

2 GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

T ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

REGIONAL FOCUS

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD) MEMBER STATES

from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Global Network
Against Food Crises



This fifth annual Regional Report on Food Crises for the IGAD region is:



A key reference document



A regional baseline of the numbers and trends of acutely food-insecure people in need of urgent food and livelihood assistance



An important reminder that the region requires continued support in anticipatory action, development and resilience-building interventions, as much as humanitarian response



Why this report?



While, enhancing food security and nutrition is one of the primary strategic objectives of IGAD, food insecurity and malnutrition levels in the region remain concerning, attributed to a complex mix of reinforcing shocks and stresses.



The need for effective programmes, projects and policies aimed at addressing the region's food crises cannot be overemphasised. At the core of this is timely and reliable data and analyses.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.

Overview of food crises in the IGAD region



2021

41.9M people faced **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)** in **7** of the **8** IGAD member states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda).

Eritrea remains a data gap.



The IGAD region accounted for **22%** of the global number of people in **Crisis or worse**.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.



2021

509 000 people were in **Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)** in **Ethiopia** and **South Sudan**, three times higher than the previous five-year high in 2018.



2021

90% of the **10.5 M** people who were in **Emergency (IPC Phase 4)** in the region (in **6** member states) was in **Ethiopia**, **Sudan** and **South Sudan**.



2021

Additionally, **46.2M** people were in **Stressed (IPC Phase 2)** in **6** member states.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.

Acute food insecurity trends 2016 – 2021

Since the first edition of the GRFC, which covered 2016 – 2017, IGAD member states have experienced consistently high levels of acute food insecurity.

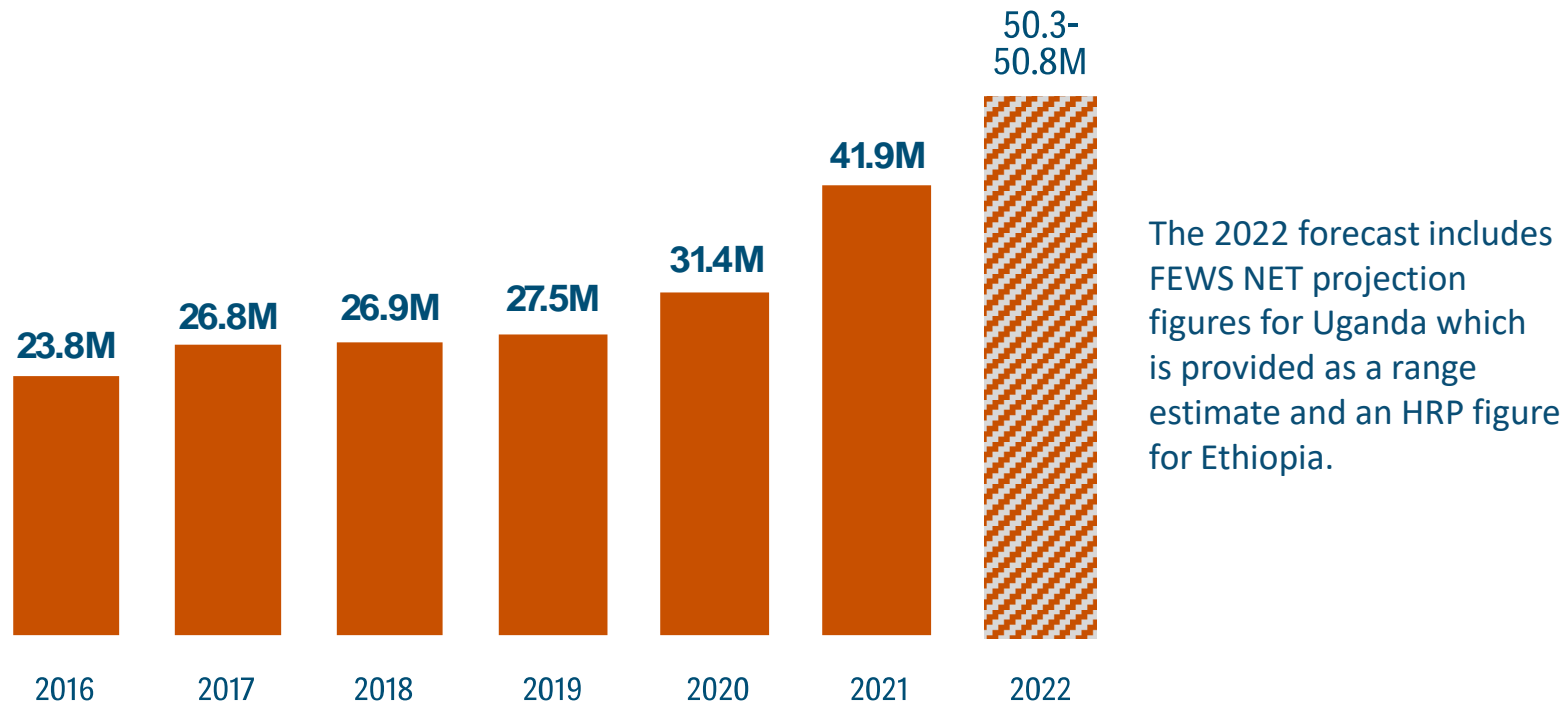
This increase has been driven by widespread conflict and insecurity, and related displacement, weather-related shocks, and economic crises.

Before 2020, the highest numbers had been in 2017 when the Horn of Africa experienced a devastating drought.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2017–2022.

Acute food insecurity trends 2016 – 2021

Numbers of people in IPC Phase 3 or above
or equivalent, 2016–2022



Source: FSIN, GRFC 2017–2022.

Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia had the highest numbers of people in IPC Phase 3 or above in the history of the GRFC



16.76M people in **Ethiopia** faced **Crisis or worse** (IPC Phase 3 or above)

in May – June 2021 (30% of population analysed)



Over 72% was in **Crisis**, **26%** in **Emergency** and **2%** in **Catastrophe**

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.

Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia had the highest numbers of people in IPC Phase 3 or above in the history of the GRFC

9.77M people in **Sudan** faced Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



in June – September 2021 (21% of population analysed).

Over 72% of this was in **Crisis**, whereas about 28% was in **Emergency**.

7.19M people in **South Sudan** faced Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



in April – July 2021 (100% of the population analysed).

About 65% of this was in **Crisis**, whereas 33.5% and 1.5% were in **Emergency** and **Catastrophe**, respectively.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.



Of the 3.47M people in **Somalia** who faced **Crisis** or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in October – December 2021 (22% of population analysed), over 81% was in **Crisis** and about 18% was in **Emergency**.



2.37M people in **Kenya** faced **Crisis** or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in November 2021 – January 2022 (16% of population analysed).

Over 84% of this was in **Crisis** and 16% was in **Emergency**.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.



2.2 M people in **Uganda** faced **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)** in June – September 2021 (100% of population analysed)

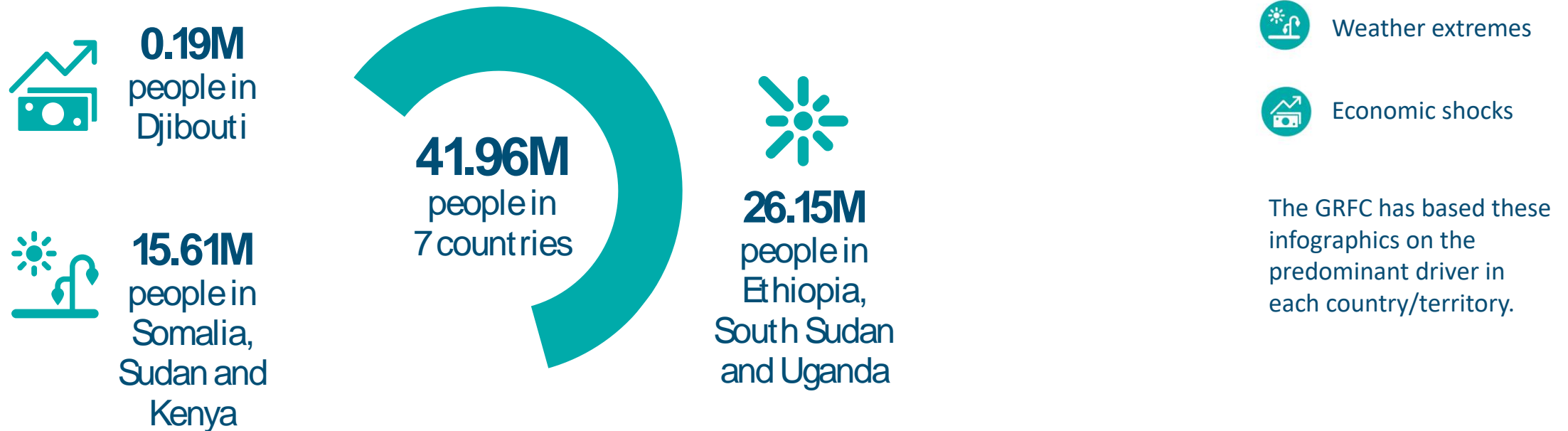


194 000 people in **Djibouti** faced **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)** in January – August 2021 (17% of population analysed)

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.

The region's major food crises were the result of a convergence of shocks – conflict and weather extremes were the main ones

Numbers of people in Crisis or worse
(IPC Phase 3 or above) by primary driver



Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.

Forcibly displaced people were highly dependent on humanitarian food assistance, and faced significant nutrition gaps



12.2M IDPs in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan



4.5M refugees and asylum seekers hosted in 8 countries in the region

Funding shortfalls continue to force ration cuts in food and non-food assistance to refugee populations

Source: HNO, IOM and UNHCR, end 2021.

The nutrition situation across the IGAD region remains of grave concern



Over **10M** children under 5 years were wasted, **2.3M** of them severely so, at any point in time in 2021 across **6** IGAD countries

Admissions for the treatment of severe wasting have risen sharply in drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia in 2022

Source: JME and UNICEF.

An unprecedented acute food insecurity crisis is evolving in the IGAD region in 2022



50.3 – 50.8M people in **7** of the **8** IGAD member states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) are expected to face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)**



300 000 people in Somalia and South Sudan are projected to face **Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)**. There is Risk of Famine in three livelihood zones and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Dhusamareb in Somalia

Source: FSIN, using IPC, FEWS NET and HNO data.

Significant deteriorations are expected in 2022 – especially in Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Kenya



18.0M people in **Ethiopia** will likely face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)** in 2022



11.65M people in **Sudan** will likely face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)** in June–September 2022 (24% of population analysed)



7.74M people in **South Sudan** will likely face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)** in April–July 2022 (63% of population analysed)

Source: FSIN, using IPC, FEWS NET and HNO data.



7.1M people in **Somalia** will likely face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)**
in June–September 2022 (45% of population analysed)



4.1M people in **Kenya** will likely face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)**
in March–June 2022 (27% of population analysed)



1.5–2.0M people in **Uganda** will likely face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)**
in February–May 2022 (3–5% of population analysed)



192 000 people in **Djibouti** will likely face **Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)**
in July–December 2022 (16% of population analysed)

Source: FSIN, using IPC, FEWS NET and HNO data.



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Limitations of the Report

- **Data gaps**
- **Comparability**

For some countries, the coverage of food security analyses within and between years varies in terms of population and/or areas analysed, thereby affecting the comparability of the number of acutely food-insecure people between time periods.

Source: FSIN, using IPC, FEWS NET and HNO data.

Limitations of the Report

- **Consensus**

In South Sudan, there was a breakdown in technical consensus in the estimation of populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in six counties. This led to the activation of an external Quality Review of the six counties and Famine Review of Pibor county. Following this, the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) published a report reflecting the technical consensus of the country's IPC Technical Working Group members for 73 counties and the different findings from the external Quality Review and Famine Review for the other six counties.

Source: FSIN, using IPC, FEWS NET and HNO data.



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