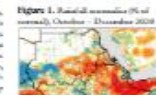
# POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Poor harvest prospects
- Poor rangeland conditions (major negative NDVI anomalies)
- High staple food prices (significantly higher than the recent five-year averages)
- Likely deterioration in acute malnutrition
- Magnitude of food insecurity, especially in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, likely to grow significantly through mid-2022

## Food Security Alert

### Action required now to mitigate the likely impacts of the forecast poor rainy season

Parts of the East Africa region, particularly eastern Kenya, southern Somalia, and central Afghanistan, have already experienced two consecutive poor rainy seasons<sup>1</sup> (Figures 1 and 2), resulting in below-average crop production, poor rangeland conditions, and rising cereal prices across affected areas. This is contributing to worsening food insecurity in a region already struggling with multiple other shocks (e.g., conflict, insecurity, economic challenges) including the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, and climate change. As of September 2021, over 27 million people already faced high levels of food insecurity (HLC) including 48.1 million people in Ethiopia and facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity (million people facing Emergency OHC: the starkest high with 5.5 million children are malnourished in the IGAD region).<sup>2</sup> (HLC/EMO).



Looking forward, our region's forecast in all major regional (IGAD) and global (FAO) forecasts agree that there is an increased poor rainy season forecast for October-December 2021. In Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, additional adverse events indicate increased chances of a poor rainy season during the March-April-May 1 (MAM) season, and Somalia according to F

Historically, food security and nutritional status have been declining in the region. In the absence of immediate action, the socio-economic impacts of the forecast poor rainy season could be even more severe. The forecast poor rainy season could lead to a further decline in food security and nutritional status, and a further increase in the number of people facing food insecurity and malnutrition.

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IGAD Member States continue to work in collaboration with development partners to respond to various food security threats and build the resilience of households and communities. During the drought, for example, 1 partners and multi-agency coordination averted USD 1.3 billion in cereal requirements of 20.1 million people. Desert locust livelihoods more than 200,000 households.

IGAD and FAO share a long-standing history of successful partnership in several areas, including but not limited to: (i)



IGAD and FAO call for urgent actions to mitigate the impacts of drought across the Horn of Africa

A joint statement by the IGAD Executive Secretary, Dr W. FAO Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa, Chimim

16 November 2021, Nairobi – Vulnerable communities in the IGAD region are facing a complex mix of re-emerging shocks and stresses that are eroding food security. As of October 2021, 26 million people were already facing Phase 3+ according to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group of the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the United Nations (FAO). Due to the threat of worsening drought rise during the first half of 2022 across the Horn of Africa, urgent action is required to safeguard livelihoods, save lives, and prevent worsening malnutrition.

Drought conditions are already affecting the arid and semi-arid lands in Somalia, and the grazing areas of southern and south-eastern Ethiopia. These areas have driven below-average crop production, rising cereal prices, reduced livestock production, and drought-related animal deaths.

Moreover, as forecast by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre, the 2021 October - December rainy season has been significantly below normal in many areas, raising the probability of another poor rainy season. This forecast is based on a combination of below-average rainfall across the region through mid-November, and the forecast for the remainder of the season. The forecast for the remainder of the season is based on a combination of below-average rainfall across the region through mid-November, and the forecast for the remainder of the season.

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## Food Security Alert

### Driest start to the October-December 2021 rainy season on record across parts of the Horn of Africa; significant increases in food insecurity expected

Dear Member,

In October 2021, ESNWG issued a [Food Security Alert](#) calling for immediate action to respond to the re-emergence of drought and worsening food insecurity. In response, the IGAD and FAO have taken urgent action to mitigate the impacts of the forecast poor rainy season. The forecast poor rainy season could lead to a further decline in food security and nutritional status, and a further increase in the number of people facing food insecurity and malnutrition.

Since this alert was published, the following updates have become available:

**Rainfall:** As forecasted, the start of the 2021 October - December rainy season has been significantly below normal in many areas, raising the probability of another poor rainy season. This forecast is based on a combination of below-average rainfall across the region through mid-November, and the forecast for the remainder of the season. The forecast for the remainder of the season is based on a combination of below-average rainfall across the region through mid-November, and the forecast for the remainder of the season.

An analysis of rainfall data from the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre shows that rainfall levels during the first half of 2022 are expected to be significantly below normal in many areas, raising the probability of another poor rainy season. This forecast is based on a combination of below-average rainfall across the region through mid-November, and the forecast for the remainder of the season. The forecast for the remainder of the season is based on a combination of below-average rainfall across the region through mid-November, and the forecast for the remainder of the season.



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# FOOD SECURITY OUTLOOK

- Outlook through mid-2022 is concerning, with areas under Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) likely to expand substantially, owing to:
  - Multi-season consecutive drought
  - Upsurge in conflict and insecurity
  - Macro-economic deterioration
  - Higher than average food and non-food prices
  - Livelihoods depletion
  - Constrained humanitarian access

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- Multi-sectoral life-saving assistance
- Nutrition interventions



- Livelihood support to strengthen resilience against droughts
- Early warning-Early action
- Food security information and analysis
- Cross-border actions in close collaboration with local communities
- Conflict prevention
- Market access and trade
- Natural resource management
- Institutional strengthening and coordination



# INFORMATION MATERIALS



## Key messages

- About 36 million people in 10 of the 13 countries covered by the FSNWG were highly food insecure (IPC Phase 3+) and in need of urgent assistance in October 2021. Of these, about 27 million were from seven of the eight IGAD member states.
- Malnutrition remains of concern as Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admissions increased over the first half of 2021 compared to last year, driven mainly by Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- Staple food prices are up significantly compared to the five-year average in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Burundi, and parts of southern Somalia, and are up moderately in Uganda. Of particular concern are areas worst affected by drought in Somalia which have experienced sharp increases, larger than those observed during the 2011 and 2017 drought emergencies.
- There are 4.79 million refugees and asylum-seekers and 10.39 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the region. Currently, food ration cuts have affected over 3.4 million (75%) refugees and are driving deteriorations in food security and nutritional outcomes.
- The start of the October-December 2021 rainy season has been delayed with little to no rainfall observed across much of eastern and northern Kenya, southern and central Somalia, southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, bimodal areas of northern Tanzania, and localized areas of Uganda. Given forecasts of continued below-average rains, there is an increased likelihood that the magnitude of food insecurity and malnutrition will grow significantly during the first half of 2022.

## Food insecure population estimates, as of October 2021

Country	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)
Djibouti	389,000	167,000	27,000		194,000
Ethiopia <sup>1</sup>	5,998,068	4,550,478	2,441,415	402,313	7,386,311
Kenya	5,214,351	3,793,206	254,633		2,147,639
Somalia	3,712,900	2,824,946	560,790		3,445,690
South Sudan <sup>4</sup>	3,138,000	4,668,000	2,413,800	108,000	7,189,000
Sudan	15,007,894	4,691,480	1,824,529		3,956,009
Uganda	470,610	159,930	27,725		187,655
IGAD Total	33,990,625	18,796,058	7,222,136	509,313	26,526,904
Burundi	4,200,979	988,448	76,403		1,044,794
CAR	1,795,200	1,877,218	632,304		2,269,736
DRC	42,201,977	20,560,601	5,618,694		26,178,635
Total	81,924,381	42,001,287	13,529,869	509,313	56,039,659

Source: IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) for East and Central Africa

<sup>1</sup> The East and Central Africa Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) is a multi-stakeholder regional forum, chaired by IGAD and FAO, mandated to provide adequate and timely information of food security and nutrition to relevant stakeholders for improved decision making. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of standardized tools used to classify the severity of food insecurity using a five-phase scale, from Minimal (IPC Phase 1), Increased (IPC Phase 2), Crisis (IPC Phase 3), Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Catastrophe or Famine (IPC Phase 5).  
<sup>2</sup> Figure represents estimates from September 2021, and includes refugees from all IPC zones in Tigray and neighbouring zones of Afar and Amhara, which have not been endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia.  
<sup>3</sup> Figure represents estimates from July 2021 and is based on IPC Global Support Unit's consolidated findings from the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group and two external reviews (Famine Review and Quality Review), following a 10-day technical consultation in the estimation of prevalence in Garamba (IPC Phase 5) in 2021. According to the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group, 3,144,000 people were in Stress (IPC Phase 2), 4,765,000 in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 1,487,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 312,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).



## Food Security Alert

**Driest start to the October-December 2021 rainy season on record across parts of the Horn of Africa; significant increases in food insecurity expected**

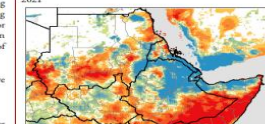
Dear Member,

In October 2021, FSNWG issued a **food security alert**, calling for immediate action in response to expectations of rising food and nutrition insecurity linked to consecutive poor rainy seasons and forecasts for another poor season between October and December 2021 across parts of the Horn of Africa.<sup>1</sup>

Since this alert was published, the following updates have become available:

**Rainfall:**  
As forecasted, the start of the 2021 October – December

**Figure 1. Rainfall anomalies (% of normal), 1–31 October 2021**



% of normal  
 100-150%  
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 -10000-9975%

Source: CHGS/FEWS NET  
 fall (observed and  
 but is likely to be  
 (81)



Estimated Difference  
 Unit

In Africa region are not  
 main, however, also face  
 challenges including

July 2020



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

**THANK YOU**

