



Global Network
Against Food Crises



2022 GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

REGIONAL FOCUS

ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD) MEMBER STATES

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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Key to icons

	Acutely food-insecure people		Urban
	Conflict/insecurity		Rural
	Weather extremes/drought		Food security and access to healthy diets
	Weather extremes/flooding		Health services and household environment
	Economic shocks		Care and feeding practices
	Internally displaced people (IDPs)		Wasting
	Refugees		Pregnant and lactating women
	Returnees		

Map disclaimer

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all the maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Acronyms

ACAPS	Assessment Capacities Project	IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (in Eastern Africa)
AMN	Acute malnutrition	ILO	International Labour Organization
AML	African migratory locusts	INTPA	International Partnerships of the European Union
ARI	Acute respiratory infection	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ASAL	Arid and semi-arid lands	IOM	International Organization for Migration
AWD	Acute watery diarrhoea	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
CARI	Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security	IPC AMN	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	IPC FRC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Famine Review Committee
COVID-19	Corona virus disease 2019	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
CPI	Consumer Price Index	JME	Joint Malnutrition Estimates
DGPC	Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (Haiti)	JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	JRP	Joint Response Plan
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission	MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
EC-JRC	European Commission – Joint Research Centre	MFB	Minimum Food Basket
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
ENA	Essential Needs Assessment	MoH	Ministry of Health
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	MPI	Multi-dimensional poverty index
FAO-GIEWS	FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture	MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
FCS	Food Consumption Score	NNS	National Nutrition Survey
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FSC	Food Security Cluster	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
FSIN	Food Security Information Network	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Unit	PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
FSNMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System	R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SENS	Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey
gFSC	Global Food Security Cluster	SFSA	Seasonal Food Security Assessment
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
GHO	Global Humanitarian Overview	SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
GNAFC	Global Network Against Food Crises	SNNPR	Ethiopian Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
GNC	Global Nutrition Cluster	SOFI	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World
GRFC	Global Report on Food Crises	TWG	Technical Working Group
HDI	Humanitarian Development Index	UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	UN	United Nations
HNAP	Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	USD	United States Dollar
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IDP	Internally Displaced People	WB	World Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	WFP	World Food Programme
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	WHO	World Health Organization

Foreword

This fourth *IGAD Regional Focus of the Global Report on Food Crises* brings to our attention the alarmingly high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in our region.

In 2021, nearly 42 million of our brothers and sisters were estimated to be highly food insecure and in need of urgent assistance, surpassing all previous records as reported by both the *Global Report on Food Crises* and the *IGAD Regional Focus*.

This follows seismic events that saw our biggest challenges shift from the COVID-19 pandemic, as was the case in 2020, to one of the most severe droughts in recent history, in addition to conflict and insecurity in both the Greater Horn of Africa and in Europe.

Since late 2020, four consecutive rainfall seasons have failed – a climatic event not seen in at least the last four decades – causing widespread and persistent drought in southern and southeastern Ethiopia, the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya, and across most of Somalia.

The situation is dire.

Livelihoods have been devastated with a significant section of our population at risk of Famine in Somalia. As the latest long-term forecasts for the 2022 October–December rainfall season indicate an increased chance of below-average rains, the situation risks further deterioration.

The recent Communiqué from the IGAD Ministerial Meeting on the ongoing drought, held in Nairobi in May 2022, highlights the political and financial commitments required to fight this drought, and the urgent need for coordinated and collective action.

It is, therefore, imperative that the world does not lose sight of the crisis in this region, even as it grapples with other multiple crises elsewhere.

Progress to regional peace and security has seen some setbacks, which undeniably have also enormously contributed to acute food insecurity and malnutrition, and remain a concern not only for IGAD, but for the international community as well.

In responding to these setbacks, IGAD continues to pursue peaceful settlement of conflicts through dialogue, while at the same time upholding the sovereignty of member states, and

calls upon all people of goodwill to be in solidarity with the region as it charts the path to lasting peace and stability.

The war in Ukraine, with its implications on food, energy, and fertilizer supplies and prices, is likely to exacerbate the already high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in the region as we rely heavily on the import of these commodities. This, once again, exposes the unparalleled complexity of food crises in our region – having national, regional, and global causes and consequences.

The comprehensive analysis in this report continues, for the fourth year, to provide us with essential information and insights to collectively address the causes and consequences of escalating acute food insecurity and malnutrition.

There is a need for us to initiate a paradigm shift towards layering and integrating short-term responses with long-term actions aimed at addressing the root causes of food crises in our region. In addition, we must work together in the spirit of multilateralism and global unity to build resilient food systems and restore peace, security and stability in the IGAD region and beyond.

On behalf of IGAD, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of our member states and partners who shared their data, analyses, expertise and other resources to make this report possible.


Workneh Gebeyehu (Ph.D)


IGAD Executive Secretary




The IGAD Regional Focus on Food Crises 2022 | in brief

The IGAD region accounted for nearly 22 percent of the global number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in 2021. Food crises are forecast to escalate dramatically across the region in 2022, particularly in Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan.

 **41.9M people**
2021 in 7 of the 8 IGAD member states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) faced Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)*

 **90%** of the 10.5M people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) were in Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan

* Eritrea remains a data gap.

 **509 000 people** in Ethiopia and South Sudan were in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), the highest in the six-year history of the GRFC. In the Tigray region of Ethiopia, the number of people expected to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) rose from nearly 353 000 in May–June 2021 to over 401 000 in July–September 2021. In South Sudan, 108 000 people were in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) from April–July 2021.

The Government of Ethiopia did not endorse the findings of the May 2021 Ethiopia IPC analysis.

 Over **10M** children aged 6–59 months were estimated to suffer from wasting in six IGAD countries in 2021, including almost 2.3 million children with severe wasting.

The nutrition situation across the IGAD region remains of grave concern, particularly in Ethiopia, the Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan and northern Kenya.

Primary drivers in 2021

In 2021, conflict/insecurity was considered the primary driver of acute food insecurity in Ethiopia and South Sudan as well as in Uganda. Extreme weather conditions primarily drove acute food insecurity in Somalia, the Sudan and Kenya. Economic shocks aggravated acute food insecurity across the IGAD region.

 **CONFLICT/INSECURITY**
PRIMARY DRIVER FOR
26.2M people
in Crisis or worse
(IPC Phase 3 or above)
in 3 countries

 **WEATHER EXTREMES**
PRIMARY DRIVER FOR
15.6M people
in Crisis or worse
(IPC Phase 3 or above)
in 3 countries


 **ECONOMIC SHOCKS**
PRIMARY DRIVER FOR
0.2M people
in Crisis or worse
(IPC Phase 3 or above)
in Djibouti

 **24%** of the world's **51M** internally displaced people in 2021 were in IGAD countries – Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

 **21%** of the world's **21M** refugees and asylum seekers in 2021 were in IGAD countries – mainly Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia.

An unprecedented acute food insecurity crisis is evolving in 2022

 **50.3–50.8M people**
2022 are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in 7 IGAD countries due to the combined impacts of weather extremes – including widespread and extreme drought in parts of the region, conflict and conflict-related displacement, and macroeconomic challenges, including rising food prices.

 **300 000 people** are projected to face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in Somalia and South Sudan. In Somalia, there is an increased Risk of Famine, meaning there is a reasonable chance of Famine occurring in eight areas through September 2022. Famine (IPC Phase 5) could occur in the event of widespread crop and livestock production failures, continued increases in food prices, and in the absence of a scale-up of humanitarian assistance to meet the most vulnerable populations.

Impact of the war in Ukraine

While several countries in the region continue to face macroeconomic challenges, including high inflation, currency depreciation and the long-running economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the escalating war in Ukraine is exacerbating already severe acute food insecurity across IGAD countries that are net importers of wheat, vegetable oil and petroleum products. Food prices have risen steeply since the war began.



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Why this report?

The 2022 IGAD Regional Focus of the Global Report on Food Crises highlights the alarming deterioration of acute food insecurity in 2021 in the IGAD region, where about 42 million people were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above), exceeding the previous three-year high in 2020 by nearly 33 percent.

Enhancing food security and nutrition is one of the cardinal strategic objectives of IGAD. However, year-on-year, food insecurity and malnutrition levels in the region remain concerning, attributed to a complex mix of reinforcing shocks and stresses.

In 2021, parts of the region grappled with a multi-season drought, exposing agropastoral and pastoral communities to crop and livestock losses, and causing population displacement.

Conflict and insecurity persisted or escalated in several countries, disrupting livelihoods and access to basic services and infrastructure such as markets, displacing populations and threatening lives.

At the same time, the post COVID-19 fragile economic performance of many countries was accompanied by high inflation and a devaluation of domestic currencies, reducing populations' purchasing power, and, in turn, access to food. Given the region's high dependence on imports, the ongoing war in Ukraine is likely to worsen the situation.

This report – a by-product of the *Global Report on Food Crises* (GRFC) – responds to these constraints, particularly with respect to the IGAD region. It provides a comprehensive assessment of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in the region in 2021, including major food crises, trends over time, key drivers, populations of highest concern, and forecast of peak estimates of acute food insecurity in 2022, based on a rigorous methodology and a highly consultative process.

The report serves as a key reference document for tackling the root causes of food crises in the region, for governments, policy makers, and development and humanitarian actors. It also serves as an important reminder of the need for concerted and redoubled efforts around development and resilience-building, in addition to humanitarian response during crisis situations in the IGAD region.

Limitations of the report

Data gaps

As in the three previous IGAD reports, there was insufficient evidence on the state of food security and nutrition in Eritrea, therefore the country was omitted from the report.

The analysis for Uganda, provided by FEWS NET, does not include disaggregated numbers for the different IPC phases.

The foundation of the GRFC: an evidence-based public good



A strong and expanding partnership



A highly consultative process



A compilation of multiple consensus-based food security and nutrition analyses



A technical document of reference on food crises

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