

Food security

69.5 million people in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) in Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda



39 million of them from the IGAD region

460,896 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)

17.6 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)



An additional **93 million** people were Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

51.5 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

Food insecure population estimates, as of June 2021

Country	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)
Djibouti	167,000	27,000	-	194,000
Ethiopia ¹	12,072,238	4,331,214	352,896	16,756,348
Kenya	1,769,839	238,555	-	2,008,394
Somalia	2,251,900	400,100	-	2,652,000
South Sudan ²	4,668,000	2,413,000	108,000	7,189,000
Sudan	7,072,838	2,696,783	-	9,769,621
Uganda	285,770	75,140	-	360,910
IGAD Total	28,287,630	10,181,792	460,896	38,930,318
Burundi	988,419	56,365	-	1,044,784
CAR	1,657,212	632,524	-	2,289,736
DRC	20,533,697	6,728,624	-	27,262,321
Total	51,466,264	17,599,305	460,896	69,527,114

Source: IPC-GSU East and Central Africa

New analyses

Ethiopia
5.5 million people in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3+) in Tigray and neighbouring Amhara and Afar zones



Uganda
360,910 people in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3+)



Burundi
1.6 million people in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3+)



353,000 of these are in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)



*The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of standardised tools used to classify the severity of food insecurity using a five-phase scale, that is, Minimal (IPC Phase 1), Stressed (IPC Phase 2), Crisis (IPC Phase 3), Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and Catastrophe or Famine (IPC Phase 5)

Nutrition

9 million wasted children across the IGAD region



Somalia
838,900 wasted children, 143,200 of them severely so

South Sudan
1.4 million wasted children, 313,391 of them severely so

Burundi
139,787 wasted children, 16,070 of them severely so

2.3 million of them severely so

SAM admissions continue to rise in the region

38,032 SAM admissions in Ethiopia in April 2021; ↑26% compared to the same period last year

22,965 SAM admissions in Kenya between January and April 2021



21,122 SAM admissions in Somalia in May 2021; ↑14% compared to the previous month

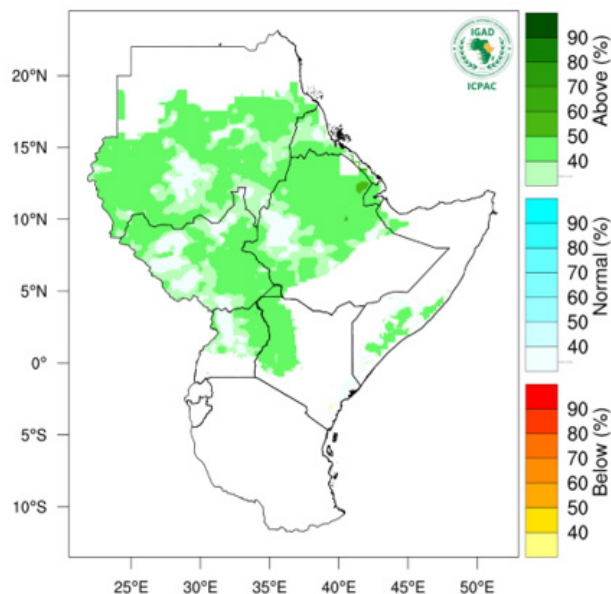
90,646 SAM admissions in South Sudan between January and May 2021

1. Includes findings from an IPC update on Tigray and neighbouring zones of Afar and Amhara, which have not been endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia

2. 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 breakdown in technical consensus in the estimation of populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in six counties

Climate

Rainfall probabilistic forecast for July 2021



Source: ICPAC

Wetter than usual conditions are forecast over much of the region (Equatorial and Northern zones) in July 2021.

Average conditions are forecast in a few areas in western Ethiopia, over coastal Kenya, in western South Sudan and north western Uganda.

Moisture deficit expected over South Sudan and Sudan, particularly in the first week of the month.

Humanitarian response

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funding by country (million USD), as of 30 June 2021

Country	Required	Funded	Funded (%)
Ethiopia	1,500	290.1	19.3%
Somalia	1,090	281.5	25.8%
South Sudan	1,680	499.9	30%
Sudan	1,940	393.6	20%

Source: OCHA

Countries also received funding outside the HRP – Ethiopia (USD. 315.2 million), Somalia (USD. 276.7 million), South Sudan (USD. 178.4 million) and Sudan (USD. 115 million).

Despite a steady increase in humanitarian funding in the region since the beginning of the year, the humanitarian response in the region remains underfunded.

Recommendations

- Scale up of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to save lives and safeguard livelihoods, especially in areas with populations categorised in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+).
- Livelihood programmes for recovery, improved self-reliance, resilience building and social protection for households facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or worse outcomes.
- Sustained nutrition interventions to support recovery and prevent a deterioration of the nutrition situation. Nutrition services should also be expanded to areas with low coverage.
- Contingency plans relating to drought, in view of the poor performance of the March-May 2021 season.

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